

# DOWNLOAD PDF BETTY KAUNDA; WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

## Chapter 1 : Former Dictator, KK, Celebrates 90th Birthday | Zambia Reports

*Betty Kaunda, born Beatrice Kaweche Banda (17 November - 18 September ), was the wife of Zambia's first president Kenneth Kaunda, and the First Lady of Zambia from to*

She worked as a teacher in Mufulira. Kenneth Kaunda in , who was involved in freedom struggle and later went on to become the first President of independent Zambia. In his own words in his book Letter to My Children, Betty was the strength behind him all through their 66 years of relationship as she took care of the children in his absence. The colonial administration sent Dr. Kaunda to jail and she took to charcoal burning to feed the family. She is believed received multiple threats and coercions during those days, but she never gave up to the threats. In her own words, "The colonial administrators threatened to send us back to the villages after our husbands were arrested, but we refused". She mentioned that the letters she received from her husband during those days were source of strength to her. He instructed her not to move from their house in Chilenje. As the First Lady, she was part of many diplomatic visits and matron of many organizations. She authored her auto biography along with Stephen A. Mpashi and the book was brought out during Betty had been active in opposing the encouragement of political parties to offer beer to youths, reflecting thoughts of her husband who threatened to quit presidency on account of excessive drinking prevalent in the society. She was involved in collecting donations during a copper mine accident, which left several killed. Betty suffered from diabetes for many years. She died in the early hours of 19 September in Harare while visiting her daughter. Kaunda and the other family members left for Harare to receive her body. She was 83 when she died and survived by her husband, eight children, 30 grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren. She followed Christianity and her final rites were performed based on Christian practices. The mass at the Cathedral of Holy Cross in Lusaka organized on 28 September on her memoir was attended by diplomats from other countries, state officials and thousands of Zambians. The government declared three days of national mourning, while the TV and radio stations played hymns dedicated to her during the morning and evening. Her burial was planned initially was Lubwa Mission, but was moved to the capital Lusaka on account of waning health of Dr.

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## Chapter 2 : The Globe Newspaper: AU JOINS ZAMBIA IN MOURNING MAMA BETTY

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Early life[ edit ] Kaunda is the youngest of eight children. His father was the Reverend David Kaunda, an ordained Church of Scotland missionary and teacher, who was born in Nyasaland now Malawi and had moved to Chinsali to work at Lubwa Mission. For a time, he worked at the Salisbury and Bindura Mine. Independence struggle[ edit ] In April , Kaunda returned to Lubwa to become a part-time teacher, but resigned in . The combined efforts of Kaunda and Nkumbula failed to mobilise native African peoples against the European-dominated Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In Kaunda and Nkumbula were imprisoned for two months with hard labour for distributing subversive literature; such imprisonment and other forms of harassment were normal rites of passage for African nationalist leaders. The experience of imprisonment had a radicalising impact on Kaunda. The two leaders drifted apart as Nkumbula became increasingly influenced by white liberals and was seen as being willing to compromise on the issue of black majority rule , waiting until most of the indigenous population was responsibly educated before extending the franchise. The franchise was to be determined by existing property and literacy qualifications, dropping race altogether. ZANC was banned in March . In he visited Martin Luther King Jr. Kaunda subsequently ran as a UNIP candidate during the elections. This approach meant that the best pupils were promoted to achieve their best results, all the way from primary school to university level. Not every child could go to secondary school, for example, but those who did were well educated. The University of Zambia was opened in Lusaka in , after Zambians all over the country had been encouraged to donate whatever they could afford towards its construction. Kaunda was appointed Chancellor and officiated at the first graduation ceremony in . The main campus was situated on the Great East Road, while the medical campus was located at Ridgeway near the University Teaching Hospital. In another campus was established at the Zambia Institute of Technology in Kitwe. In the Kitwe campus was upgraded and renamed the Copperbelt University , offering business studies, industrial studies and environmental studies. For example, the British South Africa Company founded by the British imperialist Cecil Rhodes still retained commercial assets and mineral rights that it had acquired from a concession signed with the Litunga of Buluzi in . Only by threatening to expropriate it on the eve of independence did Kaunda manage to get favourable concessions from the BSAC. Deciding on a planned economy, Zambia instituted a program of national development, under the direction of the National Commission for Development Planning , which instituted a "Transitional Development Plan" and the "First National Development Plan". These two operations, which attempted to secure major investment in infrastructure and manufacturing sectors, were generally regarded as successful. Major foreign-owned banks, such as Barclays , Standard Chartered and Grindlays Bank , successfully resisted takeover. The management contracts under which day-to-day operations of the mines had been carried out by Anglo American and RST were terminated in . Unfortunately this nationalisation policy was ill-timed. In , the massive increase in the price of oil was followed by a slump in copper prices and a diminution of export earnings. The Third National Development Plan had to be abandoned as crisis management replaced long-term planning. By the mids, Zambia had one of the highest debts of any nation on the globe, relative to its gross domestic product GDP. The proposed measures included the ending of price controls, devaluation of the kwacha , reining in of government spending, cancellation of subsidies on food and fertiliser, and increased prices for farm produce. However, this was not ultimately successful and he eventually moved toward a new understanding with the IMF in . In Kaunda was forced to make major policy shifts; he announced the intention to partially privatise the parastatals. One-party state and "African socialism"[ edit ] In the wake of the Lumpa Uprising , Kaunda proclaimed a state of emergency, banning the Lumpa Church, which he considered a major source of opposition because it refused to allow its

