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DAVID SIWILA
SCRIPTURE UNION ZAMBIA
PO. BOX 21689
KITWE, ZAMBIA

me to meet you

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EMBASSY SWITCHBOARD	250955/252230
After Hours Number.....	251852/252234
Duty Officer.....	702807
Front Office.....	254301
FAX.....	(260)-1-252225
WAREHOUSE (GSO)	287919
AID SWITCHBOARD	254303/6 X250
FAX.....	(260)-1-254532
PEACE CORPS-71A CHITEMWIKO RD.	260636
FAX.....	(260)-1-260585
USIS SWITCHBOARD	227993/4 X211
FAX.....	(260)-1-226523
AMERICAN INT'L SCHOOL (AIS)	223048/260509/10
FAX.....	260-1-252225/260538-8
SAFETECH	287236/287238

AIRLINES:

AERO ZAMBIA.....	226123/24
AIR ZIMBABWE.....	225431
BRITISH AIRWAYS.....	254444/255320
AIR FRANCE.....	264930/36
KENYA AIRWAYS.....	255148/8
KLM.....	254389
LUFTHANSA.....	227628/222896
MAGIC CARPET TRAVEL.....	20967/250975
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS.....	260611/12

AIRPORT SWITCHBOARD	271313/271044
CONTROL TOWER/AIR TRAFFIC.....	332
VIP ROOM.....	278

CLINICS/SURGERIES:

CARE FOR BUSINESS.....	254398/9
HILL TOP HOSPITAL.....	263452
MEDCORP.....	700605/222612/226983
- DR. BUSH (HOME).....	251970
MONICA CHIUMYA.....	260491-5
UTH HOSPITAL.....	254113-5/251462
DR. J. TRIPLETT, RSA (O).....	0027-12-3421048
(H).....	0027-12-9971259
DR. JAIME SUAREZ, RSA (O).....	0027-12-3421048

DHL	229768
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DENTISTS: DR. GAO (KGP)	292219
A-T DENTAL SURGERY.....	292656
C.B.M. DENTAL.....	260526

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS:

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION.....	251133
CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION.....	250833
EEC.....	250179/250711
EMBASSY OF FRANCE.....	251322
EMBASSY OF GERMANY.....	250644
EMBASSY OF IRELAND.....	292288/290650
EMBASSY OF JAPAN.....	251555
KENYA HIGH COMMISSION.....	250742/250722

NETHERLAND EMBASSY.....	253994/253590
SOUTH AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION.....	260999
UNDP.....	251172-4/250800

HOTELS:

HOLIDAY INN/RIDGEWAY.....	251666/252781
INTERCONTINENTAL.....	250600
PAMODZI.....	254455/251575

LOCAL UTILITIES:

FIRE: EMERGENCY.....	993
ZESCO.....	228084/9
(FAULTS):	221342

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	252666
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POLICE STATIONS:

CENTRAL.....	228964
EMERGENCY.....	991
KABULONGA WATCH.....	263540/261072
ROMA.....	291734
WOODLANDS.....	264894/264020

RESTAURANTS:

ARABIAN NIGHTS.....	295614/295613
DANNY'S.....	261335
DIL.....	262391
EL TORO.....	758595
GOLDEN BULL.....	274471
GRINGOS.....	253337
HIBISCUS.....	295011
JAYLIN (LUSAKA CLUB).....	252206
MARCO POLO.....	250111
PETES STEAK HOUSE.....	223428
PIZZA 3.....	264253
POLO GRILL.....	250209
SHEHNAI.....	295420

TAXI SERVICE:

DIAL-A-CAB.....	751432/286176
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VETERIANARIAN:

McKENDRICK, Alison.....	222571/226392
OPARACHA, Liza.....	253030
SABBE, Francis & Krista: (H).....	278552
(O).....	278282/246191-7
UNZA.....	252844

ZAMTEL/ZAMCOM:

AT & T INTERNATIONAL.....	00899
DIRECTORY INQUIRIES.....	102/103
FAULTS.....	221699
FAULTS AFTER HOURS.....	109
INTERNATIONAL BOOKINGS.....	090/093
LOCAL BOOKINGS.....	100

ASSIGNED CELL PHONES

Ambassador	702804
DCM	703353
Admin Officer	703356
Consular Officer	702805
Duty Officer	702807
Duty Communicator	703357
Economics Officer	703355
FMS	703360
GSO	702808
Medical Officer	702811
PAO	702809
Political Officer	703354
RSO	702806
USAID Controller	750949
USAID Director	703729
USAID EXO	750249
Susan Gale	750749
Glenn Little	753010

MSG:

Sgt Biel	751078
Sgt Jordan	751082
Sgt Laudner	751081
SSgt McCombs	751080
Cpl Nochera	751077
Sgt Stegman	751079

SAFETECH "Jamie"	703926
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*****For official use only*****

MISSION TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
Lusaka, Zambia
September 1998

STATE: 250955/252230 - FAX: 260-1-252225

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

AMBASSADOR	Arlene RENDER	236
AMB SECTY	Jennifer STEWART-PAGE	352
DCM	Robert WHITEHEAD	214
DCM SECTY	Vacant	353
AMB DRIVER	John NKHOMA	281
DCM'S DRIVER	Thenes NGOMA	281

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

ADMIN OFFICER	Beverly YETT	271
ADMIN SECTY	Sungwe BANDA	255

CLO:	Jody CHRITTON	291
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KACHERE:	Susan RITTER	210
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COMMUNICATIONS

IPO	Alberto ORTIZ	222
IMO	Bryan THIBODEAU	222
	Robert ADAMS	256
	Paul KOKORA	223
	Larry WALKER	223
	Elmer WITHEROW	256
SYSTEMS MANAGER	Michael SCHIOTT	257

MAIL ROOM:

SWITCHBOARD	Mwila MUMBA	0
MAIL ROOM	Mower MWANSHELELA	295
MAIL ROOM	Joseph SIMUTILI	295

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE:

FIN MGT SPEC	Mohmed PATEL	229
CASHIER	Yasmin ESSA	226
SNR VCHR EXMNR	Peter NGULUBE	287
VCHR EXMNR	Simms MUNKOMBWE	298

HEALTH UNIT:

DOCTOR	Mindi COHEN	258
NURSE	Margie WENDLAND	259
SECRETARY	Rose KAJOBA	238

PERSONNEL

PER	Musonda C. NAMUYEMBA	285
ASST PER/HBC	Grandford CHULU	284

GENERAL SERVICE OFFICES (INDUSTRIAL AREA)- 287919/286638:

GSO	Sherman WILLIAMSON	221
GSO SECY	Marina MUKUKA	222
STOCK CONTROL	Njavwa MUKWASA	223

FACILITY MAINTENANCE - 286625

FMS	Frank ANTHONY	231
REMS CLERK	Mercy JILA	230
FMS SUPERVISOR	Wilfred TEMBO	232
FMS FOREMAN	Peter DAKA	233

CARPENTRY WORK SHOP

Brian KAKOMA	240
Patson LUNGU	240
Endani MITI	240
Enock NGOSA	240

CHAR FORCE:	Elina NANI	277
	Ichova ZIWA	277

GARDENERS: (OPERATING AT CHANCERY)

SUPERVISOR	Shuzi PHIRI	280/270
	Petros CHILIMANGA	280/270
	Robert CHIMUNGULA	280/270
	Austin MAKAI	280/270
	Amon PHIRI	280/270
	Eselani PHIRI	280/270
	Tenesi PHILI	280/270
	Cosmas TEMBO	280/270
	Roderick ZULU	280/270

ELECTRICAL WORK SHOP

Nelson PHIRI	241
Zacharia SAKALA	241
Isaach KUMWENDA	241
Isaach MAKWAZA	241
Chipisani LUNGU	241
Kenneth SICHILONGO	241

OFFICE SUPPLY	Masuzgo NGOMA	239
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MAINTENANCE SUPPLY

Albert DAKA	225
Vincent DAKA	225

MECHANIC WORK SHOP

Edward KAMBOBE	243
George KABINGA	243
Justin BESA	243

MOTOR POOL (OPERATING AT CHANCERY)

SUPERVISOR	Hezekia MITI	233
M/POOL CLERK	Mophat PHIRI	277
GAS PUMP	Joseph MTONGA	245

DRIVER	Tenis NGOMA	281
DRIVER	Benjamin NZONZE	281
DRIVER	David MUSHABATI	281
DRIVER	Justas MUSAKANYA	281
DRIVER	Friday MUSALUKA	281
DRIVER	Grandford PHIRI	281
DRIVER	Denson MAMBO	281

PAINT/PLUMBER/BRICK WORK SHOP

Samutamba KAWANGA	242
Gerald KALUBA	242
Emile KABEYA	242
Alison SINKALA	242

PROCUREMENT - 286626

SUPERVISOR	Jones SIKAZWE	237
PURCH AGENT	Vacant	237

RECEIVING WAREHOUSE - 286627

Annabelle WITHEROW	227
Trevor TEMBO	228
Shadreck MAZYOPA	228
Africa SAKALA	229
Josias NKAUSU	228

SHIPPING - 286631

SHIPPING	Taxon LUNGU	234
SHIPPING	Mackson MAGENGE	235
SHIPPING	Masuzgo NGOMA	236

WELDING WORK SHOP

Yonah MUKOKO	244
Nathan CHIPETA	244

AMCA

MANAGER	James PAGE	249
ACCOUNTANT	Eve FRICK	278

CONSULAR OFFICE

CONS OFFICER	Simone BAER	261
CONS ASST	Eunice SANDEMA	263
CONS CLERK	Precious MWAMBWA	260

ECONOMICS/COMMERCIAL

ECON OFFICER	Andrew CHRITTON	251
COMM OFFICER	Jean NIEBEL	309
SELF HELP	Daniel YETT	254
ECON ASSISTANT	Charles CHILEMU	228
COMM ASSISTANT	Odelo MWIINGA	254

MARINE DETACHMENT:

Sgt. Donald JORDAN	221
Sgt. David LAUDNER	221
SSgt. Jay D. McCOMBS	253
Cpl. Christopher NOCHERA	221
Sgt. Bill SCOTT	221
Sgt. Jason STEGMAN	221

POLITICAL

	Glenn LITTLE	242
	Betty LITTLE	244
	Harold NIEBEL III	301
	Lisa PETERSON	241
POLITICAL ASST	George SINDWANYAMBE	220

RSO	John WALKER	252
RSO SECTY	Susan USHER	266

TRAVEL OFFICE (MAGIC CARPET TRAVEL)

Rachael IMWAKA	288
Stacy NYENDWA	288

USAID OFFICE: 254303/6 and 254522, EXT. 250, FAX 254532

AID CONTRACT OFFICES:

CARE INTERNATIONAL	265905/7
*CFED	227791
*CLUSA	235747/8
*HRDA	253372
*I ESC	255054/255057/255051
*PSI	286332/4

USAID OLD OFFICE - MISSION PROJECTS

*FEWS AND HIV/AIDS PROJECTS (PCI)	221314/229326/229327/228119/9
ZAMBIA FAMILY PLANNING -	238823/4/239190/4
CHILD CARE, JSI, JHU AND BASICS	FAX 239195

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTOR	Walter NORTH	155
SECTY	Mambepa KALWANI	119
DIRECTOR'S DRIVER	Benardicto KAMUKAMBA	129

AGRICULTURE

AGRI ECONOMIST	David SOROKO	101
AGRI SPECIALIST	Morse NANCHENGWA	131
PROJECT MGR	Susan GALE	110
PROJ. MGR SPEC	Cris MUYUNDA	167
SECTY	Lombe MUMBA	136

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

CONTROLLER	Kamau LIZWELICHA	145
FINANCIAL ANALYST	Eustace BOBO	124
C/ACCOUNTANT	Maritoni ENRACA	164
VOUCHER EXAMINER	Johnny LIKANDO	159
FIN ANALYSIT	Christine CHAITEZWI	154
PROJECT ACCT	Christopher NG'ANDU	122

*O.E. ACCOUNTANT	Evaristo MUTALE	158
PAYROLL SPEC	Mwali CHISAMBA	130
ADMIN ASSISTANT	Chisala MIBENGE	118
PROJ ACCOUNTANT	Kayani PHIRI	103
VOUCHER EXAMINER	Rhoda MAROWA	128
FINANCIAL ANALYST	Bernard ZULU	160

EDUCATION

*TGR. SPECIALIST	Bessie THORNICROFT	150
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE

