

KENYA - GENERAL

1975 - 1978

Kenya's new breed of farmers

Argus
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The Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Mary Ori Rogo, a 31-year-old divorcee and former beauty queen, is one of a group of Kenyans who are disproving the old colonialist belief that Blacks cannot farm like Whites.

She is skilfully rehabilitating a 1000-acre farm carved from the bush by a White settler and almost ruined by land-grabbing Africans who took it over after independence.

Hundreds of Afrikaner and English farmers were obliged by the political situation then to give up the beautiful farms on which they, and sometimes their children, had worked out their lifespans.

When the Africans moved in under British-backed resettlement schemes many farms went into rapid deterioration.

TELEPHONE

Their new owners were often 'telephone farmers' who liked the idea of owning farms in the former White highlands and ran them by phone from their Nairobi offices.

But now, with foreign currency getting tighter, the restoration of farms has taken on new urgency. The Government has just borrowed R10.5-million to rehabilitate 90 large-scale mixed farms in the Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia districts and 36 coffee estates elsewhere which have run down under African ownership.

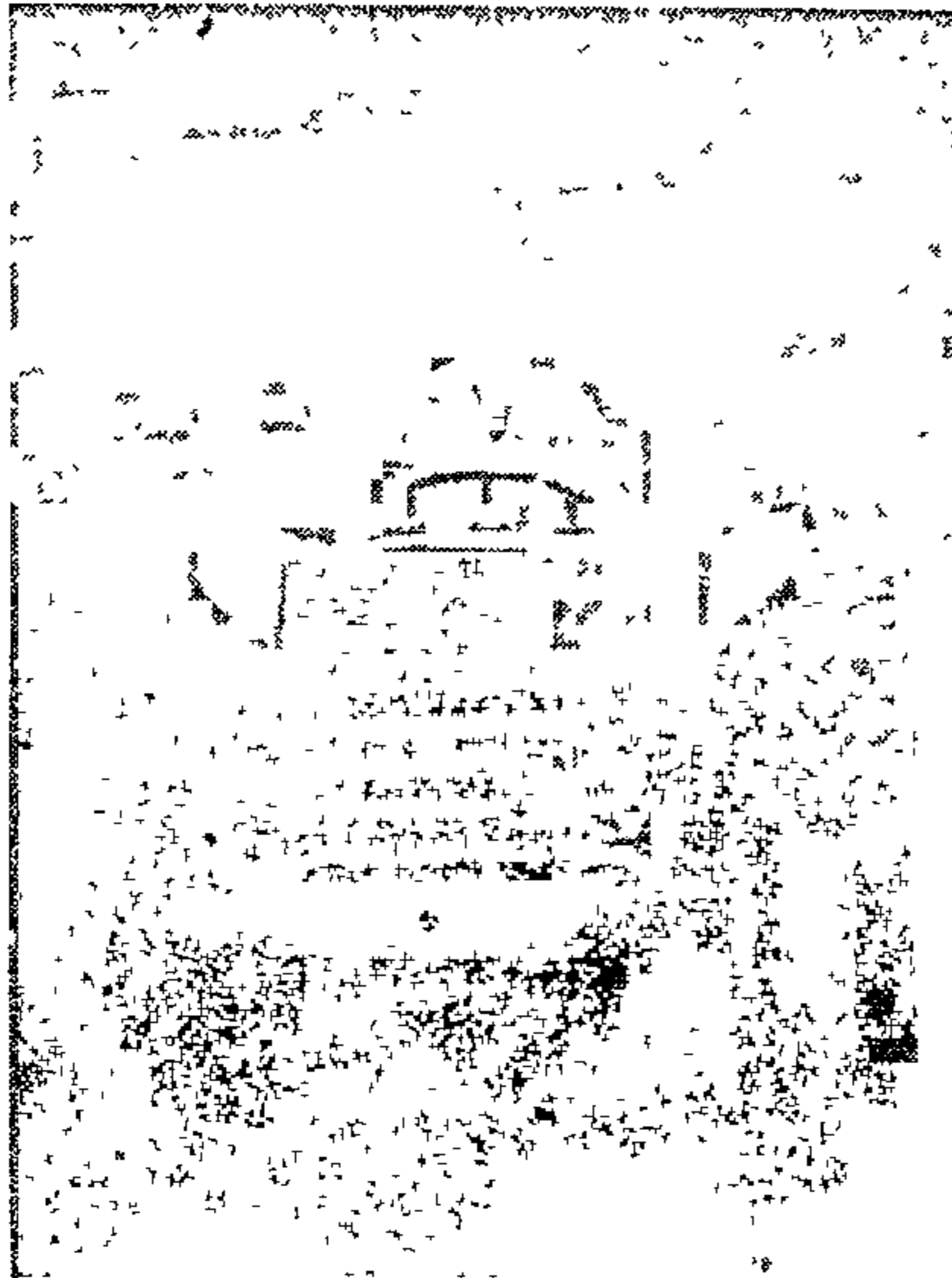
Other farms have been repossessed by banks and are now obtainable for a song by any Kenya African with a little capital who are willing to work hard and run them efficiently.

UNUSUAL

Mary Ori Rogo is one of the most unusual of these new farmers.

She hails from the Luo tribe which catches fish around Lake Victoria, and has decided that if she was meant for anything in life it was to be a farmer.

The eldest of eight children, she married young to a student plant



MARY ORIE ROGO — former beauty queen, now successful farmer — does the ploughing herself. It's not a very straight line but she's learning.

pathologist and travelled with him to Canada, where she studied business administration.

Her divorce left her with the custody of three daughters. To support them she returned to Kenya and worked as an office manager and then a public relations officer for three years, also launching a ladies' hairdressing salon.

ENOUGH

By last year she had saved R20 000 and in Kenya today if you are Black, this is enough to become a large-scale farmer.

She found her farm on the lower slopes of Mount Elgon — a thousand acres of rich loamy soil which will grow just about everything and had done for many years under the direction of the European who had spent a lifetime creating it out of the bush.

Under two subsequent African owners it went to ruin in five years. Brick-

built farm buildings crumbled, bush and weed covered the land, the magnificent Cotswold-style residence became derelict and farming stopped completely.

DOWN PAYMENT

Mary's savings were enough to provide a down payment on the R60 000 purchase price and to influence further loans for tractors, machinery, dairy equipment and a high-grade Friesland dairy herd.

She took over the farm staff of 54 — a mixed lot from half-a-dozen tribes — let them know that a woman boss could be as fair, tough and hard-working as any man and weeded them down to 37.

She wielded a paint brush until the house was habitable, designed furniture for it and had African carpenters make it. Much of this work was her night-time relaxation. During the day she was out driving the tractor,

ploughing, harrowing and planting.

Last year she harvested a late crop of wheat, maize and barley for a stock feed. This year she's cultivating 650 acres including 500 acres of wheat for a cash crop, 50 acres of seed wheat, 40 acres of barley for pig feed and 50 acres of sunflower for calf feed and oil. She is aiming at 10 bags of wheat to the acre and, like all Kenya farmers, gets a R35 an acre advance in the form of a Government-guaranteed minimum return.

Her Friesland herd numbers 158, including 47 in milk, 60 heifers, 50 calves and a fine young bull purchased from a Government research station.

She has eight pregnant sows in her pig herd of 70 and has just bought a Landrace boar to upgrade the stock. She also has the nucleus of a chicken farm with 300 high grade pullets.

MILK

In the past few months she has picked up veterinary medicine from books and treats all her own stock. Her milk cheques are keeping the farm going until the harvest.

Meanwhile, her working day begins at 4 am when it is necessary to begin the milking so that the milk may reach the factory, 35km away, on time.

Around the farm she dresses glamorously.

'I have a thing about this,' she says, 'I don't think it's necessary for a working farm girl to look dowdy.'

ROOTS

So she wears earrings, red calf-hugging boots, leather skirts and an air of enjoying it all.

The local Africans are impressed. They say the entire farm is beginning again to look how it looked under the Mzungu (European).

But it has not all been easy going. Tragedy struck one night in the dry season seven weeks ago when a grass fire roared over from a neighbouring farm and burned down her calfhouses when Mary and

LOOKING AT THE WORLD



the staff fought to save the main house going up in flames.

REBUILDING

She lost 56 calves in the blaze — and the next day began rebuilding on the shells of the old houses, this time with iron roofing replacing the former thatch.

The other major job on her urgent list is to rehabilitate the farm's orchard to turn it into a cash earner by planting hundreds of young orange trees.

Does she have any trouble as a woman giving orders to men of the warlike Masai and Turkana tribes to whom women are chattels or workhorses?

'I did at first,' she says, 'but not now. At least they know they'll be paid regularly at the end of each month and that something which is rare what are now the Blue highlands.'

NEW MEN FOR AN OLD TION

By MICHAEL MALIK

NAIROBI. — President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya has silenced two of his most vocal critics in Parliament by placing them under detention and warned that the same fate awaits other 'dissidents.'

The 84-year-old President's uncompromising action has sapped the desire of his critics to carry on the sniping war that has marked Kenyan parliamentary activity since the last general election a year ago.

Following Mr. Kenyatta's move against his critics, the Parliament unanimously passed a vote of confidence in him as leader of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), the country's only political party.

There were no speakers against the confidence motion. None of the handful of dissident members who had defended the two de-famed men against accusations of disloyalty was present at the debate.

President Kenyatta acted under an old British colonial law that permits the Government to detain anybody without giving a reason, offering evidence or making a charge.

SAME FATE

He followed up the arrests of Mr. John Maine Seroney and Mr. Martin Shikuku by delivering a stern warning at a party meeting that the same fate awaited any other member who deviated from party policy.

No voices were raised in protest. And when the President asked party members for questions, none was forthcoming.

Although Kenya has been a one-party state since the banning of the last opposition party in 1969, it takes pride in its democratically elected chamber and the free speech permitted there.

But with the arrest of Seroney and Shikuku stemming from words spoken in Parliament, we now fear that some of



President Kenyatta of Kenya

that freedom has been withdrawn, one member who did not wish to be named said:

I think things will be very quiet in the House for some time while the shock of the arrests is absorbed and members get a meeting that the same fate awaited any other member who deviated from party policy.

CAMPAIGNING

The crisis dates back to October 14 last year when the present Parliament was elected. Although all candidates represented KANU, seats were fought for in tough campaigning with no punches pulled.

A third of the sitting members were treated by the new candidates and three Cabinet Ministers, including Foreign Minister Dr. Noroge Mungai, lost their seats.

Before the new House assembled, Seroney, a lawyer and expert on consti-

In pursuit of his aim to strengthen Parliament's powers, Mr. Seroney put himself forward as deputy speaker of the new assembly on the first day it met in November — the first shot in a storm year which culminated in his detention.

Caught unprepared for Seroney's action and by the degree of support he commanded at that time among the members of the new House, President Kenyatta suspended Parliament after only a few hours to give the Government time to gather its forces.

After two months with no assembly and backing strong support for Seroney, the Government bowed and allowed him to become deputy speaker.

STIMULATING

Immediately, political observers noted that Seroney was having a stimulating effect on those members who wished to criticize Government policies.

With the 'opposition' as the loosely-knit group is referred to here, appearing in a strong position in the House, a match was set to this potential bonfire with the murder on March 2 of Josiah Mwangi Karuku, long considered the leading member of the group and possibly the only one with wider ambitions for power.

'This is the issue which I have seen clearly to be the one which matters most,' Mr. Seroney told me in his office in Parliament hours before his arrest — an arrest which he knew was expected that day.

LOYALIST

The powers of the House have been whittled away gradually and more and more the Government I have been calling a rebel and disloyal but I see it from a different point of view. I am a loyalist to the constitution. I am more loyal to that than many of those who accuse me.

With Seroney playing a quiet role in the chair,

the mantle of Karuku as the vocal spokesman for the opposition fell on the shoulders of Shikuku.

Unlike Karuku with his one theme of land reform and Seroney with his constitutional rule, Shikuku has long been known as a man who uses a shotgun when it comes to attacking the established order.

Shikuku's man demand was to clean up corruption in all walks of Kenyan life. Several times he tried to get action on this front and in the wake of the Karuku killing he managed to set up a select committee to investigate corruption, approved by the House by acclamation.

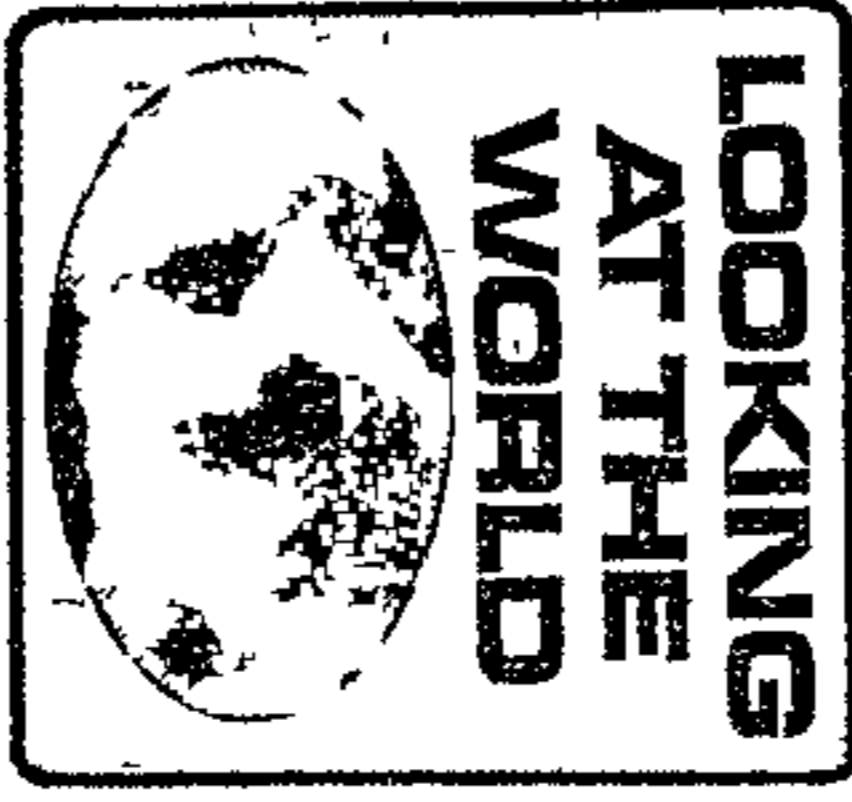
HORROR

No Minister was safe from Shikuku's savage wit and rabble-rousing style and he liked to style himself 'the poor man's leader'.

In August 1972 he was the only Kenyan politician publicly to support President Idi Amin's action in expelling Asians from Uganda. In spite of expressions of horror on the part of Government leaders, there was no doubt that Shikuku struck a chord on this issue with the African man in the street.

Shikuku's remark that Amin's action was 'not only timely but logical,' although publicly disavowed by the Government, was followed by a decision to accelerate Kenya's Africanisation programme, which required Asian holders of British passports

Jomo Kenyatta (84) has clamped down mercilessly on his critics and served notice that jail is the place for any who deviate from his party policy.



to leave the country and sell their businesses to Africans.

The turning point — as Shikuku himself described it on the day of his arrest — came on June 3.

DISCIPLINE

That day, Parliament still in the grip of radical fervour, passed against Government opposition the report of the select committee, on the murder of Karuku, which called for investigation of the alleged involvement of leading members of the Kenyan Police.

The Government did not take action on any of the recommendations of the committee and almost immediately started a strong counter-attack to reinforce discipline in the party and regain control of the house.

The main weapon was a warning from President Kenyatta, as leader of KANU, that any member who did not conform to party policy would be expelled and consequently lose his seat in Parliament.

By the summer recess in July the atmosphere had so changed that Shikuku's corruption committee was dissolved on a private members' motion.

Since then, Seroney, Shikuku and a handful of others have become more and more isolated.

The events that led to the detention were typical of Shikuku but considered uncharacteristic of Seroney, the 80-year-old legal constitutionalist and

stickler for parliamentary procedure. In an emotional outburst Shikuku told members that while the people of Kenya trusted Parliament, there are those who want to kill Parliament like they killed KANU.

Government members immediately demanded that he substantiate his claim that the party was dead, but Seroney, who was in the chair, refused these demands on the grounds that what Shikuku said was 'obvious'.

This comment from the chair caused uproar in the House, demands for Seroney's ruling to be changed and eventually a walkout by ministers leading about 70 members with them.

Over several days the remark that KANU is dead assumed huge proportions with debate after debate reverting to demands for Shikuku to withdraw. Then came the detention order.

Kenyatta swoops

Mercury 4/12/25

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on dissidents

WHEELING and turning slowly in the updraughts of Kenyan politics the ageing hawk Jomo Kenyatta still has sharp eyes for any chickens rash enough to loiter in the open as well as sharp claws for any young hawks who look like challenging his control of the skies.

Recently, after ordering the detention of two prominent politicians, President Kenyatta told a meeting of Kanu (the Kenya African National Union), Kenya's only political party, that "People seem to forget that a hawk is always in the sky ready to swoop on the chickens."

Hawk danger

In October Kenyatta swooped on MPs Marlin Shikuku and John Seroney, the deputy speaker in the Kenyan Parliament, and in doing so seems to have silenced the chicken coop and frightened off the young hawks. The two were detained following stormy scenes in Parliament, triggered off by Shikuku's claim that Kanu was "dead."

All Kenyan MPs, including, of course, Seroney and Shikuku, are members of Kanu but in recent years a strong ginger group of backbenchers has emerged, becoming increasingly outspoken during the last 12 months.

Strain

Relations between the backbench "opposition" and the establishment became severely strained over the murder of popular politician Josiah Karuoku earlier this year and over the attempts by the establishment to cover up the murder.

Parliament's reaction to a Select Committee's report on the cover-up, which involved some of Kenya's top people including Police Commissioner Bernard Hinga, was to reject a Cabinet motion on the committee's findings and to pass a stronger motion.

Just after this, Shikuku pushed a motion through Parliament to appoint a commission to inquire into corruption in Kenya, a burning but contentious political issue since people very close to President Kenyatta are known to

be involved in questionable deals.

But the establishment, obviously in anticipation of what might emerge, managed to get through a carefully veiled amendment which effectively killed the commission.

A Cabinet Minister and two assistant Ministers who voted against the establishment on the issue were subsequently sacked by Kenyatta, plainly to show MPs that he wasn't prepared to tolerate dissension in the ranks.

But Shikuku, a man who likes to style himself as "the poor man's leader", was not deterred. When Parliament resumed last month he said in an emo-

From JOHN
BORRELL
in Nairobi

tional outburst that the people of Kenya trusted Parliament. "But," he added sombrely, "there are those who want to kill Parliament just as they have killed Kanu."

Government supporters immediately called for substantiation but Seroney, who was in the chair at the time, refused their demands on the grounds that what Shikuku said was "obvious".

This ruling from the chair caused an uproar and, after Seroney refused to withdraw it, all the Government Ministers and about 70 backbenchers staged a walk-out. Seroney and Shikuku were arrested early the following week in the grounds of Parliament and taken away for detention without trial.

It is, of course, not the first time that Kenyatta has detained people who were becoming a political threat but what is significant about the latest detentions is that they indicate deepening rifts both in Kanu and in Kenya itself.

The Kanu machinery has been allowed to fall

into disrepair in recent years and it seems to have been done deliberately to enhance the executive power wielded by Kenyatta and the inner circle of Kikuyu Ministers who make all the important decisions.

An increasing number of backbenchers object to this erosion of party and Parliamentary power, arguing that if it continues then Kenya's reasonably democratic system is in danger of being replaced by a dictatorial system not uncommon on the African continent.

Dependence

President Kenyatta obviously sees it differently. He believes that Kenya's political stability is dependent on him being firmly in control and not allowing the dissension to get beyond a certain point.

In one sense he would appear to be right since experience elsewhere on the continent has shown that development can be slowed down through a surfeit of political freedom.

But what Kenyatta has not acknowledged is that there is increasing grass-roots reaction against his Administration. There is widespread anger at the "get rich quick" attitude of some of the people at the top and a growing awareness that despite the apparent prosperity of the country the wealth is not percolating very far down.

How long?

All the President has done by detaining the two MPs is to bolster his own position. But the question is, how long can he keep doing this?

The old hawk is clearly in charge at the moment but the young hawks are watching his flight carefully, waiting for the time when he weakens. And while the chickens are silent at the moment, they too are watching.

A wildcat oil strike could solve most of Kenya's economic problems — the arid bush country may cover a fortune.

11/12/75

In Kenya the drills bite deep

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — In the arid bush country near the Somalia border 350 km north of Nairobi, Kenya has a R2-million hole in the ground.

Only 65 cm in diameter at the top, with a 45 m derrick towering above it, the hole may well prove to be the end of Kenya's economic problems

It is a "wildcat" oil well, drilled far from any known reserves of oil. But the Texas Pacific Oil Company of Kenya did not drill it for nothing. It was started after more than two years of careful exploration, and the drillers are confident they are on to something.

The hole is already about 1300 m deep. It could go as deep as 3000 to 5000 before making a strike, or being abandoned.

Drilling goes on 24 hours a day. Three boreholes have been sunk to make the drilling mud

vital to the operation. They produce about 5400 litres of water an hour each.

The water is saline, so freshwater from the camp must be trucked in, along with fresh foods, camp supplies and drilling equipment along temporary tracks from Garissa, about 120 km away.

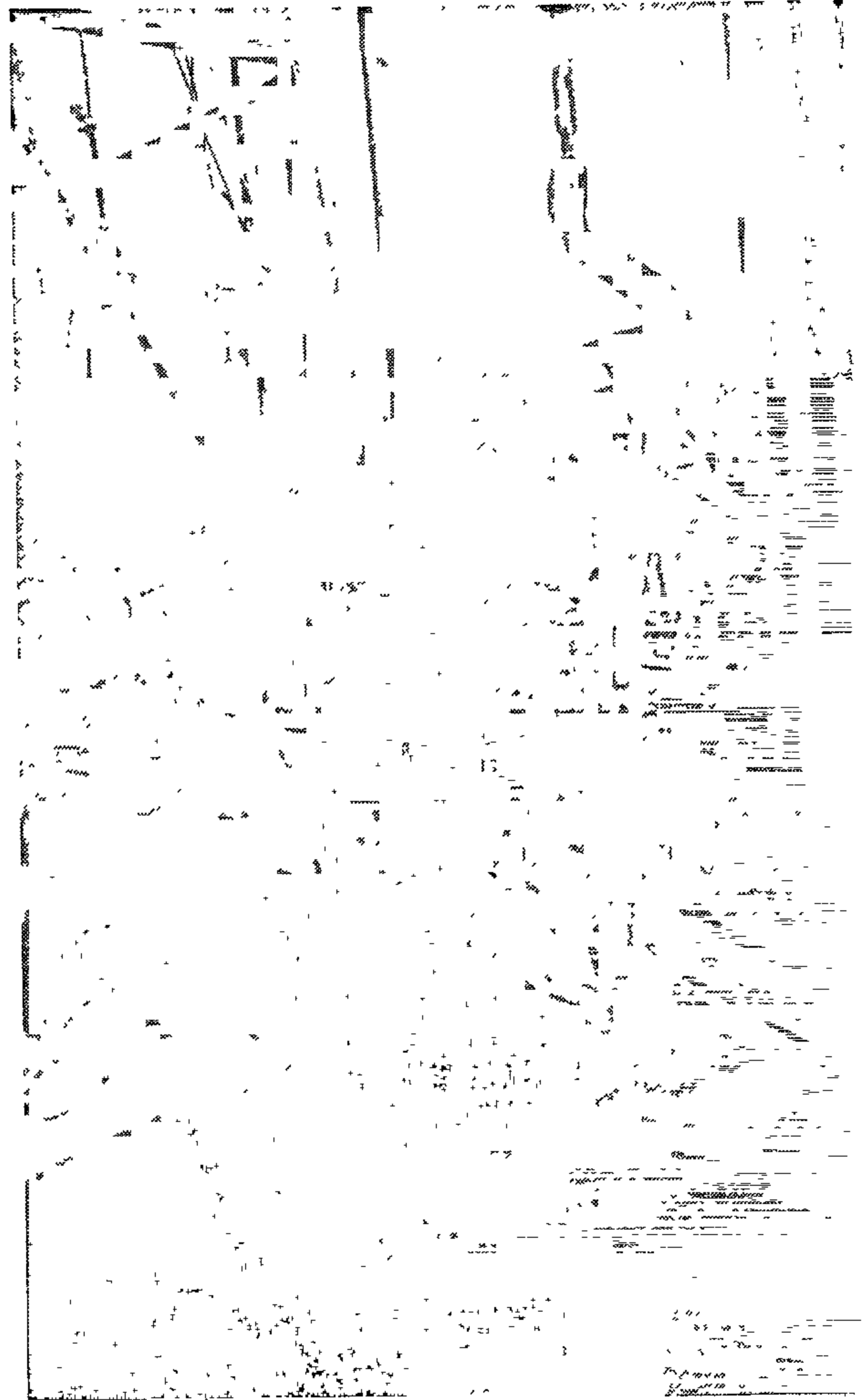
In dry weather the trip is a bumpy half a day. In the rains trucks have been bogged down in the mire for up to five days.

Booming

About 90 locally engaged Kenyans and about two dozen expatriate oil experts work at the site. Relief crews are flown in to a small airstrip nearby.

Even if oil is not found to relieve Kenya's economy, staggering under a drain of foreign reserves, already hit by world recession, to bring in oil and machinery, the local economy is booming.

If the well runs out dry, it will not be the end of the story. There are at least 12 consortiums searching for oil in Kenya. The search for the "black gold" will go on.



Riggers struggle to change a drill bit on Kenya's wildcat oil hole in the arid eastern region.

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KENYA and ZAMBIA aim

STAKE 30/11/72

Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa
News Service

Zambia and Kenya seem to be actively considering leading roles in the formation of a Southern Africa common market.

It is being suggested here that this was a major item discussed in last week's closed door meetings in Lusaka between Zambian ministers and a 13 man Kenya team which was one of the most powerful ever sent abroad by President Jomo Kenyatta

The mission included five Kenya ministers who reported to a Cabinet meeting this week Kenya Minister for Finance and Planning, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who led the mission said vaguely that its object had been to promote even closer ties between the two countries, "which see eye to eye on many of the problems confronting Africa today"

And on Wednesday this week — three days after the mission's return — Mr Kibaki made a major speech to a Nairobi seminar of the Association of African Development Finance Institutions in which he accused African countries of dabbling too much in politics at the expense of economic development

In the last ten years

for economic link with S.A

there had been too much politics in Africa

Now, he said, is time for African institutions to give more attention to the realities of development.

Behind all the political slogans and ideologies African countries face the same development problems, he pointed out

Mr Kibaki's declaration reflected the thinking of any African economist who see their countries' salvation in the face of the oil crisis and world inflation in reopening and strengthening economic links with South Africa, provided no political strings are attached or implied

The argument for a Southern African "common market" is put by a commentator in the February issue of the influential magazine, "East African Report on Trade and Industry," published in Nairobi

Claiming that the need for a joint Southern African

can effort is likely to become greater, not less, the article asks "So in where does the intensification of economic conditions of development realities of development political conflict) make sense?"

The article continues "Is it any help to the labourer in Zambia, or the tribesman in Rhodesia, or the dock worker in Mozambique, that by pursuing a certain political ideology or policy his country's external objectives can be achieved

"All of them have one overpowering desire, and

that is to house and feed their families, clothe and educate their children, and provide all with the basic necessities of life

"Telling the masses that they must continue to wait for the essentials, because politics is more important than economics, is no answer

"Votes alone do not buy food, and UN resolutions do not fill stomachs

"This is where the world organisation, instead of trying to intensify the problems of Southern Africa, should be

seeking ways in which to bring the protagonists closer, and should be encouraging South Africa, with her tremendous know-how and resources to take the lead"

DISTORTED

The magazine goes on to complain that ideological considerations are distorting economic co-operation, that goods which could be obtained next door are instead imported from halfway round the world, that facilities that have been used for decades are being eliminated in search for roundabout routes, and that raw materials are being exported to far off countries to be fabricated and processed, then delivered to a next door neighbour.

Such luxurious anomalies, it says, might have been permissible in boom times

But they certainly cannot be justified in today's economic situation

8/8/76 STAR

Kenya warns non-citizens to sell up

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — All non-citizen traders in Kenya have been warned by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Dr Gikonyo Kiano, that their businesses are to be taken over by Kenyans in a drive, to be launched soon, to bring about the complete Africanisation of

commerce.

In a weekend speech Kiano said Kenya's Trade Licensing Act would soon be amended to block loopholes such as the appointment of Africans to run businesses or giving them majority shareholdings as "window"

"The government is about to totally Africanise commerce and will have no sympathy for any non-citizen trader who cries for more time to finish his stock

The time has come for them to start running down their stock and preparing to stop trading in our country, or start voluntarily handing over their businesses to citizens, because the object of Africanising commerce totally has to be made complete," Kiano declared.

BARRED

Through a series of measures over the past five years Kenya has Africanised about 60 percent of its retail and wholesale trade

Non-citizens have been barred from trading in the main shopping streets of Nairobi, and other population centres, and have found it progressively more difficult to renew their annual trading licences.

Africans unable to succeed in the retail business, because there are so many shops selling the same products, have been blaming the few remaining Asian shops which, they say, are "undercutting" them

Although Kiano spoke of "Africanising" commerce, about 45 000 Asians and Europeans who have taken out Kenya citizenship are protected by the constitution from discriminatory acts in favour of Africans.

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Star 13 14/12/76.

Violence: each has the choice

Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Black and coloured South African delegates attending the Pan-African Christian Leadership Assembly here initiated a lively discussion yesterday on how far a Christian should support violence to overthrow an unjust regime

The discussion took place at a group session on "The Church and Political Systems," and the delegates were responding to an address by the United Party MP, Mr Graham McIntosh, one of several South Africans attending the assembly

Although Mr McIntosh stressed that his subject-matter was a broad one, covering all political systems, his listeners quickly pinpointed the situation in South Africa

Questioned by a young woman delegate who did not want her name dis-

closed on how he reconciled his stand as a Christian with the political system under which his party operated, Mr McIntosh said his party recognised the need for change, that it supported a federal system as suitable to South Africa where the democratic principle of one man, one vote would be recognised.

"FORMER REBEL"

Pressed to state his views on violence and why it should not be justified in certain situations, McIntosh said the whole history of South Africa had been rife with violence and that even the Prime Minister was a former rebel. Each Christian had to decide for himself, although he personally was opposed to violence

A black delegate with experience of working with teenage groups in Soweto said that violence, in the sense of bloodshed and destruction, should not be confused with force, and he felt that too many white Christians were not opposing force-

fully what was wrong with the system

It was because South Africans were mixed up between violence and force that they were in trouble today.

PRINCIPLES

In his address, Mr McIntosh enumerated five principles which a political system would have to satisfy before it was acceptable to a Christian: (1) there had to be order and authority, because no Christian could be an anarchist, (2) every man had to be respected as a priceless individual; (3) there could be no selective recognition of one tribe or group as good and the others bad; (4) recognition that all power comes from God and is exercised on his behalf; (5) that all man does is imperfect and that choosing between different political systems could only be picking the lesser of two evils

He said the Christian should beware of those who would make a political system into an ideology.

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Russia sets Kenya's mind at rest

NAIROBI — The Soviet Ambassador to Kenya said yesterday that Moscow had assured the Kenyan Government that Russian

arms supplied to Somalia and Uganda would not be used against Kenya

Ambassador Boris Miroshchenko said the Soviet, Ugandan and Somali Governments "have indicated that Soviet-supplied weapons will not be used against Kenya"

Ambassador Miroshchenko said that Kenyan authorities had sought and been given a "satisfactory explanation" by his government about Russian military aid to Uganda and Somalia

The diplomat was speaking at a ceremony at the Soviet Embassy here to mark the 70th birthday on Sunday of Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev

The Kenyan Government last month expressed its concern at the escalating supply by the Soviet Union of a wide range of sophisticated arms to the military regimes of the Somali President Mr Said Barre and Ugandan President Idi Amin

EXPANDED

Ambassador Miroshchenko said relations between Russia and Kenya had been expanded in recent years adding "Of course, one is satisfied in such matters"

Soviet armaments supplied to Somalia and

Uganda in the past two years have included tanks, armoured personnel carriers, patrol craft fitted with missiles, submarine chasers, torpedo boats and landing craft, squadrons of MiG aircraft and surface-to-air (SAM) missiles

The Kenyan Government, to offset the disparity in military balance in the region, recently contracted with the US Defence Department to supply at least 10 Northrop F5A fighters — Sapa AP

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DD 18/12/76

Cleric enters Kenya on Transkei passport

NAIROBI — A young Xhosa pastor attending the Pan African Leadership Assembly in Nairobi came into Kenya on a Transkei passport

He is Mr P Ntintili, 29, secretary of the Bible Society of Transkei. He believes he may be the first man admitted into black Africa on a Transkei passport

"The passport was issued to me in Umtata through the Ministry of the Interior especially to come to Kenya," Mr Ntintili said. "It was stamped by immigration control at Nairobi Airport together with South African passports belonging to members of the South African group here."

