

ABSTRACT

This study sought to explain Zambia's foreign policy behaviour for the period 1964-1984 in terms of the country's strict adherence to the ideology of Humanism, as developed, formulated, articulated and enunciated primarily by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Basically, the objectives of the study were to identify the ideological component in the formulation and implementation of Zambia's foreign policy, and to examine the influence of Humanism on Zambia's foreign policy.

For the purposes of this study, it was hypothesised that to the extent that Zambia's foreign policy has been consistent since independence, this consistency is to be explained by and in terms of Zambia's strict adherence to the ideology of Humanism.

In attempting to establish the relationship between Humanism and Zambia's foreign policy, the study gave substantial treatment to four of the eleven principles of Humanism, namely Respect for Human Dignity, Non-exploitation of Man by Man, Egalitarianism, and Self-Reliance.

The four principles of Humanism were applied to the major pre-occupations of Zambia's foreign policy, namely Liberation of Southern Africa, Disengagement from the White South, Support for the oppressed people elsewhere, Containment of international capitalist exploitation, Non-alignment, New International Economic Order, and Zambianisation.

The procedures employed in this study included the use of Historical Research, Historical Evidence, External and Internal Criticisms, Docu-

mentary Analysis, Primary and Secondary sources of Data. The study applied both Classical and Behavioural approaches to the study of International Relations.

The main finding was that Humanism has been the major factor influencing Zambia's foreign policy. However, Humanism was not the exclusive factor shaping Zambia's foreign policy. Economic and geographical factors too, have continued to influence Zambia's foreign policy in some cases.