EXO OFFICER	Cynthia BRYANT	123
EXO ASSISTANT	Mwansa SHITIMA	127
SECRETARY	Jennifer CHANDIKA	126
DRIVER	Shaibu CHIBWANA	129
PROC CLERK	Charles CHISENGA	130
STOCK CONT CLERK	Mecha MBEWE	162
PER ASSISTANT	Christine MUYAWALA	157
PROCUREMENT ASST	Luckness MWAKA	125
COMP SYSTEMS MGR	Kizito NG'ANDU	178/141
ASS COMP MGR	Kennedy MWAMBA	140
PROC. AGENT	Henry KALWANI	120
SHIPMENT ASST	Geoffrey MIYANDA	156
RECEPTIONIST	Charity ZYAMBO	0

GENERAL SERVICES

MAINT. SPVRSR	Stanlus CHIBILITI	289957
DISPATCHER	Moffat SELEMANI	129/172

HEALTH/POPULATION/DEVELOPMENT

HLTH/POP/DVL OFF	Robert CLAY	112
*ASSISTANT PHN	Mark WHITE	144
*PHN ADVISOR	Paul ZEITZ	113
PROJ MGR SPEC	Peggy CHIBUYE	148
PROGRAM ASST	Pamo KANGWA	106
SECRETARY	Freezel CHILANGA	133/169

DEMOCRACY GOVERNANCE

DEM GOVERN ADV	Miles TODER	135
DEM GOVERN SPEC	Sydney WATAE	116

PROGRAMM

SUP PROG OFFICER	Curt WOLTERS	105
PROG ECONOMIST	Likando MUKUMBUTA	111
PROG SPECIALIST	Giness MUMBA	134
SECRETARY	Dorothy MUMBUNA	102
PROJ DEV OFFICER	Gail SPENCE	147

USIS : 227993/4, EXT. 211 FAX 226523

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

PUBLIC AFFAIRS	George NEWMAN	120
ASST PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFF	Robin L. YEAGER	119
PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPECIALIST	Abdon YEZI	125
SECTY	Susan VIYELA	122/3
RECEPTIONIST/PAO'S SECTY	Doris MAFWENKO	111
PAO'S CHAUFFEUR	Misaelo PHIRI	116

ADMINISTRATION

ADMIN. MAN ASST	Fay DUBE	127
SUPPLY CLERK	Faston CHULU	124
DRIVER	Moses NYIRENDA	116
DRIVER	Charles MUTALE	116
JANITOR	Moses KATWAMBA	116
JANITOR	Felix SHIMWENGE	116

CULTURAL AFFAIRS ASST	Patricia NAMALA	131
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INFORMATION

INFORMATION ASST	Toddy CHISAMBA	121
INFORMATION ASST	George NKHOMA	117
AUDIO/VISUAL TECHNICIAN	Charles MUSAKA	115
DISTRIBUTION CLERK	Timothy KABONGO	116

LIBRARY

HEAD LIBRARIAN	Matilda SAKALA	112
ASST LIBRARIAN	Henry MATANGA	113
TECH SERVICES LIBRARIAN	Conceptor BEENZU	107
SYSTEMS MANAGER	Maggie MWALE	134/5

PEACE CORPS: 260377/260636/260946 FAX; 260685

COUNTRY DIRECTOR	Mark VANDERVORT	105
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ADMIN	Henry FIACCO	105
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ADMIN ASSISTANT	Ivy NAWA	110
CASHIER	Chabala KOMEDI	109
RECEPTIONIST	Tabitha CHIBOWA	101

GSO

GSO	Steve PETERSON	114
CLEANER	Dora MUSOLE	111
CLEANER	Violet CHINYEMBE	111
	Stephen BANDA	111
	Alex MUSIPA	111
	Sheperd MWANDALESA	111
	Joseph PHIRI	111
	Roswerts SYAMPANDE	111

MEDICAL UNIT

Gillian WEINGANNER	105
Nobutu SHANKALE	115
Bernie METZGER	115

PROGRAMMING & TRAINING

Lisa BALDWIN	107
John MAKWAYA	108
Dan IRVINE	106
Afia NKAUSU	103
Zera NALWIMBA	112

- *CFED (Center for Financial Engineering Development)**
- *CLUSA (Corporative Leage of the USA)**
- *FEWS (Famine Early Warning Systems)**
- *HRDA (Human Resources Development Assistance)**
- *IESC (International Executive Services Corporate)**
- *JSI (John Snow Incorporation)**
- *JHU (John Hopkins University)**
- *O.E. (Operating Expense)**
- *PHN (Population Health & Nutrition)**
- *PSI (Population Service International)**
- *TGR (Training)**

*****OFFICIAL USE ONLY*****
MISSION TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA
AUGUST 1998

CHANCERY

Tel: 250955/252230
After Hours: 251852/252234
Duty Officer: 702807
FAX: 260-1-260636

USIS

Tel: 227993/4 X211
FAX: (260)-1-226523

EMBASSY WAREHOUSE

Tel: 287919/286625
FAX: 286637

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Tel: 260543/260509/260510

FAX: (260)-1-226523

OFFICE HOURS:

Mon -Thurs: 07:30 -12:30
Fri: 07:30 - 12:30

CITIBANK HOURS:

Mon - Tues: 09:30 - 10:30 (Embassy)
Wed: 09:30 - 10:30 (USAID)
Thur - Fri: 09:30 - 10:30 (Embassy)

MAGIC CARPET TRAVEL:

Mon - Fri: 09:00 - 12:00
(After hours): 700218/250967/250975/251844/53

USAID

Tel : 254303/6 X250
FAX: (260)-1-260585

PEACE CORPS

Tel: 260636/260377
FAX: 260-1-260585

SAFETECH

Tel: 287236/287238/703926

HEALTH UNIT HOURS:

Mon - Fri: 08:30 - 17:00

MEDCORP: Lusaka

Tel: 700605/222612/226983

CASHIER HOURS:

Mon - Fri: 10:45 - 12:00

CONSULAR HOURS:

Mon - Fri: 08:00 - 11:00

CLO HOURS:

Mon: 08:00 - 12:00
Fri: 08:00 - 12:00

REGIONAL MEDICAL

Dr. R.J. TRIPLETT

Embassy: 27 12 342 1084

Residence: 0027-12-9971259

DR. Jaime SUAREZ

Embassy: 0027-12-3421048

NAME	OFFICE	OFFICE PHONE	HOME PHONE
AMBASSADOR	STATE	250955; Ext. 236	262030
ADAMS, Robert	STATE	250955; Ext. 256	262762
ALI-SALAD, Abdikamal (Saudi Abdi)	USAID	238823	262546
FRANK, Anthony (Sandra)	STATE	286625; Ext. 231	263406
BAER, Simone	STATE	250955; Ext. 261	263434
BALDWIN, Lisa (Dieter Fischer)	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 107	264185
BANDA, Sungwe (Chanda)	STATE	250955; Ext. 255	
BANDA, Steven	PEACE CORPS	260946; Ext. 13	
BEENZU, Conceptor	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 107	
BESA, Justin	STATE	287919	
BOBO, Eustance	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 150	
BRUNELL, David	USAID CONTRA.,	227791	291334
BRYANT, Cynthia (John Zeigler)	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 123	261228
BURLEIGH, Elizabeth (Trevor Long)	USAID CONTRA.,	238823	262837
CHANDIKA, Jennifer	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 126	
CHIBOWA, Tabitha	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 10	
CHIBUYE, Peggy	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 170	
CHILANGA, Freezel	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 107	

CHILEMU, Charles	STATE	250955; Ext. 228	
CHISENGA, Charles	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 130	
CHISAMBA, Toddy	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 121	
CHRITTON, Andrew (Jody)	STATE	250955; Ext. 251	264531
CHRITTON, Jody	STATE	250955; Ext. 291	264531
CHULU, Grandford	STATE	250955; Ext. 284	
CHULU, Faston	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 124	
CLAY, Robert M.	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 112	263134
COHEN, Mindi (Paul Zeitz)	STATE	50955; Ext. 258	264700
DUBE, Fay	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 127	
DUNBAR, Bill (Townley Slack)	AIS	260509	260410
ENRACA, Maritoni	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 144	252840
ESSA, Yasmin	STATE	250955; Ext. 226	263366
FAIRFIELD, Robert	AIS	260543	260575
FIACCO, Henry	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 23	265312
FRICK Eve (Wolf)	AMCA	250955; Ext. 278	251643
GALE, Susan (Chris)	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 110	291773
GLEASON, Maureen E. (Alan Richards)	AIS	260543	265815
IGLAR, John (Helen)	AIS	260543	260424
IRVINE, Daniel	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 18	265295
JONES, Phillip	USAID CONTRA.,	227791	263410

JORDAN, Donald R.	MSG	250955	252156
JOSEPH, James (Vimala)	USAID	227791	260627
KABONGO, Timothy	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 116	
KALWANI, Henry	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 137	
KALWANI, Mambepa	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 119	
KAJOBA, Rose	STATE	250955; Ext. 238	292966
KANGWA, Pamo	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 143	
KATWAMBA, Moses	USIS	227993; Ext. 116	
KOKORA, Paul (Stella)	STATE	250955; Ext. 223	253549
KOMEKI, Chabala	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 20	
LAUDNER, David	MSG	250955; Ext. 221	252156
LIKANDO, Johnny	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 132	
LITTLE, Betty (Glenn)	STATE	250955; Ext. 244	262709
LITTLE, Glenn (Betty)	STATE	250955; Ext. 242	262709
LIVINGSTONE, Janet (Jan Orlousky)	USAID CONTRA.,	286726	
LIZWELICHA, Kamau (Joyce)	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 112	264306
LUCAS, Brad (Susan Gilbert)	USAID CONTRA.,	286726	263459
LUNGU, Taxon	STATE	286631/287919	
MAFWENKO, Doris	USIS	227993; Ext. 211	
MAILLOUX, Michael	USAID	254303/6	

MAKWAYA, John	PEACE CORPS	60377; Ext. 19	
MAROWA, Rhoda	USAID	254303; Ext. 149	
MATANGA, Henry	USIS	227993/3; Ext. 113	
MBAO, Hellen	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 117	
McCOMBS, Jay	MSG	250955; Ext. 253	261256
MBEWE, Mecha	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 162	
McGUNNIGLE, Michael	USAID	238823/4	262955
MEE, Shirley (Geoff)	AIS	260509	260054
MITI, Hezekia	STATE	250955; Ext. 233	
MIYANDA, Geoffrey	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 101	
MUKUMBUTA, Likando	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 111	
MUMBA, Giness	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 167	
MUMBA, Lombe	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 136	
MUMBA, Mwila	STATE	250955; Ext. 225	
MUMBUNA, Dorothy	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 102	
MUBANGA, Jameson	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 13	
MTONGA, Joseph	STATE	250955; Ext. 245	
MUNKOMBWE, Simms	STATE	250955; Ext. 298	
MUSIPA, Alex	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 13	
MUSOLE, Dora	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 0	
MUTALE, Evaristo	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 142	
MUYAWALA, Christine	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 142	
MUYUNDA, Cris	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 167	
MWAKA, Luckness	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 125	

MWALA, Margaret	USIS	227993; Ext. 135	
MWAMBA, Kennedy	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 104	
MWAMBWA, Precious	STATE	250955; Ext. 260	
MWANDALESA, Shepard	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 13	
MWANSHELELA, Mower	STATE	250955; Ext. 295	
MWIINGA, Odelo	STATE	250955; Ext. 254	
NALWIMBA, Zera	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 14	
NAMALA, Patricia	USIS	227993; Ext. 131	
NAMUYEMBA, Musonda C	STATE	250955; Ext. 285	262247
NANCHENGWA, Morse	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 131	
NAWA, Ivy	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 17	
NEWMAN, George (Barbara Fairchild)	USIS	227993; Ext. 120	262385
NG'ANDU, Christopher	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 169	
NG'ANDU, Kizito	USAID	254303/6; Ext 178/141	
NGULUBE, Peter	STATE	50955; Ext. 287	
NIEBEL, Harold (Jean)	STATE	250955; Ext. 301	263287
NIEBEL, Jean (Harold)	STATE	250955; Ext. 309	263287
NKAUSU, Afia	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 22	
NKOMA, George	USIS	227993; Ext. 117	
NOCHERA, Christopher	MSG	250955; Ext. 221	252156
NORTH, Walter (Judy Ryon)	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 155	264845
ORTIZ, Alberto (Sara)	STATE	227993; Ext. 222	264611