The passport is similar in design to the South African passport but is stamped on the cover with

the Transkeian coat of arms

Like many other members of the 80-strong South African delegation at the conference it is Mr Ntintili's first visit to black Africa

He was at school in Soweto, obtained a diploma at the Johannesburg Bible Institute and is a call pastor at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Umtata

South Africa's only MP at the conference, Mr G McIntosh, United Party MP for Pinetown, has been interviewed by the Kenyan press and television

On Thursday night he appeared on television interview programme together with Mr S. Pheko, a South African PAC refugee who lives in Zambia

Mr McIntosh has also addressed a panel at the Nairobi University School of Journalism on the South African political situation

"I have had some pretty hard questioning," said Mr McIntosh — DDC

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Kenya row with Nyerere on TV

The Star's African
News Service

NAIROBI - - Top Ken-
ya civil servants are
due to go on television
here today in a special
broadcast.

The programme follows
a build up in tensions be-
tween Kenya and Tanzania
in over the past few
months. It criticises the
politics of co-operation it
cites what Kenya call
"examples of Tanzania
deceit and treachery".

It attacks President
Nyerere for telling his
soldiers recently that
elements in Kenya were
out to wreck the commu-
nity and force to that in
doing so. President
Nyerere seemed to be
"preparing them for some
eventuality".

Earlier this week
Kenya's Daily Nation re-
ported that Tanzania had
ordered 20 bullet friend-
ships to start its own
airline in competition
with East African Airways
(EAA).

The report said, following
Kenya's refusal to allow
EAA aircraft to operate
on sub-continental routes to
Tanzania when the vessels
used mainly to transport
Government officials to
socialist development
clubs.

Fed-up PAC exiles return to SA

THE GOVERNMENT is allowing disillusioned members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress living in exile in Kenya to return home. The first two arrived back on Wednesday. They are Simon Kimba, of Durban and George Mwymva, of Soweto. Both fled South Africa in 1964.

Mr Kimba told me: "I'm sorry I ever left. All that my years in exile taught me is that I was foolish ever to become involved in the PAC."

He said many other South African exiles in Kenya were disillusioned with the PAC and wanted to return.

but would not be subject to any restrictions.

Colonel Coetzee said both Mr Mwymva and Mr Kimba had undergone political and military training in Egypt after fleeing South Africa.

The PAC's power centre is in Tanzania, but many members have moved to Kenya. The organisation's headquarters were previously in Zambia, but

in 1968 it was banned by President Kaunda's government and 45 members were deported to Tanzania.

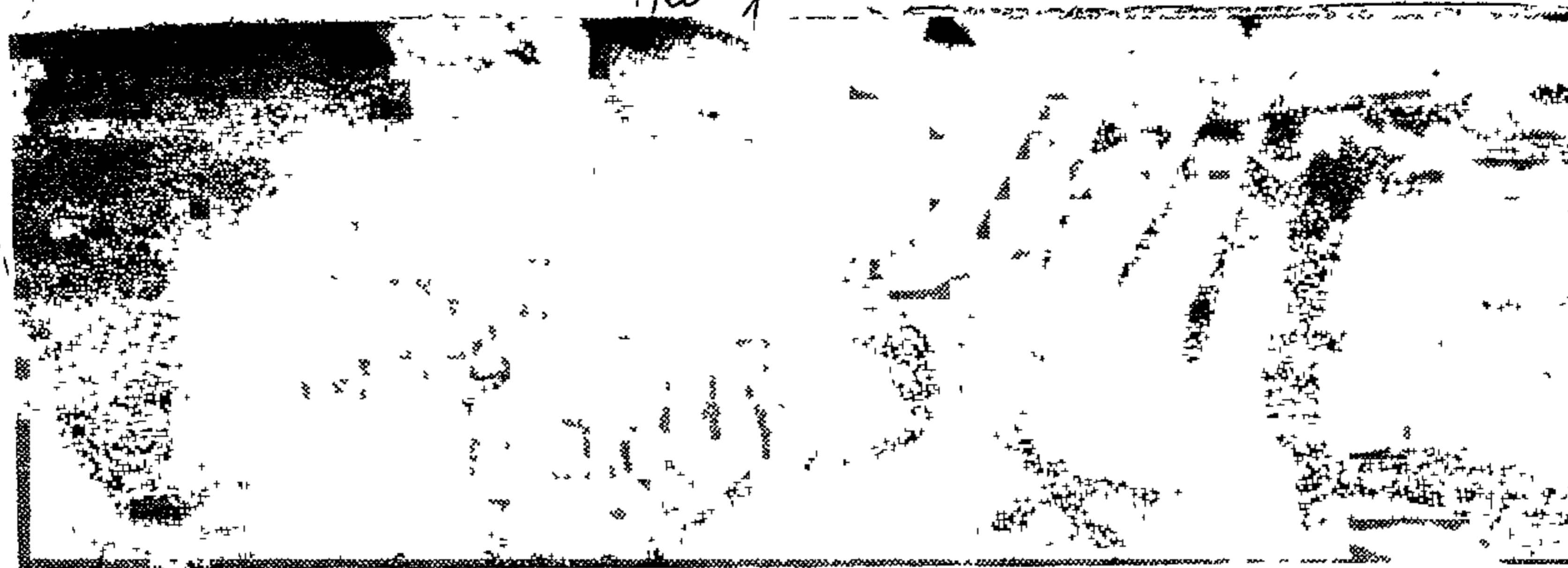
Since the early Sixties there has been a power struggle in the PAC.

The disillusionment of PAC members living in Kenya was illustrated in a letter which one wrote home five years ago.

He said: "I have abandoned politics for the so-called leaders are nothing but political prostitutes moving from continent to continent pickpocketing."

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Kenya General



Simon Kimba, former PAC exile, waits at Jan Smuts Airport for an aircraft to take him back to his home in Durban — which he last saw 13 years ago. Picture: ANDRZEJ SAWA

Kenya border closed

NAIROBI — Tanzania has closed its border with Kenya and banned all Kenya-registered planes from flying over its territory.

planes had been grounded for more than a week because the airline lacked money to pay for fuel

Kenyan tourist operators said several hundred foreign tourists in Tanzania, after travelling by road from Nairobi, were now stranded because their vehicles had been impounded by the Tanzanian authorities and the drivers arrested —

The closure follows the grounding last week of East African Airways (EAA) jointly owned by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda — and Kenya's announcement that it has set up its own airline EAA

SAPA-RNS

376, 163

Border crisis brings war threat

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — With the border between Tanzania and Kenya still closed, there are growing fears of a major escalation between the two countries and the complete breakdown of the East African Community Community.

Unconfirmed reports of Tanzanian troops moving to the border were being spread by Nairobi today.

The seriousness of the situation was further underlined by an appeal issued by Mr. Ibad Mahabib, coast provincial commander, to Kenya troops to "take revenge on the aggressor" of the Zanzibar border area.

The Kenya troops have been ordered to take revenge on the aggressor of the Zanzibar border area.

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Mau Mau revival?

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Former Mau Mau leaders in Kenya have threatened to resuscitate their gangs and enter Tanzania to rescue hundreds of Kenyans being held there following Tanzania's unilateral border closure.

In letters to Kenya newspapers, "Major General" Mukunga Kariuki and "General" Kiragu say they will act to get back not only imprisoned Kenyans but also the Kenyan vehicles and aircraft held in Tanzania.

They say Tanzanian socialism has turned the country into a slave society, that the people's good buildings have been demolished to be replaced with thatched houses in collective villages, and that schoolchildren are being forced to work like slaves in the villages instead of going to school.

The Mau Mau leaders have also called on the OAU to send a team of investigators to Tanzania to learn how Tanzanians are being exploited and humiliated by their socialist Government.

163
3/6

54.

Tanzans opt for Kenya

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — More than 3,000 Tanzanians have applied to become Kenyan citizens in what Government officials here described as "a rush for freedom and a better way of life."

Scores more Tanzanians working with the collapsing East African community corporations have been resisting requests by the Kenya Government to return home.

Kenya points to this situation as graphic evidence that the decision of President Nyerere of Tanzania 10 years ago to opt for a Chinese-style "non-Marxist community communism" has been little short of disastrous.

The Government has denied allegations by Tanzania that Kenya has deliberately set out to break up the

East African community, the economic grouping of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Kenya and Tanzania relations are now at their lowest ebb.

The border is still closed and the Nyerere Government is striking hard at Kenya's tourist industry.

More than 100 Kenyan tourist minibuses have been impounded in Tanzania.

On Saturday the Tanzania Government banned all tourists coming into the country from Kenya.

It is now at the peak of the tourist season when hundreds of tourists would be travelling the circuit from Kenya round Mount Kilimanjaro, Ngongoro, Serengeti and Manyara and back to Kenya.

21/4/77
RDM

Kenyan trapped in Tanzania

(163)

RDM

21/4/77

NAIROBI — The Kenyan Foreign Minister, Dr Muryua Waiyaki, commenting on Tanzania's action in sealing its border with Kenya, this week, said it was unbelievable a country could tell its own people they could not go home.

In announcing the border closure at a meeting with customs and police officers on Monday, Tanzania's Home Affairs Minister Mr Hassan Nassor Moyo, said Tanzanians in Kenya and Kenyans in Tanzania would not be allowed to go home.

Dr Waiyaki commented in the Kenyan newspaper Daily Nation

"People in Kenya are entitled to feel that Tanzania has something very sinister up its sleeve." — Sapa-Reuter

benefit of decelerating and reversing the trend of increasing unemployment and underemployment, very few women enjoy the

are given opportunities for advanced university study. There is still a tendency for girls to gain for less than boys, and even though the proportion of women in the workforce is increasing, the proportion of women in the higher income brackets is still very low. The fact that women are still being treated as second-class citizens in the workplace is a major obstacle to their advancement. The only way to improve their position is to ensure that they have equal opportunities for education and training. This means that the government and employers must invest in the education of women and provide them with the same opportunities as men. Only then can we expect to see a significant improvement in the status of women in the workforce.

**Mau Mau
The Star 163
pensions
2/6/77
rejected**

early stage of their education, the dropout rate is high. This is due to a number of factors, including the high cost of education, the lack of interest in the subject, and the need to work to support themselves. However, as the number of women in the workforce increases, the need for higher education becomes more acute. Women who have completed their education are more likely to find employment and earn higher wages. Therefore, it is essential to reduce the dropout rate and ensure that all women have access to quality education. This can be achieved by providing financial support to students, improving the quality of teaching, and creating a more supportive learning environment. Only then can we ensure that women are fully equipped to participate in the workforce and contribute to the development of their country.

The Star's Africa News Service
NAIROBI — Kenya's ex-Mau Mau have been told by the High Court they do not qualify for pensions for the part they played in the struggle against the British colonial Government.

Ruling in a test case involving 145 plaintiffs, Mr Justice Mathew Muli said the claim would be struck out. But he hopes those who took part in Kenya's struggle for independence would find solace and satisfaction in the fact that people were grateful and would remain so to those who made sacrifices for freedom.

State counsel, Mr T N Munene, had submitted that the action was time barred, that the plaintiffs were vexatious litigants, that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the case and that the action was scandalous, frivolous, and disclosed no cause of action.

Thousands of ex Mau Mau were awaiting the result of the hearing which, if successful would have resulted in many more Mau Mau pension claims.

The 145 have been given leave to appeal on the ground that the issue is a constitutional one, affecting the rights of citizens.

towards study in and a low absenteeism rate. Another feature of frequently interrupted American Council on Education of Women Lawrence College has

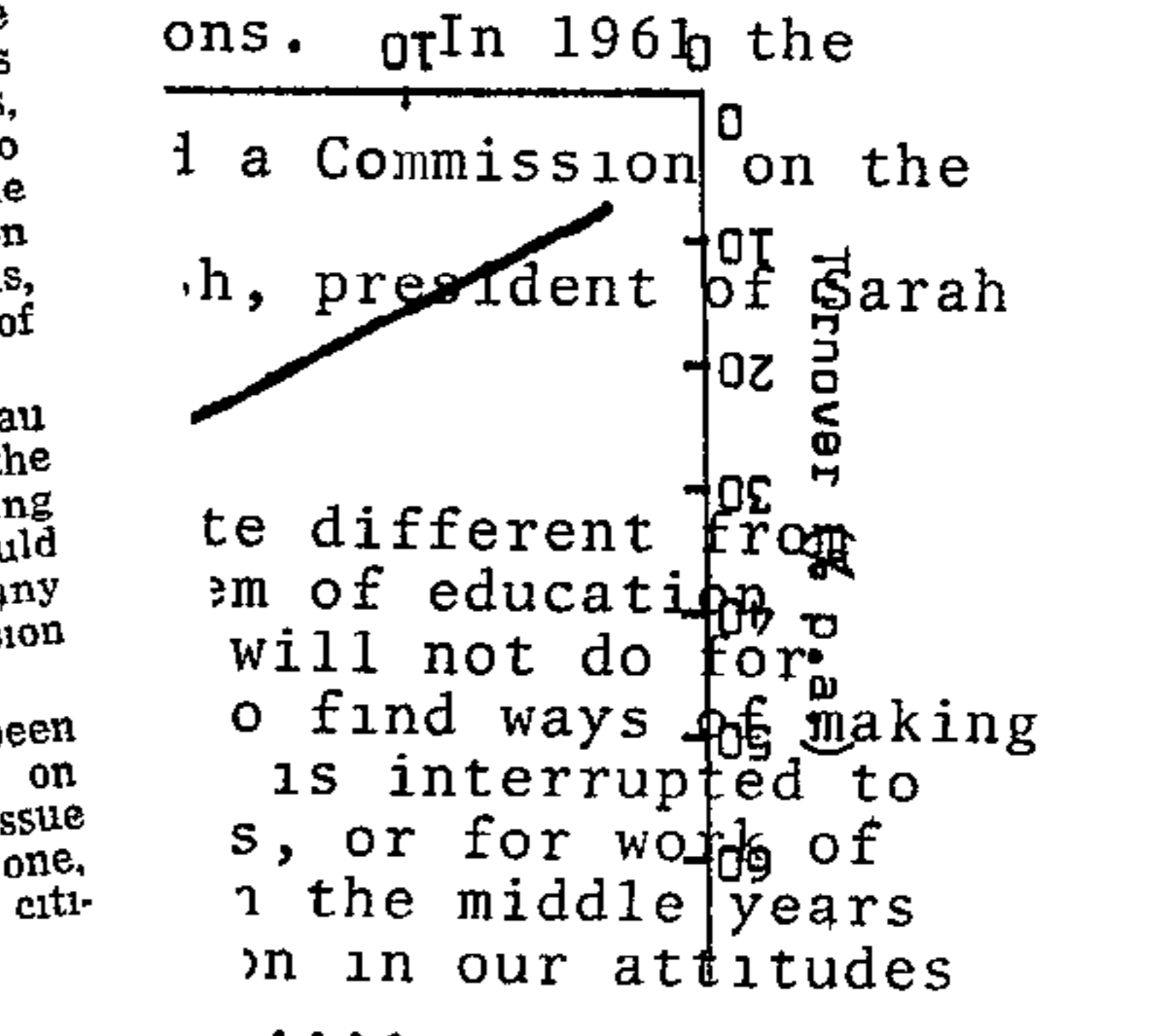
"The stages of work created for men their present need it possible for to carry on into the professional quality of their lives. and our actions is

We must find ways of rearing; and providing resume training in order to resume their normal lives from the most time-consuming duties of earlier years".

supported by a higher level of education. However, the proportion of women in the workforce is declining, and this is due to a number of factors, including the high cost of education, the lack of interest in the subject, and the need to work to support themselves. However, as the number of women in the workforce increases, the need for higher education becomes more acute. Women who have completed their education are more likely to find employment and earn higher wages. Therefore, it is essential to reduce the dropout rate and ensure that all women have access to quality education. This can be achieved by providing financial support to students, improving the quality of teaching, and creating a more supportive learning environment. Only then can we ensure that women are fully equipped to participate in the workforce and contribute to the development of their country.

Thus as absenteeism increases, the rate of turnover is low.

FIGURE 4 Relationship between turnover and absenteeism



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N. Mercury
KANYE
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African Affairs Reporter
MR. WALTER KANYE, one of the first Cabinet Ministers in KwaZulu, has resigned as Minister of Interior, it was announced in Ulundi yesterday.

He will be replaced by Dr. Dennis Madide of Hlabisa, who takes over on Monday.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister, said Mr. Kanye had resigned because of ill-health.

Mr. Walter Kanye held the portfolio of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry before becoming Minister of Interior.

Before he joined the KwaZulu Cabinet he represented the Nongoma constituency in the then KwaZulu Territorial Authority.

Dr. Madide completed his medical studies at Wentworth Medical School in 1968 and has a practice in Mtubatuba. In 1975 he was elected member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly representing Hlabisa.

He is married and has six children. He told the Mercury yesterday that he took his new appointment as a challenge to serve his people.

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Backing for wildlife

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for 25/7/77

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Year

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1973

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NAIROBI — Thousands of young members of the wildlife clubs of Kenya marched through the streets yesterday to urge a ban on all curio shops in the country, believed to encourage poaching.

They marched from the Nairobi National Museum past Nairobi's many curio shops, waving banners reading "go wildlife club way," and other slogans.

"As long as wildlife trophies have a market it will be very difficult to stamp out poaching in Kenya," said Mr. Richard Leakey, Director of the National Museum of Kenya.

Mr. Leakey is the son of the late Dr. Louis Leakey whose work on early man in Kenya earned him worldwide acclaim.

Area under cultivation (ha)

7 662 000

10 028 000

11 621 000*

The increase
introduced
productivity

Large farm favours the
es to maximise their

The areas planted to the major field crops produced in South Africa, Maize, and Wheat were as follows:-

	<u>Maize (ha).</u>	<u>Wheat (ha).</u>
1950	3 014 000	1 135 000
1965	4 241 000	1 360 000
1974	4 488 000	1 761 000 *

* The development of certain wheat varieties opened up areas with new potential in the Highveld region.

D.D. 25/9/77

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Kenya denies No to Zambia

LUSAKA — Kenya has rejected charges by Tanzania that Kenya was responsible for blocking Zambia's application to join the East African Community in 1972.

The allegations were made by the Tanzanian Minister of Finance and Administration, Dr Wilbert Chagula, when he met a Zambian delegation currently visiting Tanzania.

A spokesman for the Kenyan High Commission in Zambia dismissed the allegations as "nonsense" and "a pack of lies."

The spokesman said the allegations were being studied carefully and appropriate action would be taken against Tanzania. He declined to elaborate.

The East African Community is currently being threatened by dissolution owing to major political, ideological and economic differences between the three member countries, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. East African Airways, which was one of several community corporations, has already been dissolved. — DDC.

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A CIVIC WAR

Mercury Correspondent 28/7/77

NAIROBI — Nairobi is in the throes of a bitter battle between the Mayor, Mr. Andrew Ngumba, and the Minister of Local Government, Mr. Robert Matano.

The minister has launched an enquiry into the city's affairs, but the mayor has shut the doors of the city hall against the team of inspectors undertaking the inquiry.

The Town Clerk, Mr. Simon Getonga, has warned municipal employees not to give any information to the inspectors.

"The matter is of a very serious nature and it is better handled by myself and the mayor," said a circular to the employees.

The mayor calls the minister's probe ill-judged. The minister says it is justified by a public outcry over excessive bills and inefficient services.

What is worrying the mayor and the council is that a similar inquiry in Mombasa led to the dissolution of the council there.

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N. Mercury 27/7/77

African union call

NAIROBI—Kenya has called for the creation of a new East African common market stretching from Mozambique to Egypt to replace the three-nation East African community that collapsed earlier this year.

The Kenyan Foreign Minister, Mr. Munya Waiyaki, proposed that Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia "and perhaps even Egypt" should participate in the new economic union.

Mr. Waiyaki said that if there was no effort toward co-operation there would "inevitably result unfortunate confrontations diametrically opposed to the ideals we all are striving toward."

Meanwhile, Uganda Radio reported that President Idi Amin has ordered all Ugandan nationals to give up their jobs in East African community institutions in Tanzania and Kenya and return home.—(Sapa-AP.)

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are less prone to judge writers of the past according to our own
favourable to them than, for example, in the previous century. We
historiography the climate of opinion in our time has become more
Although Tacitus and Livy fail to conform to our principles of

Not only are the Annals and the Histories full of rancour and personal
judgements, they also contain clear examples of ignorance or neglect
of topography and strategy. Like Livy, Tacitus saw natural and
supernatural causes in operation at the same time.

the same event and the source for each.
he is at a loss, like Livy, and sometimes he quotes both versions of
selection. When there is little to choose between contradictory sources
and personal reminiscences - and this made necessary a stringent
writers before him - formal histories, memoirs, state papers, archives
Tacitus had access to sources of greater variety and detail than most
suspicion and was ready to denounce any bias which he found there.
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Tacitus does not often reveal his sources but cites his authorities

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N. Mercury
28/5/77
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Rhodesia 'worries' Indian minister

NAIROBI — The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, said here yesterday the new Indian Government remained deeply committed to the liberation struggle being waged in the White-ruled countries of southern Africa.

He said India was concerned about the deteriorating situation in Rhodesia.

The "intransigence" of the Government of Mr. Ian Smith meant that the violence would become inevitable if Black majority rule was to be achieved there.

Supporter

Mr. Vajpayee was speaking to newsmen at the international airport here when he flew in on a one-day visit to Kenya, his first since the Janata People's Party won the Indian elections in March.

He said that while India was a firm believer in peace and negotiations to resolve major crises, his country would support an armed struggle if violence became the sole means of installing a Black government in Rhodesia.

Conflict

"If racist regimes in southern Africa are not willing to negotiate we will be left with no alternative but to support an armed conflict."

The minister said India was providing "material and moral" support to Black liberation movements in southern Africa.

He did not elaborate. Mr. Vajpayee is due to leave here today for Dar-es-Salaam, where he is to attend a meeting of the Indo-Tanzania Economic Commission.

He will return to Kenya next week for a visit of several days. — (Sapa-AP.)

Bishop John Okullu of Maseno South has just been re-elected chairman of Kenya's most powerful Protestant body, reports HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service in Nairobi.

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Bishop Okullu—communism or apartheid, which is the greater evil?

Fighting bishop stays in power post

Kenya's "fighting bishop," John Okullu, has just been re-elected chairman of the most powerful Protestant body in the country, the National Christian Council of Kenya, in the face of opposition from powerful politicians who resent his outspokenness.

His pulpit, as Bishop of Maseno South, in Kenya's Western Region, has become one of the country's major centres of controversy since he moved into it three years ago.

Kenya-born Bishop Okullu (47) worked as a journalist for Christian newspapers in East Africa for several years. Writing for Kenya church newspapers Target and Lengo he caused a stir in 1968 when he criticised the use of government money for building the ruling Kanu party's headquarters.

The article resulted in the expulsion of the papers' European editor. The church immediately moved Okullu into the editor's chair, and the newspapers continued to hit out, harder than ever, at what the church saw as social injustices.

Leader cult

But it is since his consecration as bishop that he has become an internationally controversial figure.

Last December he told a 700-delegate Pan African Christian Leadership Assembly in Nairobi that politically most African states were ruled by military dictators, with every individual's life expendable at any time the rulers may decide so.

He added, "The few remaining states are ruled by powerful bureaucracies. Leadership is personalised, and this personalisation leads to idolisation of the leader to such an extent that people are made to believe that their rights come from the generosity of that leader."

Claiming that power in independent Africa was being sought and maintained, often by unjust means, for its own sake, he said the continent was experimenting with a system of one-party dictatorships, and was heading fast towards socialism.

Within 20 years, he predicted, most countries in Africa would have some sort of socialist system of government, a system

which suited the African's mental make-up.

On other occasions Bishop Okullu has said Africa has much to learn from the achievements of China and Cuba.

But such assertions have not resulted in his being painted a communist.

On the contrary, he told another Kenya assembly, in May this year, that communism was the greatest challenge to Christianity, providing an alternative way of living where the Christian church failed in its social responsibilities.

Also evil

Lecturing on "The church and the liberation movement", Bishop Okullu said communism was the most bitter attack on Christianity.

"The horrifying apartheid doctrines in South Africa and Rhodesia are maintained in the name of Christian civilisation, and these evils are committed in the name of containing communist influence."

He claims that Christianity is the only movement which can contain communism in the world today. And as a member of the central committee of the World Council of Churches and chairman of its communications department he continually badgers the churches for more generous donations to Africa's liberation organisations.

The Christian church will not win its war with communism, he explains, unless it speaks for those in bondage, and seeks more equality in society.

Black masters

At the same time Bishop Okullu campaigns against what he calls the denial of human rights to Africans "by those black colonisers who have replaced white masters; in those countries where the black oppresses the black."

Neither campaign is calculated to win him personal popularity. But one of his most prized possessions is a citation from Virginia Theological Seminary presented when it awarded him an honorary doctor of divinity degree.

It reads: "This institution, John Henry Okullu, honours your restless concern for freedom in Christ and your prophetic voice in church and out."

(C) Argus Co. 1977.

163 29/7/77

and obtained a permit for initiative. This, now open, reserves placed Southern and a 'free flow' (so-called probability existed of more strata of protracted and/or also openly admitted in 1939 and mines, with their huge y not a type of opponent to

he prospect of Southern Rhodesians in regard to W.N.L.A. In any event, the on Rhodesia secured tens of yment, especially in low-wage

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report recorded that there ion in addition to which it on Nyasaland and 5 000 from ough these latter groups In terms of annual r, this amounted to a sub-, estimated that the total thern Rhodesia to the Union s the 'clandestine' indigenous w of authorised migration nimum of 3 508 in 1945 alone). 11/ npanied men in this exodus permanent migration was of authorised indigenous irmed by the fact that the the purpose of bringing

Cutting classes crisis

163

Mercury Correspondent 8/27/77

NAIROBI — A crisis has been reported in schools at Meru in Kenya where boys and girls are leaving in large numbers to attend circumcision ceremonies.

Schools complain that pupils are failing examinations because of the practice.

Local district commissioner Mr. F. Asonga has now ordered that circumcision rites be held in the long December holidays.

But local elders and chiefs say the ceremonies must be held in August because the harvest enabled parents to feed their guests.

Another complaint is that circumcised boys were a problem when they return to school because the rituals have taught them not to take orders from women — even if they are teachers.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN LIBRARIES

Special Collections - Africana Division

Definition of book purchase
Collections Committee

agreement reached between

Studies

A. TRADITIONAL FIELDS

Scope

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Texts mai
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KENYAN INDICTED FOR SNAKE DEALS

N. Mercury 8/8/77
 (163) Mercury Correspondent
 NAIROBI — One of the world's most famous exporters of snakes and snake venom, Mr. Jonathan Leakey of Kenya, has been indicted by an American Grand Jury on charges of being one of "twelve international smugglers of rare snakes into the United States."
 This was announced by the U.S. customs service after a probe of some of America's big zoos.
 Mr. Jonathan Leakey, son of the late Dr. Louis Leakey, the celebrated African palaeontologist, has a snake farm on the shores of Lake Baringo and was the creator of Nairobi's Snake Park.
 The U.S. customs service said the 12 individuals were charged with violating customs, fish and wild life laws. Mr. Leakey has been a principal exporter of rare snakes to the world's zoos for 14 years.

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Generalia.

2.3 Branch Library subject material with coverage in Africana Division.

- Architecture. Preservation copies of books on history of architecture in Cape Cape Furniture etc. (working copies kept at Architectural Library)
- Education: History of Education. Education and Politics
- Law: African Government publications
British Command papers and some sessional papers
- Art: Reference works on Southern African Art and Artists
African tribal art
History of South African Art
- Medicine & Music. None

Biographical, cultural and social history clippings collection maintained on all subjects.

B. PURCHASING POLICY FOR AFRICAN STUDIES COLLECTION

Scope

- 1. Africa South of Zaire, East Africa. Possibly Nigeria and Ghana. Pan-African coverage in archaeology and geography and social anthropology.
- 2. Categories of material:
Primary material, research material, government publications (official and semi-official) in the following fields censuses, data sources, statistical material, economic programmes, some statutes and government gazettes.
Theses, bibliographies, some library accession lists and catalogues
Historical documents and manuscript collections.
- 3. Major fields of interest of members
Archaeology, Social Anthropology, History Government and politics, Economics, Geography and Sociology.

Kenya is firm

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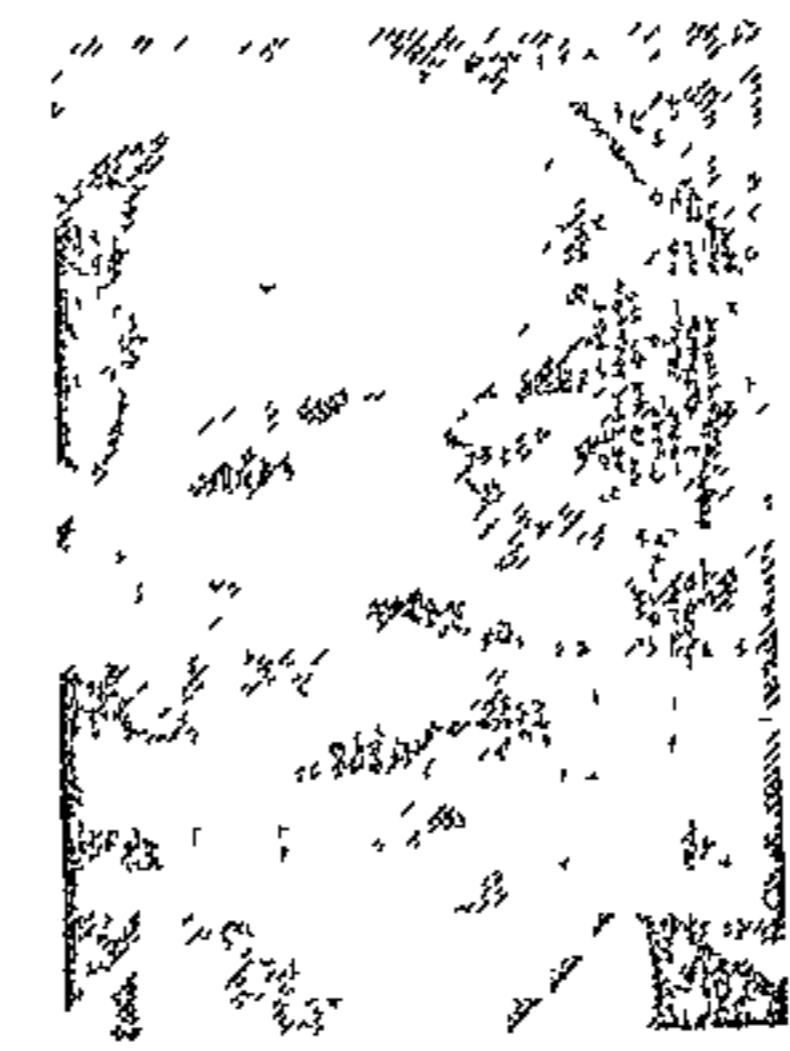
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Legislation providing for detention without trial in Kenya will not be reviewed — despite new calls for the repeal of the country's Public Security Act

Kenya's Parliament has been told the Government has no intention of scrapping the detention Act, ANGUS SHAW of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Nairobi.

In response to the calls by Kenyan MP Maurice Mboji and the National Christian Council, Attorney-General Charles Njonjo has reaffirmed the Government's stand on political detentions. The Government, he said, had no intention of scrapping the detention Act which was "in the interests of the majority of Kenyans."