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members to participate in compulsory voting. This created animosity between the Church and UNIP, resulting in some low-level conflict which claimed numerous lives. Kaunda tried to mediate the differences between the Church, local authorities and UNIP party members but was eventually unable to control party cadres in the North. Becoming increasingly intolerant of opposition, Kaunda banned all parties except UNIP following violence during the elections. Next, he appointed the Chona Commission, which was set up under the chairmanship of Mainza Chona in February. The new constitution was formally promulgated on 25 August of that year. With all opposition having been eliminated, Kaunda allowed the creation of a personality cult. He developed a left nationalist-socialist ideology, called *Zambian Humanism*. To elaborate his ideology, Kaunda published several books: *Humanism in Zambia* and a *Guide to its Implementation*, Parts 1, 2 and 3. Other publications on *Zambian Humanism* are: *Beginning* in the early s, he began permitting the most prominent guerilla organisations, such as the Rhodesian ZANU and the African National Congress, to use Zambia as a base for their operations. Former ANC president Oliver Tambo even spent a significant proportion of his year exile living and working in Zambia. While there were disagreements between Kaunda and U. Vorster at Victoria Falls to discuss possibilities for an internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia with Ian Smith and the black nationalists. He met with P. Botha in Botswana to debate this proposal, but apparently failed to make a serious impression. Completed in , this was the only route for bulk trade which did not have to transit white-dominated territories. This precarious situation lasted more than 20 years, until the abolition of apartheid in South Africa. In , the University of Belgrade Yugoslavia awarded him an honorary doctorate. Prior to the first Gulf War, Kaunda cultivated a friendship with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, with whom he secured oil resources for his nation. He was accompanied by a British nurse, Daphne Parish, who was arrested as well. Please help by adding reliable sources. Contentious material about living people that is unsourced or poorly sourced must be removed immediately.

### Chapter 3 : Kenneth Kaunda - Wikipedia

*Times of Zambia* Without Betty Kaunda by his side, it is difficult to imagine how the first republican president's life would have eventually unfolded and read. Both Dr Kaunda and the nation are.

### Chapter 4 : Headlines â€” Zambia Online

*Betty Kaunda; wife of the President of the Republic of Zambia* Betty Kaunda, Stephen A. Mpashi Snippet view - Common terms and phrases.

### Chapter 5 : betty kaunda wife of the president of the republic of zambia | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

*"It is with great sadness that I learnt of the death of your wife, Betty Kaunda, who played a key role in the development of your country. On behalf of the people of the United Kingdom, Prince Philip and I wish to convey to your family and to the people of the Republic of Zambia our deepest sympathy at this sad time.*

### Chapter 6 : Betty Kaunda - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Zambia's first former First Lady Mama Betty Kaunda has died. Mrs. Kaunda, 84, died in the early hours of today in neighbouring Zimbabwean capital Harare where she is reported to have been.*

### Chapter 7 : Zambia : Mama Betty Kaunda dies

*Kenneth David Buchizya Kaunda (born 28 April ), also known as KK, is a Zambian former politician who served as the*

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*first President of Zambia from to Kaunda is the youngest of eight children born to an ordained Church of Scotland missionary and teacher.*

### Chapter 8 : Zambia: Second Republic,

*President Kaunda, with President Ford, Betty Kaunda and Mrs Ford Mr. President, Mrs. Ford, brothers and sisters: I first want to express my deep appreciation and gratitude for inviting me to visit Washington, D.C.*

### Chapter 9 : President Kenneth Kaunda: September

*Mama Betty Kaunda, the wife of the former president Kenneth Kaunda who passed on in Harare at the age of 84 has been accorded state funeral and will be laid to rest in Lusaka on Friday.*