PAGE, James (Jennifer Stewart-Page)	AMCA	250955; Ext. 249	262193
PATEL, Mohmed (Zubeda)	STATE	250955; Ext. 229	236910
PETERSON, Steve	PEACE CORPS	260377; Ext. 13	265295
PETERSON, Lisa (Siza Ntashakala)	STATE	250955; Ext. 241	264364
PHILLIPS, Roland (Terry)	USAID CONTRA.,	235747/8	261905
PHIRI, Kayani	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 133	
RICHARDS, Alan D. (Maureen Gleason)	AIS	260543	265815
RITTER, John (Susan)	AIS	260543	260563
RITTER, Susan (John)	STATE	250955; Ext. 210	260563
ROGERS, Caren F.	AIS	260543	265820
ROMANO, Karen	USAID	221314	
SAKALA, Matildah	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 112	
SANDEMA, Eunice	STATE	250955; Ext. 263	
SANTAGATE, Lisa	AIS	260543	260501
SAWYER, Andra Louise (Michael McGunnigle)	USAID CONTRA.,	238823/4	262955
SCHIOTT, Michael (Margaret)	STATE	250955; Ext. 257	253575
SEEKIRCHER, Marianne (Richard)	IESC CONTRA.,	255051/4/7	293561
SEGAL, Mary	USAID	238834/4	
SELEMANI, Moffat	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 129	

SERLEMITOS, Elizabeth (John)	USAID CONTRA.,	238823/4	253420
SHIMWENG, Felix	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 116	
SHITIMA, Mwansa	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 127	261313
SIKAZWE, Jones	STATE	286626; Ext. 237	
SIMUTILI, Joseph	STATE	250955; Ext. 295	
SINDWANYAMBE, George	STATE	250955; Ext. 220	
SOGUNRO, Oluremi G. (Abimbola)	USAID CONTRA.,	238823/4	254489
SOROKO, David (Emily)	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 118	264951
STEGMAN, Jason	MSG	250955; Ext. 221	252156
SPENCE, Gail	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 147	261938
STEWART-PAGE, Jennifer (Jim Page)	STATE	250955; Ext. 352	262193
THIBADEAU, A.	STATE	250955; Ext. 222	260886
THOMAS, Suzanne (Mark Philpott)	USAID	238823/4	290556
THORNICROFT, Bessie	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 147	
TODER, Miles (Jeanine)	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 135	262319
USHER, Susan	STATE	250955; Ext. 266	264162
VANDER VORT, Mark (Lisa Steel)	PEACE CORPS	260377; 21	260658
VIYELA, Susan	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 122	
WALKER, John (Cindy)	STATE	250955; Ext. 252	263304
WALKER, Larry	STATE	250955; Ext. 223	262859
WATAE, Sidney	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 116	

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WALKER, Larry	STATE	250955; Ext. 223	262859
WEINGARTNER, Gillian	PEACE CORPS	260529, EXT. 115	260039
WENDLAND, Margie (Ernst)	STATE	250955; Ext. 258	281010
WHITE, Mark	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 146	262389
WHITEHEAD, Robert (Agathe)	STATE	250955; Ext. 214	263383
WILLIAMSON, Sherman (Kathy)	STATE	286638; Ext. 221	263427
WITHEROW, Elmer (Annabelle)	STATE	250955; Ext. 256	263822
WOLTER, Curt	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 105	262330
YEAGER, Robin	USIS	227993/4; Ext. 119	264553
YETT, Beverly (Daniel)	STATE	250955; Ext. 271	262236
YETT, Daniel	STATE	250955; Ext. 254	262236
YEZI, Abdon	USIS	227993/4, Ext. 125	
ZEITZ, Paul (Mindi Cohen)	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 113	264700
ZULU, Bernard	USAID	254303/6; Ext. 138	

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HIMSELF A UROLOGY CONSULTANT; THEY HAVE TWO SONS.

Jim Rabbit — Leon
Melanie —
Gail —
Nick Low — DMF ←
Mike — Treasury ←

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Connice — KPH/NOSES in SA
— DON/CLERK/1000

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
(AS OF DECEMBER 14, 1998)**

PRESIDENT	Frederick Chiluba (Lp) (MMD President)
Minister, Presidential Affairs:	Eric Silwamba (N)
Deputy Ministers:	
Religious Affairs:	Rev Peter Chintala (N)
Youth:	Josiah Chishala (Lp)
Special Assistants:	
Political and Legal:	vacant
Economy:	Donald Chanda
Press:	Richard Sakala (E)
Senior Principal Private Secretary:	Francis Chalabesa (N)
Chief Government Spokesman:	David Mpamba (L)
Permanent Secretary and Comptroller:	Sebastian Kopulande (N)
VICE PRESIDENT:	Lt. Gen. Christon Tembo (E) (MMD Trustee)
Deputy Minister:	Ephraim Mateyo (NW)
Secretary to the Cabinet:	Aldridge Adamson (L)
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet:	Leslie Mbula (N)
Permanent Secretaries:	
Administration:	Dr. Kalombo Mwansa (N)
Parliamentary Business:	Mrs. R.C. Musenge (N)
Gender in Development:	Mrs. Grace Mulapesi (W)
Special Duties:	
Management Development:	Robert Mutaka (N)
Policy Analysis and Coordination	Cresta Kaluba (N)
Public Service Management Division	Dr. Joshua Kanganja (NW)
Resettlement:	Austin Mweemba (E)
Principal, NIPA:	Dr. Vukani Nyirenda (E)
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO:	Michael Sata (N) (MMD National Secretary)
Permanent Secretary:	W.K. Mulubisha (C)

DEFENCE:	Chitalu Sampa (N) (MMD Chariman for Labor)
Deputy Minister	Mike Mulongoti (CB)
Permanent Secretary	Phineas Musukwa (N)
Army Commander:	Lt. Gen. Solomon Mumbi (E)
ZAF Commander	Lt. Gen. Sande Kayumba (NW)
ZNS Commandant	Maj. Gen. Wilford Funjika(NW)
FOREIGN AFFAIRS:	Sipakeli Walubita (W) (MMD Chairman for Security)
Deputy Minister:	Valentine Kayope (Lp)
Permanent Secretary	Mrs. Dorothy Mulwila (NW)
FINANCE	Edith Nawaki (N) (MMD Chairperson for Energy)
Deputy Ministers:	Rev. Dan Pule (Lp) Godfrey Simasiku (W)
Secretary to the Treasury:	Prof. Benjamin Mweene (C)
Permanent Secretaries:	
Financial Management and Accounting Division:	James Mtonga (E)
Economic Development and Budget Division	Boniface Nonde (N)
Auditor General	Fred Siame (N)
HOME AFFAIRS:	Dr. Katele Kalumba (Lp)
Deputy Minister:	Edwin Hatembo (S)
Permanent Secretary:	Joseph Kasongo (Lp)
Inspector General of Police:	Francis Ndhlovu (E)
Commissioner of Police:	Silas Ngangula (NW)
Commissioner of Police (State House)	Alexander Bwanga Museba (Lp)
Commissioner of Prisons:	Felix Sinyangwe (N)
Drug Enforcement Commissioner	Raphael Mungole (W)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING:

Bennie Mwiiga (S)
(MDD Chairman for Mining and
Mineral Resources)

Deputy Ministers:

Elizabeth Kalenga (NW)
Bernard Mpundu (N)

Permanent Secretary

Masozi Banda (E)

HEALTH:

Prof. Nkandu Luo (N)

Deputy Minister

Ernest Mwansa (E)

Permanent Secretary

Dr. Kashiwa Bulaya (N)

EDUCATION:

Brig. Gen. Godfrey Miyanda (E)
(MMD Vice President)

Deputy Ministers:

Dr. Mathias Mphande (N)
Betram Mmembe (N)

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. Kasanda Sicalwe (N)

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
and SOCIAL WELFARE:**

Dawson Lupunga (CB)
(MDD Chairman for Lands and
Natural Resources)

Deputy Ministers:

Stephen Manjata (W)
Ms. Jane chikwata (L)

Permanent Secretary:

Mrs. Mary Grace Nkole (N)

LABOR and SOCIAL SECURITY:

Dr. Peter Machungwa (Lp)

Deputy Minister:

Syacheya Madyenkuku (S)

Permanent Secretary:

Arthur Yoyo (N)

TRANSPORTATION and COMMUNICATIONS:

David Saviye (NW)

Deputy Ministers:

Dickson Matutu (CB)
Dismus Kalingeme (E)

Permanent Secretary:

Xephone Vlahakis (L)

**AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES and
FOOD SECURITY:**

Vacant

Deputy Ministers:

Ackson Sejani (S)
(MMD Chairman for Elections)
Lt. Col. Yotam Ngulube (E)
Russell Mulele (W)

Permanent Secretary:

LANDS:

Samuel Miyanda (L)
(MMD Chairman for Legal)

Deputy Minister:

Gilbert Mululu (C)

Permanent Secretary

Mrs. Bridget Mwanakaoma (N)

LEGAL AFFAIRS:

Vincent Malambo (S)

Attorney General:

Bonaventure Mutale (N)

Solicitor General:

Samson Chisulo (NW)

Permanent Secretary:

Ms Eva Jhala (E)

INFORMATION and BROADCASTING:

Newstead Zimba (E)

Deputy Minister:

Fidelis Mando (L)

Permanent Secretary:

Ms. Susan Sikaneta (L)

**SCIENCE, TECHNICAL EDUCATION,
and VOCATIONAL TRAINING:**

Deputy Minister:

Prof. Lawrence Shimba (C)

Permanent Secretary:

Newton N'guni (N)

MINES and MINERAL DEVELOPMENT:

Ms. Josephine Mapoma (N)

Deputy Minister;

**Dr. Syamukayumbu Syamujaye(S)
(MMD Chairman for Education
Research, Science and Technology)**

Permanent Secretary:

**Kaunda Lembalemba (N)
(MMD Chairman for Copperbelt Province)**

**YOUTH, SPORT and
CHILD DEVELOPMENT:**

Albert Kashimu (NW)

Deputy Minister:

**William Harrington (W)
(MMD Chairman for Transport
and Communications)**

Permanent Secretary

Ms. Elizabeth Mutale (Lp)

ENVIROMENT:

Mrs. Hellen Matanda (N)

Deputy Minister:

Alfeyo Hambayi (S)

TOURISM:

Dr. Jewette Masinga (L)

Deputy Minister:

**Rev. Anosh Chipawa (NW)
(MMD Chairman for North
Western Province)**

Permanent Secretary:

**Cecil Holmes (C)
(MMD Chairman for Central
Province)**

COMMERCE, TRADE and INDUSTRY:

Romance Sampa (N)

Deputy Minister:

David Mpamba (C)

Permanent Secretary

**Ackim Nkole (N)
Jazzman Chidwakwa (CB)**

Dr. Austin Sichinga (N)

ENERGY and WATER DEVELOPMENT:

Deputy Minister:

Ben Mwila (Lp)
(MMD National Treasurer)

Permanent Secretary:

Maj. Celestino Chibamba (N)

Peter Mwamfuli (N)

WORKS and SUPPLY:

Deputy Ministers:

Suresh Desai (S)
(MMD Chairman for Agriculture)

Mann Muyuni (L)
Godden Mandandi (W)

Permanent Secretary:

Gerald Nyirenda (NW)

CENTRAL PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Alfred Musonda Chambeshi (N)

Permanent Secretary

Fanwell Nduna (N)

COPPERBELT PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Matthew Mulanda (N)

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. Ngosa Simbyakula (N)

LUSAKA PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Sonny Mulenga (N)
(MMD Chairman for Lusaka Province)

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. Harry Mtonga (E)

EASTERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Chikakula Banda (E)

Permanent Secretary:

William Silweya (N)

LUAPULA PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Norman Chibamba	(Lp)
Permanent Secretary:	Ronald Mukuma	(NW)

NORTHERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Daniel Kapapa	(N)
Permanent Secretary:	Sylvester Mpishi	(C)

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	David Kambilumbilu	(NW)
Permanent Secretary:	Maybin Mubanga	(N)

SOUTHERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Elias Miyanda	(S)
Permanent Secretary:	Milton Chalimbana	(N)

WESTERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Michael Mabenga	(W)
Permanent Secretary:	Geoffrey Akafekwa	(W)

Note: Letters in parentheses next to a person's name indicate the province he/she is from.