Mr Charles Njonjo reaffirmed government's stand

"Detainees have been locked up because their conduct was subversive and intended to undermine the peace and political stability created in this country by President Kenyatta. The Government cannot be expected to sit back and do nothing," said Mr Njonjo in an interview here.

ment is watching its every movement and if it does not change, we will not hesitate to ban the paper"

In parliament, Mr Mboji had asked the Attorney-General to bring political detainees to trial "if they are found guilty of an offence, jail them for as long as the law may provide," the MP said.

"Detainees in Kenya are well looked after by the Government, which continues to review individual cases," he added. People like Seroney, Shikuku, Anyona and the rest could not have been left to interfere with the stability of this nation if they wish they can do so elsewhere but certainly not here.

Earlier the Christian Council's traditionally-outspoken newspaper, Target, made the same plea. In a leading article the paper named a number of detainees including the former deputy speaker in Kenya's parliament, John Seroney, and MPs Martin Shikuku, George Anyona and Wesonga Siyo, and appealed to the Government to release or try them.

A report on more than 60 parliamentarians imprisoned or missing in 17 countries around the world published earlier this month by the human rights organisation Amnesty International said Seroney and Shikuku had been arrested inside Nairobi's parliament building in October 1975. Both men were members of a parliamentary committee inquiring into the death of a prominent critic of the Government, politician J M Karuki.

"On many occasions politicians are thrown into detention for criticising mistakes of those in authority. A few leaders find it difficult to listen to other citizens who point fingers at their mistakes. So the leaders throw the critics into detention and forget."

Mr Shikuku was also chairman of a parliamentary committee investigating alleged corruption at high level, the report said. Mr Siyo, father of 11 and a former member of

Target's remarks clearly annoyed Njonjo. Target claims to be a Christian paper," said the Attorney-General. "The Govern-

the banned opposition party, the Kenya People's Union, and Mr Anyona, were also arrested in parliament for their criticism of the Government, Amnesty International claimed.

Another Kenyan MP, Philomena Chelagat Mutai was imprisoned in January last year on a charge of incitement to violence.

In its attack on political detentions, Kenya's Christian newspaper Target did not only focus on Kenya. It also named detainees held in Tanzania, including Abdulrahman Dohammed Babu, former minister for development planning, and two other leading Zanzibaris, Ali Mahfoudu and Ali Issa, who were detained five years ago after the assassination of Tanzania's first vice president, Sheikh Abud Aman Karume.

Target said President Julius Nyerere's government had "unfortunately" not reacted to recent reports that Babu at least was seriously ill in prison and had almost lost his sight.

"Earlier this year President Nyerere pledged that he would not detain more political critics. He said opponents to the country's policies could be politically isolated and made ineffective. He added that detention was not the answer" said Target. It was now up to Nyerere to release or formally charge Tanzanians held for political reasons.

Last week six men convicted of plotting to overthrow the Zanzibar government in 1972 were reportedly released after completing jail terms on the island. The reports said Babu Mahfoudh and Issa were among about 30 alleged plotters still being held.

BOOK FOR EACH

1 1/2 hours

White job row in Kenya

John Worral in Nairobi

SODDENLY a big row has blown up in Kenya over the growing number of white expatriates in the country.

"Does Kenya need expatriates?" asked a news paper. "Who needs expatriates?" asked another. Letters have poured into correspondence columns pro and anti expatriates.

The row was started by the Kenya trade unions; the gauntlet was taken up by the employers' organisation, and the Government replied: "There will be expatriates until enough Africans are trained to fill the more highly skilled posts."

Now the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) have scribbled 400 names of expatriates they think could be replaced by Africans to the Minister of Labour.

COTU's Secretary General Mr. Juma Boy has accused the government agency in this field, the Kenyanisation of Personnel Bureau, of being "a tool used by the multi-national companies in obtaining work permits for aliens who are neither necessary nor needed."

The Kenya Federation of Employers (K.F.E.) replied that it strongly supported Kenyanisation of the private sector, but was against the hasty promotion of unqualified and inexperienced citizens to positions of responsibility.

Fourteen years after independence Kenya has 40 000 Whites - and about the same number of Asians - living and working in the country. Many are citizens, who are untouchable, do not need work permits, can work anywhere.

There are 18 000 expatriates in paid employment in all sectors.

Most of the 1 000 doctors are expatriates, largely because many Africans sent for training overseas do not come back. Of 17 judges, only four are Africans. About half the advocates are expatriates.

The nub of the argument, however, is industry. The Unions say that expatriates are keeping jobs away from deserving Africans, that many are incompetent and could not get similar jobs back home. Unions point to the high unemployment rate, that graduates are walking the streets looking for jobs.

Apologists for the expatriate system say that in a work force of 850 000 only 3 000 expatriates are working in industry.

Every industry in Kenya operates elaborate training schemes to train Africans at every level. Many Africans have taken over from Whites. The problem is that as imported technology becomes more advanced and sophisticated more expatriate skills are needed.

So the said, scientists and technologists pour into the country. Foreign firms are insistent on getting work permits for their skilled men on two or three year contracts, and usually get them. British, American, German, Dutch, Norwegian civil engineering firms building roads, bridges, dams, pipelines, water schemes all have their complement of skilled expatriates.

That is why visitors to Nairobi say it is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world.

So far it has all been very relaxed. Racial incidents are almost non-existent. But there is a disturbing racial overtone in the attacks by the unions, which the Kenya Government, which prides itself on the country's racial and social stability, is trying too hard to play down.

Ever before them is the awful message of Uganda's Idi Amin, who sent all the expatriates packing, and in doing so destroyed the economy in the space of a week.

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Amin threatens to bomb Kenya

163 August 13/1977

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G. METCALF
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The Argus Africa News Service
NAIROBI — President Idi Amin has threatened to launch bombing attacks on Kenya unless it stops what he sees as its hostile campaign against his regime.
First targets for President Amin's bombers, apparently, are the offices of Nairobi's two newspapers and what was described as the 'Israeli Embassy' which President Amin claimed was recruiting and arming Ugandan exiles to attack Uganda.

His so-called 'friendly warning', according to Kampala Radio, was made when he addressed pilots of his police air-wing at Entebbe airport.
The radio said the Ugandan President would commission a new squadron of MiG-17 jet fighters.
OPPRESSORS
In his address to the pilots, President Amin also hinted that he was prepared to arm and support Kenyans living in Uganda so that they could

'liberate their country from Kenya's political oppressors'
Two similar threats against Kenya have been made by President Amin in the past although observers see as particularly ominous his reference to possible conflict between Kenya and other neighbouring states, and Uganda's readiness, if that should happen, to support Kenya's enemies.
Somalia, which has from time to time laid claim to

parts of Northern Kenya, has been receiving moral support from President Amin in its conflict with Ethiopia in the Ogaden — a factor that can hardly have escaped the notice of the Kenya Government
According to President Amin, members of his Defence Council have been urging him to take 'drastic measures' against Kenya which he has up to now resisted because of his respect for President Kenyatta.

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Kenya will register 'patriots'

N. Mwanuzi

17/1/77

163

NAIROBI — Kenyan authorities will register all ethnic Somalis who are citizens of Kenya and expel Somalis found to have sympathies with Somalia, according to the Kenyan Vice-President, Mr. Daniel Arap Moi.

In a speech at a school fund-raising meeting, he said: "The Government will not tolerate citizens who pretend they are patriotic to the country while they involve themselves in anti-Kenya activities."

"Kenyans would be expected to identify Somalis who sympathised with the Somali Government so that they could be expelled."

Misguided

He said "A few misguided elements" were being recruited by a foreign power "with a view to launching an attack on the territorial integrity of their mother country."

The Vice-President said the Government was prepared to meet hostile acts.

Kenyan police last week said the Somali embassy here was recruiting Somalis in Kenya to serve in the Somali army in the war in Ethiopia and later in hostilities against Kenya.

The embassy later called a Press conference to say temporary travel documents had been issued only on humanitarian grounds and "if this produces misunderstanding between Kenya and Somalia then we will stop. We prefer friendly relations with Kenya."

From 1962 to 1967 Kenya fought a "shifa" (bandit) war against Somali guerrillas in its north-eastern province inhabited mostly by ethnic Somalis. — (Sapa-Reuter.)



THE PEACE SETTLEMENTS IN EUROPE, 1919-1920

Kenya's border problem with Somalia

163

KENYA is haunted by the five-point star in the flag of Somalia. This shows greater Somalia — and one point symbolises the Ogaden in Ethiopia now being "liberated" by Somali liberation fighters plus Somali regulars.

The southern point of the star is unerringly directed towards the north west province of Kenya Somalia has never given up its historical territorial claim to this huge desert area of Kenya?

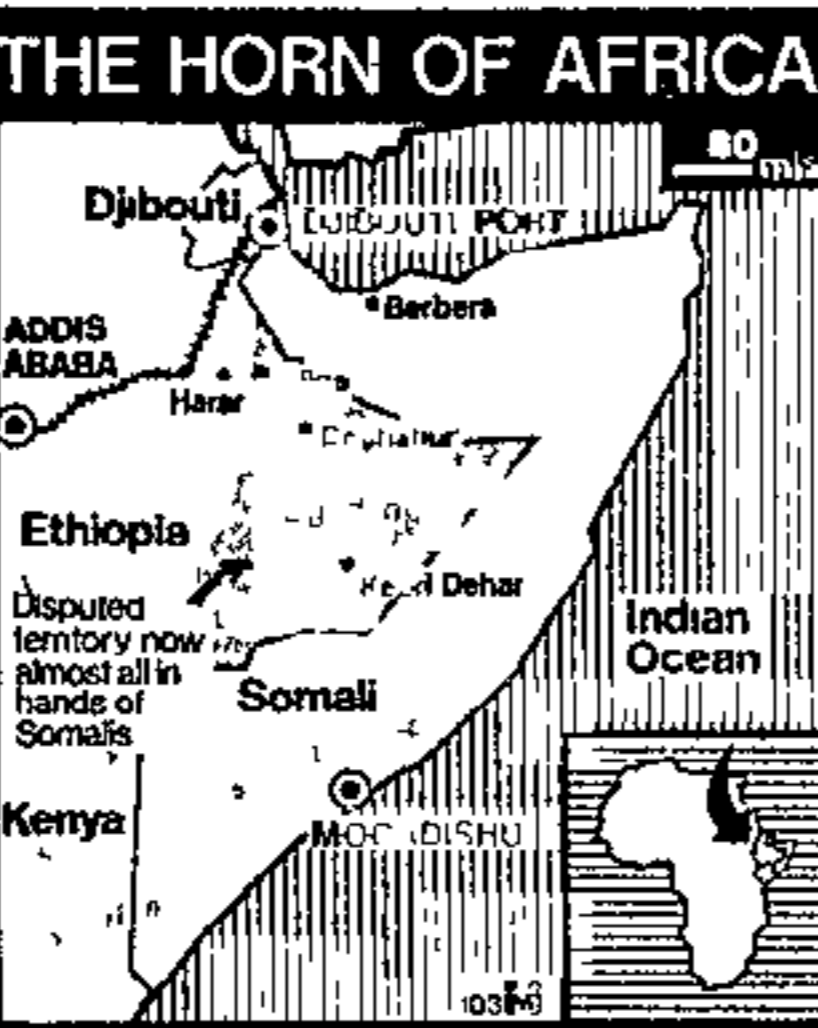
Recent events in the Horn caused considerable concern in Kenya. Could there be a flare up of the four year guerrilla war fought against Kenya in the mid-sixties by the Shifita bands belonging to what was then called the Northern Frontier District Liberation Army

There is evidence in Kenya that the NFDLA has been revived in Somalia to pursue the greater Somalia ambitions of President Siad Barre.

When the Ogaden war is finished, and it is more than likely that the Somalis will win it, will they then turn their territorial ambitions to Kenya

The Kenyan police recently turned up evidence in Nairobi that the Somali Embassy here is recruiting Kenya Somalis for service in Somalia. The Somalis said they had given passes to 200 Somalis to go to Somalia. The excuse was they were being helped to find work in Somalia and the Arab States.

Long before Kenya's independence the Somalis claimed the vast north-west province, which is bounded



by Somalia and Ethiopia. Some 300 000 ethnic Somalis are living there as Kenya citizens.

In the colonial days the British cut off the North West Frontier District, as it was then called, from Kenya and used it as a buffer against what was then Italian Somaliland. The Somalis in the area developed an affinity with Somalia.

But when independence came to Kenya, President Kenyatta emphasised firmly that the area was part of Kenyan territory.

Throughout the first four years of independence Kenya's young Army had to fight a hit-and-run war against the Shifita gangs, supported by the Somali Government, raiding into Kenya. British troops were involved on the Kenya side in compliance with the



Kenyatta ... has sailed into the battle.



Barre ... Is he pursuing his ambitions?

Defence Pact signed at independence.

The war dragged on until in 1968, Kenya and Somalia signed an accord in Arusha, Tanzania, at an OAU meeting chaired by President Kaunda of Zambia.

Kenya's northern province most of which is desert is inhabited by more than 300 000 ethnic Somalis who are citizens of Kenya. Many of them are nomads. It is an arid land where the camel is the ubiquitous beast of burden and is patrolled by Kenya camel police.

Recently the loyalty to Kenya of some Somalis has been questioned, and it is believed there is a considerable fifth column of subversive Somali elements in the territory.

Since the Ogaden hostilities Kenya's relations with Somalia have again slipped into the deep freeze. Kenya is backing Ethiopia in the war on grounds that the Somali invasion breaks OAU and UN principles upholding the territorial integrity of member States. There is an implicit understanding that colonial borders which existed at the time of independence remain sacrosanct. The Somalis have clearly broken this club rule.

Kenya fears of new Somali aggression were violently triggered last June when Somali guerrillas supported by Somali troops crossed the border and at-

tacked a Kenya police post, killing five Kenya policemen and a soldier.

The force was driven into Ethiopia and one Somali officer and five guerrillas were killed.

Somalia sent its Vice-President to explain to the Kenyans, and Ethiopian rebel groups were accused of launching the raid. Other Somali ministers came, but never could Somalia be induced to drop its claim to the north east province. One envoy insisted there was a "border problem". "What border problem?"

President Kenyatta himself has sailed into the battle and referred publicly to the official maps circulating in Somalia which showed Kenya's north east province as Somali territory. "Plans have been made to repel aggressive threats from any quarter," he warned.

Somalia has said it has no intention of attacking Kenya under any circumstances, but the Kenyan Government says it will only believe the sincerity of these words when claims on the north eastern province are publicly renounced by President Barre.

Kenyans

hold mercy

plane ^{RDM} 1412477 (163)

NAIROBI — A Swiss aircraft grounded by Kenyan authorities at Nairobi airport for the past week was carrying Red Cross supplies to Somalia, a Swiss Embassy spokesman said yesterday.

The plane was impounded last Tuesday for entering Kenyan airspace without authority.

A spokesman for the owners said they thought landing permission could be obtained while the plane was en route.

No permission was given. When it made a refuelling stop on the way to Mogadishu it was impounded.

In September, Kenyan authorities in similar circumstances grounded another plane carrying freight destined for Somalia. — Sapa-AP

KENYAN PUPILS

GO ON

30/1/78

(163)

'BHANG'

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — So prevalent has the smoking of "bhang," (as dagga is known in East Africa) become in Kenyan schools that even pupils at the primary schools are now smoking it.

Pupils have been found smoking the drug in precincts of their schools, and even in the classrooms.

"Bhang" is grown all over East Africa and is easily obtainable. But it is illegal in Kenya.

The education authorities say standards of education have dropped since the habit developed.

Even more alarming is the increase in teenager crime. Pupils go on burgling sprees after "bhang-smoking" sessions.

One Kenya MP, Mr. Abdullah Mwidau, has appealed to the Ministry of Education and the Kenyan Union of Teachers to launch a countrywide campaign against drugs in schools.

Kenya fears Somali arms

Eugene Hugo

The Star Bureau

One factor inhibiting United States officials from arming Somalia is apprehension that the arms might later be turned against Kenya — which the United States is helping to arm.

As international efforts develop to help defend Somalia against an attack by Ethiopia, with Soviet and Cuban aid, Kenya is becoming worried that weapons for Somalia might eventually be used against it, despite Somalia's recent assurances to Kenya that its intentions are peaceful.

Regional countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Iran are now trying to bolster Somalia so that an Ethiopian counterattack with Soviet-made tanks and Cuban soldiers will not overrun it. West Germany and other countries are also supplying aid.

And President Carter once again this week warned the Russians about their involvement's effect on American-Soviet relations.

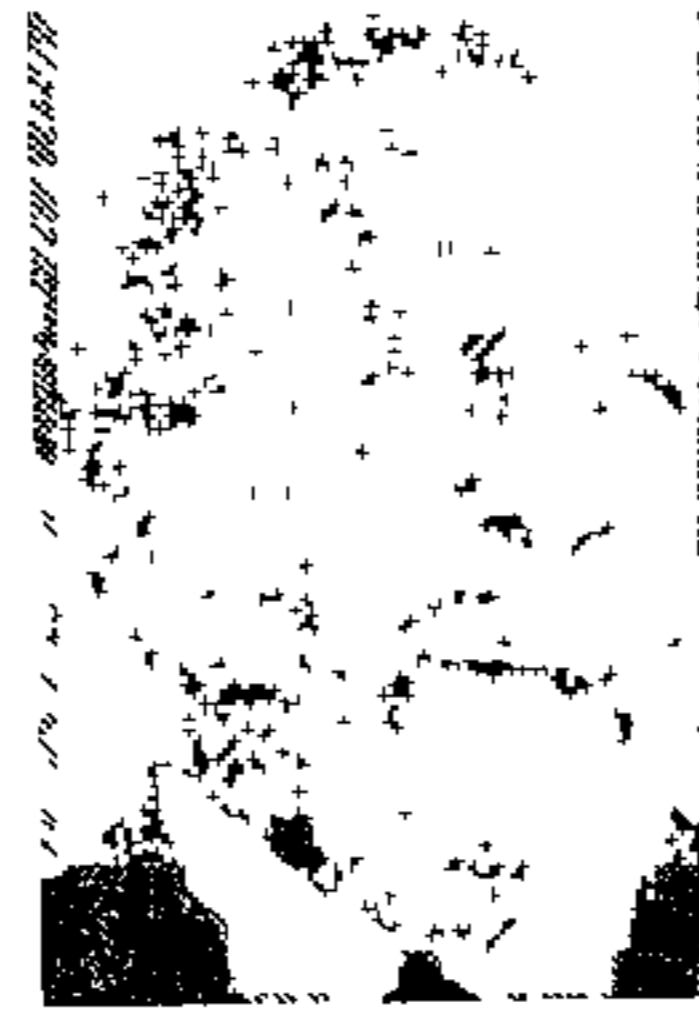
The United States has refused to supply armaments to Somalia as long as it continues its aggression against Ethiopia.

But the Carter Administration has told the government in Mogadishu that it will consider supplying weapons for the defence of Somalia once its armies are back within their borders.

Djibouti is regarded as a source of possible future conflict and after long skirmishing in the horn, Kenya is wondering if its turn might come next.

The country's apprehension was heightened by Somalia's disregard for its borders.

The Somali army was



PRESIDENT KENYATTA

developed into the largest armoured force between Egypt and South Africa by years of Soviet military aid. After Moscow turned to the new military junta in Ethiopia and cut off aid to Somalia, the US indicated its willingness to supply Somalia with limited supplies of military equipment.

The American signal

was quickly followed by the Somali invasion of Ethiopia. The Carter administration then rescinded it rather than be in a position of arming an aggressor. US spokesmen deny that the signal was enough to cause Somalia to launch its attack, but a number of key officials believe the administration unwittingly contributed to the invasion.

With a population of 14.4 million, Kenya maintains armed forces of only 7,700 men and places more an emphasis on economic development.

Somalia by contrast has only 3.4 million inhabitants but maintains regular armed forces of 31,500 plus militia additions.

US relations with Kenya have been friendly. It is one of the few nations on the western side of the Indian Ocean to allow American warships to make regular port calls.

Nm

Kenya furious at 163 1312/78 canon's remark

NAIROBI — Kenya has barred the Secretary-General of the Nairobi-based All Africa Conference of Churches, Canon Burgess Carr, the Sunday Nation reported yesterday.

The newspaper quoted Attorney-General Charles Njonjo as saying. "This man should now watch his step. He must not attempt to set foot here otherwise we will turn him away."

The Attorney-General told the Nation he was furious about a remark in Canon Carr's speech last week in Lome, Togo, to the AACC general committee.

The canon, a Liberian, had said the mood in Kenya was like that in Ethiopia in 1972-73, just before the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Nairobi Times newspaper said Canon Carr has accepted a chair at America's Harvard University as visiting professor. (Sapa-Reuter.)

THE RIFT BETWEEN KENYA AND SOMALIA

NAIROBI — In the wake of Somalia's defeat by Ethiopia in the Ogaden War, Kenya has launched a large-scale police and military operation to mop up hundreds of Somalis who fled into its north eastern region where they are terrorising Kenyan citizens with a wave of killings and thefts of cattle and property.

Robber Somali bands, armed with the firearms with which they fought in Ogaden, have been holding up villages and nomad settlements. Sometimes they shoot them up from the backs of racing camels in night swoops in search of plunder.

Kenyan and Ethiopian security forces are co-operating in flushing out the Somali bands from their bush hideouts in both countries, for the physical boundaries of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia merge into a wilderness of bush and desert scrub in this wild and remote area.

Kenya is taking a tough line with the Somalis. Provincial Commissioner Charles Konange has issued an order to all Somalis who have crossed into Kenya as refugees during the Ogaden war to

Kenya 'war' on Somali robbers

Kenya fears that Somalia will again try to grab land lost through the Somali defeat in the Ogaden war.

HENRY REUTER
of The Star's
Africa News
Service reports.

surrender to the Kenya police "if they wish to live longer."

And as a long-term closer administration measure Kenya has ordered the registration of all the Somalis, be-

lieved to number more than 200 000, who form the bulk of the population of its 126 902 sq km North Eastern Province.

Ever since Kenya's independence in 1963, when the Somali Government

acknowledged Somali secessionist demands that the area be ceded to Somalia, its people were restless. President Jomo Kenyatta's Government has been fighting off

Somali expansionist ambitions.

But only in recent months have Kenyans become aware that over the past 15 years there has been a steady and illegal movement of Somalis across the border into Kenya where they have taken over most of the eastern province and spread right across it to settle in Kenya's northern, eastern and Rift Valley provinces.

While Somali villagers on their own side of the border have been putting out troughs of water for thirsty elephants to stop them crossing the border into Kenya, large bands of Somali poachers have in the past two years moved into Kenya's 13 000 square kilometre Tsavo National Park, where they have virtually wiped out the elephant population.

Gun battles between Somali poachers and Kenyan anti-poaching squads have resulted in several deaths.

Now Kenya leaders fear that President Siyad Barre and his close military colleagues in Mogadishu may launch another round of their struggle to expand into Kenya to regain the face they have lost through Somalia's defeat in Ogaden.

Like Ogaden and Djibouti, Kenya's north east province is represented by one of the five points of the star of Somalia's national flag, signifying "greater Somalia". The province is also shown as part of Somalia on maps distributed by the Mogadishu Government.

Far from retracting its claims as a result of the Ogaden defeat the Barre Government has since

Somali women at Mandera near the Kenya-Somalia border listen to a pep talk by Kenya officials

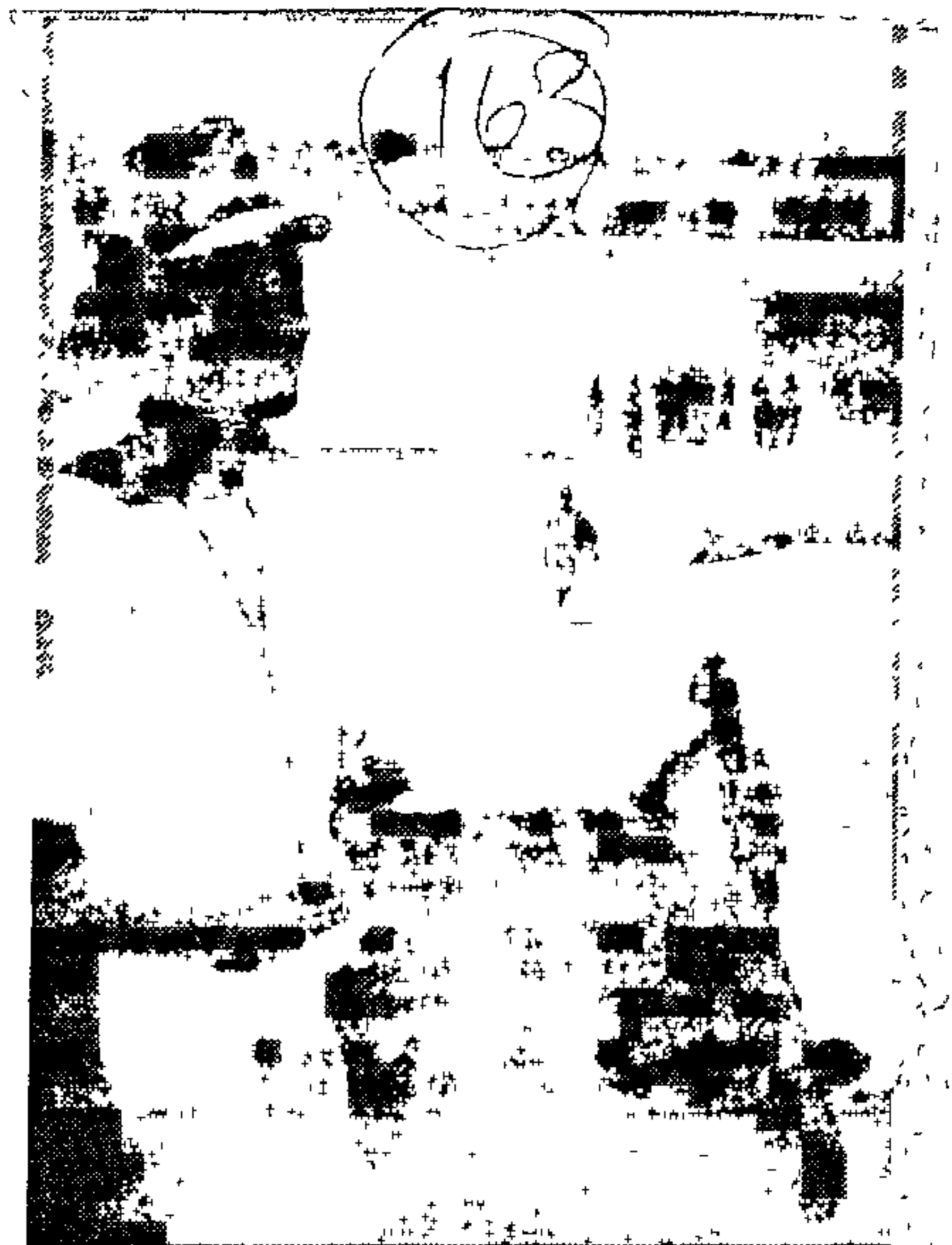
reiterated its intention to back Somali secessionists who seek to "liberate" themselves in the Ogaden and elsewhere.

Ten years ago Kenya did not regard Somalia as a major threat to its national security, but more as an irritant, it being pointed out at that time that the entire Somalia budget was less than that of Nairobi City Council.

But massive Soviet arms imports into Somalia have given it tremendous military superiority. Compared with Kenya's 6 500-man army and 760-man air force, Somalia can still field a 22 000-man army and a 2 700-man airforce. Against Somalia's 200 tanks and 300 armoured personnel carriers, Kenya can field 13 armoured cars. And Somalia's 80 supersonic fighter aircraft compared until recently with Kenya's five Hunters and five Strikemaster trainers.

A month ago, however, Kenya received the final delivery of ten F5 fighters from America.

But it still takes cold comfort from American assurances that any arms it supplies to Somalia in pursuit of the cold war against Soviet-backed Ethiopia will be for "defensive purposes" and not for use against Kenya (c) Argus Co. 1978.



**On guard at El Wak Fort on Kenya's
Somali border.**

RPM 12/5/78 (163)

Riot police to ring airport

TOKYO. — Japanese officials yesterday announced plans to make Tokyo's new international airport a virtually impregnable fortress with armoured cars and barricades backed by thousands of riot police.

The government had pledged the R2 000-million Narita airport will finally open on May 20, despite threats from Leftwing extremists to wage an unlimited guerrilla war to have it scrapped.

About 14 000 riot police, some armed with pistols and rifles, will guard the airport next week, most entry gates will have barbed-wire barricades flanked

by water cannon and armoured cars.

About 3 000 riot police guarded the airport yesterday as workmen added final touches to make it possibly the world's most secure airport.

More than R10-million is being spent on double fencing and sinking steel plates into the ground around the perimeter to prevent radicals burrowing their way in.

Airport opponents supporting local farmers at Narita, have threatened to step up their offensive from next Thursday.

The opening has been postponed more than 10

times since 1972. The last scheduled date, March 30, was put back after radicals seized the control tower and smashed vital equipment in a raid launched from a sewer inside the airport.

At least five people have been killed and more than 8 500 injured in bloody fighting between riot police and radicals and farmers since 1966, when building started.

Today the Parliament is expected to approve a special Bill allowing authorities to remove huts near the airport that have been used by radicals as bases for attack. — Sapa-
Reuter.

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Request was refused year - Sapa Reuter

Amin warns Uganda of instant VD

NAIROBI — President Idi Amin has warned Ugandans to watch out for a new and deadly strain of gonorrhoea. He says it can kill within a matter of hours, Uganda Radio reported yesterday.

"Beware of Tanzanian and Kenyan women with inviting eyes," President Amin said.

Speaking at a medical seminar, he said the strain reached Uganda from Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda.

He said it caused the victim's hair to fall out, and death followed if treatment was not obtained immediately.

Ugandans who find their hair falling out should seek

immediate medical treatment, he added.

Later, President Amin told municipal officials and businessmen he was halting the distribution of new cars in Uganda because some Ugandans had been acquiring large numbers of cars while others had none.

He had heard of people with as many as nine vehicles, he said.

Beer was also being unfairly distributed, he said.

Some high-ranking administrative officials had arranged for their girlfriends to receive as many as 500 cases of beer. — Sapa-Reuter

Gallows

law for

NM 15/5/78

Japan

163

Mercury Correspondent

TOKYO — The Japanese Parliament has gone against the world trend towards abolishing the death penalty by passing a law which provides for hanging or life imprisonment for those who kill hostages.

Under the law, which goes into force on June 5, two or more persons who take hostages, using weapons and without engaging in hijacking but who do not kill anyone, can be jailed for not less than five years.

When two or more persons hijack an aircraft, taking passengers or crew hostage, they can be imprisoned for life.

The law, specifically drawn up to punish aircraft hijackers, was passed as a direct result of the hijacking of a Japan Air Lines plane over India last year when Japanese Red Army terrorists forced the pilot to land at Dacca.

Although Japanese law presently permits courts to pass the death sentence only a few people have been executed in recent years.

The Justice Ministry had planned at one time to include a provision for making airliner hijacking a capital offence even if no lives were lost. This was dropped because of strong opposition.



Armed to the hilt, Japanese riot police patrol the outskirts of the new Narita international airport on the lookout for radicals launching attacks on the terminal.

RDM 20/5/78

Riot police prepare for Narita airport opening

163

NARITA. — Riot police and radical opponents of Tokyo's new airport battled at dawn yesterday as tension mounted with the approach of the airport's scheduled opening today.

In heavy rain the radicals launched four simultaneous attacks on a railway which will carry passengers the 60 km between the airport and Tokyo, and burned an airport bus.

Police in a counter-attack raided eight leftist hideouts around the airport, searching for weapons and two men wanted in connection with the attack on the airport's control tower in March.

The attack, which wrecked navigational equipment, caused the scheduled March 30 opening to be postponed until today.

The leftist extremists have allied themselves with farmers in a last-ditch effort to stop operations at the multi-billion rand airport.

"We will wage unlimited guerrilla warfare in our

struggle against national power," vowed the radicals who have joined farmers at ramshackle forts and blockhouses outside the new terminal.

"We will destroy the airport."

They promised to bring in 20 000 supporters from all over Japan to stop today's Shinto rite inauguration of the airport, delayed for five years be-

cause of opposition by the farmers and radicals.

Japan has massed 13 000 riot police — the equivalent of an army division — who stopped every vehicle at least six times before it reached the airport yesterday.

