

from 9 to 2 in the number of five-seat constituencies, from 12 to 14 and from 17 to 26 in the number of three-seat constituencies respectively. Representation in the Dublin area would be increased from 34 to 38 and that of the area west of the Shannon would be increased from 3 to 30 members. In terms of the proposals the population per seat on the national average population per seat on the 1966 population figures would be +992 in Dublin and -966 in South Tipperary, with corresponding deviations ranging from +9,153 in Dublin to -256 in North Mayo.—(Irish Times - Department of Public Affairs, Dublin) (Prev. rep. 1959 Referendum, 16877 A.)

A. — Cabinet Reorganization. - Internal Cabinet Reorganization. - Internal President Kaunda's Unsuccessful Request for Aid and Arms Supplies from Britain. - Developments.

The Cabinet reorganization of Sept. 7, 1967 [see following several exchanges of portfolios between subsequent changes, the membership of the Government under President Kaunda as at May 10, 1967 follows :

Cabinet Ministers.

Kaunda	President.
Kapwepwe	Vice-President.
Munanga	Foreign Affairs.
Mundia	Finance.
M. Zulu	Home Affairs.
M. M. M.	Legal Affairs.
M. M. M.	Labour and Health.
M. M. M.	Education.
M. M. M.	Local Government.
M. M. M.	Lands and Mines.
M. M. M.	Transport, Power, and Communications.
M. M. M.	Commerce, Industry, and Foreign Trade.
M. M. M.	Agriculture.
M. M. M.	Co-operatives, Youth, and Social Development.
M. M. M.	Works and Housing.
M. M. M.	Natural Resources and Tourism.
M. M. M.	Minister without Portfolio.

Ministers of State.

State with special responsibilities were: Mr. M. M. M.—Cabinet and Public Service; Mr. Aaron M. M.—of the President; Mr. A. J. Soko—Economic Affairs; Mr. Robert S. Makasa—Foreign Affairs; Mr. Uniah M. M.—Home Affairs; Mr. Samuel Mbilishi—Home Affairs; Mr. M. M. M.—Co-operatives, Youth, and Social Development; Mr. M. M. M.—Transport, Power, and Communications; Mr. M. M. M.—Lands Resettlement; Mr. Charles H. Thornhill—Education; and Mr. Mubiana Nalilungwe—Health. Ministers of State for each of the Provinces were Mr. Henry M. M. (Northern), Mr. Josy H. Monga (Central), Mr. Peter M. M. (Western), Mr. Alex K. Shapi (Eastern), Mr. Frank M. M. (North-Western), Mr. M. M. M. (North-Western), Mr. M. M. M. (Northern), and Mr. Matiya Ngalande (Northern).

The office of Presidential Affairs had been abolished following the election of its holder, Mr. Mainza M. M. of the United National Independence Party.

Internal Difficulties.

During the first eight months of 1968 President Kaunda had considerable difficulties in home affairs, where there was dissension within UNIP, and with incidents threatening internal security.

Among the leaders of UNIP came to a head meeting of the party's national council in Lusaka early in 1968, when President Kaunda, after castigating tribalism or allowing tribalism to split the organization, resigned just before midnight on Feb. 4. On a night of "anguished" discussion with leaders of State affairs, he agreed to resume the

explained on Feb. 14: "Watching the tribal conference I felt very strongly that we had never before behaved so tribally divided. As a non-racialist and non-sectarian." Later he declared that tribalism could be the cause of Zambia and that, while it was not present in the Army, it had begun to take hold in the Civil Service. "I am now quite confident that the tide and the situation will now improve."

Among members of UNIP had contributed to the formation in 1967 of a new party, the United Party, by

Mr. Nalumino Mundia, who had been dismissed from the Cabinet in January 1966 [see 21245 B] and subsequently lost his parliamentary seat under the rule forcing out party members rejecting their whips. Support for the new party came largely from Lozi tribesmen from Mr. Mundia's home province of Barotse, and also from some young civil servants.