(C)	Central Province
(CB)	Copperbelt Province
(E)	Eastern Province
(L)	Lusaka Province
(Lp)	Luapula Province
(N)	Northern Province
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(S)	Southern Province
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SA

James Joseph, Amb. - meeting

Stacy Rhodes
Ben Yamashita } usfvs

Ken

-CG

Carolyn Connolly

USIS -

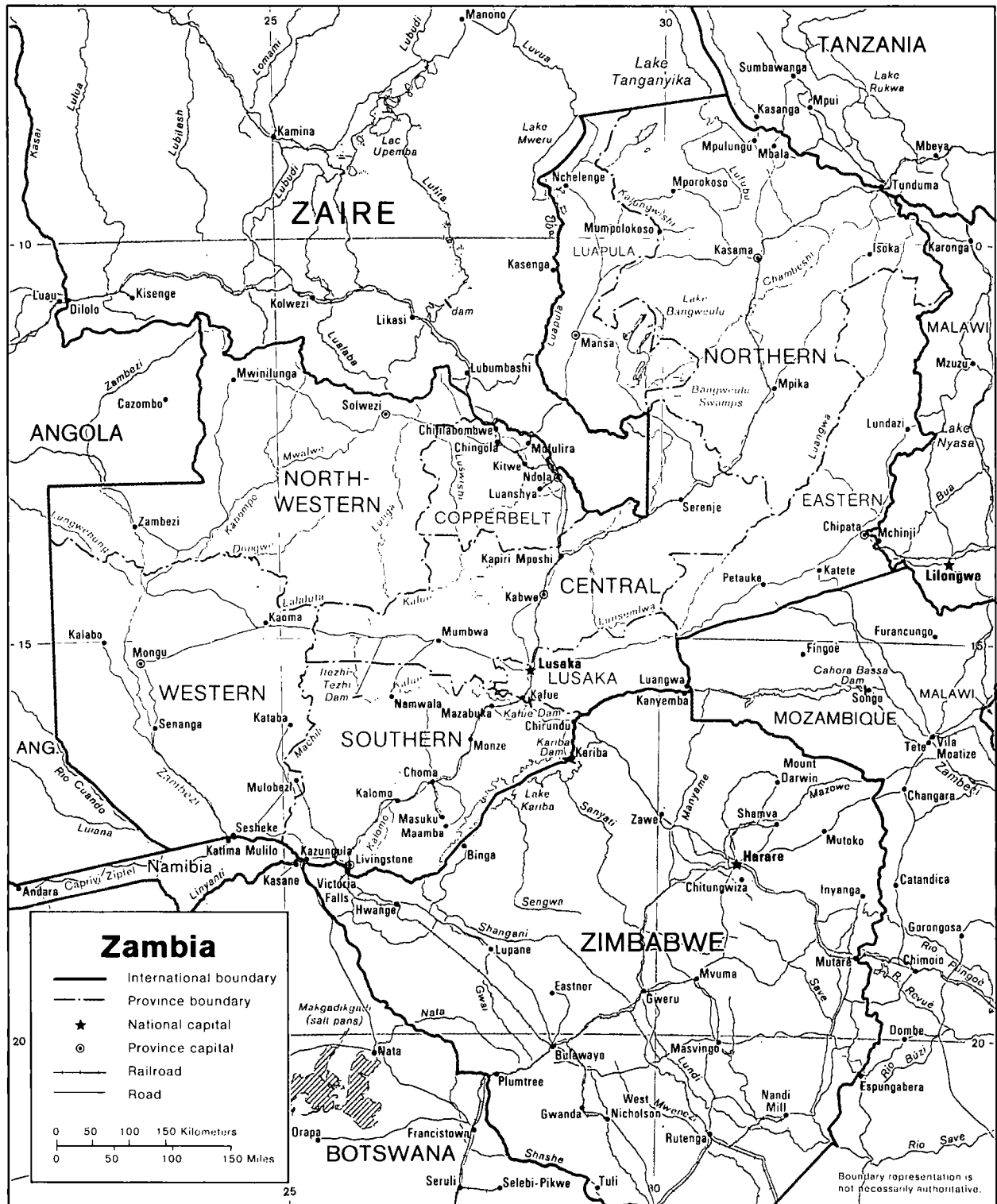
ZAMBIA

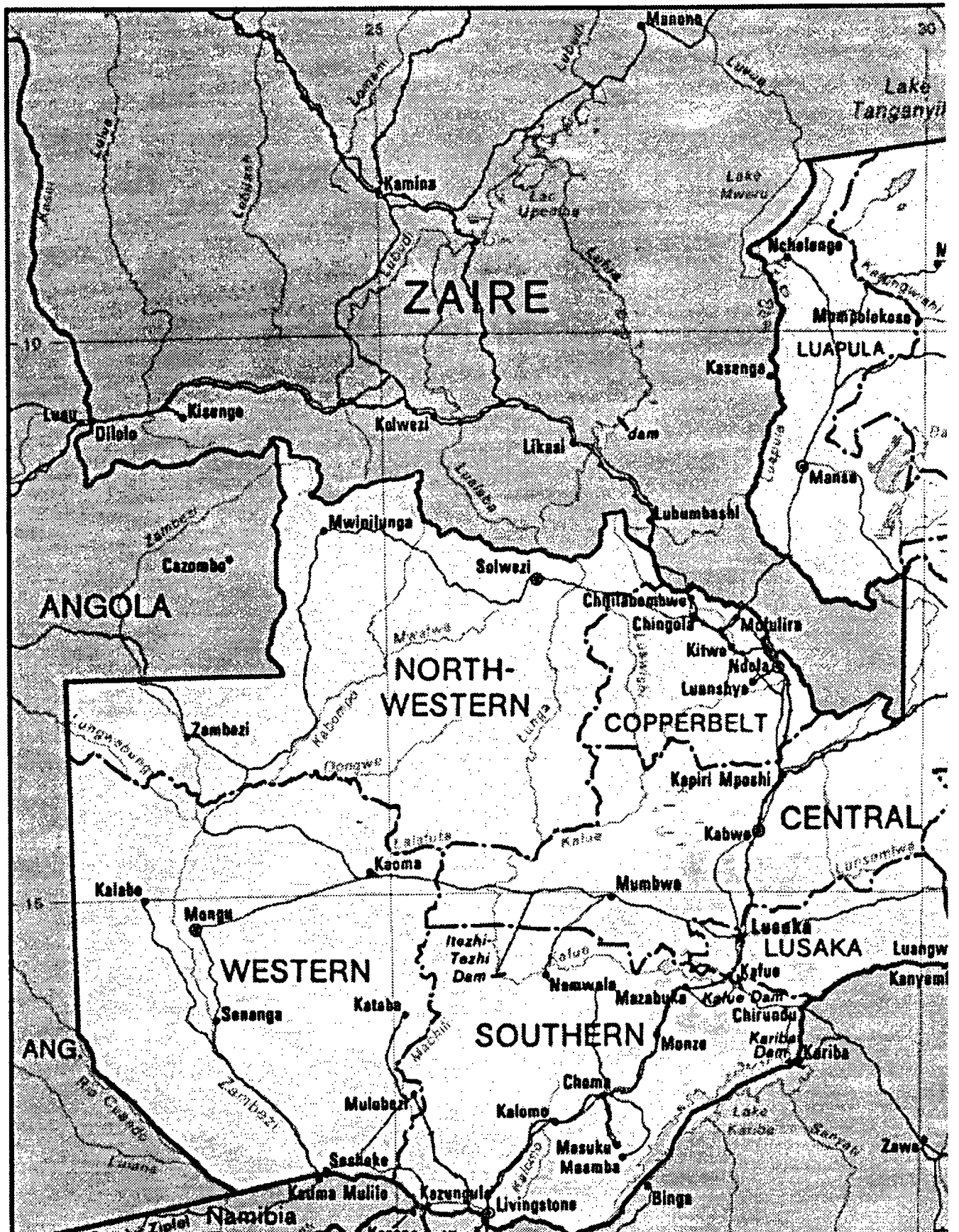
Arlene Bender, Amb.

Walter North
Robert Clay } usfvs
Mark White

USIS -

Nancy Powell





Zambia - Consular Information Sheet

July 14, 1998

Country Description: Zambia is a developing African country. Tourist facilities outside of well-known game parks are not fully developed.

Entry Requirements: American citizens coming for tourism or business who arrive at Lusaka International Airport or major land borders can obtain a one-entry visa for \$25 (US). Long-term visitors or persons coming for employment must obtain a visa in advance. Travelers should obtain the latest information and details from the Embassy of the Republic of Zambia, 2419 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone (202) 265-9717. Overseas inquiries should be made at the nearest Zambian embassy or consulate.

Areas of Instability: Tourist destinations, including South Luangwa National Park and Victoria Falls, are visited by large numbers of tourists without incident. Visitors to the Kafue National Park should be aware that in early 1998 armed gunmen perpetrated a series of attacks on cars traveling the Lusaka-Mongu road in the immediate vicinity of the park. Visitors should also be aware of occasional attacks by armed gunmen on cars near the northern border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (former Zaire) and near the western border with Angola.

Other Information: Travel to military areas and photographing military facilities are prohibited. Authorities may also challenge photography of areas other than tourist attractions. Visitors overstaying their visas or attempting to work while on tourist visas face imprisonment and deportation if they are caught. Americans should also be aware that if they are arrested, Zambian authorities are often slow to inform the U.S. Embassy.

Information on Crime: Crime is prevalent in Zambia. Armed carjackings, muggings and petty theft are commonplace in Lusaka and other major cities, especially in downtown commercial districts and housing compounds. Travel at night is particularly risky, both in Lusaka and on roads outside of the city.

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to local police and to the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. The pamphlets *A Safe Trip Abroad* and *Tips for Travelers to Sub-Saharan Africa* provide useful information on protecting personal security while traveling abroad and on travel in the region in general. Both are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Drug Penalties: U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced. Convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Medical Facilities: Government hospitals and clinics are often understaffed and lack supplies. While private medical clinics in major cities can provide reasonable care, they are not equipped to cope with major medical emergencies, which usually require medevac to South Africa. Basic medical care outside of major cities is extremely limited. Doctors and hospitals often require immediate cash payment for health care services. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. The Medicare/Medicaid program does not provide for payment of medical services outside the United States. Travelers have found supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage, including provisions for medical evacuation, to be useful. For additional health information, travelers can contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's international travelers hotline at 1-888-232-3228 or autofax at 1-888-232-3229 or via the Internet at <http://www.cdc.gov>.

In-Country Travel: Travel on Zambian roads can be hazardous, especially at night, due to poorly maintained vehicles and roads. Public buses and taxis are generally unreliable and unsafe. Zambian railways occasionally suffer accidents caused by poor maintenance and badly trained personnel.

Aviation Safety Oversight: As there is no direct commercial air service by local carriers at present, or economic authority to operate such service, between the U.S. and Zambia, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has not assessed Zambia's civil aviation authority for compliance with international aviation safety standards for oversight of Zambia's air carrier operations. For further information, travelers may contact the Department of Transportation within the U.S. at 1-800-322-7873, or visit the FAA Internet Home Page at <http://www.faa.gov/avr/iasa.htm>. The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) separately assesses some foreign air carriers for suitability as official providers of air services. For information regarding the DOD policy on specific carriers, travelers may contact the Pentagon at (703) 697-7288.

Embassy Location/Registration: U.S. citizens are encouraged to register with the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy in Lusaka at the corner of Independence and United Nations Avenues. The mailing address is P.O. Box 31617, Lusaka, Zambia. The telephone number is (260-1) 250-955; the fax number is (260-1) 252-225.

No. 98-99

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated January 5, 1998, to update the paragraph1 on Other Information and to add a paragraph on Civil Aviation Oversight.