Five people have been killed and 8 000 injured, many of them policemen, in fighting at the site. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

Israelis set to leave Lebanon

JERUSALEM — Israel will pull its forces out of southern Lebanon by June 13, the Cabinet announced yesterday

The Government authorised the Defence Minister, Mr. Ezer Weizman, and the Chief of Staff, Lieut-Gen. Rafael Eitan, to confer with United Nations representatives to work out details of the withdrawal.

Israel invaded Lebanon on March 14 after Palestinian terrorist attacks on targets within Israel, including a landing on the coast by terrorists who commandeered a bus and drove, firing as they went, toward Tel Aviv

The United Nations, which demanded that Israel withdraw, sent a U.N. force to police the hills of south Lebanon, between terrorist lines and the Israeli frontier.

Israel has already conducted the first phases of its withdrawal from a line along the River Litani to which its forces pushed in the March 14 invasion. — (Sapa-
Reuter.)

Riddle of crash after Uganda trip

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Was an aircraft carrying South African wartime fighter pilot Bruce McKenzie blown out of the sky by a bomb planted when it was parked at Entebbe Airport in Uganda this week?

This is a possibility which is being investigated by Kenya CID and Civil Aviation authorities after McKenzie and three others in a twin-engined Piper Aztec were killed on Wednesday night.

The crash occurred as the aircraft approached Nairobi's Wilson airport for a landing after a flight from Entebbe where it had been parked while McKenzie held business talks in Uganda's capital.

SCATTERED

Masai tribesmen in the hills report seeing the plane explode and disintegrate in mid-air. Parts of it were scattered over the hillside and its tail section landed 0.75 km away from the rest of the aircraft.

Also killed were its British pilot, Captain Paul Lennox, and British businessmen, Keith Savage and Gavin Whitelaw.

Traces of cordite were found on the bodies.

Nairobi sources revealed that Mr. Whitelaw was top sales representative of Vickers.

VENGEANCE THEORY

Chapman Pincher, of the London Daily Express, said Mr McKenzie helped with transport arrangements for the Entebbe raid in July 1976. It was feared, he reported, a bomb was slipped on the Piper Aztec by henchmen of President Idi Amin.

President Kenyatta sent a personal condolence message to Mr McKenzie's relatives.

Mr McKenzie, who won the DSO and DFC and bar, with the RAF, was as Agriculture Minister the last white man to hold a ministry in Kenya's post-independence government.

Although there has been heavy poaching of Kenya's wild animals, a recent game count shows that the country can still hold its own in the game-viewing world. HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Nairobi.

Thousands of Kenya's wild animals, particularly elephants, rhinos and Grey zebra, have been killed by poachers during the past few years, but the numbers remaining are still sufficient to make the country one of the world's top game-viewing centres.

This is the verdict of conservationists in Nairobi after the publication of

the results of Kenya's first national aerial game count carried out with the aid of Canadian experts by the Kenya Bungalow Ecological Monitoring Unit.

The count, based on a 24 percent sampling of all Kenya's game areas, has provided figures of the estimated populations of 20 game species. Further counts are now proceeding to provide more accurate estimates.

The survey report indi-

Kenyan game

still tops

despite

poachers

163 57th 26/5/78

cases that Kenya now has an elephant population of only 60 000, compared with an estimate of 150 000 five years ago made by the former director of the now disbanded Kenya National Parks organisation, Mr Perez Ohingo.

Kenya's entire black rhino population is now stated to be down to 1 800, compared with an estimate of between 6 000 and 9 000 in the 23 500 sq km Tsavo ecological unit alone after a survey in 1968.

But whereas the Kenya consultant for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Major Ian Grimwood, estimated three years ago that Kenya's Grey zebra population had crashed to 1 500 from a former 15 000, the aerial survey indicated that there are still some 13 000 Grey zebra in Kenya.

Other survey estimates give a Burchell's zebra population of 147 000, and say Kenya still has 79 000 giraffes, 41 000 eland, 17 000 lesser kudu, 64 000 oryx, 87 000 topi and 40 000 harebeest and 22 000 waterbuck.

There are also 148 000 wildebeest, 49 000 gerenuk, 146 000 impsala,

226 000 Grant's gazelle, 236 000 ostriches and an estimated 63 000 buffalo.

The survey, financed by the Canadian CIDA organisation, was the first scientific survey of Kenya game taking in all the country's game areas, and its findings will be used as the basis for future reports on the decline or otherwise of the nation's wildlife.

Leopard skins

It could not include such nocturnal animals as leopards. Seven years ago game experts put Kenya's leopard population at between 2 000 and 5 000. Since then leopards have been one of the main targets of poachers. Hundreds have also been shot on licence, and thousands of leopard skins were stocked in Nairobi shops

before the government imposed a ban on the sales of all game trophies on March 12 this year.

Kenya has also banned all professional hunting in a bid to stop the decimation of its wildlife before it is too late.

Cheap protein

Neighbouring Tanzania, in contrast, has just lifted a five-year-old ban on professional hunting, for tourists, and has embarked on a campaign of "cropping" thousands of game animals in and around its national parks to provide cheap protein for the people.

While Kenya's Tourism Minister, Mr Mathews Oguni, forecast last week that hunted Tanzanian animals would now cross the Kenyan borders in large numbers in a fight from firearms, Kenya conservationists are fighting a strong battle against a powerful lobby of members of Parliament who



Poachers strip an elephant in the Tsavo National Park.

are advocating the wiping out of certain species because they interfere with agriculture or are dangerous to people.

On their death list are warthogs and wild pigs, crocodiles, porcupines and hyenas.

In Parliament last week the MPs complained the elephants had, des-

threatened to poison hundreds of elephants which have invaded the formerly South African-settled Rumurthi-Lakipia area unless the government chases them back into game parks within seven days.

The MPs complained the elephants had destroyed school buildings, houses and crops. Unusually heavy rains in Kenya this year have been advanced as the cause of unusual elephant movements down from their normal habitat in the Aberdare and Mt Kenya forests.

(c) Arpa Co 1978

Uganda

NM 27/5/78

bomb

'caused

crash'

NAIROBI — The Kenya Government said yesterday a plane crash which killed one of Kenya's leading Whites on Wednesday was caused by a bomb planted in the aircraft at Uganda's Entebbe airport.

Natal-born Mr. Bruce McKenzie and all three others aboard the light plane died in the crash.

The plane came down near Nairobi at the end of a flight from Uganda. Witnesses said an explosion preceded the crash.

Mr. McKenzie (59) was the only White to have held a ministerial post in independent Kenya under President Jomo Kenyatta.

He left the Government after being Agricultural Minister in 1970 and went into business.

Kenya's Foreign Ministry said yesterday "The evidence coming out of the crash shows that a bomb had been planted in that aircraft while parked at Entebbe airport."

A cable had been sent to the Ugandan Foreign Ministry asking for an investigation.

Action

"Appropriate action against the perpetrators of this dastardly act" had been demanded.

The crash killed Mr. McKenzie, fellow Kenyan businessman Mr. Keith Savage, British businessman Mr. Gavin Whitelaw and the pilot.

Business associates of Mr. Savage said they had been negotiating sales of military equipment in Uganda.

Mr. Savage's telecommunications company in Nairobi has close business links with the Ugandan armed forces and he flew regularly to the neighbouring East African country.

Ugandan Radio reported earlier that President Idi Amin had sent a message of condolence to President Kenyatta on hearing of the crash.

Witnesses said the plane exploded in mid-air as it approached Nairobi's Wilson airport. The plane's tail was found several hundred metres from the rest of the wreckage. — (Sapa-Reuter)

KENYA

NM 14/8/78 163

S.A. LINKS 'RUBBISH'

NAIROBI — The Kenyan Foreign Minister, Mr. Murya Waiyaki, said here yesterday he would rather resign than support a dialogue between Kenya and South Africa.

He described the proposal of Kenya initiating a dialogue with South Africa as "rubbish."

Speaking to reporters at the airport here on his return from tours of Yugoslavia and Sweden, Mr. Waiyaki was commenting on a proposal by the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, that African States should accredit ambassadors to South Africa and launch a dialogue with the Vorster Government.

Mr. Njonjo had made the proposal in a television interview on Tuesday night.

According to Mr. Waiyaki a dialogue with South Africa at this stage "when we are 100 percent committed to the liberation struggle, would be a disaster."

"Some of us have principles I have principles and I will not be a party to any group seeking to have a dialogue with South Africa," he added.

Dr. Waiyaki said neither the Cabinet nor the ruling Kenya African National Union Party had met to consider changing Nairobi's policy towards South Africa.

"I would not even support the ruling party if it espoused a dialogue with the White supremacist regime," he said. — (Sapa-AP.)

Kenya's 'sex-mad' males under fire

N.M. 11/8/78 (12)

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — A wave of protest is sweeping through Kenya at the increasing rate of schoolgirl pregnancies. Newspapers have taken up the campaign and letters columns are being swamped with correspondence.

A combined effort by the Government, parents and schoolteachers is called for to end what has been described as "moral corruption" in primary schools.

A school headmistress told a local newspaper. "We are very concerned about the girls. The letters we find

from their boyfriends, the kind of pastimes they seem to engage in, really shock me."

She said parents must take the problem seriously "It seems to me that there are many irresponsible, sex-mad men around. It also seems that these men father

many children every year, children they do not know even exist."

Male schoolteachers who make advances to their girl pupils are also receiving the lash.

There are 1 500 000 girls in Kenya schools.

111 - PHILIPPI		111 - LOURDES FARM	
Average age of head	No. of families	Average age of head	No. of families
at present address		at present address	
35.26	54	0	188
36.22	99	1-2	111
35.39	76	3-4	3
35.79	42	5-6	6
35.80	20	7-8	1
42.50	16	9-10	0
48.62	13	11-15	0
45.45	11	16-20	0
32.33	3	21-25	0
41.40	10	26-30	0
60.00	1	31-35	0
37.67	3	36-40	0
55.00	1	41-45	0
-	0	46-50	0
99.00	1	51-55	0
-	0	56-60	0
-	0	61-65	0
99.00	1	66-70	0
-	0	71-75	0
-	0	76-80	0
37.29	350	80+	0
Totals		Totals	

163

End of the road for White Highlands

IN THE early morning sun silent African servants, shoeless, in tattered clothes, still fish leaves out of the swimming pool and polish the wooden floors and the silver photograph frames. But the herbaceous borders are overgrown and in the evenings the doors are bolted at dusk and there is a shotgun by the dinner table.

For most of the white farmers left in Kenya the end of an era is clearly in sight. The majority of the three dozen or so remaining on mixed farms expect to sell within the next six months when the 17-year-old British aid scheme which enables the Kenyan government to buy out these farms for settling the landless comes to an end.

At the time of Independence the twin imperatives of making land available for the landless, and ensuring there was some settler stability rather than destructive mass exodus, produced a British settlement scheme which over the years has gradually bought out almost half of the 3,500 British farming families who have left Kenya since just before Independence.

More than half a million Africans have been settled on their land. White Kenyans still point to the scheme as a blueprint for Rhodesia.

Only 20 years ago the White Highlands, a 250 mile long stretch of country from Nairobi to Kitale, was reserved for European ownership. Now, at a cost of £44 millions, five million acres are settled by African families.

At the time of Independence most of those farmers who wanted to stay, both short and long term, took out Kenyan citizenship, encouraged to do so by both the Kenyans and the British. Many gave plots on their farms to their farm workers and assumed they had thus done their bit towards assuaging the dangers of land hunger. They went on, in many cases, to make fortunes.

But also they went on to create inadvertently the present situation where, visiting one isolated Kitale farm at random, I found the elderly European owners in a state of shock after being attacked the previous night and locked in their own spare room while the three thieves ransacked the house and took their car. Visiting two other European farms over the weekend I found

both households bringing out their guns every evening ever since both had suffered attacks in the last few months resulting in one couple ending up in hospital and a servant of the other family being shot through the shoulder by the intruders as he ran in front of the farmer to protect him.

"Independence stops at the Nzoia river," used to be the Kitale white farmers' catch phrase. They were not really joking either.

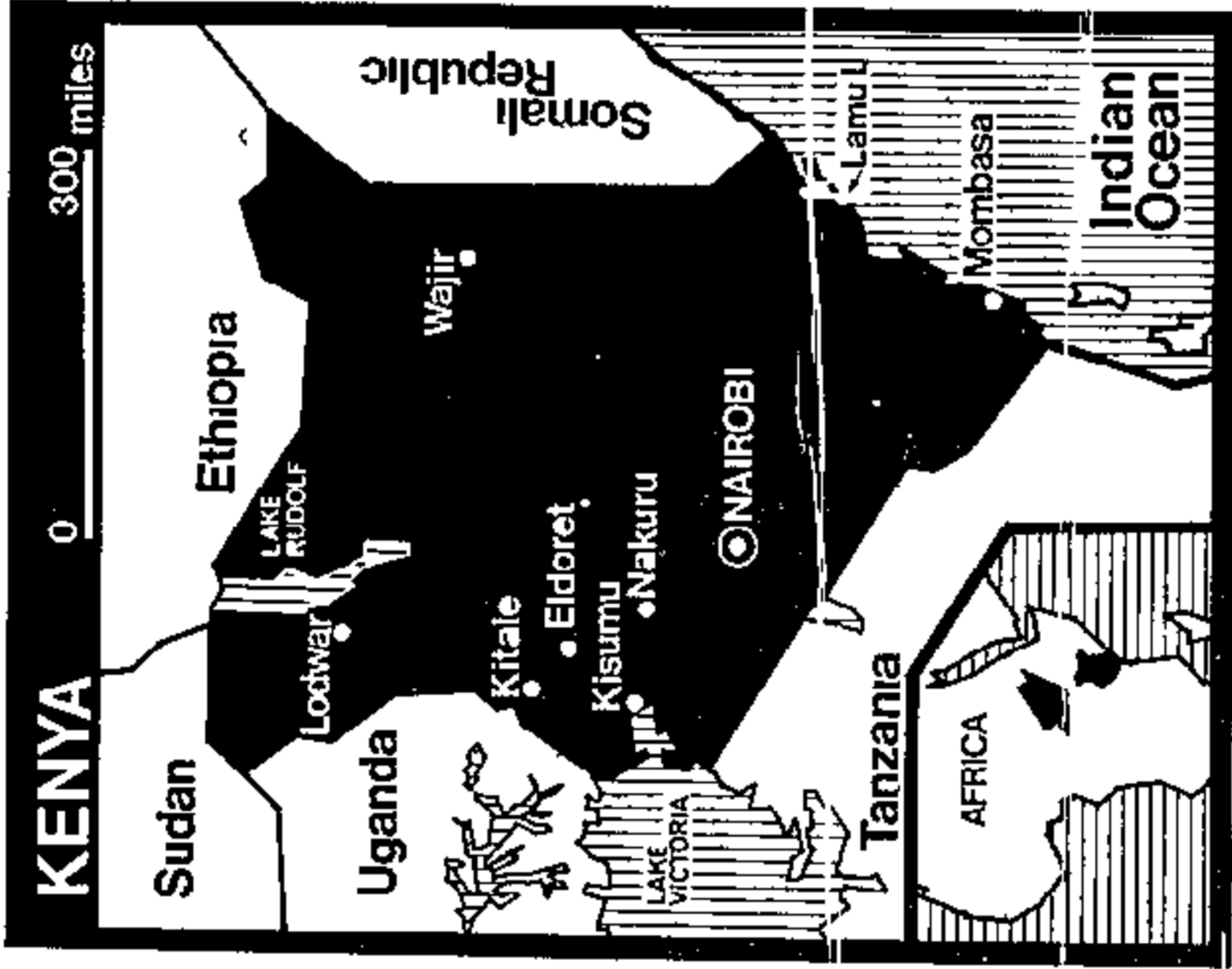
History has gone too fast for most of these people. They remain totally paternalistic in their relations with Africans. They run little dispensaries and give land for schools, but some still refer to Africans as "muntis," and to the African families farming on parts of their land which they have sold to settlement as "my Africans".

Integration has not happened as it has in Nairobi. "The club has been taken over by Africans — there's no one here any more," say some typical old Kitale residents on the way out.

A few families opportunistically took Kenyan citizenship. "Just a gamble — I thought we'd have five more wonderful years. We've had fifteen if we go now." The more adventurous of these have gone, or are in the process of going, to Rhodesia. "You can get a wonderful farm for nothing, and we've certainly got five years there." These are people who consider the BBC left wing, and depend for information on week-old copies of the Daily Telegraph.

Once they decide to sell up, most of these Kenyan families revert to their British citizenship, at least partly so that they can sell to settlement through the British aid scheme which will ensure they can take their money out of Kenya. "Though, if you took it back to England, you couldn't buy a cuckoo farm with it," said one farmer who has decided to stay here managing a farm for a rich African.

Most of those who sought to perpetuate a white man's country have already left the White Highlands for South Africa, Australia, South America or Texas. Many older people have retired to the Kenya coast. Some of those whose love of Kenya transcends wanting to run it have found themselves happier than those who left



by Victoria Brittain in Kitale

thing. No one, black or white, can expect to retain a large farm in Kenya for very much longer. The pressure on land is simply too great."

This pressure is resulting in an increasing tendency to break up the big farms into smaller and smaller units to accommodate the relations and clients of the new generation of landowners.

One part of the British settlement scheme has been sales to cooperatives of farms such as wheat farms. Each member gets two and a half acres of his own as well as his share in the cooperative. One of the cooperatives in Kitale has 2,000 members. As one of them said looking at their 3,000 acre farm, "it is hard to imagine that this was for one man just five years ago — for one man it could not go on like that." There has been some decline in agricultural production as a result of changes in ownership like this, but very much less than was forecast by most European farmers who have left.

"We're all gamblers or we wouldn't still be here," said one farmer, one of the remaining Hemingway figures with a private plane, billiard room where ladies do not get invited to play, elephant tusks stacked in a corner and no regrets about giving it all up.

Even in the leaving of their farms he and his friends epitomise the individualistic settler mentality in their determination not to accept sale through settlement and the British aid scheme if they can possibly avoid it. All are convinced that the settlement valuations (still done by three Europeans until the end of the scheme) are as much as 50 per cent too low and prefer to risk a private deal with a rich African. The sums are large. One of the Kitale farms is going for a million pounds privately.

Last year's coffee boom is at least partly responsible for this private land market where some buyers will pay unrealistically high sums for a prestige farm. Ironically the present situation at the end of the British aid scheme is the exact reverse of when the scheme began. Then, the land market was so depressed that selling to settlement usually gave a price about 50 per cent above what could be had on the open market.

can believe, in running an African's farm.

The impending end of the British aid scheme which most people saw as their safety net has been the trigger for a dramatic and realistic change in their view of the future by a number of farmers who a year ago swore they would stay forever. A number of incidents such as a threat of compulsory purchase of four large farms (revoked as a mistake), a midnight closure of a Kitale farm's access road with barbed wire, and persistent calls from a would-be buyer in the days succeeding a night attack, have combined to send the word round the European grapevine from one isolated farm to another that the time has come when they are no longer welcome.

One farmer whose family goes back to the earliest pioneers and who has left his farm, retaining only the house and garden, and is rare in having African farmer friends and acquaintances often at his house says, "It is not a racial

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Barnard treats second Kenyan girl

NAIROBI — A six-year-old Kenyan girl with a hole in the heart flies for an operation at the Red Cross Children's Hospital in Cape Town on Saturday

Two international airlines have given Gale d'Cost, her parents and her personal physician, free re-

turn tickets to South Africa. Gale will be treated free of charge

She is the second Kenyan heart patient to visit South Africa. Earlier this year eight-year-old Joyce Makri was operated on by Professor Chris Barnard at Groote Schuur

The successful operation led Kenyan Attorney-General, Mr Charles Njonjo, to invite Prof Barnard and his wife, Barbara, to visit Kenya as his personal guests in May

It was during the visit that Prof Barnard met Gale at a Nairobi hospital and offered to perform the operation in South Africa if the girl's parents could make arrangements to fly her out here.

A public funds drive, to which Mr Njonjo and Kenya's large business concerns have made contributions, has raised several thousand rand for Gale's hospitalisation. — Sapa-AP

HISTORY HONOURS

Southern Africa since 1910

1978

Tutorial 1

Tutorial 2

Tutorial 3

Tutorial 4

Tutorial 5

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Why were both South Africans and Southern Rhodesians in their attitudes towards the possibility of the absorption of Rhodesia in the Union?

Why did the South African government insist on the inclusion of Rhodesia in the Union?

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Why did the South African government insist on the inclusion of Rhodesia in the Union?

The political significance of the trial and death of Socrates. This topic requires knowledge of the oligarchic government established in 404 B.C., and of the blasphemy trials in the late 5th century B.C. (see e.g. Androcles On the Mysteries edited by MacDowell, esp. the Introduction).

See Plato's Apology (Penguin translation under the title of Socrates).

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SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF THE HOLY ROYAL ARCH
OF SOUTH AFRICA HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF SLM THEORIES

1. INTRODUCTION

Segmented or dual labour market theories (1) have strongly challenged the orthodox view of the classical and neoclassical economists (referred to as orthodox economists). The segmented dual market theory (referred to as orthodox economists) are deeply concerned with social justice and feel that traditional theories fail to explain adequately many events in the labour market. Thus their work may be viewed as being strongly motivated by ideology.

They have pointed out various instances of social inequality resulting from the operation of the labour market. For instance, SLM economists take issue with the view that poverty is an individual failure that can be corrected by individual adaptation. The SLM approach is very much concerned with the CHANGING REQUIREMENTS OF poverty and unemployment. 50c

Orthodox labour economics consists of the marginal productivity theory of demand, based on the profit maximising behaviour of employers, and a supply theory of utility maximisation by workers. Employers are predicted to make hiring decisions on the basis of whether new employees are likely to be worth as much as they cost, whilst workers supply labour in preference to making leisure in proportion to the real wage. 11

R.A. (Africans) when considering the analysis presented below, it is felt that the position of Black workers and White employers and "privileged" workers 10 items itself particularly well as a reference point. The application of the South African model is self-evident in most of the theories discussed, and hence specific reference to the Black-White situation in South Africa is not considered necessary.

KEY ISSUES RAISED BY SLM ECONOMISTS

The most important social problem motivating the SLM economists is the persistence of poverty, which they feel is best understood in terms of a dual labour market. The poor are confined to a secondary labour market, and eliminating poverty requires that they gain access to primary employment. 29

SLM economists have criticised human capital theory on two grounds. First, by education and training programmes are accused of having failed to improve wages. Both educational resources and educational achievement are asserted to have been ineffective in raising income and occupational attainment. Secondly, the orthodox theory that education and earnings are related to productivity has been rejected by SLM economists. They argue that education reflects only a screening device for employers. R.A. Colliettes

Discrimination in the labour market is viewed as evidence of the failure of the orthodox theory of competition. SLM economists assert that standard competitive assumptions predict that any discriminatory wage differentials tend to disappear, but this has not been supported by observed labour market behaviour. Similarly SLM economists feel that the level and structure of unemployment cannot be explained by orthodox theory.

NOTE: All other Grand Chapter Regalia on Hire to Grand Accounting Purposes.

- (1) The theories, though not entirely uniform, of a group of labour economists in the U.S.A., which deal with segmented labour markets. Amongst the noted SLM economists are P.B. Doeringer, M.J. Piore, L.C. Thurrow, R.E.B. Lucase and B. Bluestone.
- (2) See M.J. Piore - "Jobs and Training" in the State and the Poor edited by S.H. Beer and R.E. Barringer (Winthrop Press, Cam., Mass., 1970)

SLM economists were certainly not the first to question the orthodox view of the labour market, and before analysing SLM theories it is necessary to trace their roots, which surely provided the inspiration.

A three man delegation headed by US Army Major General John G Hill is currently in Kenya on a one week visit to discuss the result of several months of research into likely future military problems Kenya's response in each case and the country's need for new weapons.

Gen Hill's visit and one other this year in which the US team assessed at first hand the delicate situation on the Horn of Africa, have both been kept quiet up to now at the instance of the Kenya Government.

Meanwhile in Khattoum, African heads of state yesterday opened their annual summit meeting.

Sudanese officials expected 30 heads of state to attend the meeting at the 15th annual gathering of post World War 2 economists were told that the social arrival whatever had prevailed they also emphasised employment relation.

The proponents of the popularity in the 1 free market are not Maree (1978) has us underemployment in these (the socio-pol) extensive underempl the historical crea colour bar, capital.

The institutionalists' strongly criticised Psychological, social included in their e of poverty, advocat included protective ment regulation of

The SLM economists' institutionalists (of post World War 2 economists were told that the social arrival whatever had prevailed they also emphasised employment relation

The proponents of the popularity in the 1 free market are not Maree (1978) has us underemployment in these (the socio-pol) extensive underempl the historical crea colour bar, capital.

(3) J.S. Mill - 3rd Edition, New York Press, New York

(4) Prominent institutionalists included T. Veblen, J.R. Commons, Chapter 10, written off for

(5) Neo institutionalist economists included J.I. Dunlop, C. Kerr, N.W. Chamberlain, R. Marshall and C.A. Myers.

(6) G.G. Cain - page 1227.

(7) Structuralists included C.C. Killingsworth and G. Myrdal.

(8) J. Maree - Page 1.

Kenya draws up 'war' contingency' plans

NAIROBI — The United States is helping Kenya draw up contingency plans to meet possible hostile threats from unfriendly neighbours, officials said in Nairobi yesterday.

A three man delegation headed by US Army Major General John G Hill is currently in Kenya on a one week visit to discuss the result of several months of research into likely future military problems Kenya's response in each case and the country's need for new weapons.

Gen Hill's visit and one other this year in which the US team assessed at first hand the delicate situation on the Horn of Africa, have both been kept quiet up to now at the instance of the Kenya Government.

Meanwhile in Khattoum, African heads of state yesterday opened their annual summit meeting.

Sudanese officials expected 30 heads of state to attend the meeting at the 15th annual gathering of post World War 2 economists were told that the social arrival whatever had prevailed they also emphasised employment relation.

of the Organisation of African Unity

Twenty-one leaders had arrived by Monday night, and the rest were flying in by special airliners at the last moment.

The Sudanese Government, fearful of embarrassing incidents, imposed "severe" security precautions, stationing armed troops throughout the capital and closed the airport to all flights. Thousands of refugees from Ethiopia were forcibly moved out of town. UPI

- (1) The theories, though not entirely uniform, of a group of labour economists in the U.S.A., which deal with segmented labour markets. Amongst the noted SLM economists are P.B. Doeringer, M.J. Piore, L.C. Thurrow, R.E.B. Lucase and B. Bluestone.
- (2) See M.J. Piore - "Jobs and Training" in the State and the Poor edited by S.H. Beer and R.E. Barringer (Winthrop Press, Cam., Mass., 1970)

J. Piore

RAM 1917/28

(163)

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Ethiopian leader tells of victories

NM 1/7/78

(163)

NAIROBI — Ethiopian head of State Col Haile Mariam Mengistu has said that his armed forces are winning victory after victory in a drive against secessionists battling for independence in the country's Red Sea coastal province of Eritrea.

At a ceremony in Addis Ababa yesterday he said his

military regime had no "doubt that we shall soon gain control of the main towns in the administrative region."

Addis Ababa Radio, in a broadcast monitored here yesterday, quoted Col. Mengistu as saying the towns had been previously

captured by bandits "backed by various reactionary contingents and ruling classes."

He did not mention the official report released by the Ethiopian Government on Wednesday listing nine assassination attempts on his life in the last 10 months.
— (Sapa-A.P.)

ONLY AT THIS PRICE

29/9/78 R.D.M.

Warning to Kenya MPs

Mail Africa Bureau

NAIROBI.—The Attorney-General of Kenya, Mr Charles Njonjo, has warned MPs in the House of Assembly not to ask questions about detainees "They will in future not be answered by the Government as this appears to have motivated some overseas organisations and

news media to keep on challenging Kenya's Detention Act," said Mr Njonjo. Mr Njonjo again attacked Amnesty International which was "composed of old women who had no knowledge of what was happening in Kenya when they talk of the detaining of her MPs unconstitutionally".

He denied a member's suggestion that MPs had been detained because of what they had said in Parliament

The MPs were detained because the government had felt satisfied they were security risks, he said

One MP, Mr Waruru

Kanja, said he felt a member should be tried in court before being detained. Other MPs shouted: "That is true, that is true"

About 20 people are detained in Kenya under the Detention Act. Four of them are MPs. One, Mr John Seroney, was deputy speaker.

The Nairobi Mercury, Tuesday, May 6, 1970 NM 6/6/78 (163)

Seven nations fight locusts

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Eastern Africa has temporarily forgotten war and conflict to join forces against a much more deadly peril, the desert locust. Fears of a new plague are sweeping Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Kenya as massive swarming takes place.

Four planes from the Desert Locust Control Organisation of Eastern Africa air base in Nairobi

have been sent to the Horn of Africa with spraying equipment and insecticides. Desert locust swarms invaded the Horn from breeding grounds in Saudi Arabia last month and are ravaging crops in the Gonaar region of Ethiopia and several areas in northern Somalia.

Swarms have been reported in northern Kenya, near Garissa. Yesterday a team of experts was sent from the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture to confirm whether they are desert locusts or swarms of grasshoppers.

In Ethiopia and Somalia

Locust swarms of up to 100 square kilometres have been reported. They have also been reported in Sudan.

Six nations — Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Sudan and Tanzania — are co-operating in the campaign.

Desert Locust Control

headquarters in Addis Ababa is in close touch by radio with campaign units in the other countries threatened.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation has sent tons of insecticide and locust experts to the affected areas.

The swarms are the biggest for a decade. Special airfields are being built to accommodate the spraying planes.

DU
Kenya 2/6/78

bare (123)

its teeth

NAIROBI — A squadron of United States F5 strike aircraft, newly acquired by the Kenya Air Force, made its debut at a public rally addressed by Pres Jomo Kenyatta yesterday.

The F5's were flown to Nairobi in March as part of the largest military deal the US has concluded in black Africa.

The rally was held to mark the 15th anniversary of Madaraka Day, commemorating internal self-rule from Britain.

Pres Kenyatta said that while Kenya respected the territorial integrity of other nations, "we do so in the hope that other nations will equally respect our territorial integrity."

His remarks were viewed here as a reference to Somalia's claims to large chunks of northern Kenya inhabited by Somalis —
SAPA-AP

The World

20 million Japanese plead for peace

RDM 1/10

(143)

NEW YORK. — Japanese from Hiroshima, scarred by nuclear burns and radiation, mingled with delegates in the United Nations General Assembly this week pleading for a ban on nuclear bombs

It was grass roots day in the assembly on Tuesday, when about 500 Japanese peace people deliver-

ed 12 tons of petitions — almost 20 million individual pleas — to the UN to impress on the politicians, humanity's longing for safety

But in the meeting hall, reality clashed with idealism

The Cuban Vice-President, Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, defended his government's right to put soldiers and military equipment in Africa "to safeguard the independence of other peoples faced with imperialist aggression"

Although the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Sunao Sonoda, said "We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time"

Other countries to take the floor will be Egypt and Vietnam Previous speakers in the one-week debate on disarmament had stressed the role of African tension areas as a potential power keg to trigger a global confrontation in World War Three

With the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the hall, the Japanese Foreign Minister implored the nuclear weapons states "to make every possible effort to ensure that nuclear weapons will never be used, and to banish all nuclear weapons from the earth"

He urged a voluntary halt to all nuclear explosions, whether for weapons purposes or for peaceful purposes, until a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty went into effect Mr Sonoda asked the Soviet Union and the United States to come to an early agreement in the second Strategic Arms Limitation Talks —UPI

NM 21/8/78

Dialogue call gets Kenya cold-shoulder

JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI — Kenya's heated dialogue on dialogue with South Africa has become the major political topic, but is incomplete with the continued absence abroad of the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, the man who started it all with his controversial call.

Correspondence in the newspapers has featured letters from African readers in favour of dialogue, but so far no politician has come out in agreement with Mr. Njonjo.

Dr. Muryua Waiyaki, the Foreign Minister, made the point yesterday that it was not possible for a Minister to "divide himself one time into a private citizen and another time into a Cabinet Minister, as it suits him."

Mr. Hilary Ngweni, editor of the Nairobi Weekly Review asked Dr. Waiyaki whether, if dialogue with South Africa could achieve the same end as armed struggle against, or isolation of South Africa, would he still be opposed to it?