Following many months of inter-party strife between UNIP and the United Party, an open clash occurred on Aug. 13 between the two parties' followers at the small copper-mining town of Chililabombwe, near the Congo border; it led to the death of six persons, including a family of four whose house was burnt down by UNIP youths, and a UNIP regional youth secretary hacked to death by alleged United Party supporters, who also severely injured an Assistant Minister of State.

The police thereupon raided the houses of Mr. Mundia (the United Party's president), Mr. Julius Namakando, and Mr. Willie Chipango (two of Mr. Mundia's chief lieutenants), sealed the party's offices, and seized property and documents. An order was issued restricting Mr. Mundia, Mr. Namakando, and Mr. Chipango (who was in custody on a criminal charge) indefinitely to an undisclosed remote area.

President Kaunda announced on Aug. 14 that the United Party had been declared unlawful because his security intelligence had revealed that its members were engaged in acts threatening public security and peace.

Mr. Harry Nkumbula, the veteran leader of the African National Congress (ANC), the only African Opposition party represented in Parliament, immediately criticized the banning of the United Party and the restriction of its leaders, which, he said, would drive the party underground and make Mr. Mundia a martyr. He made this statement on Aug. 13 on the occasion of the release from imprisonment of the ANC deputy leader, Mr. Edward Mungoni Liso, the Appeal Court having reduced an 18-month sentence imposed upon him in March for insulting President Kaunda.

Meanwhile the Government's efforts to induce followers of the unlawful Lumpa sect to return to Zambia from the Congo (Kinshasa) had proved unsuccessful.

Mrs. Alice Lenshina, the leader of the Lumpa sect, had on Nov. 19, 1967, been sentenced at Mongu (western Zambia) to six months' imprisonment for her escape from restriction the previous month [see 22397 B]. On Dec. 31 the leaders of about 12,000 followers of her sect decided at Mokambo (Congo) that this prison sentence was "very fair" and that they would lead their followers back to Zambia, provided the Zambian Government gave written guarantees of their safety. However, an amnesty which was granted to them by the Government on June 3, 1968, was rejected the following day by the rank and file of the sect's members, who continued to demand Mrs. Lenshina's release and the lifting of the ban on their religion.

A bridge across the River Luangwe, on the Zambia-Malawi trunk road and near the Mozambique border, was blown up on June 9, 1968, by unknown saboteurs, who killed a watchman trying to foil them. The road, used for the transport of a large proportion of Zambia's oil, including most of its diesel fuel, was reopened on June 26 after the completion of a temporary bridge.

On Aug. 25 police in Lusaka raided the headquarters of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC) and made several arrests. The Zambian Government announced at the same time that it had withdrawn recognition of the PAC which, it said, had been thrown into "disarray" by a rupture within the party, which had led to "incidents including fights among party members." The statement added, however, that Zambia's policy remained one of rendering every possible assistance to "liberation" movements within the framework of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity.

Relations with Britain. - President Kaunda's Visits to London and Paris.

Zambia's relations with Britain continued to be dominated in 1968 by the Zambian Government's demand for the use of force against the Smith regime in Rhodesia and for increased financial aid to Zambia in compensation for losses suffered as the result of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

It was announced in London on March 24 that the British Government had rejected a Zambian request for a further £28,000,000 in aid to cushion the effect of sanctions against Rhodesia on Zambia; it was pointed out that, apart from the fact that Britain had already contributed £24,000,000, the remarks of Mr. Simbule, Zambia's former High Commissioner in London, about Britain being a "toothless bulldog" [see 22151 C; 22444 D] had also been taken into account as they had "hardly created the right climate for generous aid."

Vice-President Kapwepwe, speaking at Kafue on July 13, defended his "apparent hate" for the British people in particular and the White race in general, saying that the White people had come to Africa with the intention of getting all Africa for themselves and had confused the minds of the people by abolishing local