Consular Information Sheets and Travel Warnings



GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
(AS OF DECEMBER 14, 1998)

PRESIDENT	Frederick Chiluba (Lp) (MMD President)
Minister, Presidential Affairs	Eric Silwamba (N)
Deputy Ministers:	
Religious Affairs:	Rev Peter Chintala (N)
Youth:	Josiah Chishala (Lp)
Special Assistants:	
Political and Legal:	vacant
Economy:	Donald Chanda
Press:	Richard Sakala (E)
Senior Principal Private Secretary:	Francis Chalabesa (N)
Chief Government Spokesman:	David Mpamba (L)
Permanent Secretary and Comptroller:	Sebastian Kopulande (N)
VICE PRESIDENT:	Lt. Gen. Christon Tembo (E) (MMD Trustee)
Deputy Minister:	Ephraim Mateyo (NW)
Secretary to the Cabinet:	Aldridge Adamson (L)
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet:	Leslie Mbula (N)
Permanent Secretaries:	
Administration:	Dr. Kalombo Mwansa (N)
Parliamentary Business:	Mrs. R.C. Musenge (N)
Gender in Development:	Mrs. Grace Mulapesi (W)
Special Duties:	
Management Development:	Robert Mutaka (N)
Policy Analysis and Coordination	Cresta Kaluba (N)
Public Service Management Division	Dr. Joshua Kanganja (NW)
Resettlement:	Austin Mweemba (E)
Principal, NIPA:	Dr. Vukani Nyirenda (E)
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO:	Michael Sata (N) (MMD National Secretary)
Permanent Secretary:	W.K. Mulubisha (C)

DEFENCE:	Chitalu Sampa (N) (MMD Chariman for Labor)
Deputy Minister	Mike Mulongoti (CB)
Permanent Secretary	Phineas Musukwa (N)
Army Commander:	Lt. Gen. Solomon Mumbi (E)
ZAF Commander	Lt. Gen. Sande Kayumba (NW)
ZNS Commandant	Maj. Gen. Wilford Funjika(NW)
FOREIGN AFFAIRS:	Sipakeli Walubita (W) (MMD Chairman for Security)
Deputy Minister:	Valentine Kayope (Lp)
Permanent Secretary	Mrs. Dorothy Mulwila (NW)
FINANCE	Edith Nawaki (N) (MMD Chairperson for Energy)
Deputy Ministers:	Rev. Dan Pule (Lp) Godfrey Simasiku (W)
Secretary to the Treasury:	Prof. Benjamin Mweene (C)
Permanent Secretaries:	
Financial Management and Accounting Division:	James Mtonga (E)
Economic Development and Budget Division	Boniface Nonde (N)
Auditor General	Fred Siame (N)
HOME AFFAIRS:	Dr. Katele Kalumba (Lp)
Deputy Minister:	Edwin Hatembo (S)
Permanent Secretary:	Joseph Kasongo (Lp)
Inspector General of Police:	Francis Ndhlovu (E)
Commissioner of Police:	Silas Ngangula (NW)
Commissioner of Police (State House)	Alexander Bwanga Museba (Lp)
Commissioner of Prisons:	Felix Sinyangwe (N)
Drug Enforcement Commissioner	Raphael Mungole (W)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING:	Bennie Mwiiga (S) (MDD Chairman for Mining and Mineral Resources)
Deputy Ministers:	Elizabeth Kalenga (NW) Bernard Mpundu (N)
Permanent Secretary	Masozzi Banda (E)
HEALTH:	Prof. Nkandu Luo (N)
Deputy Minister	Ernest Mwansa (E)
Permanent Secretary	Dr. Kashiwa Bulaya (N)
EDUCATION:	Brig. Gen. Godfrey Miyanda (E) (MMD Vice President)
Deputy Ministers:	Dr. Mathias Mphande (N) Betram Mmembe (N)
Permanent Secretary:	Dr. Kasanda Sichalwe (N)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT and SOCIAL WELFARE:	Dawson Lupunga (CB) (MDD Chairman for Lands and Natural Resources)
Deputy Ministers:	Stephen Manjata (W) Ms. Jane chikwata (L)
Permanent Secretary:	Mrs. Mary Grace Nkole (N)
LABOR and SOCIAL SECURITY:	Dr. Peter Machungwa (Lp)
Deputy Minister:	Syacheya Madyenkuku (S)
Permanent Secretary:	Arthur Yoyo (N)

TRANSPORTATION and COMMUNICATIONS:	David Saviye	(NW)
Deputy Ministers:	Dickson Matutu	(CB)
	Dismus Kalingeme	(E)
Permanent Secretary:	Xephone Vlahakis	(L)
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES and FOOD SECURITY:	Vacant	
Deputy Ministers:	Ackson Sejani	(S)
	(MMD Chairman for Elections)	
	Lt. Col. Yotam Ngulube	(E)
Permanent Secretary:	Russell Mulele	(W)
LANDS:	Samuel Miyanda	(L)
	(MMD Chairman for Legal)	
Deputy Minister:	Gilbert Mululu	(C)
Permanent Secretary:	Mrs. Bridget Mwanakaoma	(N)
LEGAL AFFAIRS:	Vincent Malambo	(S)
Attorney General:	Bonaventure Mutale	(N)
Solicitor General:	Samson Chisulo	(NW)
Permanent Secretary:	Ms Eva Jhala	(E)
INFORMATION and BROADCASTING:	Newstead Zimba	(E)
Deputy Minister:	Fidelis Mando	(L)
Permanent Secretary:	Ms. Susan Sikaneta	(L)

SCIENCE, TECHNICAL EDUCATION,
and VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Prof. Lawrence Shamba (C)

Deputy Minister:

Newton N'guni (N)

Permanent Secretary:

Ms. Josephine Mapoma (N)

MINES and MINERAL DEVELOPMENT:

Dr. Syamukayumba Syamujaye(S)
(MMD Chairman for Education
Research, Science and Technology)

Deputy Minister;

Kaunda Lembalemba (N)
(MMD Chairman for Copperbelt Province)

Permanent Secretary:

Albert Kashimu (NW)

YOUTH, SPORT and
CHILD DEVELOPMENT:

William Harrington (W)
(MMD Chairman for Transport
and Communications)

Deputy Minister:

Ms. Elizabeth Mutale (Lp)

Permanent Secretary:

Mrs. Hellen Matanda (N)

ENVIROMENT:

Alfeyo Hambayi (S)

Deputy Minister:

Dr. Jewette Masinga (L)

TOURISM:

Rev. Anosh Chipawa (NW)
(MMD Chairman for North
Western Province)

Deputy Minister:

Cecil Holmes (C)
(MMD Chairman for Central
Province)

Permanent Secretary:

Romance Sampa (N)

COMMERCE, TRADE and INDUSTRY:

David Mpamba (C)

Deputy Minister:

Ackim Nkole (N)
Jazzman Chidwakwa (CB)

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. Austin Sichinga (N)

ENERGY and WATER DEVELOPMENT:

Ben Mwila (Lp)
(MMD National Treasurer)

Deputy Minister:

Maj. Celestino Chibamba (N)

Permanent Secretary:

Peter Mwamfuli (N)

WORKS and SUPPLY:

Suresh Desai (S)
(MMD Chairman for Agriculture)

Deputy Ministers:

Mann Muyuni (L)
Godden Mandandi (W)

Permanent Secretary:

Gerald Nyirenda (NW)

CENTRAL PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Alfred Musonda Chambeshi (N)

Permanent Secretary:

Fanwell Nduna (N)

COPPERBELT PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Matthew Mulanda (N)

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. Ngosa Simbyakula (N)

LUSAKA PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Sonny Mulenga (N)
(MMD Chairman for Lusaka Province)

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. Harry Mtonga (E)

EASTERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:

Chikakula Banda (E)

Permanent Secretary:

William Silweya (N)

LUAPULA PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Norman Chibamba	(Lp)
Permanent Secretary:	Ronald Mukuma	(NW)

NORTHERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Daniel Kapapa	(N)
Permanent Secretary:	Sylvester Mpishi	(C)

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	David Kambilumbilu	(NW)
Permanent Secretary:	Maybin Mubanga	(N)

SOUTHERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Elias Miyanda	(S)
Permanent Secretary:	Milton Chalimbana	(N)

WESTERN PROVINCE:

Deputy Minister:	Michael Mabenga	(W)
Permanent Secretary:	Geoffrey Akafekwa	(W)

Note: Letters in parentheses next to a person's name indicate the province he/she is from.

(C)	Central Province
(CB)	Copperbelt Province
(E)	Eastern Province
(L)	Lusaka Province
(Lp)	Luapula Province
(N)	Northern Province
(NW)	North-Western Province
(S)	Southern Province
(W)	Western Province

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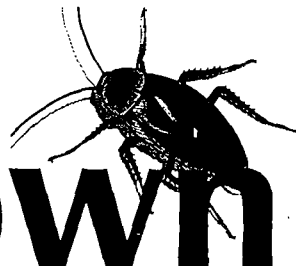
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Lusaka

Lowdown

January 1999 Vol 5 #4

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Roaches

400 million years old today

Who wears the pants?

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Maramba Lodge

Cape Town Rally

New Animal Sanctuary On Your Doorstep

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ZAMBIA

Human Rights Report - 1997

Zambia is a republic governed by a president, a unicameral national assembly, and a constitutionally independent judiciary. After two decades of one-party rule, free and fair multiparty elections in November 1991 resulted in the victory of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) and the election of President Frederick J.T. Chiluba, a former trade unionist. In the November 1996 elections, President Chiluba was reelected, and his party won 131 of 150 seats in the National Assembly. Constitutional amendments enacted in May 1996 had disqualified former President Kenneth Kaunda, the main opposition leader, from seeking the presidency. The MMD's use of government resources, including the state-owned media, put the fairness of the elections into question, although, despite some voting irregularities, there was no evidence of substantial or widespread vote-rigging or vote-counting fraud. The Government generally respected the independence of the judiciary.

Early in the morning of October 28, an army captain took control of the national radio station and announced a coup. By 10 a.m., government troops had regained control of the facilities, the captain and his allies were arrested, and the coup attempt was over. Several days later, the President proposed and Parliament approved legislation establishing a 90-day State of Emergency, which was scheduled to end in February 1998, if not extended. The State of Emergency allowed the Government to detain suspects for 28 days without charge. By year's end, the Government had detained 86 persons, including former President Kenneth Kaunda.

The police, divided into regular and paramilitary units operating under the Ministry of Home Affairs, have primary responsibility for maintaining law and order. They are highly politicized. The Zambia Intelligence Security Service, under the office of the President, is responsible for intelligence and internal security. Police continued to commit numerous, and at times serious, human rights abuses.

Throughout the year, the Government continued its free market economic reform program, halving the inflation rate, maintaining the budget under control, and pressing forward with the privatization of parastatal companies. The revenue authority contributed to the good budgetary results through increased collections, despite cutting tax rates at midyear. Erratic rainfall and delayed delivery of fertilizer contributed to a below average 1996-97 maize crop, the staple food of most citizens. Agreement in principle was reached with international mining companies to privatize the major elements of the copper industry, a move to stem generally declining production and continued losses. Nonmetals exports continued growing strongly, increasing diversification and jobs and making up for reduced foreign exchange earnings from copper.

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The Government took steps to address some human rights problems, but serious abuses continued in several areas. The police committed extrajudicial killings and beat and otherwise abused criminal suspects and detainees. Harsh prison conditions deteriorated further, posing an increased threat to the health and lives of inmates. Arbitrary arrests, prolonged detention, and long delays in trials remain problems. Police infringed on citizens' privacy rights. Police authorities continued steps to address police brutality, including community-based policing methods, human rights training in the curriculum of the police training college, and human rights seminars for midlevel and senior officers. However, a lack of professionalism and discipline in the police force remains a serious problem.

The Government persisted in attempts to limit freedom of the press and continued to control two of the country's three daily newspapers, contrary to its 1991 promises to privatize government-owned mass media. The Government restricted citizens' right of peaceful assembly and association. Citizens' right to change their government also was restricted in 1996. In May the Government established the autonomous Zambian Human Rights Commission (ZHRC). Despite initial doubts about its effectiveness, the Commission obtained access to the coup detainees and exposed the fact that seven of them were tortured. The Commission also took effective steps to press the Government to release a number of prisoners. Women continued to experience discrimination in both law and fact. Wife beating, rape, and denial of widows' inheritance rights remained widespread. Discrimination against people with disabilities is a problem. Child labor exists in rural subsistence occupations and in some urban occupations.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom From:

a. Political and Other Extrajudicial Killing

There were no reports of political killings during the year, but police continued to use excessive force that at times resulted in extrajudicial killings. According to police spokesmen, one suspect died in jail when officers failed to provide necessary medical attention, and there may have been other deaths.

In December 1995, army recruits near Kapiri Mposhi went on a rampage in retaliation for the death of a comrade at the hands of local villagers. The rampaging army recruits destroyed an estimated 100 village houses and killed two villagers. After 2 years, no disciplinary action has been reported.

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There were many deaths of inmates due to harsh prison conditions (see Section 1.c.).

b. Disappearance

Press accounts report that in May former Rwandan Legal Affairs Minister Agnes Ntangibyaliro Rutugwera, who was living in the copperbelt, was abducted by unknown persons believed to be Rwandan state security agents. Her whereabouts are unknown. Immigration authorities denied involvement.

c. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Although the 1991 Constitution prohibits torture, police regularly used excessive force when apprehending, interrogating, and detaining criminal suspects or illegal aliens. In most such instances, detaining officers beat suspects. In March police at the Chawama station severely beat a suspect, denied him necessary medical attention, and then released him without charges. In May police crushed the testicle of a detainee. No officers have been disciplined or arrested for these acts.

The ZHRC confirmed that police tortured seven of the persons detained after the October coup attempt. There were reports that state agents tortured two of the seven in order to make them falsely implicate former President Kaunda and other politicians in the coup attempt. There were also no reports of any government investigation of the torture of the coup detainees.

On August 23, police fired on an opposition party vehicle, slightly wounding former President Kenneth Kaunda and seriously wounding opposition leader Dr. Rodger Chongwe. Calls for an independent international inquiry were dismissed. The police force promised to undertake its own investigation. The ZHRC was also investigating the Kabwe shooting. No results of the investigations have been announced.