Dr. Waiyaki said if people in Parliament or the party wanted to change the policy of isolation then "naturally we would go back to the President, the Cabinet and the party."

"In any case countries in Africa have tried dialogue. Countries in West Africa tried to contact South Africa. Vorster even visited some of those countries and they found that perhaps there was need to give Vorster a chance."

"Vorster asked for time and said that within a year there would be definite changes."

"Some countries in Africa were encouraged to think perhaps that dialogue was one of our weapons. So they went and tried dialogue. It subsequently turned out that nothing good came out of that dialogue and Vorster's promises were not kept."

"If anything the party that he heads became even more intransigent and pushed the Government of South Africa to maintaining apartheid as it had been agreed before."

"Now on what grounds can I think that this would be a useful tactic even if we tried dialogue with South Africa?"

"What happened then was a hardening of attitude on the part of the OAU, and those countries which tried dialogue are among those who are saying we have to continue the struggle in the way that it is now accepted, one of confrontation."

Asked why Kenya still allowed aircraft bound to and from South Africa to land and refuel in Nairobi, Dr. Waiyaki said this was the kind of matter "our Government needs to examine."

Liberal South Africans, said Mr. Ngweni, say the best way to change their Government attitude is to allow White South Africans to visit African countries freely and learn for themselves about harmonious relations between races.

Dr. Waiyaki replied that there was a case for allowing certain South Africans to come to Kenya, including Blacks, Coloureds, Asians and Progressives.

He instanced the "welcome" visit of Mrs. Helen Suzman, but he also pointed out that some South African churchmen allowed to come to Kenya, went home "and made the most terrible statements about us. That was very embarrassing for us."

Barnard

On Professor Christiaan Barnard, Dr. Waiyaki said he was a very welcome doctor "but frankly I don't admire his politics."

He had tried to sell Kenya all sorts of political ideas such as his non-acceptance of one-man, one-vote which, of course, was Kenya's fundamental position.

"When he said he was sent with a message from Mr. Vorster to make friends with us I got the feeling he was set up."

Dr Waiyaki said between the time Professor Barnard was invited and the time he came, he had discussions with the National Party. "He himself is an Afrikaner and he finds it difficult to move away from the rest of the Afrikaner people."

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Kenyan backs Njonjo's call for dialogue

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22/8/78

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — A former Kenya Member of Parliament and a trade union leader, Mr. Ibrahim Abdallah Mwaruwa, has come out strongly in support of the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo's call for dialogue between Black Africa and South Africa.

"African countries should enter into a dialogue with Pretoria to try and convince them about the evils of apartheid," said Mr Mwaruwa, who is general-secretary of the Kenya Seamen's Union and a Kanu Party official.

Mr. Abdallah said:

"They should be given a chance. Who knows? They may shift their stand on apartheid?"

The report, which got front page treatment in the Kenya Standard, went on to quote Mr. Mwaruwa, as saying:

"If the South Africans doubt the Africans they should see for themselves what goes on in countries like Zambia and Kenya where the settler populations were predominant before independence.

"Our own seamen passing through Durban and Cape Town have seen how blind the South Africans are about other parts of Africa. We have to drive the point home by diplomacy, not by the barrel of the gun.

"We have to build trust for them to change and to offer the Africans their basic rights.

"We have to show them that Black South Africans are as human as Africans in other parts of Africa."

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ions Vol.1, No.1, June 1974
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HISTORY HONOURS

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8. (a) Examine the contribution of F. J. Turner to historiography.

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12. Symposium on South African historiography.

Reading:
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Star 24/8/78 (163)
Jomo will rest in open mausoleum

The Star's Africa News Service
 NAIROBI — Kenya Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament and foreign diplomats filed past the body of President Jomo Kenyatta lying in state in the capital yesterday.

sources said President Kenyatta's embalmed body would be interred open to view in a mausoleum in the Parliament gardens as a mark of respect "to the father of parliamentary democracy in Kenya"

Four Kenya army captains in ceremonial dress stood as guard of honour at the four corners of the cloth-covered table on which President Kenyatta's body lay in the banquetting hall at Nairobi's State House

The news of the President's death was slow to spread among the strolling lunchtime crowds in Nairobi's streets on Tuesday

By late afternoon most bars and shops were shut and central streets, normally packed with parked cars, emptied as traffic streamed out of the city.

President Kenyatta's silver-handled giraffe tail fly whisk, his traditional symbol of authority, was in his right hand His left hand held his walking-stick

"We're all going home," said one white office secretary. "I don't want to be around just in case there is any trouble later"

Unofficial government

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11. Symposium on the Annales School

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Kenyatta — enigma of dark Africa

by Dennis Gordon

JOHANNESBURG — Jomo Kenyatta has a place beside the giants of the 20th century — and in at least one respect his story is the most exciting of all

Unlike the others, Kenyatta was the grandson of a witchdoctor who first had to master an alien culture before he could lead his people in the conquest of British colonialism

His skilful fusion of the complex demands of modern independence with the ancient tribalism of his people, to create the thriving, orderly Kenya of today out of the fear-ridden, racial tension of the Mau Mau period of the 1950s, is an unparalleled achievement

Nonetheless, history is unlikely to forgive the barrel-shaped hypnotic-eyed leader some of the abuses of his last years — which were conducted on a grand scale. His "Royal Family" as it is called, including specially his last and fourth wife, Mana Ngina, amassed vast private fortunes abroad

"Burning Spear" Kenyatta — an epithet acquired after a bit part in the film "Sanders of the River" — leaves a volatile and precarious future to his 16 million countrymen

For a quarter of a century, even before the British released him in 1959 from seven years of detention, Kenyatta's towering figure dominated the political scene. Discussion of — and manoeuvring for — the succession was discouraged and in the vacuum Kenyans must feel shocked and rudderless

What happens in the future, of course, will, also fix Kenyatta's place in history — whether he remains the "Grand old man of Africa" or, as a former Colonial Governor, Sir Patrick Kenison, described him, "a leader to darkness and death". Whether he ranks with the Churchills or belongs with the great dictators

Murderous scene

I once witnessed, at Kenyatta's side, what must rank among the most murderous scenes of modern Africa — barely recorded probably because it was so brief and foreign newsmen were absent

The scene was at Kisumu in late 1959, on the shores of Lake Victoria, and grey, afternoon clouds threatened over the lake as Kenyatta's elaborate 50-car motorcade swept into the provincial town that is the Luo tribe's centre

The Luo, one of the 150 or so minority tribes in Kenya, have always jibbed at political domination by Kenyatta's three million strong, preponderant Kikuyu. Kenyatta rarely ventured into Luo territory. But he needed to show the flag on this occasion.

A crowd of perhaps 10 000 jammed around a Russian-built hospital Kenyatta was due to open. A low booning and hissing began, Kenyatta — and his 20 bodyguards — weren't used to such receptions

Around Kenya, crowds have been suitably obedient for the "Mzee" (Old Man). They have responded to his cry of "H-a-a-m-b-e-e" (pull together) dutifully at rallies

As Kenyatta lumbered toward the dias — he always lumbered, from side-to-side, swooshing his cow-tail fly whisk — the booning reached a crescendo. Suddenly, his bodyguards open fire

I remained tight up with the circle of guards around the President who were firing outwards haphazardly

Kenyatta reached the microphone — hooked up to an open national network — and blurted out quite the foulest Swahili equivalent of four-letter damnations to the Luo — and then fled, escorted by units of the Paramilitary General Service Unit. I joined the motorcade and saw the random killing continue. Automatic weapons blazed a clearing path through the town. Even a crowd-controlling policeman was killed, and I saw his head roll down a gutter past my car

In all, about 20 were gunned down in under 10 minutes and more than 80 reported to the new hospital with gunshot wounds

Earthy reply

The next day the Luo leadership was detained and at least one, Achieng Ouko, who was one of the five original Kenyatta inmates under the British, remained in jail until two years ago

When Ouko once plaintively sent word for reading matter, Kenyatta's reply was typically earthy, "Give him the Bible. That was all the British gave me" (Actually, he was allowed to read what he pleased and in the latter years the British permitted Mama Ngina to live with him. They also supplied him with brandy — perhaps hoping the "Old Boy" would finish himself off in liquor)

Kenyatta's true age never will be known. His latest and most thorough biographer, Jermy Murray-Brown, puts his birthdate at around 1891, but says it could be much later. It is safe to say he was about 80 when he died, peacefully in his sleep, according to a Kenya Government announcement

Kenyatta was brought up by Scottish Missionaries near Nairobi, where he was remembered as a clever but mischievous boy. He left early and throughout his life he never mastered more than a halting English, though he

Jomo Kenyatta . . . "grand old man of Africa" . . . or "a leader to darkness and death"?

became an accomplished author

He went to Britain in 1932, after organising the first Nationalist Party in Kenya, the Kenya African Union, forerunner of today's ruling Kenya National African Union

He remained in Britain for 16 years and married a second, and white wife who bore him a son. He was a farm labourer in Storrington, Surrey, during the war, where he was familiar figure around the pubs and an object of curiosity in bus queues

A small boy once went up to him and asked "Where do you come from?"

Kenyatta, in a worker's straw hat, replied "I'm the man from the moon" and guffawed

Paul Roberson

Kenyatta's relationship as a roommate with Paul Roberson, the Negro singer and communist, was deeply influential. The young Kenyan went to Moscow University from cominform training, but it rebounded on the Russians who found in Kenyatta later their staunchest foe in Eastern Africa — well versed in the ways of his own homegrown communist sympathisers who today are either in jail or in Kenya's political wilderness

Kenyatta's greatest achievement in exile probably was to author his major anthropological work "Facing Mount Kenya" under the direction of Professor Malinowski at London University

The book justifies — in the face of colonial disruption — Kikuyu tribal customs, including female circumcision. It also enshrines land as the tribe's most important possession

In a moving, preface he says land is the key to the people's life. "It is secure for them that peaceful tillage of the soil which supplies their material needs and enables them to perform their magic and traditional ceremonies in undisturbed serenity, facing Mount Kenya," he said

Kenyatta later tolerated missionaries by their hundreds in Kenya, but his early nationalist beliefs led to some harsh denunciations of their arrival with white settlers

"They taught us to pray with our eyes closed. When we opened them, they had the land and we had the Bible," he wrote

After his return from England in 1948, he soon was embroiled once more in nationalist affairs,

which led to his controversial association with the grisly Mau Mau rebellion — an association he denied at his trial. He was detained in Kenya's remote and arid north-eastern deserts in 1953 and virtually forgotten

He surprised everyone with his table-thumping, crowd-raising agility when he returned in 1959 — not at all the nationalist breathing fire, nor the senile leader — but preaching racial harmony with the enemy — the British, and the white settlers

No corps

Today, there are more whites — 60 000 — in Kenya than at independence. Nairobi has grown out of all recognition in the 15 years since he took independence

There have been no coups, no wasteful expenditure on military adventuring, no collapse of the civil administration, no serious agricultural crop failures. Even without any large natural resources, Kenya is booming on tourism and agriculture.

Kenyatta made Kenya one of the exception of Africa's dismal post-independence period

Kenyatta had many foibles. He indulged himself all the material comforts, long Mercedes cars, private loos (marked "President only") at his favourite game viewing spots. He hated flying. He acquired massive tracts of land and was a passionate but, not very organised farmer. He loved flowers and shrubs

Once he bonked the esteemed economic wizard, Tom Mboya, on the head with a cane when the President caught him casually dissecting a rose petal from the Presidential garden

He fumed when he saw cigarette ends lying around his grounds. State was far more elegantly kept by Kenyatta than by his colonial overlord predecessors

Kenyatta's more sinister side awaits more complete documentation

The three major political assassination victims since independence, Pio Pinto, an early nationalist organiser, Tom Mboya, the Economic Development Minister, and Josiah Kariuki, all represented threats to Kenyatta's "Kiambu faction" Kikuyu hegemony

Their killing and the investigations leave many loose ends, but Kenyatta's inner circle of guards have been implicated in each murder

Serious legacy

At least one retired Cabinet Minister has told me the "Old Man probably knew about these things — maybe prompting the action inadvertently in a drunken moment in the evenings by saying something like "Won't someone rid me of so and so" rather like an anguished Shakespearean scene

Undoubtedly, the President's most serious legacy are the exaggerated tribal divisions rampant in Kenya now, with no prepared successor to control them.

The interim president, Daniel Arap Moi, a tall, friendly figure, cuts no ice among the Kikuyu, the elite who run the country, and who regard Moi for what he probably was — a Kenyatta sop, to the minorities — of whom Moi's Kalenjin grouping is one of the largest

The problem for Kenya is that the Kikuyu themselves — in any event, traditionally given to Machivellian intrigue — are seriously split into three factions. All three are represented in the army.

One man to watch is Mwai Kibaki, the highly respected Finance Minister — a non-Kenyatta-clan Kikuyu who commands countrywide respect. But his political infighting is untried. Like most of Kenya's politicians, after Kenyatta must be like coming out, blinking, into the light for the first time.

By JOHN WORRALL

Moi — the man who takes over

NAIROBI — A shocked Kenya, mourning the only leader they have ever known, is wondering 'Moi now? What, indeed, now?'

The tribe has lost its head, the man whose towering figure and magnetic charisma controlled the machinery of their lives

For despite the near democracy of Kenya, the free press, the free speaking in parliament, the working cabinet with its one or two brilliant members, Mzee Kenyatta was the mainspring of it all

Kenyatta took over from the British in 1963 and ran Kenya with shrewdness, diplomacy and pragmatism ever since. His huge influence informed almost every aspect of Kenyan life

He told the Kenyans to forgive and forget British

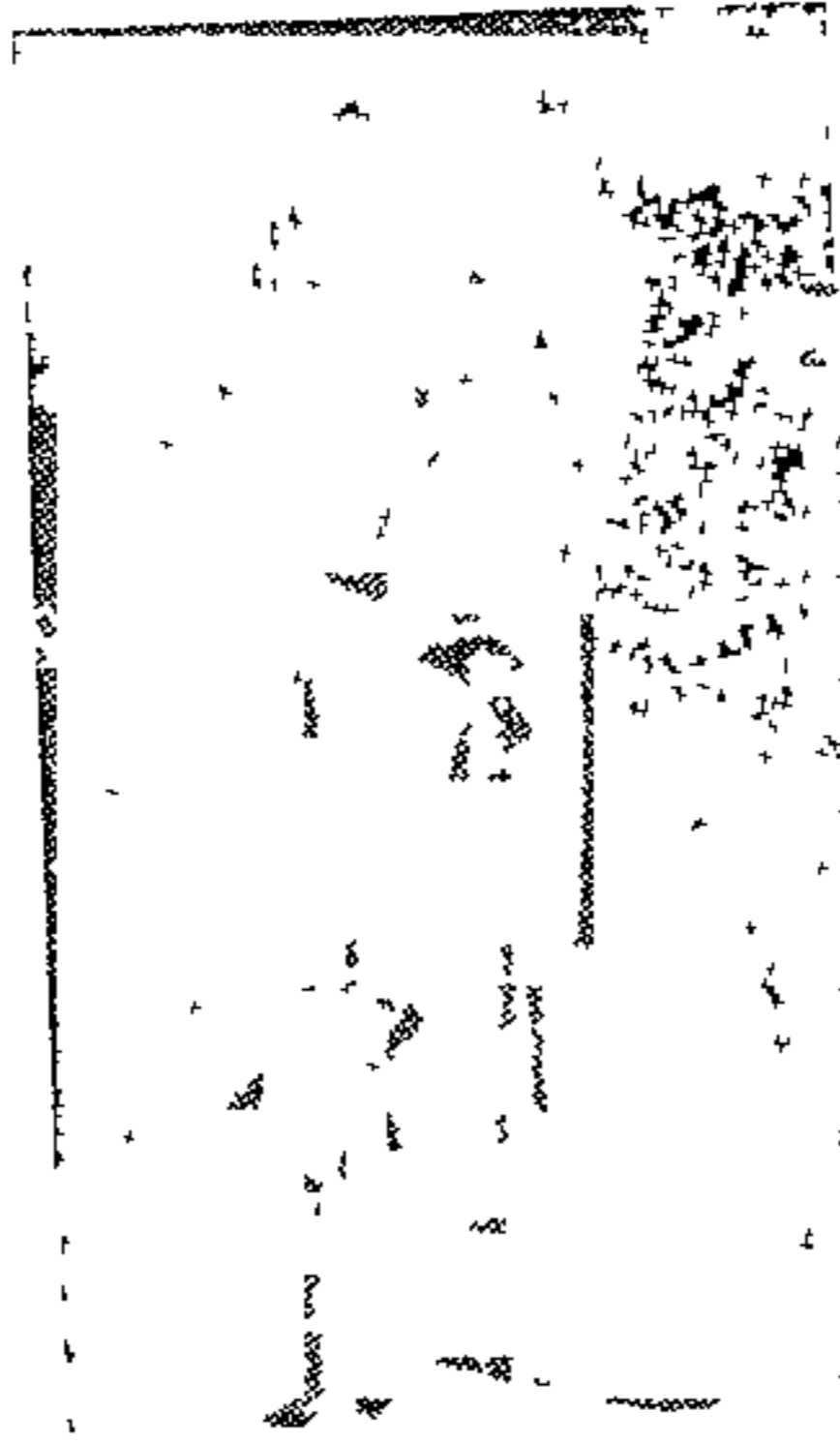
colonialism, turn the other cheek and learn everything they could from their former masters

This they did and almost every aspect of Kenyan official life is shot through with British influence, the police, the army, the air force, the courts. There is still a British-born Chief Justice Sir James Wicks, who yesterday performed the ceremony swearing in the Acting President, Mr Daniel Moi

Now they have a caretaker president for three months who yesterday was visibly shattered by the turn of events. He must have known he would be thrown on top of the pile sooner or later, but you never really believe it till it happens. He may actually be President one day

Daniel Arap Moi, 54, is a

charming and greatly respected man with the bearing of a good head-



Daniel Moi

master which he was in his early days. He has borne his office as Vice President with great dignity, representing Kenyatta all round the world at conferences and meetings

But Arap Moi has lived for years in the shadow of the Olympian Kenyatta, the 'Burning Spear' of the rebel days, the man whose very name is a romantic Masai word meaning jewelled belt, which he often wore in his later days

Behind him was the freedom fighting glamour of jail and detention, the man who gave 500 000 Africans British land to settle on, the man who created a nation for them, and a prosperous nation, too

Arap Moi, whatever his qualities, will rule Kenya in the next 90 days in the

awful shadow of that great figure. It will be a heavy burden for this modest man who shirks publicity. Moi is a deeply religious man, a regular churchgoer, eminently respectable

He will have only limited powers under the constitution, virtually chairman of a committee. Without Cabinet agreement he may not give orders to the armed forces, prorogue or dissolve parliament, sack or appoint ministers, assign responsibility to a minister, consent to or refuse consent to a minister leaving the country

Moi comes from the great race of Kenya athletes, the Kalenjin, of Western Kenya. He is tall and athletic looking, a fast runner and will certainly not run from this

AUGUST 24, 1978 9

responsibility

But he should know something about the art of ruling because he has been constantly in attendance on Kenyatta, sat at all the cabinet meetings, and took part in all big decisions

He has strong backing from his friends, the powerful Attorney-General Mr Charles Njonjo, and the clever Minister of Finance and Planning, Mr Mwar Kibaki. He will undoubtedly stand for President when the Kanu Party conference has its internal election for one candidate. Kanu is the sole party in Kenya and all the political and tribal intrigues and battles go on inside the party

Moi has one great advantage as a member of a minor tribe he stands outside the tribal political infighting, is a splendid neutral, and that is why almost certainly Kenyatta kept him around him for so long

KENYA FM 25/8/78
After Mzee

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Whoever succeeds Mzee Jomo Kenyatta will have to face up to Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki's warning that Kenya's post-independence era of soft policy options has come to an end

"Faced with major problems, it is natural for policymakers to think of the soft way out," Kibaki told Kenyans in January this year. "It has taken us the last few years to accept that the era of soft options is over." Some of those soft options have been political safety valves — such as Kenyanisation of the public sector to help meet job demands, and re-



Kenya's Kenyatta . . . now the deluge?

distribution of white-farmed areas to assuage land hunger

But nearly 15 years after independence some tough decisions must still be implemented, and major issues will be land and jobs. There were some 400 000 landless migrants in 1976, growing at a rate of 15 000 a year. Marginal and

ANYTHING YOU CAN DO

Those unhappy with Dr de Jongh's meagre cut in Bank rate might consider investing in Botswana.

Gaborone announced a 1% reduction in its Bank rate this week, as well as a full 1% cut in the Treasury Bill rate. Banks have also reduced their prime lending rate from 11% to 10%, while all deposit rates — other than savings accounts — have been shaved by 1%

"It's coincidence that our reductions coincided with the cut in the SA Bank rate," says a Bank of Botswana spokesman

year, an "emerging resources constraint" will force a harsher discipline on economic choices facing the country. All of us should be prepared to face changed economic circumstances in the immediate future."

semi-arid areas of Kenya represent about 81% of the land and house about a third of the 15m population, increasing at a rate of 3.5% a year.

The labour force swells by 250 000 a year, and even if there is a 6% annual increase in the 900 000 strong modern sector, that still leaves some 200 000 work seekers, for whom employment must be found on the land, in rural industries and in the so-called "informal sector" which ranges from pavement cobblers to vegetable hawkers. Marginal areas must be developed — but this is costly. Proposals to place ceilings on land ownership, to tax idle land, and to subdivide idle land must be considered — but they are politically contentious, as is any effort to reduce the population growth.

Most observers believe that Kenya's *de facto* capitalist system, accompanied by suitable declarations of African socialism, is too deeply entrenched for short-term radical change (civil servants, for example, are allowed to run private businesses, and the country has a powerful commercial, industrial and agricultural elite).

Kenya has been a Third World success story, chalking up an average 7% real GDP growth per annum between independence in 1963 and 1974. However, economists preparing the development plan for 1979-1983 acknowledge that this rate cannot be maintained. The country has to face the tough policy options against a background of three pressing problems

- Inflation is running at 14% or more;
- Insecurity in the region, and fears that Somalia will pursue territorial claims on northern Kenya, has led to greatly increased defence spending; and
- A widening trade deficit will be severe in 1979, making IMF assistance necessary.

Thanks to the leap in coffee and tea earnings, the planners have had a breathing space but as central bank governor Duncan Ndegwa cautioned earlier this

Kenya keeps its COOL

RAYMOND WILKINSON: Nairobi

ONLY days after the death of President Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya is emerging with high marks from the most traumatic crisis in its independent history.

The question "After Kenyatta, what?" had in the last few years become such an emotional issue that the attorney-general, Mr Charles Njonjo, ruled it was a treasonable offence punishable by death to even discuss the succession.

Widespread fears persisted that what was seen as Kenya's fragile stability would be torn apart by the death of the man enlogized as the "father of the nation" and Africa's elder statesman.

But there is now a greater feeling of confidence that Kenya can come through the crisis relatively unscathed and continue its development as a moderate and progressive "success story" on a troubled continent.

President Kenyatta will be buried on Thursday in what is already being described as the most impressive funeral in black Africa's modern history.

Presidents and royalty, including England's Prince Charles, will pay their last respects to the last of Africa's original nationalist leaders.

Until then, however, the country's political life is in limbo. Only after the funeral will the real action begin.

If the country's caretaker government has thus far acted with commendable statesmanship, the real danger to Kenya could develop in the following three months when the dogfight for the presidency begins in earnest.

Under the constitution, drafted with American and British expertise, the vice-president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, 54, was sworn in as interim president immediately after President Kenyatta's death last Tuesday and he has, surprisingly quickly, emerged as the frontrunner for the country's second presidency. Surprising because Mr Moi, a bland former educa-

tionist who served as President Kenyatta's deputy for 11 years, was not from the majority Kikuyu tribe which has dominated the country's government and industry since Kenya achieved independence from Britain in 1963.

Mr Njonjo, one of Kenya's most influential men, has already thrown his support behind Mr Moi. A potential opponent, the finance minister, Mr Mwai Kibaki, is reported to be leaning in the same direction.

Should the Kikuyus, in scores of private meetings now being held throughout Kikuyuland, decide to keep the presidency in the family, the most likely nominee is Mr Mbiyu Koinange, son of a former Kikuyu chief and for many years President Kenyatta's trouble-shooter, confidant and alter ego.

ter, Mr Njoroge Mungai, have been technically ruled out. Mr Mungai is a nominated member of parliament but a presidential candidate must be an elected member of the national assembly.

(Unconfirmed reports at the weekend said Mr Mungai had already been "confined" to his home.)

The biggest loser in the presidential sweepstakes appears to be President Kenyatta's own family.

In the last few years the family members have amassed vast fortunes and created empires in farms, real estate and industry. Some were alleged to be engaged in large scale ivory poaching.

Bitterly, they became known as "the Royal Family".

Only the member of parliament, Mr Peter Kenyatta, the late president's son, was eligible to stand for the presidency, but he had virtually no support.

Whoever eventually takes over Kenyatta's mantle is unlikely to extend the family the protection and privilege they have enjoyed for

the past 15 years.

There have been widespread reports in diplomatic circles here that President Kenyatta's unpopular wife, Marna Ngina, tried to flee the country after his death.

There were also reports the family was looking for "other solutions" to circumvent the constitution. One such solution was that parliament should be dissolved before any election and a new set of members — presumably including family favourites — be elected.

Other pressure groups have resurrected the idea of creating a figurehead presidency — to be occupied by Mr Moi — with a new office of prime minister with full powers to run the country.

But Mr Njonjo is said to have told visitors in private that Mr Moi had become so popular in the country there was no need to modify the constitution. He was considered a certainty for when the country's only political party, the Kenya African National Union, finally met to nominate one candidate for the presidency.

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Security problem for Kenya's funeral

NAIROBI — Nairobi is in the middle of vast preparations for what will certainly be Africa's biggest funeral

Tens of thousands of people from all parts of Kenya, and many parts of Africa, are expected in Nairobi on Thursday to pay their last respects to Jomo Kenyatta, whose body is still lying in State

In the last six days it is estimated that 300 000 people have filed past Kenyatta's body which is fully dressed, with a rose in the buttonhole

The Government, now headed by the Acting President Daniel Arap Moi, will have a colossal security problem on their hands, with Heads of State, foreign representatives, ministers and ambassadors to watch over

All police and army leave is to be cancelled so that the streets, hotels, embassies and other places where official guests will stay can be effectively guarded

Britain is sending a gun

carriage, similar to that which carried the body of Sir Winston Churchill at his funeral. A State funeral expert has arrived from the United States.

A glittering array of foreign mourners is already pouring into Nairobi and all hotel accommodation has been taken over by the government.

Prince Charles is coming from Britain, in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, possibly with Dr David Owen, the Foreign Minister

A high-powered delegation is coming from the United States, headed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr Thurgood Marshall, and including Mr Andrew Young, and Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King

Tanzanian ministers have arrived already, but it is not known whether President Nyerere will come. Ministers have arrived or are arriving from Guinea, Uganda, Jamaica, The Seychelles, Malawi, Cyprus, Belgium,

Zambia, France and Germany

It is still not known whether President Idi Amin is coming from Uganda, or President Kenneth Kaunda from Zambia.

Kenya was quiet yesterday with all meetings banned and no places of entertainment open. The radio has been given over to sacred music, Kenyatta praise songs sung by choirs from all over the country, and excerpts from Kenyatta's famous speeches. — DDC

(63) 31/8/78 DS

Thousands line Kenyatta's last route

NAIROBI — Jomo Kenyatta's body was taken home yesterday evening to his old farmhouse at Gatundu, 20 miles outside Nairobi, where it rested for the night

Tens of thousands of people lined the route from State House, Nairobi to Gatundu

Many wept as the solemn procession went past. Women screamed out "Our father has gone" and "God rest you, Mzee."

Kenyatta's body, in a glass-topped casket, was

carried to Gatundu in a hearse with an escort of army and police cars. His young widow, Mama Ngina Kenyatta and other members of the family followed in cars.

Today, his body is to be laid to rest in a specially-built Mausoleum in the grounds of the National Assembly with full military honours.

The body is to be brought back first thing in the morning to State House Nairobi and will be taken to the National Assembly on the gun

carriage lent by the Royal Horse Artillery which was used in Sir Winston Churchill's funeral.

During the week from last Wednesday, an estimated 500,000 people have seen Kenyatta's body.

Flying in today are Prince Charles, Mr Andrew Young, President Carter's son, Mr Jeff Carter, Dr David Owen, President Kaunda, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Mobutu of Zaire and USSR Vice-President,

Anna-Muhammed Kiytcher were expected last night.

A 21-gun salute to Kenyatta's memory will be fired by field guns today. There is also to be a flypast of jet fighters from the Kenya Air Force over Nairobi.

Security was heavily clamped down yesterday over the funeral area and from today all access roads to parliament buildings are to be sealed off — DDC.

WORLD NEWS

Kenyatta's funeral a blaze of colour

1978
R1500
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Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Yesterday in sunny Nairobi they entombed the old Kenyan warrior leader, President Jomo Kenyatta, with full military honours.

His oak coffin was placed in a glass-sided mausoleum in the gardens of the House of Assembly in a long, moving ceremony witnessed by many heads of State, government Ministers and officials from most parts of the world.

More than half a million people from all parts of Kenya massed quietly in the area.

All the leaders of Kenya's principal religious denominations took part in the long and elaborate ceremony.

President Kenyatta's coffin was brought down from State House on a Royal Horse artillery gun carriage lent by the British Government.

President Kenyatta's family, headed by his young widow, Mama Ngina, a sad figure clad in black, his brother, Mr. James Muigai, his three sons and daughter followed the gun carriage with an escort of Kenyan troops.

President Arap Moi, Kenya's leader for 90 days and the entire Cabinet followed.

It was the most impressive funeral ever held in black Africa. The grounds

of Parliament were a blaze of colour with church dignitaries in mitres and brilliant robes, a Muslim Kadi, and a Masai elder in furs and feathers.

Military uniforms and the bright gowns of the massed choirs shone in the brilliant sunshine.

Among four eulogies was one by President Moi, who said in a shaken voice near to tears: "Mzee Kenyatta was my teacher, my friend and my leader—his courage has been a source of inspiration to us all."

President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia, and President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, sat together.

Prince Charles, representing Queen Elizabeth was dressed in naval uniform and sat with the British High Commissioner, Mr Stanley Fingland.

The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, sat with the US Ambassador, Mr William le Melle, also a black American.

The Aga Khan was there and so was Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary. There were ministers and representatives from most African and European countries — including a Russian vice-president.

After the ceremony, the principal mourners laid wreaths inside the mausoleum which was vividly lit by a crystal chandelier.

Florence, which had reached a population of about ninety thousand during the prosperous 1330s, perhaps fifty thousand died in the single year 1348 and as

measure of independence in the fourteenth century, the territory of Tuscan alone was divided into the cities of Florence, Pisa, Siena, and Lucca.

late as Boccaccio in more whose of fled to a of the 1400 it in cities and Her about souls in over-all no less the dead the deplacat

Kenya buries Mzee, a friend and teacher

NAIROBI — Kenya paid a final farewell to its father yesterday

At an open air state funeral of simple dignity under a burning African sun, Pres Jomo Kenyatta was buried in a glass-walled mausoleum to be the lasting monument to 15 years of peace and stability he brought his country.

But as the body of the leader, affectionately known as Mzee (the wise old man), was automatically lowered in a wooden coffin into a marble walled tomb, Kenyans were left facing an uncertain future

As representatives of 82 nations, including 11 heads of state and government, listened, a Presbyterian minister, the Rev Charles Kareri, warned Kenyans against "fierce wolves" who would want to destroy Kenyatta's legacy

"We can destroy it all in one day if we so wish We

mitres and brilliant robes, a Muslim kadi, and a Masai elder in furs and feathers

Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere sat together, next to Pres Sika Stevens of Sierra Leone just beyond Moi — firm favourite to succeed Pres Kenyatta in the elections due within 90 days of his death on August 22

Thousands of Kenyans lined the route from State House to the mausoleum. The President's widow, Mama Ngina Kenyatta, wept as the service drew to an end. She was Kenyatta's fourth wife. At her side was Grace Wahu, his first

Mr Moi said he found it almost too painful to speak of Pres Kenyatta, whom he considered "my father, my teacher and my leader."

It was the most impressive funeral ever held in black Africa. The grounds of Parliament were a blaze of colour with church dignitaries in



A guard of honour escorts a British gun carriage with the flag draped coffin of Pres Jomo Kenyatta to his final resting place in the grounds of the Kenyan Parliament in Nairobi yesterday

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1. G. A. Brucker, *Florentine Politics and Society, 1343-1378* (1962), p. 1. See Engelen, F. Rice Jr., in John A. Garraty and Peter Gay, eds., *The Columbia History of the World* (1972), 486-487.
2. Ibid. Robert S. Lopez, "Hard Times and Investment in Culture," in Wallace K. Ferguson et al., *The Renaissance, Six Essays* (1962), and Karl F. Hellmuth, "The Population of Europe from the Black Death to the Eve of the Reformation," in E. Rich and C. H. Wilson, eds., *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Vol. 5* (1969), 1-95 passim.
3. David Hays, *The Italian Renaissance in Its Historical Background* (1961), 58.

...perpetua bank with lesser mechanics they lined it up in a band... unstable trustee... the workingmen recruited from the countryside, who inhabited the stinking workers' quarters in the city and who on occasion when their grievances became insupportable or when they did an articulate... cant' can... out... cannot... because... R100, all... bank supply form this

...cant' can... out... cannot... because... R100, all... bank supply form this

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which indicates that the contract controlling the movement of migrant workers only obtained worked illegally for their firm migrant labourers to be law by dependants.

The average period that migrant be of short duration. Fifty 80% spent no more than two months. While most of them expressed on the fields and homesteads longer for fear of losing the derived from wage employment who worked until he had achieved a picture emerged of people in subsistence production in order

To bear this out further we were proportional to the number greater the number of dependants regardless of the wage level

The overall picture to emerge is the best they could do to the economic barriers confronting them. To help African workers overcome consider in the following series

of m 4/9/78 (163)

Kenya's doom prophets are proved wrong

NAIROBI — Prophets of doom who predicted political chaos in Kenya following the death of President Jomo Kenyatta are being proved wrong.

After the father of the African independence movement died in his sleep on August 22, the country and the Government rallied swiftly behind the interim President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi.

Instead, a smooth transfer of power occurred following constitutional guidelines.

Commenting on this yesterday, the Sunday Nation newspaper said: "The cliché that Africa's peoples are not capable of stability resurfaced with overseas Press reports on Kenya"

It noted that the reports had highlighted appeals for calm after the death of President Kenyatta, who led his country to independence 15 years ago

Instead, the newspaper added, the truth was evident at Mr Kenyatta's State funeral last Thursday when "our people, men, women and youths, held hands, braced each other's arms, aided the fainting in a revitalised spirit of what Mzee (the old man) created — nationhood."

The Attorney-General Mr. Charles Njonjo struck another confident note when he said at a memorial service in Nairobi Cathedral yesterday that Mr. Kenyatta "left

Kenya mature enough not to mess with what they had struggled to build in the last 15 years"

The Cabinet last Friday pledged its loyalty to Mr Moi, who as Vice-President assumed presidential powers until the election of a successor This must take place within 90 days of the President's death.

A stream of messages of support followed from branches of the governing political party, the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), the only political party in the country

Some messages said that Mr. Moi (54) should be elected unopposed as the Kanu president to succeed Mr. Kenyatta This would automatically give him the President's job.

Other Kanu branches suggested that the Finance Minister, Mr Mwai Kibaki, should be given the post of Vice-President

Diplomatic sources believe the election of Mr Moi and Mr Kibaki to the top posts is the most probable outcome of the political manoeuvring that will precede a special Kanu conference on October 6 to decide the new leadership. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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Kenya proves the prophets of doom wrong

NAIROBI — Prophets of doom who predicted political chaos in Kenya following the death of Pres Jomo Kenyatta are being proved wrong

The country and government, has rallied swiftly behind the interim president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi

No rioting occurred and there was no public jostling for power, no sign of tribal animosity or rumblings from the military

Instead, a smooth transfer of power occurred following constitutional guidelines

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Diplomatic sources believe Mr Moi's election is the most probable outcome of the political manoeuvring that will precede a special KANU conference on October 6 to decide the new leadership

Meanwhile, the country is returning to normal, although the mourning ends in 18 days time. — SAPA-RNS

OAU pleaded for Wight and Marais

PARIS — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) intervened over the trial of two South Africans — John Wight and Dave Marais — in Madagascar by requesting clemency for them.

Abel Andriarimalala, writing from Antananarive in the Paris-based news magazine "Afrique-Asie," said: "Just before the trial President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar received a cable, which read: 'As current President of the Organisation of African Unity and because of the ties which link us, I have been following with great interest the case of the two South Africans held in your capital

'I am concerned with the many problems faced by our continent and knowing your high sense of regard for human rights and respect for justice I appeal to your clemency so that the trial will be held with full care for human life and that the accused benefit as much as possible from your clemency.'

It was signed "With great fraternal consideration, El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of Gabon and current OAU chairman"

The journalist reported that for the moment there was no question of clemency being shown, only "revolutionary vigilance" to the two South Africans — DDC.

Warrior Jomo leaves a gap

63 7/9/78 R.D.M.

THERE is no way in which any successor to Jomo Kenyatta can possibly hope to govern Kenya in the same way as the old warrior who was buried last week.

Kenyatta remained to his dying day a somewhat reactionary traditionalist who listened more closely to the advice of his older Kikuyu clansmen than to anybody else in the inner circle of his court at Gatundu.

He had little patience with the younger and more modern-minded nationalists, and although he was a founder of Pan-Africanism he never sought to play a major role in African affairs.

He was the only Head of State who never attended a single meeting of the Organisation of African Unity, and he attended only one Commonwealth Conference. He hated to move far away from his traditionalist environs, or to travel farther than his Rolls Royce could comfortably carry him.

Kenyatta was probably the only leader who could have steered Kenya through to its comparatively stable and prosperous condition from its previous state of insurrection and tribal and racial animosities.

He did so mainly by asserting his massive personal authority to stamp on incipient trouble, by closing his eyes to the hatchet jobs

carried out by some of his loyal colleagues, and by creating a system of centralised rule as firmly controlled by himself as it was in earlier times by colonial governors.

Whoever succeeds him, the new leader will be faced with the task of creating a different political system.

That won't be easy, because Kenya is one of the most difficult of African countries to govern. It has an exceptionally critical Parliament which was kept under control only by suspending it periodically and by detaining some of its most outspoken young members — a number are still in prison or under detention.

It has a relatively sophisticated intelligentsia and a powerful new class of thrusting businessmen, a number of them in the militia ranks and some of them large landowners. This dynamic capitalist class is itself strongly divided into rival camps.

Tribalism remains an important factor, as it is all over Africa, but Kenya's tribal politics are by no means as straightforward as they are usually presented.

The various Kikuyu clans have maintained their traditional differences which not

ment, he could succeed in strengthening the elements of political stability bequeathed by Kenyatta.

The power struggle is unlikely to develop immediately into a clear-cut contest between Left and Right since the militant radical forces are still comparatively weak. But a prolonged and indecisive power struggle involving coercion and violence would predictably radicalise the opposition which would undoubtedly exploit the present system of nepotism and corruption as well as the widespread unemployment in Nairobi and the poverty in the less developed rural areas.

The Russians seem to believe that the private enterprise society created by Kenyatta will inevitably produce a power struggle which they are ready to encourage, as they have already made clear by the unusual policy they are following towards Kenya.

As a rule they do not openly attack the political system of a government with which they have friendly relations, but over the past year Radio Moscow has consistently broadcast highly critical commentaries on Kenya's economic and social system, thus putting the Russians on the side of a possible Leftwing opposition movement.

even Kenyatta was able to bridge successfully. These tensions among the Kikuyu are heightened by the struggle between the younger and older age groups.

Although the Luo are the second largest tribal group, they are themselves internally divided. The other major tribes — the Kamba, the Kalenjin and Abuluya — are all equally divided internally behind strong local leaders.

Kenya has in fact reached the stage where political loyalties are no longer exclusively tribally determined.

While Daniel Moi seems to be the likeliest fancy to win the next round, the real power struggle is likely to develop only after the new president takes office.

The prospect is that Kenya will now enter a period of strenuous political conflict while the new president attempts to establish his authority against considerable opposition. If he should try to maintain control by resorting to heavy coercion, the situation could easily become violent in which case the Kikuyu-dominated army might step in.

If, on the other hand, he were to seek to build his power by creating a representative coalition govern-

Daniel Moi. . . fancied to win the next round

Kenya united in loyalty to Daniel Moi

25/9/78
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NAIROBI — Kenya, with its deep rooted tribal divisions, is more united today than it has ever been

In the past few weeks, since Pres Kenyatta's death, more than a million people, representing every area, tribe and organisation in the country have trekked to Nairobi to declare their loyalty to Mr Daniel Arap Moi, now the unopposed future president.

It has been a fantastic demonstration of national stability and unity and one probably never seen before in a developing African State

At the centre of it all is the quiet ex-schoolmaster, Mr Moi, who is not even a member of the majority Kikuyu tribe or of its rivals the Luos, but a member of the mini Kalenjin tribe.

The climax of the three-week demonstration was the descent of more than 5 000 Luos from the western province on Nairobi to declare their allegiance to Mr Moi.

The Luo demonstration was unique in that for the first time for years this divided tribe seemed to be united in the common cause of stability and national unity

On Saturday, Mr Moi, as was expected, was declared the sole candidate for the presidency by the Kenya African National Union, Kenya's only de facto political party

Addressing a huge crowd outside the party offices, Mr Moi pledged "to serve the country in the spirit of love and dedication following the footsteps of our beloved Pres Kenyatta" — DDC

RDM 6/10/78

Kenya set to launch Moi ⁽¹⁶³⁾ into power

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI — Thousands of delegates of the Kanu Party arrived in Nairobi yesterday from all parts of Kenya to vote today for a foregone conclusion — the election of Mr Daniel Arap Moi as party president succeeding the late President Kenyatta, which automatically makes him President of Kenya

Delegates have already decided in meetings with the grass roots of their party branches to endorse the nomination of Mr Moi as the sole party candidate. Kenya is a one-party state.

In a few weeks Mr Moi will be installed as President and Commander-in-Chief

Mr Moi was Vice-President under President Kenyatta for more than 10 years, during which time he took over many of the duties of President Kenyatta because of his age

One vital task is yet to come, and that is the appointment of a Vice-President. That is in the gift of President Moi and the general concensus is that he will appoint the Minister of Finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki

Many businessmen hope Mr Kibaki will also keep on as Finance Minister, a job in which he has been an outstanding success, contributing much to Kenya's economic success

But there may have to be a certain amount of cabinet reshuffling. For instance, Mr Moi has held the portfolio of Minister of Home Affairs as well as the Vice-Presidency. A new Minister of Home Affairs will have to be found and this may entail a new appointment to the cabinet.

What has amazed observers is the way in which Kenya has handled the transition from one president to another.

The often turbulent tribalism of the past has been kept well under control in the national need to effect a smooth and trouble free transition

One remarkable indication of this mood is the fact that there were no other presidential candidates

A large delegation from Zambia arrived in Nairobi on Wednesday with a message for Mr Moi from President Kaunda, conveying Zambian support and deep friendship. The message was delivered by Mr Mainza Chona, Secretary General of Zambia's United National Independence Party. Mr Chona said yesterday: "Kenya is a unique example of unity and maturity."

DAVID STOREY : Nairobi

NW 10/10/78

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Kenya: finding new energy sources

KENYA is becoming the first Black African country to supplement its energy supplies with geothermal power, tapping vast underground lakes of boiling water in the Rift Valley.

Geothermal power is a relatively new source of energy and the decision to go ahead with the project followed more than 20 years of intermittent research in the rift. Technical advisers from New Zealand are helping the Kenyans put the project into effect.

sent opportunity to tap free resources, has its own problems and is certainly not an ideal solution. In the words of Canadian energy expert Mr. Tom Tuschak, attached to the Kenyan Government, "There are no free lunches in the energy field."

"Nevertheless an energy poor country cannot ignore geothermal power. World Bank officials here are keen on the project. "If it works it could probably provide about one tenth of Kenya's needs in the early stages. One big advantage of this system is that small units can be added according to need," one senior official said.

arsenic, sulphur and salts which can seriously damage vegetation. Experts here are considering ways of injecting the waste back into the earth and of possibly creaming off those chemicals they can profitably exploit.

Tests near Ol Karia, 80 km north-west of Nairobi among the ancient extinct crater of the rift revealed a theoretical potential which some experts say could generate as much as 500 megawatts of power.

Like other countries poor in their own fossil fuels, Kenya depends on a variety of sources for its energy. It imports hydro-electric power from Uganda, generates its own hydro-electricity from plants along the Tana River and has an oil-fired plant at Mombasa.

The main problem is the high cost of initial equipment and the risky nature of investing heavily in a technology that has not been around long enough or tested in sufficient different conditions to be proved reliable.

The cost of the scheme will run to millions of dollars, and the Bank is expected to finance at least part of it.

The Rift Valley, one of the world's most impressive geological phenomena, extends for about 6 500 km from Turkey to Mozambique.

Kenya's present installed capacity is 300 megawatts. Converting the theory to practice is a long and costly business, however, and the first stage, which is expected to have financial backing from the world bank, will be a 15 megawatt power station to be linked into Kenya's main supply line opening in

With electricity demand estimated to rise by more than 8 percent per year up to 1990, the country is looking hard at all possible alternatives.

"The initial equipment is more expensive than most normal hydro plants and some thermal plants. Because of the corrosive nature of the chemicals coming out with the steam you either need high quality alloy equipment or have to renew it frequently," Dr. Tuschak

The United Nations Development Project (UNDP) has sunk two million dollars (about R1,72 million) into survey and initial drilling work.

Several other countries along its length are looking into the possibilities of geothermal power, including Kenya's northern neighbour Ethiopia where more than 600 hydro-thermal areas have been found. — (Sapa- Reuter).

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People who are neither keeping their cattle in the dairy

At Inkomo, too, I found the degree of support and involvement in the dairy rather surprising

Five of the eleven people at Amathole are no longer using the dairy but they still consider themselves members and have plans for its improvement, etc.

While the communal gardens obviously can alleviate some hardships people suffer, it does not seem that either the garden or the dairy projects would ever be able to change the basic conditions of how a family lives.

Non-Economic Factors Concerning the Dairies and the Communal Gardens

A new broom for Kenya

P.M. 11/10/78

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PETER SHARROCK: Nairobi

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KENYA'S new leader, Daniel Arap Moi, is making his impact on the country felt with an unprecedented attack on corruption

The admonitory style of the 54-year-old former headmaster and Chief Scout of Kenya, like that of all other Kenyan politicians, was not much noticed at home or abroad in the shadow of the late President Jomo Kenyatta

But now, coming from an Acting President assured of being declared Kenya's second President this month, Mr Moi's daily warnings against corruption, nepotism, fraud, smuggling and abuse of office have suddenly taken on an edge

Recently the front page of one of Nairobi's two daily papers carried three reports the city council voting the deputy mayor out of office for abusing his position, two officials — one of them related to a top police officer — jailed for demanding a bribe from a widow, and President Moi warning a big delegation from western Kenya, on the Ugandan border, against smuggling

In a continent where corruption is endemic, it begins to look as though Kenya, which has always been relatively clean, has a new broom

Mr Moi does not mince his words

He went down to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa and told the dockers and customs men he knew there was a lot of smuggling and he knew how much they could be counted on to do "for a Masai" — dock slang for a 100 Kenyan shillings note (about R12)

But now it was going to stop, he said, and officials

and workers were to stop illegal shipments of coffee and other goods being exported. The goods would be seized and auctioned publicly if the consignment papers were forged, he said

In his first month in power since President Kenyatta died in his sleep on August 22, Mr Moi has ordered a broad policy review

The only action he has taken so far is to freeze all allocation of plots of government land to the people

Land is the fundamental issue which drove Kenyans to rebel against British rule in the Mau Mau movement in the 1950's which eventually led to independence under Jomo Kenyatta a decade later. It is still the most volatile issue in Kenya

Mr Moi's action was apparently seen, by the many thousands of Kenyans buying or trying to save for land, as a sign that he was going to right past wrongs and redistribute the vast holdings acquired by the small Kenyan plutocratic elite

This was certainly implied two days later when he hurriedly moved to ensure he was not kindling false hopes by saying the property of all individuals was protected under the constitution

"Moi's position depends on continuity, so he doesn't want to rock the boat with radical changes," a diplomat said.

"But he is getting through to the grass roots by showing he wants a clean house and he has to persuade people that his administration is fully on the alert — after a long easy-going period — if he is to deter people from bending the rules

Mr Moi was Kenyatta's vice-president for 11 years. The ageing President would not fly because of a medical history of heart attacks, and Mr Moi represented him at almost every public function at home and abroad



Daniel Arap Moi
... clean start

"He is a real hand-shaking, grass roots politician

He has tramped the political hustings of this country like nobody else, including the Old Man (as Kenyatta was universally known), in those long years as Number Two

"He knows everyone up and down the land in a country where most politicians rely on a tribal base for support," said the diplomat

Hilary Ng'weno, Kenya's top political commentator and editor of The Weekly Review, described the basic shift from Kenyatta to Moi this way

"Because of his relative youth, many politicians will approach him as a brother rather than as a father. Because he, unlike Kenyatta, had opponents in the political sphere, there will be those who may be apprehensive about their future relations with the Presidency"

Mr Moi has already moved to distance himself from the everyday political arena by repeatedly assuring the public he will not act out of "fitna" (Swahili for malice or vengeance) and by telling politicians to keep his name out of their squabbles

The new President is from the small Tugen tribe which is in the minority Kalenjin group from the Rift Valley

This has been a crucial area in the land issue — members of the dominant Kikuyu tribe of the late President have spread into the valley from their traditional ridges on its eastern edge

Many, including the late President, acquired farms there as the white settlers sold up or were bought out under a British land transfer scheme aimed at a smooth transition which

would both give land to the landless and leave the country with a viable modern agriculture. There have been several bitter disputes

At a mass rally at Nakuru in the heart of the Rift Valley recently, Mr Moi pointedly did not applaud when a speaker from the Nandi section of the Kalenjin group said it only needed a nod from him and all were ready for general mobilisation

He has said flatly that he opposes tribalism and will work only for national objectives

In a matter of weeks since Mr Kenyatta died, every politician with any claim to a national reputation has pledged his loyalty to the new President

The man most talked of as being his Vice-President is Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki. Mr Kibaki's economic skills will be important to Mr Moi in coming years as the birth rate remains high and the boom in Kenya's main export, coffee, continues to recede

He has also been publicly backed by leading members of the large Luo tribe of western Kenya who fell from grace when they formed an opposition party to Kenyatta's Kenya African National Union (Kanu)

They appear, from their public speeches, to be counting on the new broom uncovering seats for them in the National Assembly

In the corridors of Parliament, hopes are also being heard that the new President will release a half-dozen political detainees

If the once dissident Luos and the detainees can be brought back within the fold, many commentators say Kenya, under Mr Moi, will continue to prosper peacefully — Sapa-Reuter

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Moi builds the nation, Kenya sings

NAIROBI — Mr Daniel Arap Moi, former school-master and son of a herdsman, was formally declared President of Kenya yesterday in succession to the late Mr Jomo Kenyatta.

He was declared Chief of State without a vote as the sole candidate of the only political party, the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), and will be sworn in on Saturday to become the republic's second president since independence in 1963.

Cabinet Ministers, politicians and a big crowd sang "Moi builds the nation" as the announcement was made.

Mr Moi, 54, who served for 11 years as vice-president to Mr Kenyatta, promised to "do everything possible to ensure that everybody, small and big, will enjoy happiness". He had been acting president since Mr Kenyatta died on August 22.

With the swearing-in of the president, the vice-

president and Mr Moi's first Cabinet scheduled for Saturday, there was intense lobbying yesterday for top posts in the ruling party hierarchy.

National officials are to be elected at a party conference on October 28.

Yesterday the former vice-president, Mr Oginga Odinga, made a surprise announcement that he would stand for the post of national chairman of Kanu.

Mr Odinga, wearing his usual bead hat, mingled with the Ministers, shaking hands with many of them in public for the first time in some years.

If his candidature is not blocked, as it has been in the past because of his split with Mr Kenyatta in 1966 when he formed an opposition party, he will be competing for the votes of the 1,600 party delegates against

the Information Minister, Mr Isaac Omolo Okero.

Mr Okero said he hoped Mr Odinga would be allowed to stand. He would be ready to run against him in a straight contest.

The acting Kanu secretary-general, Mr Robert Matano, said when asked whether he thought Mr Odinga would be allowed to stand. "He will have to present his papers and the party will then decide."

Mr Kibaki is considered the favourite to be named vice-president of the republic by President Moi on Saturday and so favoured to take the parallel party post.

Asked whether he would stand down as a candidate for the party position if Mr Moi named Mr Kibaki vice-president of the republic, Mr Nyagah said "No I will only stand down if the president asks me to." — Sapa-Reuters

The toughest competition is for vice-president of the party where the Finance Minister, Mr Mwai Kibaki, from Mr Kenyatta's Kikuyu tribe, faces the Agriculture Minister, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, from the Kikuyu-related Embu community, Mr Masinde Muliro, veteran leader of the Luhya tribe of western Kenya, and the Cooperatives Minister, Mr Paul Ngei, long the most prominent politician in the Kamba community of eastern Kenya.

Mr Kibaki is considered the favourite to be named vice-president of the republic by President Moi on Saturday and so favoured to take the parallel party post.

Asked whether he would stand down as a candidate for the party position if Mr Moi named Mr Kibaki vice-president of the republic, Mr Nyagah said "No I will only stand down if the president asks me to." — Sapa-Reuters

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NOTES CONCERNING MY INFORMATION ON THE PROJECTS

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Communal garden

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Communal garden

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Communal garden

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11

Number of Participants interviewed

11

— See Inside Mail Page 13

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6

Former herdboy runs the economy

(163) 2/11/78
JOHN WORRALL:
Nairobi

THE DEATH of Jomo Kenyatta has led to sweeping changes in Kenyan public life. It brought Daniel Arap Moi to the top as President. And it has elevated one of Africa's most brilliant technocrats to second place, as Vice-President.

He is Mwai Kibaki, 47, who, as Minister of Finance and Planning, has made Kenya into the most successful and stable state in Black Africa. With an economics degree from Makerere University and a second degree in public finance from the London School of Economics, Kibaki has ably managed the Kenya economy for nine years.

That is not bad going for a herdboy from Nyeri who started his career in a mission school in Kenya's colonial days. The financial world in Kenya, London and Washington knows him as one of Africa's best financial and economic brains. In 1974 Time magazine ranked Kibaki among 100 potential world leaders.

Kibaki's star flashed high when President Moi recently appointed him Vice-President, the No 2 place in the Government of Kenya which Moi himself held under Kenyatta.

It means that if anything happened to Moi, the herdboy-turned-technocrat would take over as acting-President, with a good chance of becoming President.

The able and influential Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, has staked out considerable power in the new establishment as a kind of eminence grise. Moi, Kibaki and Njonjo make up a triumvirate of power which will ensure continued stability for Kenya.

Both Kibaki and Njonjo are firm friends of President Moi, and were the leading champions of the move to confirm him as President. They stage-managed his promotion brilliantly, from the moment Kenyatta died.

The coming year will not be easy. There is a general election at the end of the year, which, like all Kenya's elections, is likely to be turbulent. There are economic clouds on the horizon, with exports down (the coffee boom is over) and imports up with the essential purchase of foreign machinery and equipment for development. Kenya may have to tighten its belt hard.

Kenya's dead dog poison

States of less than 25 parts per billion

There is growing concern among medical authorities in Kenya that a widespread threat exists to public health as a result of extensive aflatoxin contamination of pet and animal foods and possibly human foods as well.

Aflatoxins are one of a group of highly toxic poisons which are produced by some moulds and fungi which grow on a wide variety of agricultural products such as maize, barley, wheat, oats, ground nuts, soya beans and sunflower, and which also exist in the oils and meals manufactured from these products.

The existence of the aflatoxin contamination first came to light when more than 100 dogs that had been fed on grain-based pet foods began dying.

Veterinary examinations showed that all the dogs had died as a result of complete liver failure, and subsequent test of the dog food showed that in some cases the aflatoxin contamination was well over 1,000 parts per billion, which compares with the maximum contamination levels allowed in human and animal foods in the United

STEWART SOMMERLAD: NAIROBI

Africa, and in Asia, has shown that the incidence of liver cancer is closely related to the levels of aflatoxin in the diet.

A document compiled by a World Health Organisation task group last year states that "available epidemiological data... reveals positive indications between the frequency of aflatoxin contamination of foods offered for sale in markets and present in home stores and the frequency of liver cancer in the study areas."

Generally speaking, the mould or fungal species which produce aflatoxins thrives in hot humid conditions, and is less prolific in higher colder altitudes.

The WHO report notes that aflatoxin has been found in the heart, kidney and brain tissues of affected individuals, and some medical research

suggests that aflatoxins have been responsible for kidney and brain damage, although further research is necessary.

Aflatoxins occur in a wide range of foods such as groundnuts or peanuts, coconuts, manioc, common beans, all grains and grain meals, cocoa, green coffee beans, sunflower, soya beans, and various tree nuts such as almonds, pistachios and walnuts.

One of the major problems of reducing the aflatoxin threat to human health is that there are many countries, including Kenya, which have not laid down any statutory maximum permissible levels of aflatoxin contamination for either human or animal foods, and there is therefore no way of preventing manufacturers from selling contaminated food if they think they can get away with it.

One Kenyan medical worker commented, "because there is no law, any action that is taken to

limit or control the contamination levels is purely at the good will of the manufacturers."



In Kenya, grain-based pet foods are causing concern following contamination by aflatoxins leading to the death of more than 100 dogs.

Another fact that has come to light since the animal deaths in Kenya is that many of the human and animal food manufacturers do not have the equipment or expertise necessary to test their products to ensure they do not contain aflatoxin levels that might pose a health risk.

And not all the contaminated foods pass through the hands of manufacturers or traders. Many grains and other products go mouldy and become contaminated because they are not properly dried or stored in the villages.

One health official pointed out that it was very difficult to convince people of the health dangers, particularly since the aflatoxin-contaminated food didn't taste any different from normal.

And, he added, "when hundreds of thousands of people in the developing world are very close to starvation a lot of the time, it's no wonder that they're unwilling to throw away the grain they have, even if eating constitutes a severe health risk because of aflatoxin contamination." — OFNS

Stewart Sommerlad

3/11/78 AD (163)

Kenya's

'big fish'

live in

fear

of the

pin-

striped

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The Star's Africa News Service

Terror in a black pin-striped suit is stalking Kenya's corridors of power.

What poor Kenyans call "the big fish" — ministers, politicians, controllers of parastatal bodies and even police chiefs — live in fear of a man who since President Jomo Kenyatta died last August has been digging deep to root out the corruption which for more than a decade has seeped into the fabric of Kenya society downwards from the top.

He is Kenya's Fort Hare-educated Attorney General, Charles

(Continued on Page 13)

A "new broom" is sweeping through the corridors of power in post-Kenyatta Kenya, and much of the dirt is coming from high levels.

Kenya's pin-striped clean-up man, Attorney-General Charles Njonjo and new president Daniel Arap Moi, the two men who are cleaning up Kenya's corridors of power.

Sweeping out corruption

Continued from previous page.

Njonjo, a Kikuyu who is married to the red-haired daughter of a Scottish missionary, holds a London law degree and cultivates the lifestyle of a British gentleman to the extent that his enemies have dubbed him "Kenya's black Englishman".

About this he is unconcerned. With President Daniel Arap Moi and Vice President Mwai Kibaki, Njonjo is a member of the country's ruling triumvirate which has taken over power where Kenyatta left off.

In recent weeks he has forced the resignation of Chief Police Commissioner Bernard

Hinga after accusing him of involvement in a massive coffee smuggling racket. Two MPs have been jailed for involvement in the same business and thousands of bags of smuggled coffee have been seized.

More sensational has been the flight from Kenya of the Police Commissioner for the vast Rift Valley Province, James Mungai, whom Kenya is now trying to extradite from the Sudan.

Njonjo's investigations revealed Mungai to be the head of a pseudo 200 man police stock theft unit, pseudo because its members were equipped with modern weapons fitted with silencers

and trained to assassinate Njonjo, Moi, Kibaki and other Kenya leaders immediately after the death of Kenyatta.

Top politicians, with vested interests in graft and corruption are suspected of being implicated in the assassination plot.

Other probes ordered by Njonjo have in recent weeks revealed the extent to which corruption has gripped the country. One committee is investigating a meat combine in which top civil servants and at least one Minister is involved and, which by its clandestine activities has brought the government's Kenya Meat Commission to

the verge of bankruptcy.

Another committee is investigating the financial affairs of the Kenya Wheat Board, accused of losing millions on dubious dealings.

Investigations are also being made into vast sugar imports by the Ministry of Commerce without consulting the Kenya Sugar Authority and into periodic shortages of salt, cement, rice and other commodities believed to have been engineered by high level racketeers.

The Kenya Government sees its greatest threat as coming from communist intrigue with outside backing. It has made it clear

from the outset that communism has no place in Kenya, which will continue to be a country where initiative, hard work and individual enterprise are rewarded and Western investment encouraged.

Surrounded by Eastern bloc-oriented, socialist countries, it goes its own way, confident in the knowledge that it has made faster industrial and development progress and done more to improve the lot of the ordinary man than any of its neighbours.

Njonjo has perhaps more than any of his colleagues taken up the challenge of ensuring that this process continues.

(c) Argus Co., 1978

remain intact.

Kibaki, boy to Kenya's No 2

John Worrall

The death of Kenya's Jomo Kenyatta brought Daniel Arap Moi to the top as President and elevated Mwai Kibaki, one of Africa's most brilliant technocrats, to second place as Vice-President.

Kibaki, as Minister of Finance and Planning, made Kenya the most successful and stable state in Black Africa.

With an economics degree from Makerere University and a second degree in public finance from the London School of Economics, he has ably managed the Kenya economy for nine years.

That is not bad going for a Kikuyu herd boy from Nyeri who started his career in a mission school in Kenya's colonial days. The financial world knows him as one of Africa's best financial and economic brains who can hold his own with anyone.

In 1974 Time Magazine ranked Kibaki among 100 potential world leaders. His star is certainly rising very fast — and he is only 47.

Kibaki's achievements were rewarded when

President Moi recently appointed him Vice-President, the Number Two place in the Government of Kenya, which Moi himself held under Kenyatta.

It means that if anything happened to Moi, the herd boy turned technocrat would take over as Acting President, with a good chance of becoming President.

The "Moi-Mwai" team is a good one for Kenya, which has always suffered from tribal divisions. Moi has maintained the tribal balance set up by Kenyatta, but in reverse.

Moi is a Kalenjin, a small tribe, and is regarded as representing all the non-Kikuyu tribes. Kenyatta was a Kikuyu, the dominant tribe. It is still the Kalenjin-Kikuyu team, only the Kalenjin is at the top, and Kibaki, the Kikuyu, is Number Two.

A second Kikuyu front man, the able and influential Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, has stak-

ed out considerable power in the new establishment as a kind of eminence grise. Moi, Kibaki and Njonjo make up a triumvirate of power which will ensure continued stability for Kenya.

Both Kibaki and Njonjo are firm friends of President Moi and were the leading champions of the move to confirm him as President. They brilliantly stage-managed the whole operation from the day Kenyatta died.

The coming year will not be easy. There is a general election which, like all Kenya's elections, is likely to be turbulent. There are economic clouds on the horizon, with exports down (the coffee boom is over) and imports swollen by the essential purchase of foreign machinery and equipment for development.

Kibaki's climb to the top started at Makerere, where he had been appointed economics lec-

turer, to help organise the KANU party just before Independence.

In the Independence Government under Kenyatta he was Parliamentary Secretary of Finance. He became Assistant Minister and his first portfolio was Minister of Commerce and Industry. In 1969 Kenyatta appointed him Minister of Finance and Planning, a post he has held ever since.

Kibaki is a big man, has a ready smile, and wears impeccable suits with bright coloured shirts and beautiful ties. He is as much at home with bankers and financiers as he is with the people in his country constituency, Othayo, where he is the local boy made good. He is married and has four children.