Throughout the year, government officials, nongovernmental organizations (NGO's), and the press closely scrutinized police involvement in human rights abuses, criminal activity, and corruption. Inspector General of Police Francis Ndhlovu continued to exercise his mandate to reform the force. Ndhlovu has instituted a variety of measures designed to restore discipline and professionalism, including police training in respect for human rights. The effectiveness of such reform efforts was called into question during public disturbances in Lusaka's main commercial area in August when police used excessive force to disperse street vendors and later attacked vendors and opposition party members on Cairo Road. Ndhlovu's admission in open court in 1996 that he had illegally wiretapped

The Post newspaper's telephone lines also raised questions about his commitment to protect human rights.

Police corruption is also a problem. Police often detain citizens in private debt disputes in exchange for a portion of the payment owed (see Section 1.d.). Police sometimes committed extortion at roadblocks (see Section 2.d.).

The police undertook investigations of instances of police use of excessive force, disciplining officers who committed human rights abuses. Middle-ranking and senior police officers were enrolled in human rights training seminars at the police academy. According to statistics provided by the police command, at least 8 police officers were the subjects of internal investigations or prosecutions. Authorities arrested some police officers on such criminal charges as robbery and possession of illegal narcotics.

An earlier human rights commission, chaired by prominent attorney Bruce Munyama, aggressively examined police human rights abuses in public hearings held throughout 1995. In September 1995, the commission submitted its final report to the President, including recommendations to improve the human rights performance of the police. The Government released the report to the public in September 1996.

At year's end, the Government had not disciplined or prosecuted any of the individuals allegedly involved in the torture of persons detained in connection with the 1993 State of Emergency.

Prison conditions are harsh and continued to deteriorate, posing an increased threat to prisoners' lives. According to official statistics, prisons designed to hold 6,000 prisoners held over 12,000. This severe overcrowding, combined with poor sanitation, inadequate medical facilities, meager food supplies, and lack of potable water resulted in serious outbreaks of dysentery and other diseases, including tuberculosis, at various prisons throughout the year. In a report submitted to Parliament in 1996, the Director of Prisons said that 975 prisoners had died in prison between January 1991 and December 1995, due to illness and harsh conditions. The death rate of prison inmates remained about the same in 1997.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

The Government permits prison visits by both domestic and international human rights monitors.

Arbitrary arrest and detention are still problems. Criminal suspects are often arrested on the basis of flimsy evidence or an uncorroborated accusation. In criminal cases, the law requires that a detainee be charged and brought before a magistrate within 24 hours. Attorneys and family members are allowed access to

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pretrial detainees. In practice, the authorities hold most detainees for more than 1 month from commission of an offense to first appearance before a magistrate. In many cases, an additional period of 6 months elapses before the magistrate commits the defendant to the High Court for trial. Following committal, preparation of the magistrate court record for transmittal to the High Court takes months--in some cases as long as a year. Once a case reaches the High Court for trial, court proceedings last an average of 6 months.

Detention is often prolonged. Approximately 2,000 of the 12,000 prisoners are awaiting trial on criminal charges. In some cases, defendants have been awaiting trial for as long as 4 years. There was some progress in holding trials; in past years some defendants had waited as long as 10 years for their trials. These long delays are the result of inadequate resources, inefficiency, lack of trained personnel, and broad rules of procedure that give wide latitude to prosecutors and defense attorneys to request adjournments. In 1996 the High Court Commissioner began releasing detainees if police failed to bring the case to trial.

Although there is a functioning bail system, overcrowded prisons reflect the large number of detainees who have committed serious offenses for which bail is not granted. These include treason, murder, aggravated robbery, and violations of the narcotics laws. Also, indigent detainees rarely have the means to post bail. The government legal aid office is responsible for providing legal representation for indigent detainees and defendants in criminal or civil cases. In practice, few receive assistance. In 1997 the office had 14 attorneys to cover the entire country and a budget of \$110,000.

Police stations frequently become "debt collection centers," where police officers, acting upon unofficial complaints, detain debtors without charge indefinitely until they pay the complainants. In return, the police receive a percentage of payments. The authorities held approximately 500 foreigners, principally from neighboring countries. At times, these detentions last months or years (see Section 2.d.).

The State of Emergency imposed in October allowed the Government to detain suspects for 28 days without charge. As of year's end, the Government had detained 86 persons. On Christmas day, the Government detained former President Kenneth Kaunda on suspicion that he was involved in the coup. (Kaunda had been out of the country since shortly before the coup, returning to Zambia on December 21.) He was moved from prison to house arrest on December 31. At year's end, the Government held a number of political detainees, including ZDC President Dean Mung'omba and UNIP President Kaunda. They have not been charged, but the investigations continued. The Government must release them or present formal criminal charges and bring them to trial before

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the State of Emergency expires in February 1998 or ask Parliament for an extension of the State of Emergency.

In 1996 the Speaker of the National Assembly ordered the indefinite incarceration of Post newspaper reporters Fred Mmembe, Bright Mwape, and Lucy Sichone for contempt of the House. The High Court later quashed the sentences, ruling that the Speaker had no authority over private citizens. The Government appealed the case, seeking to reinstate the detentions of the three reporters. The case was pending at year's end.

The Government does not use exile for political purposes. However, it has used deportation and the threat of deportation for political purposes against persons whose claims to Zambian citizenship it had refused to recognize.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

The Government generally respected the independence of the judiciary during the year. In April 1996, the Government introduced constitutional amendments that would have virtually eliminated the independence of the high courts and the Supreme Court. The amendments would have granted the President the power to dismiss judges, subject only to concurrence by the National Assembly. The President alone would have been able to decide what constituted grounds for dismissal. Following strong public protest, the Government withdrew the amendments the following month.

The President nominates and the National Assembly confirms the Chief Justice and the other eight members of the Supreme Court. The Court has appellate jurisdiction for all legal and constitutional disputes. The High Court, which holds regular sessions in all nine provincial capitals, has authority to hear criminal and civil cases and appeals from lower courts. Magistrate courts have original jurisdiction in some criminal and civil cases, while local, or customary, courts handle most civil and petty criminal cases in rural areas.

Local courts employ the principles of customary law, which vary widely throughout the country. Lawyers are barred from participating, and there are few formal rules of procedure. Presiding judges, who are usually prominent local citizens, have great power to invoke customary law in rendering judgments regarding marriages, divorces, inheritances, other civil proceedings, and minor criminal matters. Judgments are often not in accordance with the Penal Code; for example, they tend to discriminate against women in matters of inheritance (see Section 5).

Trials in magistrate courts are public, and defendants have the opportunity to confront accusers and present witnesses. Many

defendants, however, are too poor to retain a lawyer and the poor state of the Government's legal aid department means that many citizens entitled to legal aid find it is unavailable.

There were no reports of political prisoners (see Section 1.d.).

f. Arbitrary Interference With Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence

The Constitution provides for respect for privacy and the inviolability of the home; however, the authorities did not always respect these rights in practice. Except during a state of emergency, the law requires a warrant before police may enter a home; police routinely ignored this requirement, and often arrested alleged criminals at their homes without having first obtained an arrest warrant. The Constitution grants the Drug Enforcement Commission and the Zambian intelligence Security service authority to wiretap telephones. In September 1996, the Inspector General of Police admitted in open court that he had ordered illegal wiretaps on a telephone at the offices of The Post, an independent daily newspaper. At year's end, he still had not been charged for this illegal action.

Roundups of suspected illegal aliens in the home or workplace continued. According to the Government Commissioner for Refugees, immigration officials are empowered under the law to conduct these roundups without a warrant.

Section 2 Respect for Civil Liberties, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

While the Constitution provides for freedom of expression and of the press, the penal code lists various prohibited activities that may be broadly interpreted so as to restrict these freedoms. In response to headlines and stories that alleged corrupt practices on the part of government officials, the Government or its appointed officials have brought numerous libel actions against the Post newspaper. At year's end, over 80 cases filed over the course of the last 3 years remained to be adjudicated.

The law includes provisions for investigative tribunals to call as witnesses journalists and media managers who print allegations of parliamentary misconduct. Failure to cooperate with a tribunal may result in charges of contempt punishable by up to 6 months in jail. This is seen by the media as a clear infringement on press freedom and a means for parliamentarians to bypass the clogged court system in dealing with libel suits against the media. In 1996 the Speaker of the National Assembly ordered the indefinite detention of three journalists for contempt of the House (see Section 1.d.).

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In February the Government published the draft of a media bill that would have limited press freedom severely. After considerable criticism and protest, the Government withdrew the bill. Partly in an effort to forestall any future government attempts to regulate the media, the Zambia Independent Media Association (ZIMA) formed its own media council to establish ethical standards and handle complaints.

A number of independent newspapers question government actions and policies and circulate without government interference. For the last 2 years, the leading independent daily, The Post, has had an Internet home page that has attracted over 15,000 readers per month. State House and the government-controlled Times of Zambia and Daily Mail also have home pages, established in April 1996.

The Government owns the two most widely circulated newspapers, as well as the sole television station, the Zambia National Broadcast Corporation (ZNBC). In addition to the government-controlled radio station, there are two church related stations and one private commercial station operating in Zambia. The Government pressured the commercial station to refrain from carrying the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Multi-Choice, based in South Africa, provides both Direct Satellite Television and analog wireless subscriber television service. In addition to many entertainment channels, the DSTV service provides Cable News Network (CNN), BBC World, and Sky Television News. It also provides three BBC, one Radio France International, and Voice of America (VOA) radio news broadcasts. The analog wireless system carries BBC world news and several entertainment channels. Neither of the services provides local news coverage. The Government exercised considerable influence over the government-owned media, which continued to follow the government line on important issues. A second wireless television service, CASAT, began operations in December.

On January 6, Masautso Phiri, senior editor at the independent newspaper, the Post, was summoned by the Supreme Court to answer charges of contempt of court relating to statements he had made alleging that each justice had accepted a \$750,000 (1 billion kwacha) bribe from the MMD-led Government to throw out the opposition petitions against Chiluba's presidential eligibility. He admitted in court that he had no proof of these allegations, and was subsequently sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. Phiri maintains that the court acted unfairly, noting that three of the justices should have recused themselves due to their personal involvement. In mid-April, Health Minister Katele Kalunba banned the Central Board of Health from advertising in The Post.

In February editor Lweendo Hamusankwa and reporter Boyd Phiri of the independent weekly Chronicle were picked up by police and detained at Woodlands police station in connection with a story

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that reported a break-in at an army armory. They were charged with "publishing false news with intent to cause fear and alarm" and criminal libel. The case remained open, and no trial date had been set by year's end. On February 15, state agents seized Chronicle reporter George Jambwa at gunpoint following the publication of a story that headlined a presidential aide driving a stolen vehicle. Jambwa was detained for 10 hours at Lusaka Central prison and asked to reveal the source of his story. He then was released.

In December 1996, police charged the opposition's legal counsel, Mainza Chona, with "publishing false news with intent to cause alarm among the public". This followed a statement that Chona made in the Supreme Court that a suspected bomb had been planted at former president Kaunda's house. The magistrate set him free after finding the statement to be privileged information made in official court proceedings. Most attorneys believe that the police action was politically motivated, intended to intimidate opposition lawyers.

All undergraduate and a few professional program classes at the University of Zambia were canceled starting in November 1996 following a stone-throwing incident. Although the university senate took this action, public statements by the Minister of Education led most observers to believe that it did so at the behest of the Government. The motivation for the closure was a combination of political, administrative, and financial problems at the university. The university reopened in October.

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

The Constitution provides for freedom of peaceful assembly, but the Government restricted this right in practice. The law requires rally organizers to notify the police 7 days in advance. The police may advise the organizers that the time or venue is inopportune. In practice, the police did not interfere with most peaceful rallies whose leaders had followed the prior notification rule; however, authorities often denied permission to proceed for rallies planned by the political opposition, particularly the United Independence Party (UNIP).

The Constitution provides for freedom of association; however, on occasions the Government has harassed and arrested NGO leaders. Following their detention of several hours in November 1996, NGO leaders Alfred Zulu (ZIMT) and Ngande Mwanajet (AFRONET) were released. They were charged with receiving financing from foreign governments at the beginning of the year. There has been no further action on either charge. Both remain active and free (see Section 4).

All organizations must apply formally for registration to the Registrar of Societies. In most cases the authorities routinely

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approved these applications. During the year, there were 37 political parties in operation and dozens of nongovernmental organizations.

c. Freedom of Religion

A 1996 amendment to the Constitution declared Zambia a Christian nation while providing for freedom of religion. The Government respects the rights of all faiths to worship freely in practice.

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

The Constitution provides citizens with the right to move freely throughout Zambia, to reside in any part of the country, and to depart and return to the country without restriction. The authorities generally respected these rights during the year, but police roadblocks to control criminal activity continued, and police sometimes extorted money and goods from motorists. In September the Minister of Local Government forbade the Npezeni, the Chief of the N'goni (a group related to South Africa's Zulus), from leaving the country to attend a meeting of Zulu and Zulu-related chiefs in South Africa.

Several days after UNIP President Kenneth Kaunda was detained, the passports of his son Wezi Kaunda, Wezi's wife, and a UNIP Central Committee member were confiscated when they tried to cross the border into Zimbabwe.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that there were approximately 120,000 refugees, mainly Angolans, in Zambia in 1997. The Government cooperated with the UNHCR in processing applications for refugee status.

A steady trickle of persons from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) continued to cross into Zambia during the year. In response to alleged criminal activities of many Congolese in the border region, the Government rounded up, arrested, and deported many Congolese and other illegal aliens throughout the year. The deportation of illegal aliens is lawful, but those who had been accorded refugee status by the UNHCR were sometimes picked up and held for varying lengths of time before being released. In several cases, the Government deported refugees who were registered with the UNHCR.

The authorities held a number of foreigners who were not registered with the UNHCR as illegal aliens (principally from neighboring countries) until they could be deported. They also held approximately 500 former Zairian soldiers, who are registered with the UNHCR, in a camp in Northern province.

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Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

Citizens voted in multiparty elections in November 1996; however, constitutional amendments barred the best known opposition candidate, former president and UNIP leader Kenneth Kuanda and his deputy, senior chief Inyambo Yeta, from running for the presidency in 1996, thereby restricting the right of citizens to change their government. The amendments accepted in 1996 require both parents of presidential candidates to be Zambian citizens by birth and disqualify tribal chiefs from running for the presidency.

Eleven political parties contested presidential and national assembly elections in 1996. Approximately 50 percent of eligible voters registered. Of these almost 70 percent cast ballots. While the MMD's use of government resources--including the state-owned media during campaigns--probably did not affect the final outcomes, their fairness was put into question. The Government's failure to implement a transparent registration project raised doubts about the Government's willingness to have an open electoral process.

Local elections, originally scheduled for 1995, had still not taken place by year's end.

Under the Constitution, the President wields broad authority. Although the National Assembly ratifies major appointments and has other powers, in practice it continued to provide only a limited check on executive authority.

The number of women in politics and government is increasing, but remains small. There are 13 women in Parliament (1 minister, and 2 deputy ministers) and 3 Asians (1 minister). There is also one mixed-race (African-European) minister.

Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

Human rights and civic organizations generally operated without serious government hindrance; however, police arrested the leaders of the Zambian Independent Monitoring Team (ZIMT) and the Committee for a Clean Campaign (CCC) in November 1996 after the two organizations described the 1996 electoral process as neither free nor fair. Although these detentions were brief, the ZIMT, the CCC, the African Human Rights Network (AFRONET), and the Foundation for Electoral Processes have claimed that official harassment, including the blocking of their bank accounts, has continued. Other human rights organizations in Zambia include the Law Association of Zambia, Women for Change, the Catholic

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Commission for Justice and Peace, and the Zambia Civic Education Association.

In May the Government established an autonomous Human Rights Commission. A Supreme Court justice chairs the Commission; other members are drawn from throughout society and include the former head of the Foundation for Democratic processes (FODEP) and a University of Zambia lecturer on human rights. The Commission interceded on behalf of persons who it concluded had their rights denied by the Government. While there were doubts, at first, about its autonomy and effectiveness, the Commission aggressively sought and received access to the coup detainees, exposed the torture of seven of them, and demanded and obtained better medical care for them. The Commission spoke out on behalf of detainees and prisoners, and the Government responded. At year's end, a number of seriously ill prisoners were released at the Commission's request.

The Government continued to be receptive to criticism from human rights and civic organizations in general, but on occasion, government officials accused human rights monitors of abetting crime and thwarting the work of the police through their focus on the victims of police brutality. The Government did not interfere with inquiries or visits by international human rights organizations.

The Government continued to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal (ICTR) for Rwanda in detaining and sending to Arusha those persons whom the ICTR identified as suspected war criminals.

Section 5 Discrimination Based on Race, Sex, Religion, Disability, Language, or Social Status

The Constitution prohibits discrimination based on race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinion, color, or creed. Constitutional amendments barring native-born Zambians of partial or full foreign ancestry from the presidency appear to violate the prohibition on discrimination based on place of origin. These amendments also prohibit traditional chiefs, who are accorded authority and privileges as chiefs, from running for political office unless they resign their chieftainships. A legal challenge to these amendments was unsuccessful.

Women

Violence against women remained a serious problem. Wife beating and rape were widespread. According to official statistics, over 4,000 rape cases were reported to the police between 1991 and 1997. Of these, approximately 30 percent resulted in conviction and 5 percent in acquittal. The remainder were either dismissed or remain unresolved. Defendants convicted of rape normally were

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sentenced to hard labor. Since many rapes are not reported to police, the actual number is considered much higher. Domestic assault is a criminal offense, but in practice police are often reluctant to pursue reports of wife beating, preferring to broker a reconciliation. The Government and nongovernmental organizations expressed increasing concern about violence against women, and the media devoted considerable publicity to it during the year.

Both the Constitution and law entitle women to full equality with men in most areas. In practice, women are severely disadvantaged compared with men in formal employment and education. Married women who are employed often suffer from discriminatory conditions of service. For example, women have little independent access to credit facilities; in most cases, they remain dependent on their husbands, who are required to sign for loans. As a result, few women own their own homes.

Customary law and practice also place women in subordinate status with respect to property, inheritance, and marriage, despite various constitutional and legislative provisions. Polygamy is permitted if the first wife agrees to it at the time of the first wedding. Under traditional customs prevalent in most ethnic groups, all rights to inherit property rest with the deceased man's family. The 1989 Intestate Succession Act was designed to provide women with a share of the joint estate. Under the act, the children of a deceased man equally share 50 percent; the widow receives 20 percent; the parents, 20 percent; and relatives, 10 percent. A 1996 "reform" of the act places the widow's share at 20 percent to be divided equally with any other women who can prove a marital relation with the deceased man, thus granting inheritance rights to other wives, mistresses, and concubines.

In practice, "property grabbing" by the relatives of the deceased man continues to be rampant, particularly when local customary courts have jurisdiction. These courts often use a different law, the Local Courts Act, to distribute inheritances without reference to the percentages mandated in the Succession Act. As a result, many widows receive little or nothing from the estate. Fines for property grabbing mandated by the Intestate Succession Act are extraordinarily low.

Children

The Government seeks to improve the welfare of children, but scarce resources and ineffective implementation of social programs adversely affected the welfare of children. Due to harsh economic conditions, both rural and urban children often must work in the informal sector to help families make ends meet (see section 6.d.).

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There was no societal pattern of abuse against children.

People With Disabilities

Persons with disabilities face significant societal discrimination in employment and education. The Government has taken steps to ameliorate their hardships, including establishing a national trust fund to provide loans to the disabled to help them start businesses, but its efforts are limited by scarce resources. The Government has not legislated or otherwise mandated accessibility to public buildings and services for the disabled.

Section 6 Worker Rights

a. The Right of Association

The Constitution provides for the right of citizens to form trade unions, and approximately 60 percent of the 300,000 formal sector workers are unionized. Fourteen of the country's 19 large national unions, organized by industry or profession, are affiliated with the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU). The ZCTU is democratically operated and, like its constituent unions, is independent of any political party and the Government. The Mine Workers Union of Zambia and four other ZCTU constituent unions broke from ZCTU and have established a rival umbrella organization.

The 1993 Industrial and Labor Relations Act (ILRA) reestablished the "one industry, one union" principle. The Bankers Union of Zambia was duly registered with the Government in 1993 but has been unable to operate because the employers recognize the existing Zambia Union of Financial and Allied Workers. In November 1993, the Ndola High Court ordered the Government to register the Secondary School Teachers Union of Zambia. The Government continues to argue that the Zambia National Union of Teachers represents secondary school teachers and has administratively delayed recognition of the new secondary teachers union.

All workers have the right to strike, except those engaged in essential services, the Zambia Defense Force, the judiciary, the police, the prison service, and the Intelligence Security Service. The ILRA defines essential services as power, medical, water, sewerage, firefighting, and certain mining occupations essential to safety. It permits strikes only after all other legal recourse has been exhausted, and in practice all work stoppages during the year were illegal. The ILRA prohibits employers from retribution against employees engaged in legal trade union activities. Workers engaged in illegal strikes do not enjoy this protection.

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By a majority vote of its members, a union may decide on affiliation with the ZCTU or with trade unions or organizations outside Zambia. The ZCTU is a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Labor leaders travel without restriction to international conferences and to visit counterparts abroad.

b. The Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

The ILRA provides for the right to organize and bargain collectively. Employers and unions in each industry negotiate collective bargaining agreements through joint councils in which there is no government involvement. Civil servants and teachers, as public officials, negotiate directly with the Government. Collective disputes are first referred to a conciliator or a board of conciliation. If conciliation fails to resolve the dispute, the parties may refer the case to the Industrial Relations Court or, in the case of employees, vote to strike. In practice, the industry joint councils function effectively as collective bargaining units.

The ILRA prohibits antiunion discrimination by employers against union members and organizers. An employee who believes that he has been penalized for union activities may, after exhausting any existing administrative channels for relief, file a complaint with the Industrial Relations Court. This Court has the power to order appropriate redress for the aggrieved worker. The complainant may appeal a judgment of the Industrial Relations Court to the Supreme Court. In practice, the Court often orders employers to reinstate workers found to have been the victims of discrimination.

There are no export processing zones.

c. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labor

The Constitution prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, but it authorizes the Government to call upon citizens to perform labor in specific instances, for example, during national emergencies or disasters. Moreover, the Government can require citizens to perform labor that is associated with traditional civic or communal obligations, as when all members of a village are called upon to assist in preparing for a visit by a traditional leader or other dignitary. In practice, bonded or forced labor by adults or children is not permitted, and the labor authorities enforce the legal proscriptions when cases violating the law are brought to their attention (see section 6.d.).

d. Status of Child Labor Practices and Minimum Age for Employment

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The legal minimum age for employment of children is 16 years. The Labor Commissioner effectively enforces this law in the industrial sector, where because of high adult unemployment, there are no jobs available to children. The law is not enforced, however, for those who work in the subsistence agricultural, domestic service, and informal sectors, where children under age 16 are often employed. In urban areas children commonly engage in street vending. Forced or bonded labor by children is not permitted, and authorities enforce legal proscriptions when cases of violations are brought to their attention (see Section 6.c.).

e. Acceptable Conditions of Work

The minimum wage for nonunionized workers is set at \$0.05 (70.30 kwacha) per hour. based on a 48-hour workweek, the legal maximum for nonunionized workers, a worker earning the minimum wage would receive \$10.70 (14,600 kwacha) per month. The minimum wage covers nonunionized workers in categories such as general workers, cleaners, office orderlies, and watchmen. The minimum wage is insufficient to provide a worker and family with a decent standard of living, and most minimum wage earners must supplement their incomes through second jobs, subsistence farming, or reliance on the extended family.

With respect to unionized workers, each industry sets its own wage scales and maximum workweek limits through collective bargaining. In practice, almost all unionized workers receive salaries considerably higher than the nonunion minimum wage. The minimum workweek for full-time employment is 40 hours and is, in practice, the normal workweek. The law requires 2 days of annual leave per month of service.

The law also regulates minimum health and safety standards in industry, and the Department of Mines is responsible for enforcement. Factory safety is handled by the Inspector of Factories under the Minister of Labor, but staffing problems chronically limit enforcement effectiveness. There are no legislative provisions to protect a worker who refuses to work on safety grounds.

ZAMBIA: POLITICAL/ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The Zambian Government (GRZ) is understandably preoccupied with the conflict in Congo (DRC), Zambia's immediate neighbor to the north, and a potential source of refugee flows and incursions across the long border. President Frederick Chiluba is leading time-consuming SADC and OAU efforts to achieve a mediated cease-fire and resolution to the conflict. Zambia's worries are compounded by the deteriorating situation on their western border, as Angola once again descends into violence.

Country-wide local elections were held on December 30, although voter turnout and interest were low. Inter-party political talks are underway, setting the stage for more significant national elections in 2001, for which there are a number of potential presidential candidates. President Chiluba has said that he will respect the constitutional limit of two terms and not stand for reelection. The trial continues for those accused of the attempted military coup of October 1997, but several civilian political leaders arrested in connection with the coup attempt -- including former President Kenneth Kaunda -- have been released.

The Zambian economy has gone through hard times the past two years. Stuck with the money-losing mining company ZCCM following the failure of privatization negotiations last spring, the GRZ has seen copper prices fall and foreign exchange reserves nearly disappear. The ZCCM issue also derailed the IMF program and caused bilateral donors to block disbursement of Balance of Payments (BOP) support. (the USG does not provide BOP support to Zambia.) Although non-traditional exports are up and privatization outside of the mining sector has continued, the economy remains in the doldrums.