It is a long way for an African boy to come from herding goats in the country to talking on equal terms with world bankers and business tycoons keen to invest in Kenya. But it is certain that Mwai Kibaki will go much further. — Gemal.

Kenya, Tanzania may open border

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The Star's Africa News Service NAIROBI — Trade talks have begun in Mombasa, Kenya between Kenya and Tanzania, leading to renewed speculation that the border between the two countries may soon be opened again.

Nairobi radio said a five-man delegation led by a senior official of the Tanzanian Ministry of Trade had arrived in Mombasa for discussions on bilateral trade with officials of the Kenyan Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

No further details of the talks were given and no mention was made of the possible opening of the border, but it is considered in Kenya that it would be impossible to reactivate trade between the neighbouring states while their border remains closed.

Tanzania banned movement across the border almost two years ago after Kenya had forced the grounding of the East African Airways fleet.

If the Kenya/Tanzania border does reopen, it is likely that other African countries will then try to persuade Zambia to start moving at least some of its freight through Mombasa.

In the two countries may soon be opened again

to not to assume that the projects would benefit people were they to get involved

Poor rural people's experience of other "projects" gives them a better perspective of whether this would be the case than most outside "development agents" can have.

I consider two main issues here: firstly, that projects may not be economically viable; secondly, the effects of people's experience of exploitation by, (a) outsiders, and (b) local people.

9.1 The effect of economic non-viability

In Part I, I show how the economic conditions in the reserves inhibit projects like the dairies from being able to work efficiently and that they do not directly benefit the poorer people involved.

I suggest that it is because of this that such a tiny percentage of the total population of an area join such projects the adoption of new techniques (e.g. in agriculture) is not worth the cost involved for the majority of people. "...it was striking how attitudes tended to correspond broadly with the ability to cope with the demands of existing methods. Those families who were struggling to stay alive ... had low morale and far less interest in hearing of new methods than were those who had some surplus ..."⁴⁴

9.2 The effects of people's experience of exploitation

9.2.1 Exploitation by outsiders

Here one must consider the exploitation that isolated villagers have experienced at the hands of outsiders ostensibly involved in beneficial activities. Villagers have had to take incoming groups at face value because they cannot assess the real motives of these people and the power backing them up.

The exploitation of the difference in world view has a long history going right back to the first missionaries. Men such as Dr Phillip, "The Defender of the Hottentots", who were ostensibly aiming to benefit "the natives", advocated breaking down the power of the chiefs and expanding British interests: "Wherever the missionary places his standard among a savage tribe, their prejudices against the colonial government give way, their dependence upon the Colonial government is increased by the creation of artificial wants ..."⁴⁵ John Mackenzie of Bechuanaland had interests beyond mere trade: "We invite John (Bull)'s attention to this delicious morsel of gold field, let him spread it like jelly over Transvaal and Bechuanaland and swallow the lot."⁴⁶

mentioned that the main response to ... projects, ...

get something off the ground was amusement. People in one area of Umhlabha who are struggling to establish a communal garden said of the other people in the village: "They are watching us and our garden projects and they are full of laughter."

Kenya sets free political detainees

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The Star's Africa News Service
NAIROBI — The Kenyan Government has released all political detainees in the country.

The President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, made the announcement during an address to thousands of Kenyans who had gathered in a stadium outside Nairobi to celebrate the country's 15th anniversary of independence.

The crowd cheered wildly as the President said: "At this very moment all of those who were in detention are at their homes. I have released all detainees because I am confident of the determina-

tion of the people of Kenya to respect and promote our unity and stability."

However, the President warned the Government would not hesitate to take "firm action" against anyone.

The exact number of detainees is not known but there are thought to have been about 12.

Those that are known include: the former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, two other parliamentarians detained three years ago, another former politician in detention almost nine years, and Kenya's best known novelist, Ngugi Wa Thiongo who was detained almost a year ago.

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value of their cattle. Off-take should rise quickly. A law which allowed government to introduce bi-annual auctions of grazing rentals might be worth considering for it would allow the price for grazing to keep pace with unfolding weather.

The company concept with a tax on the share held by each household could help to avoid the difficulties that may arise in the enforcement of rent collection. This should be so because the tax would be paid equally by every household rather than, as with rents, by a few powerful families. The tax on the shares could be collected immediately after the annual auction. That would mean that small holders and those without cattle would receive cash from the sale of the excess grazing units they controlled and so be able to pay their share of tax. At the same time large livestock owners would be present as they would have an interest in the purchase of annual grazing rights. The fact that everyone paid an equal tax based on the share they controlled should make the avoidance of tax payments an action which runs up against social sanctions.

The authors end a discussion on the probability under their proposed scheme that established livestock owners may strengthen their position both through gaining leasehold rights over commercial ranches as well as by maintaining "Mafisa" and small stock on communal lands with the statement that "... political will and personal commitment are needed at all levels of government to ensure that such a displacement does not occur in Botswana".¹ It is

1. Para 41.31

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, December 19, 1978

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Hit squad uncovered in Kenya

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — It reads more like Uganda than peaceful Kenya — the creation of a special force of highly trained policemen to be used as an assassination squad to kill President Moi, vice-president Mwai Kibaki and Attorney-General Charles Njonjo.

But it happened just before President Kenyatta died and was aimed at President Moi by his enemies to prevent him from taking over

The force was broken up and its commander, an assistant police commissioner, Mr James Munga, fled to the Sudan where efforts are being made to bring him back to Kenya for trial

Now it has been revealed in London that Interpol has been asked to track down two Britons, former

members of Britain's crack Special Air Service who were hired by the assassination group to train the hit squad

The plot was first revealed by Mr Njonjo in Parliament when he said a special stock-theft force of 200 men was in reality an assassination squad to prevent President Moi from taking over when President Kenyatta died

It was formed just before Kenyatta died and was discovered and disbanded a few days after his death

He said the men also to be assassinated were Mr Mwai Kibaki, Finance Minister and himself — both friends of President Moi

These two were firmly behind President Moi in a peaceful transition to the presidency

Several prominent men, including a politician, have left the country They have not been named

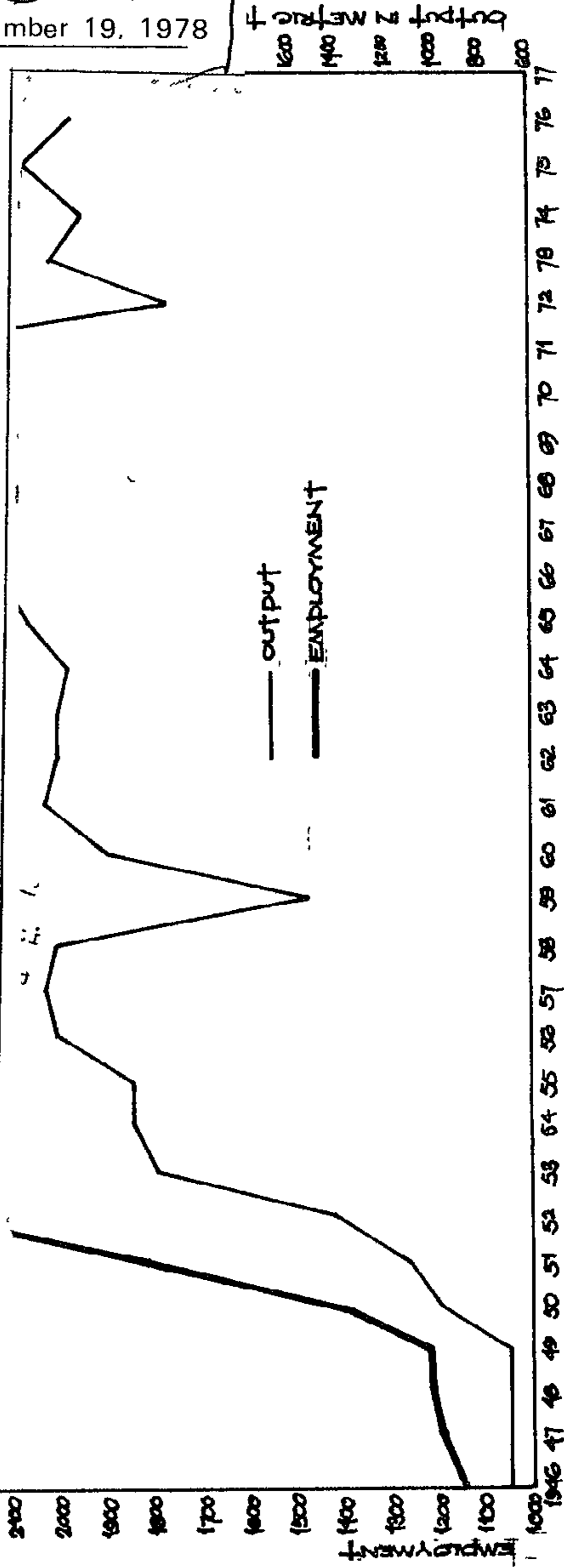
Mr Njonjo said the policemen recruited for the force did not know the real purpose for which they were being trained

They were told it was for stock theft duties

GRAPH 11 : MINING EMPLOYMENT

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The Liaison Committee in Practice

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TABLE 2

Sector
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- 26. Financial Mail, 22
- 27. Hansard 3 columns
- 28. Hansard 10 column
- 29. Rand Daily Mail, 1976, p.212.
- 30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.
- 31. Ibid, p.17.

Kenya rolling in rubies finding

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Rubies galore — That's the message from an Austrian exploration company which has just finished a three-year mineral survey in conjunction with the Kenya Government

They have found vast deposits of rubies in the Taita Taveta hills, near Nairobi

The Austrian ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Ernst Hsinger, says the deposits are worth millions.

The proper exploitation of these deposits could make Kenya the leading gemstone producer in East Africa, he said

The exploration units also found big deposits of graphite, kyanite and kaoline gemstones in the area

The Austrian Government invested nearly R750 000 in the project

The ambassador said other minerals like copper, lead, zinc and silver had also been found but not in economically viable quantities

A big ruby mine was found by American prospectors at Voi three years ago, said to be one of the richest in the world

After a scandal involving top Kenya personalities the two prospectors left the country and the mine was taken over by the Government

What has happened to it is a mystery.

But indications are that Kenya could be a big producer of rubies

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Moi's new chapter in Kenya

AM 2/12/78 (163)

AS KENYA observed its 15th anniversary of independence from British rule (December 12), the country was already firmly set on a new course, which Kenyans now colloquially refer to as "Chapter Two". This is independent Kenya with Jomo Kenyatta no longer at the helm, but led by President Daniel arap Moi since the "founding father's" death last August.

A year ago, few Kenyans would have forecast with any conviction that Moi would ever become more than an interim President, "holding the fort" until a more charismatic political figure was elected with a wide measure of support. The automatic constitutional transition of power to

Lin. Menge's column will be resumed in January.

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then Vice-President Moi on an interim basis for 60 days and then his unanimous election on October 14 as substantive President for a full term was, however, not as smooth as it seemed on the surface.

It has since been revealed by no less an authority than the Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, that had the carefully-planned scenario not been carried out successfully, he for one might have been assassinated along with President Moi and other leaders and by today there might have been a military regime in power.

The nation was startled to learn that within the much-vaunted police force lurked a squad of hired killers disguised as members of the Stock Theft Unit, set up to combat cattle rustling in the Rift Valley. In fact this 250-strong group of "hit men", armed with sophisticated weapons, all trained in parachute drops and unarmoured combat, had apparently been held in readiness near the town of Nakuru expressly to pre-empt the constitutional moves following Kenyatta's death — by assassination if necessary.

Just who were behind the "hit men", nicknamed "ngorokos"? This has never been explained by the au-

thorities beyond the fact that investigations are still continuing. Some of the "ngorokos" were arrested and others dispersed to police units around the country.

However, soon after the revelations the police chief in the huge Rift Valley Province was reported to have fled into the Sudan. The Kenya Government has since asked the Sudan and Interpol to help find the wanted man, Assistant Police Commissioner James Mungai, for inquiries into alleged misuse of public funds and also for questioning about the Stock Theft Unit and the "ngorokos" who were at one time under his command.

The police as a whole underwent a major shake-up earlier, with the resignation of its long-time Commissioner, Bernard Hinga, and the compulsory retirement of his assistant Hinga's job was given to Ben Gethi, former commander of the tough, paramilitary General Service Unit — GSU — (jocularly known by many Kenyans as "God Sent Us"). Later several senior Army officers were "re-

This much is public re-

cord. Less widely known is that once medical advice indicated that Jomo Kenyatta did not have long to live, contingency plans were put into operation. These involved widespread redeployment of military units and the police General Service Unit.

Somehow the mysterious group aiming to thwart the interim succession by Moi never acted and what might have developed into a grave security situation leading to military intervention never happened.

Today, Moi enjoys widespread support, but two years ago it was not so. At that time a powerful group of politicians, mostly Kikuyu, emerged in Nakuru to challenge openly the clause in the Kenya Constitution providing for Moi, then the Vice-President, to take over on Kenyatta's death for an interim 60 days.

They may have been merely voicing the wishes of many Kikuyu that all future Kenyan presidents should be from their dominant tribe. As it was, their move was interpreted as being anti-Moi and no sooner had they begun to attract considerable support from the Central and Eastern

Provinces and about to bring the proposed amendment before Parliament, than Attorney-General Njonjo announced that any discussion about the death of Kenyatta, or speculation about his successor, would be punishable by death.

At first this measure seemed too drastic to be taken seriously, but once it received a cabinet stamp of authority speculation about Kenyatta's successor ceased and was never again mentioned in public in Kenya until his death.

Those sponsoring the short-lived move to change the Constitution are an interesting group, including former Foreign Minister Dr Njoroge Mungai, and three Ministers serving in the present Government, including Defence Minister James Gichuru. Discussion still centres around whether those who signed in support of the anti-Moi move two years ago have changed their views or not.

After three months of Moi's Presidency, this is the only surface indication of dissent over the new leadership, now cracking down determinedly on "big fish" involved in all manner of gigantic bribery and corruption rackets flourishing in the latter days of "Chapter One".

Kenya fights ⁽¹⁶³⁾ running battle

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — There are no holidays for the men of the police stock theft units and anti-poaching patrols in the hot desert areas of northern Kenya.

They are fighting a running war against Somali cattle rustlers, poachers and bandits, who come across the wide open border to steal cattle and devastate Kenya's elephant herds for ivory.

On Boxing Day police fought a running battle against a group of 200 armed with rifles and spears and who stole 3 000 head of cattle and 5 000 sheep and donkeys.

The police stock theft unit shot 18 of the raiders and recovered some of the

cattle and sheep

Three local people, shot in the raid, were taken to hospital.

On the Tana River, near the Somali border, the police anti-poaching unit were involved in a shoot-out this week with a gang of 17 Somali poachers and arrested four of them. The police recovered four rifles and some ammunition after chasing the gang for four hours in the bush.

On Christmas Day Somali bandits, armed with rifles, stormed into a shop near Hola and got away with goods worth about R500. In a Wild West scene they scared away shoppers by firing shots in the air and threatened to shoot the shopkeepers.

Kenya General

8.12/79

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Mr Njonjo on the Kenyan throne

JOHN WORRALL: Nairobi

HE wears beautifully cut, three-piece pinstriped suits and looks every inch a lawyer, straight out of the Temple or Gray's Inn on his way to the Law Courts.

A suitably grave face wrinkles suddenly into a charming smile. He is a lawyer and he was called to the bar in Gray's Inn in 1954.

Elegant

This elegant, fastidious and often very outspoken man is Charles Njonjo, Kenya's Attorney-General since Independence, the confidante of the late Jomo Kenyatta and the man behind the smooth transition to power of the new President, Daniel arap Moi.

Charles Njonjo is a Kikuyu, Kenyas predominant tribe, the son of the Senior chief, Chief Josiah Njonjo. After high school in Kenya he went to Fort Hare University College in South Africa where he took a B.A. (Hons). Later

he took a diploma in social anthropology at the London School of Economics, and moved on to Gray's Inn.

He once told me "I am prouder of my Fort Hare degree than any other." While totally opposed to apartheid he has a strange obsession with South Africa.

When Professor Barnard was invited to Kenya, Njonjo was his host for a week.

Somewhat controversially, he recently declared publicly that African countries should think seriously about entering into diplomatic relations with South Africa.

That statement raised a storm of criticism in Kenya, upset the Foreign Minister, Dr Waiyaki, who also went to Fort Hare.

When invited to visit South Africa by Professor Barnard, Mr Njonjo said "I would be glad to go."

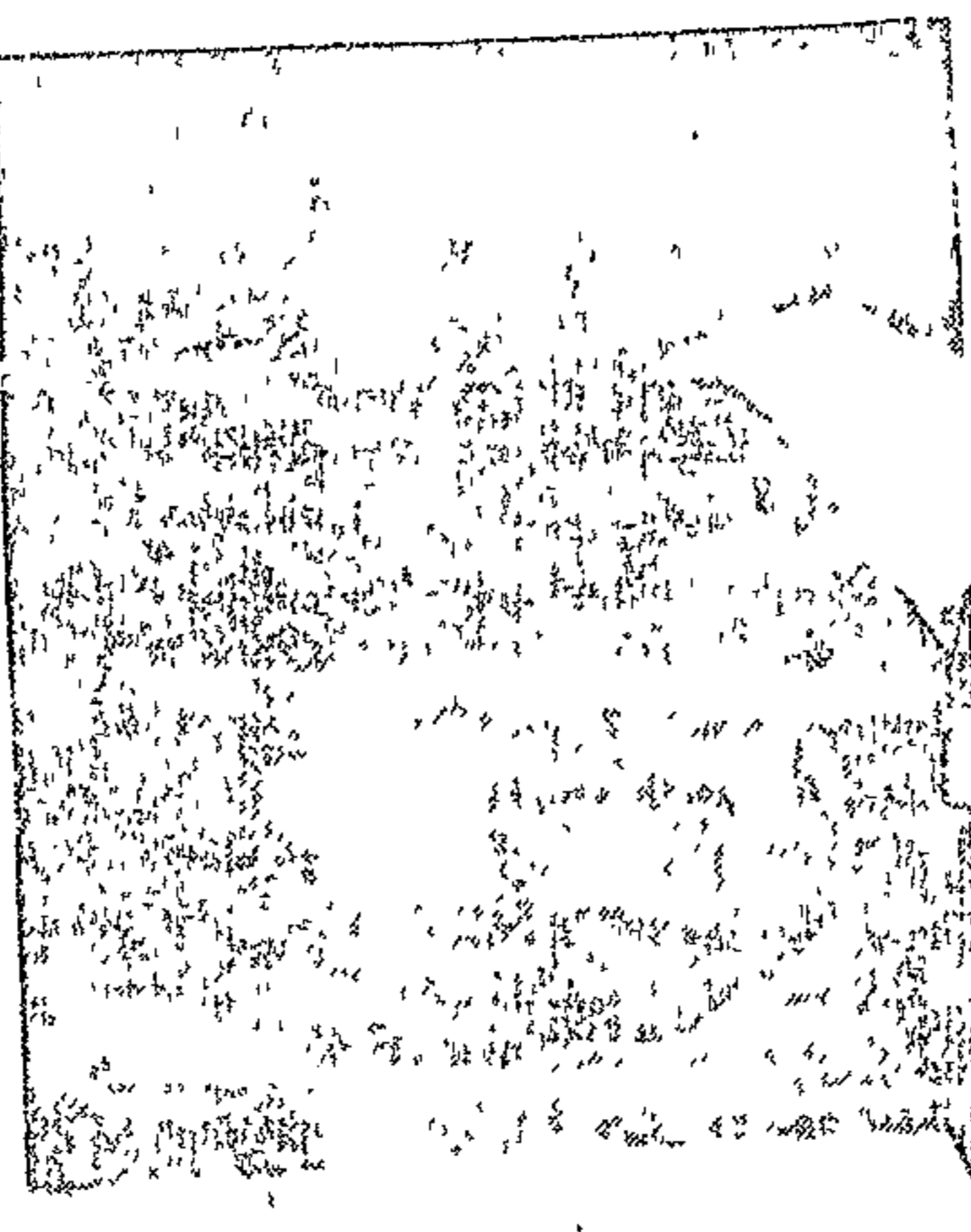
But since that time Charles Njonjo has been busy with Kenya's constitutional affairs. On the

death of President Kenyatta, his absorption as Kenya's chief law officer and top constitutional expert was with achieving a smooth transition of power to the vice-president, Mr Moi. That meant getting Mr Moi's constitutional 90 days term as acting President extended to substantive President.

With the help of Mr Mwangi Kibaki, the Finance Minister, another Kikuyu, Njonjo raised the whole country solidly behind Mr Moi. There was no other candidate for the office, so Mr Moi it was.

Support

Charles Njonjo recently told the BBC "I am no kingmaker." But nobody has any doubt that he is the man at the centre of power in Kenya, the man who gives President Moi not only the legal ammunition but the tough backing to wage his war against corruption in the public service, against malpractices in the big corporations.



PRESIDENT DANIEL ARAP MOI

Mr Njonjo has a Scottish wife, the daughter of a missionary who once taught President Moi. A devout Anglican, he attends All Saints Cathedral in Nairobi regularly.

He is fond of classical music and goes to concerts in the cathedral and elsewhere. In fact Mr Njonjo seems to be "artistic conscience" of the Government and is a constant opener of art shows, exhibitions and cultural occasions.

A tough exponent of law

and order in Kenya he recently harried corrupt top members of the police force, and forced them to resign.

He publicly exposed a plot to assassinate Mr Moi, himself and other leading politicians after the death of President Kenyatta, which led to the defection of a top police chief to the Sudan.

Yet nobody doubts that he was the marionette of the recent release by President Moi of all Kenya's

Mr Njonjo had a reputation for being a "strong" man. He is a member of the Kenya Parliament and has been a member of the Government since 1963. He has not always been a member of the cabinet, but he has been a member of the cabinet since 1974.

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Kenya ready for locust

NM 7/13/79 invasion 163

KENYA'S armed forces are on alert all along the north-eastern border waiting for an invasion which, if it cannot be beaten back, could wreck the country's agriculture — its economic mainstay — and bring famine to most of East Africa.

The invaders are locusts, millions upon millions of them steadily sweeping down on the prevailing wind from the Ogaden desert, where proper control measures have not been taken since fighting began a year ago between Ethiopian and Somali forces

Repeated warnings over the past six months have failed to alert many countries in North Africa and South-West Asia to the real magnitude of the threat steadily building up in inaccessible places like the Ogaden and Saudi Arabia's "Empty Quarter". Not nearly enough has been done and some countries have even been keeping quiet about locust infestations, fearing it could mean a loss of prestige and unpopularity with their neighbours

Because there has been no serious plague of the desert locust for nearly 20 years, most countries have allowed their control operations to run down, most of the veteran "locust fighters" have retired or gone into other occupations and equipment has rusted or disintegrated throughout the long lull

Most of the aircraft normally used for spraying locusts in East Africa began their flying careers about 1938 and Kenya now sees the threat as serious enough to bring in the Army and the Air Force to

help the small Desert Locust Control Organisation of East Africa based in Addis Ababa.

Locusts breeding in the Ogaden have already swarmed through the rich Ethiopian highlands, devastating much of the coffee crop, and have gone through the Sudan. Latest reports are that the vanguard is already in Libya Eastwards, swarms have crossed the Red Sea and are eating up every

chemicals sprayed on them from ground and air could even penetrate into Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi or Eastern Zaire

By then the damage to East Africa's food stocks and economy could be so immense that huge supplies of staple foods like maize, wheat and sorghum will have to be imported, draining still further dwindling reserves of foreign exchange

Tanzania's Agriculture

ALASTAIR MATHESON

Kenya

piece of vegetation in their path south of Mecca, heading for the Gulf States

So far they have not crossed into Kenya, but huge locust swarms that eat their own individual weight in grain every day and can fly for 18 hours at a stretch are heading for the fertile slopes of Mount Kenya and the highlands

Once they are sighted along the northern and north-east borders, they still have 160 to 240 km of semi-arid country to cross before they reach lush country such as Meru, with its rich, revenue-earning coffee and tea plantations, or further west into the Rift Valley's pastureland, supporting large herds of dairy and pedigree beef cattle and the ripening maize crops of Western Kenya and Eastern Uganda

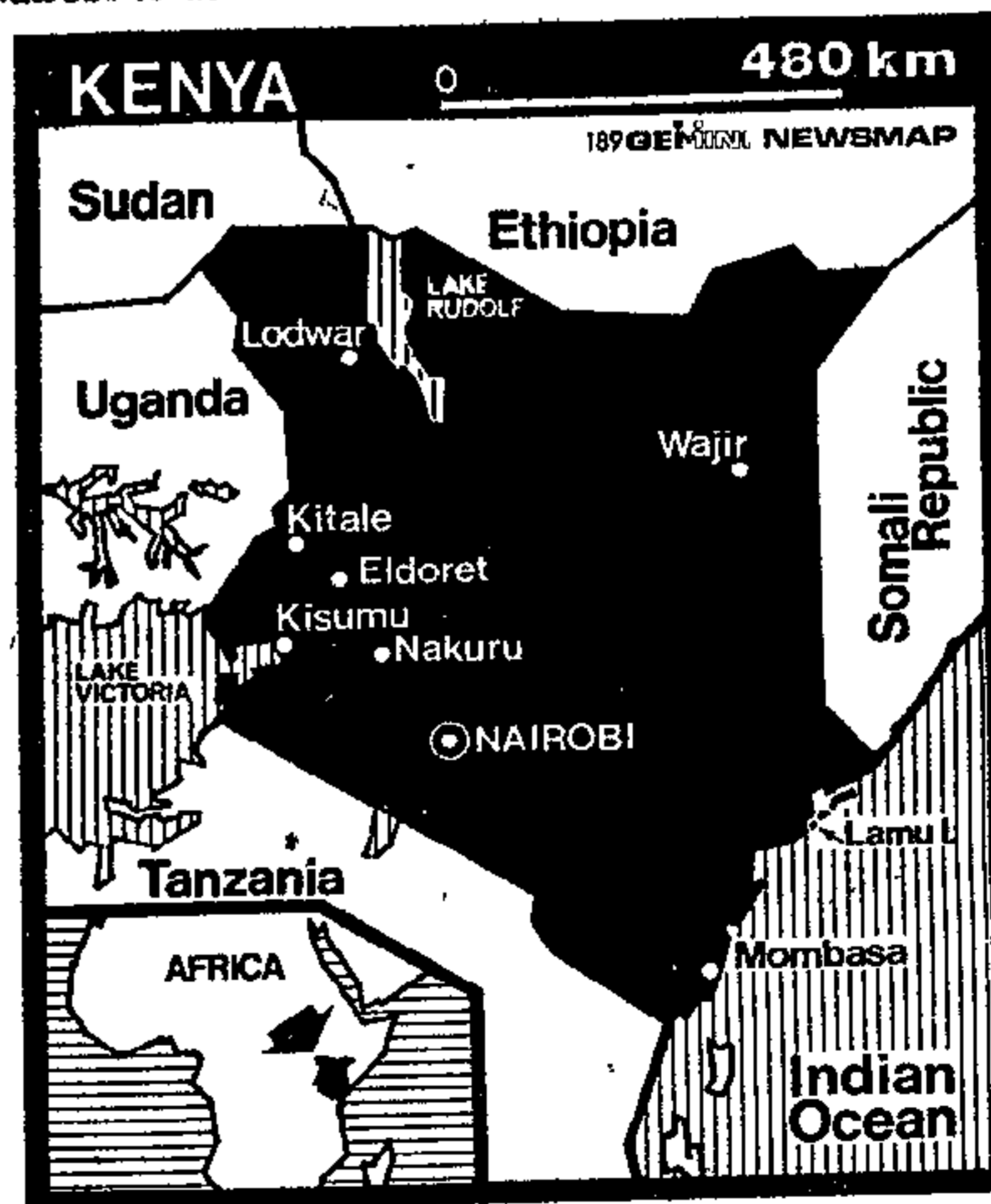
Experts fear the numbers this year are so great that it will be quite impossible to ward off the invasion entirely and those locusts which survive the massive doses of

perience amid clouds of these winged insects as "horrifying" and called for large-scale international aid to avert a disaster

Little was done at that time, but now that the "hoppers" have matured and are migrating wherever the winds take them (the Koran describes locusts in the picturesque Arabic equivalent of "the teeth of the wind"), near-panic has struck and urgent aid has arrived from Britain, West Germany and Holland, as well as from the FAO, which is fortunate to have retained the services of a dedicated Frenchman, Jean Roy, who has been battling locusts for 37 years

One thing in favour of the modern locust fighters is that spotting techniques have improved greatly in the past 20 years. Now the larger swarms show up on satellite pictures and a recent count in the Horn of Africa showed no less than 124 swarms

— (OFNS- copyright)



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war on poverty in Kenya

STAR 27/3/79

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The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — The Kenyan Government has launched a new five-year plan in which it has declared war on poverty and set targets to alleviate the plight of rural and urban poor.

The development plan, the fourth since Kenya became independent nearly 16 years ago, will cost more than R8 480-million over the next five years.

About threequarters of the amount is expected to come from current revenue and the rest from domestic and foreign borrowings.

In announcing the plan, Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi said the Government's objectives were to improve the wellbeing of individual families, the expansion of public services such as education, health, housing, water supply and the infrastructure for future development

MORE DOCTORS

The President expressed concern, however, over the fact that the population growth for the five-year period was expected to average 5 percent per year, compared with an average of 3.2 percent during the previous five-year plan

Nevertheless, the Government has set itself the objective of achieving universal literacy by

1983, the end of the plan period, and of increasing the number of doctors per 100 000 population from 10 to 12.

New medical facilities are also planned for all parts of the country, with 900 beds in new hospitals and 600 additional beds in existing hospitals.

The health programme is expected to cost around R144-million

CROP DEVELOPMENT

Productive employment in the country is expected to rise from the figure of 90.6 percent in the previous plan, to 92.2 percent in the new plan.

In the agricultural sector, development will centre on livestock, crop development, dairy husbandry and training and improvement to agricultural institutions such as the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

The Government aims to reduce the number of small-scale farmers with an income below R256 a year from the present 40 percent to only 33 percent during the plan period.

Kenyan commentators have noted that an important aspect of the new plan is that it lays greater emphasis on equitable distribution of income and on the need to generate more employment, especially in the rural areas, than did earlier development plans.

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Kenya bulldozes its 'Soweto' slum

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — The city's "Soweto Village," a square kilometre of wood and cardboard shacks thrown up by poor Africans with nowhere else to live, was bulldozed to the ground this week.