Developments in December 1998 may indicate good news. The GRZ and South Africa's Anglo-American corporation are engaged in final negotiations on the sale of the remaining ZCCM assets. Concurrently, an IMF mission came to a preliminary agreement with Zambia on a new Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), and has issued a "letter of comfort" to donors that is intended to unblock BOP support. Adherence to the IMF agreement could lead to Zambia's inclusion in the Highly-Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative, resulting in substantial additional debt forgiveness.

ZAMBIA: BILATERAL RELATIONS

U.S. Embassy access to the Zambian Government is generally very good, and Zambia has supported many U.S. international policy positions, including the majority of important human rights resolutions at the United Nations. If there is an Organization of African Unity (OAU) consensus, however, Zambia generally will vote the OAU position. Zambia has played a constructive role in attempting to mediate regional conflicts in the Congo (DRC) and Angola. The Zambian approach to the DRC is compatible with our own, calling for a cease-fire, withdrawal of foreign forces, assurances of neighbors' border security, and an inclusive DRC political process. Zambian officials have done their utmost to assure U.S. Embassy physical security in the wake of the Dar es Salaam and Nairobi bomb attacks.

Missteps in Zambia's developing democracy have at times strained bilateral relations. Assistance levels were cut in early 1996 due to the process in which the Zambian Constitution was amended, effectively blocking the leading opposition contender, former President Kenneth Kaunda, from running for president that year. Heavy-handed government actions subsequent to the October 1997 attempted military coup also strained relations. Although the trial of accused coup plotters continues, several civilian political leaders arrested in connection with the coup attempt -- including former President Kaunda -- have been released. Even during these lows, however, the GRZ remained receptive, viewing the U.S. as an honest broker of differing opinions. Zambian officials have repeatedly requested more high-level visits from the United States, and seem to desire a closer bilateral relationship.



U.S. Department of State

Background Notes: Zambia, September 1997

Released by the Office of Southern African Affairs, Bureau of African Affairs

Official Name: Republic of Zambia

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 752,614 sq. km. (290,585 sq. mi.); slightly larger than Texas.

Cities: *Capital*--Lusaka (pop. 982,000). *Other cities*--Kitwe (348,000), Ndola (500,000), Livingstone (83,000), Kabwe (381,000).

Terrain: Varies; mostly plateau savanna.

Climate: Generally dry and temperate.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*--Zambian(s).

Population (1995): 9.1 million.

Annual growth rate: 3.2%.

Ethnic groups: More than 70 tribal groups.

Religions: Christian, indigenous beliefs.

Languages: English (official), about 70 local languages and dialects, including Bemba, Tonga, Nyanja, Lozi, Luvale, Ndembu (Lundu), and Kaonde.

Education: *Years compulsory*--7. *Attendance*--Less than 50% in grades 1-7. Less than 20% of primary school graduates are admitted to secondary school. *Literacy*--73%.

Health: *Infant mortality rate*--107/1,000. *Life expectancy*--52.9 yrs. male; 55 yrs. female.

Work force: *Agriculture*--60%. *Industry and commerce*--40%.

Government

Type: Republic.

Independence: October 24, 1964.

Constitution: 1991 (as amended in 1996).

Branches: *Executive*--president (chief of state), cabinet. *Legislative*--unicameral National Assembly.

Judicial--Supreme Court, high court, magistrate courts, and local courts. Ruling political party: Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD).

Suffrage: Universal adult.

Subdivisions: Nine provinces subdivided into districts.

Flag: Green field with small vertical stripes (red, black, orange) in lower right corner and orange eagle above stripes.

Economy

GDP (1995): \$3.3 billion.

Annual growth rate: 0%.

Per capita GDP: \$350.

Natural resources: Copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydroelectric power, fertile land.

Agriculture: *Products*--corn, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, groundnuts, sugar cane, livestock, and horticultural products.

Industry: *Types*--mining, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, fertilizers.

Trade (1995): *Exports*--\$1.164 billion: copper, cobalt, lead, and zinc. *Major markets*--Japan, Italy, France, China. *Imports*--\$1,290 billion: crude oil, manufactured goods, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs.

Major suppliers--South Africa, U.K., Japan, U.S., Germany.

Official exchange rate (June 1996): 1,245 Kwacha=US\$1.

Major donors: U.K., Japan, Germany, EC, Netherlands, U.S. and the Nordic countries. After the completion of the three-year Rights Accumulation Program (RAP) in December 1995, Zambia qualified for and embarked on an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) with the International Monetary Fund. Other donors include 17 UN system organizations and at least 25 multilateral and non-governmental organizations.

PEOPLE

Zambia's population comprises more than 70 Bantu-speaking tribes. Some tribes are small, and only two have enough people to constitute at least 10% of the population. Most Zambians are subsistence farmers. The predominant religion is a blend of traditional beliefs and Christianity.

Expatriates, mostly British (about 15,000) or South African, live mainly in Lusaka and in the copperbelt in northern Zambia, where they are employed in mines and related activities. Zambia also has a small but economically important Asian population, most of whom are Indians. The country is 42% urban.

HISTORY

The indigenous hunter-gatherer occupants of Zambia began to be displaced or absorbed by more advanced migrating tribes about 2,000 years ago. The major waves of Bantu-speaking immigrants began in the 15th century, with the greatest influx between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. They came primarily from the Luba and Lunda tribes of southern Zaire and northern Angola but were joined in the 19th century by Ngoni peoples from the south. By the latter part of that century, the various peoples of Zambia were largely established in the areas they currently occupy.

Except for an occasional Portuguese explorer, the area lay untouched by Europeans for centuries. After the mid-19th century, it was penetrated by Western explorers, missionaries, and traders. David Livingstone, in 1855, was the first European to see the magnificent falls on the Zambezi River. He named the falls after Queen Victoria, and the Zambian town near the falls is named after him.

In 1888, Cecil Rhodes, spearheading British commercial and political interests in Central Africa, obtained a mineral rights concession from local chiefs. In the same year, Northern and Southern Rhodesia (now Zambia and Zimbabwe, respectively) were proclaimed a British sphere of influence. Southern Rhodesia was annexed formally and granted self-government in 1923, and the administration of Northern Rhodesia was transferred to the British colonial office in 1924 as a protectorate.

In 1953, both Rhodesias were joined with Nyasaland (now Malawi) to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia was the center of much of the turmoil and crisis that characterized the federation in its last years. At the core of the controversy were insistent African demands for greater participation in government and European fears of losing political control.

A two-stage election held in October and December 1962 resulted in an African majority in the legislative council and an uneasy coalition between the two African nationalist parties. The council passed resolutions

calling for Northern Rhodesia's secession from the federation and demanding full internal self-government under a new constitution and a new national assembly based on a broader, more democratic franchise. On December 31, 1963, the federation was dissolved, and Northern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zambia on October 24, 1964.

At independence, despite its considerable mineral wealth, Zambia faced major challenges. Domestically, there were few trained and educated Zambians capable of running the government, and the economy was largely dependent on foreign expertise. Abroad, three of its neighbors--Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola--remained under white-dominated rule. Rhodesia's white-ruled government unilaterally declared independence in 1965. In addition, Zambia shared a border with South African-controlled South-West Africa (now Namibia). Zambia's sympathies lay with forces opposing colonial or white-dominated rule, particularly in Southern Rhodesia. During the next decade, it actively supported movements such as the Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA), the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Conflicts with Rhodesia resulted in the closing of Zambia's borders with that country and severe problems with international transport and power supply. However, the Kariba hydroelectric station on the Zambezi River provided sufficient capacity to satisfy the country's requirements for electricity. A railroad to the Tanzanian port of Dar Es Salaam, built with Chinese assistance, reduced Zambian dependence on railroad lines south to South Africa and west through an increasingly troubled Angola.

By the late 1970s, Mozambique and Angola had attained independence from Portugal. Zimbabwe achieved independence in accordance with the 1979 Lancaster House agreement, but Zambia's problems were not solved. Civil war in the former Portuguese colonies generated refugees and caused continuing transportation problems. The Benguela Railroad, which extended west through Angola, was essentially closed to traffic from Zambia by the late 1970s. Zambia's strong support for the ANC, which had its external headquarters in Lusaka, created security problems as South Africa raided ANC targets in Zambia.

In the mid-1970s, the price of copper, Zambia's principal export, suffered a severe decline worldwide. Zambia turned to foreign and international lenders for relief; but as copper prices remained depressed, it became increasingly difficult to service its growing debt. By the mid-1990s, despite limited debt relief, Zambia's per capita foreign debt remained among the highest in the world.

GOVERNMENT

Zambia was the first British territory to become a republic immediately upon attaining independence. The constitution promulgated on August 25, 1973, abrogated the original 1964 constitution. The new constitution and the national elections that followed in December 1973 were the final steps in achieving what was called a "one-party participatory democracy."

The 1973 constitution provided for a strong president and a unicameral National Assembly. National policy was formulated by the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), the sole legal party in Zambia. The cabinet executed the central committee's policy.

In accordance with the intention to formalize UNIP supremacy in the new system, the constitution stipulated that the sole candidate in elections for the office of president was the person selected to be the president of UNIP by the party's general conference. The second-ranking person in the Zambian hierarchy was UNIP's secretary general.

In December 1990, at the end of a tumultuous year that included riots in the capital and a coup attempt, President Kaunda signed legislation ending UNIP's monopoly on power. In response to growing popular demand for multi-party democracy, and after lengthy, difficult negotiations between the Kaunda government and opposition groups, Zambia enacted a new constitution in August 1991. The constitution enlarged the National Assembly from 136 members to a maximum of 158 members, establishing an electoral commission,

and allowed for more than one presidential candidate who no longer had to be members of UNIP. The constitution was amended again in 1996 to set new limits on the presidency (including a retroactive two term limit, and a requirement that both parents of a candidate be Zambian-born.) The National Assembly is comprised of 150 directly elected members, up to 8 presidentially appointed members and a speaker. Zambia is divided into nine provinces, each administered by an appointed governor.

The Supreme Court is the highest court and the court of appeal; below it are high court, magistrate's court, and local courts.

Principal Government Officials

President--Frederick Chiluba

Vice President--Godfrey Miyanda

Minister of Foreign Affairs--Lawrence Shimba

Ambassador to the United States--Dunstan W. Kamana

Ambassador to the United Nations--Peter L. Kasawda

Zambia maintains an embassy in the United States at 2419 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-265-9717).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The major figure in Zambian politics from 1964 to 1991 was Kenneth Kaunda, who led the fight for independence and traditionally bridged the rivalries among the country's various regions and ethnic groups. Kaunda tried to base government on his philosophy of "humanism," which condemns human exploitation and stresses cooperation among people but not at the expense of the individual.

Kaunda's political party--the United National Independence Party (UNIP)--was founded in 1959 and was in power under Kaunda's direction from 1964 to 1991. Before 1972, Zambia had three significant political parties--UNIP, the ANC, and the United Progressive Party (UPP). The ANC drew its strength from western and southern provinces, while the UPP found some support among Bemba-speakers in the copperbelt and northern provinces. Although not strongly supported in all areas of the country, only UNIP had a nationwide following.

In February 1972, Zambia became a one-party state, and all other political parties were banned. Kaunda, the sole candidate, was elected President in the 1973 elections. Elections also were held for the National Assembly. Only UNIP members were permitted to run, but these seats were sharply contested. President Kaunda's mandate was renewed in December 1978 and October 1983 in a "yes" or "no" vote on his candidacy. In the 1983 election, more than 60% of those registered participated and gave President Kaunda a 93% "yes" vote.

Growing opposition to UNIP's monopoly on power led to the rise in 1990 of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD). The MMD assembled an increasingly impressive group of important Zambians, including prominent UNIP defectors and labor leaders. During the year, President Kaunda agreed to a referendum on the one-party state and, in the face of continued opposition, dropped the referendum and signed a constitutional amendment making Zambia a multi-party state. Zambia's first multi-party elections for parliament and the presidency since the 1960s were held on October 31, 1991. MMD candidate Frederick Chiluba resoundingly carried the presidential election over Kenneth Kaunda with 81% of the vote. To add to the MMD landslide, in the parliamentary elections the MMD won 125 of the 150 elected seats and UNIP the remaining 25. However, UNIP swept the Eastern Province, gathering 19 of its seats there.

By the end of Chiluba's first term as president (1996), the MMD's commitment to political reform had faded in the face of re-election demands. A number of prominent supporters founded opposing parties. Relying on the MMD's overwhelming majority in parliament, President Chiluba pushed through a series of constitutional amendments in May 1996 that eliminated former President Kaunda and other prominent opposition leaders from the 1996 presidential elections. In the presidential and parliamentary elections held in November 1996, Chiluba