Hundreds of people were made homeless and were yesterday sitting around miserably in pouring rain with nowhere to go

Nairobi city council workmen were protected by police, armed with rifles and pistols as they demolished the houses as part of a ruthless "clean up-the city" campaign

The mayor of Nairobi, Mr A Ngumba, and a provincial commissioner, Mr P Boit, toured the area to view the destruction

City council officials said the "Soweto" residents had been given eight-day quit notices. Many had lived in their makeshift homes for the past three years

Kenya's new five-year development plan, just

11/4/79 (163)
published, says the current cost of building a two-roomed house of 32,8 sq m without ceilings, electrical and hot water installations and without plastering the walls inside or out — is about R4 500

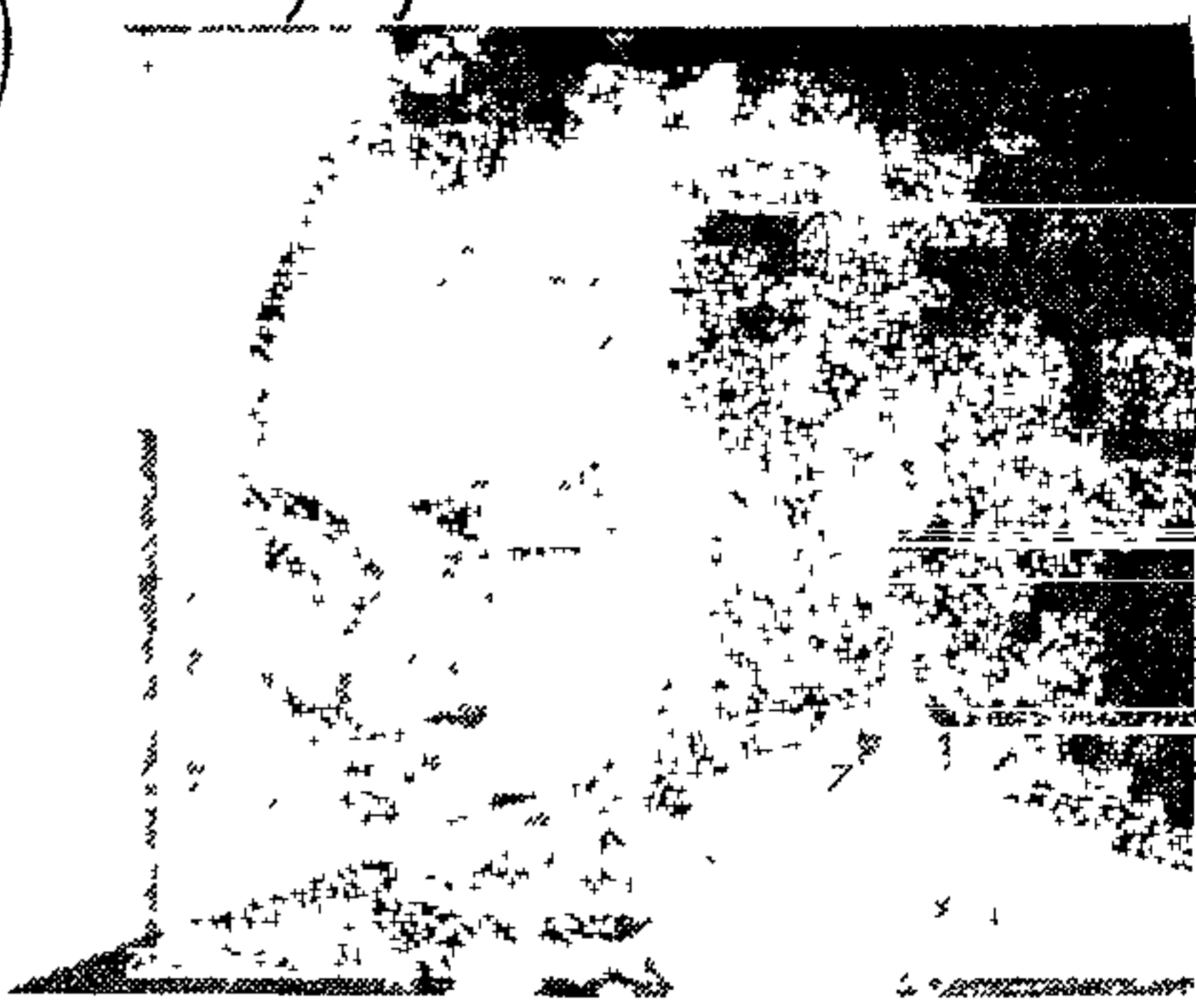
Such homes, it says, cost the buyers R60 a month on 20-year mortgages. But this is more than the average African's monthly pay in the city

25/5/79 NIM

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MOI'S NEW BROOM IN KENYA

GORDON MACLEAN
Nairobi



President Daniel arap Moi

POLITICS, in the doldrums since Jomo Kenyatta died last August, are back again in Kenya with a vengeance as the nation prepares for a General Election which will show President Daniel arap Moi whether or not he has the full confidence of the people

All the signs are that he has the enthusiastic backing of the vast majority of Kenyans in his determined bid to wipe out the tribalism, corruption and privilege which became a feature of Kenya life in the latter days of Jomo Kenyatta's regime

It was inevitable that Moi's spirited drive to turn Kenya into a developing country with a clean slate would make a few powerful enemies, especially among those who enjoyed the previous perks and privileges

Grave risks

Neither the President nor his closest adviser believe in mincing words and so Kenyans know exactly where the problem lies and what grave risks Moi and his closest associates took in the rather confused days before he came to power — especial-

ly from his bitterest opponents and their well-laid plans to eliminate him and some other supporters on the very day of Kenyatta's death last August

His chief political enemies, few but influential, are concentrated mainly in the thickly-populated district of Kiambu, the Kikuyu heartland on the outskirts of the capital where Kenyatta commanded unswerving support — and in turn gave licence to close friends to engage in undertakings which brought them enormous fortunes, much of it in foreign currency and some of it not exactly legally acquired

The anti-Moi faction also drew support from people in the other Kikuyu-inhabited districts of central Kenya, and although only a handful have become millionaires, their prestige and influence, as well as their wealth, have trickled down through relatives and neighbours until the other Kenya peoples began to feel almost second-class citizens

All the best opportunities, jobs and privileges went to the Kikuyu elite, especially those connected with what became to be known as the "royal family"

This was a subject not even whispered in public in the Kenyatta era, but with the advent of Moi and the fact that he has not been afraid to condemn tribalism and nepotism brought a gust of fresh air through the country — so much so that the media now openly condemns tribal privilege and no voice is heard opposing the changed situation at least not in the open

Fearlessly supported by Attorney-General Charles Njonjo, who is himself a Kikuyu from Kiambu, Moi recently took a hefty swipe at the very core of the old Kikuyu "establishment" when he sanctioned the arrest of leading members of the powerful and tribalistic Gema society, and they appeared in court recently to face charges of failing to provide annual reports and details of the society's activities over

the years

The initials stand for Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association (Gikuyu being an alternative spelling for Kikuyu) and its nine bosses, who were fined a total of some R16 000, included the Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, Duncan Ndegwa, the head of Kenya's biggest bank, the Commercial Bank, James Michuki an influential Member of Parliament and a leading businessman and a partner in the country's leading African legal firm

Above the law

Knowing the power Gema has wielded since independence, Kenyans were stunned at the Government's action and because the charges were more technical infractions of company law than criminal matters, tended to believe that more lay behind the prosecution

It was another demonstration by the Moi Government that no one in Kenya is above the law, save the President, and that the law "will not be bent"

The action against the Gema bosses followed shortly upon major shake-ups in the police, army and diplomatic service to remove persons whose loyalty Moi considered doubtful

Only after the General Election, to be held later this year, will Moi make any changes in his Cabinet, although it is an open secret that at least half of the present ministers are opposed to the President's policies

He inherited the present ministers when he took over from Kenyatta and he indicated at the time that he would not appoint new ministers of his own choice until he had gone to the country first — (OFNS copyright)

Britain welcomes Kenyatta's successor

14/6/73
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Kenya is ruled by a triumvirate Pres Daniel Arap Moi, the Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, and the Vice-Pres and Minister of Finance, Mwal Kibaki

In theory this is a provisional government, in fact everyone knows that elections later this year will bring no change at the top

The popularity of the President is steadily increasing, the Attorney-General is appointed by him, the Vice-Pres has his electorate well in hand.

Of the three, Njonjo, 59, is the oldest and Kibaki, 48, the youngest in terms of experience and possibly also in power in the Attorney-General is in the lead

Charles Njonjo was born in 1920, son of ex-Senior Chief Josiah Njonjo, a Kiambu Kikuyu (The Kiambu and the Nyeri Kikuyu have often been at loggerheads) He went to King's College, Budo, Uganda, to Fort Hare University, South Africa, Exeter College and the London School of Economics in Britain, acquiring a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Social Anthropology diploma.

In 1950 Njonjo went to Gray's Inn, and four years later was called to the Bar. He made many friends among barristers, one, Lord Elwyn Jones, until recently Britain's Lord Chancellor, he still consults on important legal problems

Njonjo spent the whole of the Mau Mau period in Britain, in 1963 (after independence) he became Attorney-General. He was one of Pres Kenyatta's few intimates, fiercely loyal to him. If

Moi, appointed him Vice-President. Kenyatta realised endless troubles would ensue among the quarrelling policemen, has been warmly approved among them he designated as his successor

Moi is a fugen, member of a minute tribe belonging to the Kalendjingu group, he would stir up no such dangers

Moi's former pupils speak of his gentle, humane attitude and his liberal views in Kenyan's lifetime he initiated no policy except for constant overseas travels, which Kenyatta never liked undertaking, he stayed in the background

Since he became President, Moi has surprised some people by his determined efforts to translate his views into practice. He did not drop anyone from the Cabinet, and made only two changes he promoted Kibaki to Vice-President and demoted Mbiu Koinange, Kenyatta's close friend, from Minister of State at the Presidency to Minister of Natural Resources. The structure of the civil service remained untouched

But he spoke out against corruption. Many people in influential places have in the last few years of the late President's life taken advantage of Pres Kenyatta's failing health to gain wealth, particularly land, by irregular means.

Moi stopped all allocations of Government land until appropriate machinery is set up to give it to the right people

His statesmanship has prepared the way for a smooth change-over after his death. He has chosen three remarkable men to rule Kenya — GEMINI

These two measures have vastly added to his popularity. The shake-up of the police, with resignations of corrupt top policemen, has been warmly approved

Last December 12, 1978, the 15th anniversary of independence, Moi did one thing that thrilled the country he released all 26 political detainees

Three days later he announced that paid employment would be increased by ten per cent — this means 94 000 new jobs. People were jubilant since then he has further endeared himself to Kenyans by ordering free milk for primary school children, and abolishing the fees of Standard Five (Up till Standard Five, education in Kenya has been free for a long time)

Many other measures, including the new Five Year Development Plan, have followed

The third member of the Kenya triumvirate, Kibaki, has since his school days stood out as a brilliant mind. Born in Othaya, Nyeri District, he went to Mangu High School in Thika, then Makerere University College, Uganda. In 1954 he obtained first class honours in economics and political science and history

He won a fellowship to the London School of Economics to study public finance but 1954 was the height of the Mau Mau emergency, and Kibaki was a Kikuyu. Britain was not keen to let him go. But Sir Andrew Cohen, then Governor of Uganda, sent

him to London. Kibaki obtained one more honour's degree, A.B.Sc. in public finance. In 1959 he joined Makerere for a year as lecturer in economics. In 1960 he returned to Kenya to help with the formation of KANU. He practically drafted its constitution and many of its election manifestos. He did it with zest and without a salary

The 1961 general election had one purpose the release of Kenyatta. This achieved, he became the leader of KANU. Kibaki became Assistant Minister of Finance in charge of the Planning Commission and then at 34 Minister of Commerce and Industry

Today Kibaki is recognised as Kenya's foremost financial expert. After the death of Kenyatta Kibaki was appointed Vice-President of the country and elected unopposed Vice-President of KANU

One day, on an age basis, Kibaki will outdistance Njonjo. But that is not yet. Much will depend on how Moi interprets the Vice-President's sphere of work, and how much power he will give to the Minister of Home Affairs

Twenty-four years ago Kenya was Britain's most troublesome colony, and Kenyatta was presented to the world as the arch-villain. It has taken a quarter of a century to prove that Kenyatta had little to do with Mau Mau and that his trial had been scandalously mismanaged

Kenya's President Arap Moi is on a State visit to Britain this week. The man who stepped into Kenyatta's shoes is becoming increasingly popular among his people. His two chief lieutenants are Attorney-General Charles Njonjo and Vice-President Mwal Kibaki. Gemini News Service correspondent, Judith Listowel, looks at their careers.

Minister of Home Affairs He also became Chairman of the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU, dissolved in 1964)

Six years later fate once more stepped in and altered his career. Tom Mboya was murdered and Kenyatta, who had become very attached to

Mungai, Nakuru-based head of the Special Stock Theft Force (trained by British experts) is involved

Njonjo acts as The President's Man, who knows the stakes and is defending the person who holds the highest office. He never aimed at the presidency, he and Moi have made it clear that they want to retain the constitutional hierarchy of power

Moi had a very different upbringing. He was born in 1924 in the small village of Kurling'wo, in the Baringo District of the Rift Valley. He was a bright boy, who walked 28 miles each way to the African Inland Mission School at Karatonyo, and in the evenings helped his mother with the sheep and the goats. Eventually he enrolled at the Mapsabet Teachers' Training College

Moi is a deeply religious Christian who chose to become a teacher, although he longed for higher education. He felt it his duty to educate his own people, whose desire for land and political independence he shared

He would probably have ended his days at a college but for the resignation of the Rift Valley member of the Legislative Council. Some of Moi's former pupils put forward his name and to his intense surprise he was elected

In 1961 Moi was appointed Minister of Education, in 1962 Minister for Local Government, in 1964

Kenya's President Arap Moi is on a State visit to Britain this week. The man who stepped into Kenyatta's shoes is becoming increasingly popular among his people. His two chief lieutenants are Attorney-General Charles Njonjo and Vice-President Mwal Kibaki. Gemini News Service correspondent, Judith Listowel, looks at their careers.

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Mungai, Nakuru-based head of the Special Stock Theft Force (trained by British experts) is involved

Njonjo acts as The President's Man, who knows the stakes and is defending the person who holds the highest office. He never aimed at the presidency, he and Moi have made it clear that they want to retain the constitutional hierarchy of power

Moi had a very different upbringing. He was born in 1924 in the small village of Kurling'wo, in the Baringo District of the Rift Valley. He was a bright boy, who walked 28 miles each way to the African Inland Mission School at Karatonyo, and in the evenings helped his mother with the sheep and the goats. Eventually he enrolled at the Mapsabet Teachers' Training College

Moi is a deeply religious Christian who chose to become a teacher, although he longed for higher education. He felt it his duty to educate his own people, whose desire for land and political independence he shared

He would probably have ended his days at a college but for the resignation of the Rift Valley member of the Legislative Council. Some of Moi's former pupils put forward his name and to his intense surprise he was elected

In 1961 Moi was appointed Minister of Education, in 1962 Minister for Local Government, in 1964

Kenya's President Arap Moi is on a State visit to Britain this week. The man who stepped into Kenyatta's shoes is becoming increasingly popular among his people. His two chief lieutenants are Attorney-General Charles Njonjo and Vice-President Mwal Kibaki. Gemini News Service correspondent, Judith Listowel, looks at their careers.

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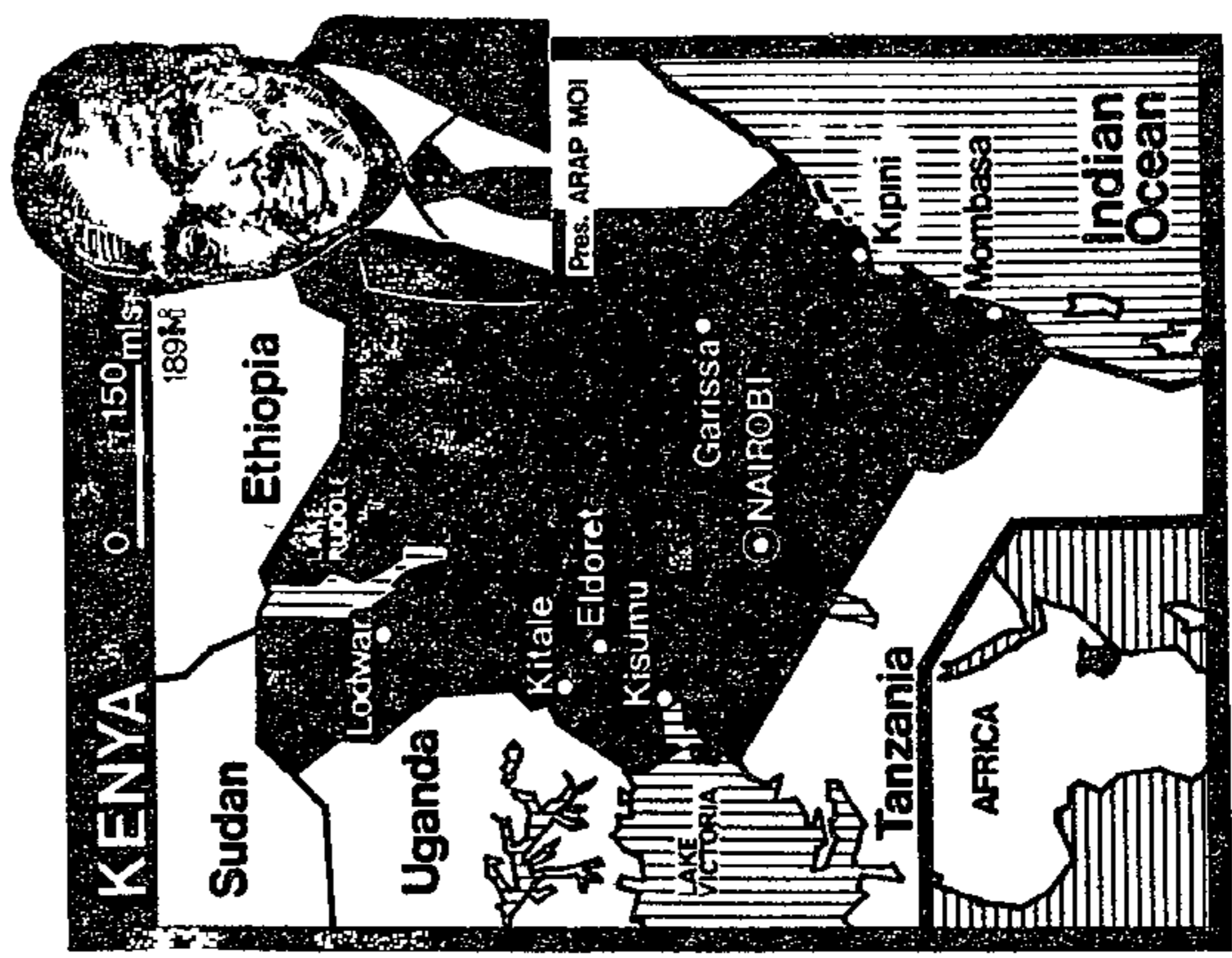
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Kenya-Tanzania freeze ~~tin~~ draws

NAIROBI — Revival of the East African Community with its common market is out of the question, but there are hopes in the area, and among those who do business with it, of the beginning of a new era of close economic and technical cooperation

These hopes have been aroused by a meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, of President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. It was an important breakthrough in the icy relations which have existed between the two countries since President Nyerere unilaterally closed the common border 2½ years ago after the collapse of the East African Community.

The result of the Arusha meeting will undoubtedly be

the opening of the border, but it has been stressed that this is not to happen just yet. Kenya's businessmen will have to use a little more patience before normal trade with Tanzania can be resumed. In 1976 Kenya's exports to Tanzania ran at £33-million (£42-million). After the border ban it dropped to £2 800 000 (£3 500 000) in 1978.

Another result of the meeting was a low-key agreement, in principle, to re-establish air links between the two countries. When the details are worked out this will enable direct flights to be made by national and international airlines between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam and will save travellers considerable inconvenience and delay.

Another important step was

a decision to work out a bilateral trade agreement between the two countries, from which will flow presumably the resumption of land communications and opening of the border. Each country now has its individual Customs department, as opposed to the old Joint Customs shared by the three countries of the community, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

It emerged that Kenya and Tanzania had not yet reached agreement on the complex question of dividing the assets and liabilities of the East African Community and its corporations.

The issue is being considered by a Swiss mediator, Dr V Umbricht, who was appointed by the World Bank, one of the major creditors. The figures involved have not been disclosed, but run into hundreds of millions of dollars. The two presidents agreed to speed the process.

Whatever was or was not decided, the important fact was that friendly contact was made between the two presidents, who had not met since President Jomo Kenyatta's funeral. It was significant that the invitation came from President Nyerere.

The meeting came after the overthrow of Idi Amin in Uganda and the setting up of a new Government in Kampala. A large part of the meeting in Arusha was devoted to agreeing on ways and means of aiding Ugandan reconstruction.

There were other fences to mend. The Tanzanians were critical of Kenya's apparent reluctance to help in the military overthrow of Amin, by cutting off his petrol supplies from the Kenya refinery at Mombasa. Kenya argued that it had a duty to maintain traditional supplies to a landlocked nation, whoever its leader and whatever its regime. — Financial Times

Kenyan Bill to stop wife-beating

163
14/10/79

1779

From JOHN WORRALL
NAIROBI — Kenyan MPs have attacked the new Marriage Bill, which seeks to improve the position of women, on the grounds that it diminished African men's traditional rights

Mr Kimunai Soi attacked a clause forbidding the corporal punishment of women "It is very African to teach women manners by beating them," he said

Women were occasionally rude and needed to be taught manners "If this legislation is passed even slapping your wife is ruled out," said Mr Soi

He said the real aim of the Bill was to abolish polygamy, but that would "cause chaos"

Referring to a clause giving the wife the right to decide if her husband should marry a second

wife, he said "No wife would agree to share her husband"

The Bill legalises polygamy in Kenya If men want to marry more than one wife, the wives and the children could be recognised legally

The attorney-general, Mr Charles Njonjo, said he personally did not like the idea of polygamy but this was the "wish of the

nation"

He warned that Kenya should face the reality of family planning Men intending to marry more than one wife should bear in mind the heavy burden of rearing and educating their children

The Bill is intended to grant women the right to their own property and status in a marriage —
DDC

14

tee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Vredeskerke', Gaborone, hg voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Justice in Southern Africa'

rikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, (er)

- Professionele en Openbare

gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Judinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-lonale Uitvoerende Komitee en van

Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, e Godsdienstige Vriendekring psontwikkeling op die platteland evorder.

as lid van die Raad van die e in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging le Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy 1-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die nale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir

ERING EN DANK

r die geleentheid wat die jaar-dering te betug aan lede van die e en die Beheerraad vir hulle n belang in die aangeleenthede van apstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot e Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum antoorruimte voorsien. Met die el het ons die hursie op die laer

3

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

- a) Drie stigterslede.
Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

- b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):
Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Dunning
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor W.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

SA women get Kenya's apology and return

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI—Ten South African women who were turned back at gunpoint at Nairobi Airport last Friday, after flying to Kenya for the conference of the International Council of Women, have received an apology from Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi and been invited to return.

Three of the women flew back to Nairobi last night and were today attending the nine-day conference which opened yesterday.

"President Moi and the Attorney-General, Mr Charles Njonjo, were absent in Lusaka when the South African delegation arrived. As soon as he heard what had happened, when he returned to Nairobi on Wednesday, President Moi ordered his Minister to contact them with his apologies," ICW secretary Mrs P Kibisu said today.

She added "The President has announced to all the delegates that Kenya has no quarrel with the people of South Africa."

"It's quarrel is only with the South African Government's policy of apartheid."

VISA CLAIM

The three South African women who flew into Nairobi last night were Mrs Elsie Monro of Johannesburg, Mrs Sheila Mackenzie and Mrs Albertina Mnguni. The original delegation comprised eight white and two black women.

Mrs Kibisu claims that last Friday's airport mix-up occurred because the South African delegates had arrived in Kenya without notifying anybody and before their visa applications had been processed.

The delegates complained that they were forced at gunpoint to board a Johannesburg-bound KLM flight without their luggage by Kenya immigration officials who were very rude to them.

A Johannesburg spokesman said today some dissatisfaction had been expressed because the fares for only three delegates had been raised by ICW. However, she said, in the short time available it would not have been possible for all the women to return.

The conference was granted to Kenya on condition that all delegations would be granted visas.

Tel

Gedurende die
Sentrum vir
sy werksaamh
verjaarsdag
in 1977 verve

DIE OORSPE

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

SA delegates upset by visa withdrawal

13/80-81
7/18/79

Kenya
163

BLOEMFONTEIN — The 10 South African women including two black women who were refused entry to Kenya on Thursday night were given no explanation for the withdrawal of their visas. Twenty hours later they were forcibly at gunpoint put on an aircraft for South Africa.

This was revealed here yesterday by Mrs Sheila Mackenzie, president of the National Council of Women of South Africa and leader of the South African delegation to a meeting in Nairobi of the International Council of Women.

She reacted strongly to a report in the Kenyan Sunday newspaper, the Nairobi Times, which quoted a senior immigration official as telling its reporter that the delegates had been turned away because they had no visas and "no-one is allowed to enter Kenya without a visa".

Negotiations to obtain visas covered a period of several months after initial advice had been

received that no visas would be granted to delegates from South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia," she said.

It was not until the NCWSA received notification, including a photostat copy of a letter from the Department of Immigration stating that visas had been granted, that it was able to finalise its arrangements.

The letter clearly stipulated the procedure that was to be followed in obtaining the visas on arrival at Nairobi airport.

"The Kenyan newspaper report makes it sound as if a bunch of irresponsible women had not made satisfactory arrangements," said Mrs Mackenzie.

"What was particularly distressing was to be told that the visas had been cancelled a week prior to our arrival. Had we received notification of this we would never have left South Africa."

No help at all was received from the officials during the 20 hours the South Africans spent in

the long-term transit lounge.

"We could tell from their approach that we were not welcome. I believe the Minister who could perhaps have assisted us was in Lusaka and it appeared that the officials were determined that we should be out of the country before he returned," Mrs Mackenzie said.

The women were unable to cash travellers cheques and had to call on an airline official for assistance. He provided vouchers to enable them to obtain breakfast and lunch.

Mrs Mackenzie expressed interest that the Nairobi Times should have noted in its report that "the refusal to issue visas to the South African delegates is surprising, given the fact that last year Dr Christian Barnard came to Kenya without any problems, and because South African churchmen and other conference delegates have allowed into Kenya past" — SAPA.

4

c) Ander lede:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mnr K. Bosman | Mnr H.W. Middelmann |
| Professor A. Cupido | Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane |
| Mnr N. Daniels | Professor A.D. Muller |
| Mnr Achmat Davids | Sheik A. Najaar |
| Professor R.J. Davies | Mnr Victor Norton |
| Professor J.J. Degenaar | Professor N.J.J. Olivier |
| Mnr René de Villiers | Mnr L. Phillips |
| Dr I.D. du Plessis | Professor H.P. Pollak |
| Professor J.J.F. Durand | Mnr W.J. September |
| Professor J.B. du Toit | Mnr Franklin Sonn |
| Mnr A. Fiederma | Mnr P.M. Sonn |
| Professor R.F. Fuggle | Regter J.H. Steyn |
| Mnr G.J. Gerwel | Mnr R. Tobias |
| Eerw D. Guma | Professor R.E. van der Ross |
| Professor A. Paul Hare | Professor J.H. van Rooyen |
| Dr Gertrud Heydorn | Mev. S. Walters |
| Mnr F.A. Jacobs | Professor F.A.H. Wilson |
| Mnr H.M. Jimba | |

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

- Professor J.L. Boshoff
- Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

- A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
- Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Happy ending to visa refusal for SA group

20/11/79
330

Kenya

163

The South African delegation to the International Council of Women's conference in Nairobi were originally refused entry through a "departmental error," they were later told by the Kenyan president

The three delegates — the only three of the original eleven who were able to return to Kenya — arrived back in South Africa today, confident that their presence had been worth while and positive

All three had received personal apologies from the Kenyan president for the error which had caused their visas to be withdrawn on arrival

The women said today that the effect of the problems experienced by their delegation had increased solidarity within ICW

When two of the African countries represented — Nigeria and Liberia — walked out in protest against their presence the ICW had immediately issued a statement defending them. Mrs Sheila Mackenzie, national president of the South African Council of Women said they had always been aware they were an esteemed affiliate of the ICW but that this had brought their situation to a satisfactory head.

Direkteur, professor
Allenbosch), Ph D
Assistente, mev. H.
ie, mev. B. J. Chapman.
ornell en Ruth Ruther-
e en mev. Judith
pstad) as deelydse
m. Twee ere-

navorsing- en studie-
as sy plaasvervanger
die Raad van Beheer.

rraad waarvan die
Kaapstad, ex officio
nsipaal ex officio
is ex officio h lid.
P. Duminy, ds. W.A.
woordig en die Un-
or W H B. Dean,
essor D.J. Welsh
ing die lode van die

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van h
Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die
Direkteur (Voorstter), die Prinsipaal van die Universi-
teit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal,
B. Dean, professor
Welsh.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onder-
linge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te
lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en
taalgroepe

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves
was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die
ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social
Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen
Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van
Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die
konstruktiwe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer
personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te
finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning
deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trussts noem, kort
nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik
gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder
almal wat in die bevordering van h oop samelewing belang-
stel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings
teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir
hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en
teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle
pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur
Desember 1978

Andy pledges to campaign for Carter

AMM 12/19/79
(13)

NAIROBI — Pledging to campaign for the re-election of President Jimmy Carter and possibly seek a congressional seat himself UN ambassador Andrew Young arrived yesterday in Kenya during a sentimental farewell tour of Africa designed to both bolster America's trade and help shape a new foreign policy.

At a news conference, Young said despite the furor over his resignation he would actively campaign for the re-election of Carter, saying a Republican victory would be "disasterous".

The Republicans had "never made any effort to respond to the needs of the black people" and had no coherent policy for black Africa, he said.

Young added he might seek election to Congress in 1984.

In addition to trying to promote trade, Young said his visit would also help organize a foreign policy constituency

to help define American policy toward Africa.

Mr Young said in Kenya he would discuss Rhodesia, South West Africa and the chaotic situation in neighboring Uganda as well as trying to promote trade during talks today with Foreign Minister Munyaa Waivaky and other Kenyan officials.

Kenya's Sunday Nairobi Times quoted a local representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization as saying he would meet Young in Nairobi and invite him to visit the Middle East and meet PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

Arab newspapers also reported that Young would meet Arafat, but officials traveling with America's outgoing UN ambassador said Young had no plans to meet Arafat during a forthcoming Middle East visit.

It was an unauthorized meeting between Young and a PLO official in New York which sparked his controversial resignation from the UN post.

Young and a group of high-powered American businessmen, White House and national security officials flew to Kenya from Cameroon on the fifth leg of a seven-nation, 16 day tour of Africa. He will fly to Tanzania tomorrow.

"Foreign policy is too serious to be left solely to experts," Young said, "because when they make mistakes, innocent people die," he added.

But in addition to trying to expand trade links, Young said he would get Kenyan views on the situation in Rhodesia and South West Africa and especially neighbouring Uganda, where the situation has been chaotic since Idi Amin was overthrown in April.

The US has publicly warned Uganda it would be forced to reconsider its aid agreements unless the security situation was improved radically — Sapa Reuter

Star 25/8/71
**Kenya makes
huge ivory haul** (163)

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya customs officials have intercepted 650 kg of ivory as it was about to be smuggled out of the country from Nairobi airport on a Lufthansa flight to Frankfurt

Police said the cargo in three large boxes was found to be ivory when a box was opened accidentally while being loaded into the aircraft. Airport porters loading the boxes fled when their contents were revealed

SURPRISED

A Lufthansa spokesman said the airline was surprised at the presence of the boxes on the aircraft. The boxes were not accompanied by any documents and there was no indication of the identity of the shipper.

"I just cannot understand how the ivory got on to our flight," he said. Customs officials responsible for clearing all goods leaving Kenya have refused to comment.

SCANDAL

Two months ago Kenya's Tourist Minister promised to issue a full report on another ivory smuggling scandal. West German authorities reported that Bremen customs officials had seized ivory and rhino horns worth R680 000 allegedly exported under false descriptions to a German com-

pany by two Kenya companies

An investigation into the smuggling has taken place but no report has yet been issued

POACHING

Kenya imposed a total ban on the export of game trophies in March last year after it had been revealed that poaching and an ivory smuggling racket believed to have been organised by prominent Kenyans had resulted in the killing of half of Kenya's estimated 167 000 elephant population since 1973

The Star

The Star Wednesday September 19 1979

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

The milk scheme...

When President Daniel Arap Moi ordered free milk to be provided to every primary-schoolchild in the country, Kenya launched one of the most dramatic operations in the Third World in support of the International Year of the Child.

By fleets of lorries, in country buses and even by aircraft to remote parts of northern Kenya, where children had previously tasted only camel's milk, the triangular cartons of ordinary milk were transported. Once the distribution snags had been ironed out, 3 750 000 children began receiving regular supplies of milk from last March.

The novelty of "Moi's milk" service, which put rural children on a par with their city cousins, had an electrifying effect throughout the country and, since this is election year, gave a boost to President Moi's Government.

Disaster

Then what seemed like a disaster struck. Within a few days of the end of the school term, 700 children from widely separated schools were taken to hospital with a variety of intestinal disorders, manifested by stomach cramps, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Word began to get around that the milk given to schools was contaminated by bacteria. Most of Kenya's milk



comes from one source — the co-operative dairy organisation — and panic gripped housewives, even in the towns. Nairobi City Council health authorities warned all consumers to boil milk, and the council spoke of bringing legal action

against the suppliers.

However, Government and independent experts soon established that there was no evidence of contamination in the milk plants themselves.

The milk sent to schools is UHT (ultra high temperature), which

The milk of human kindness curdled for President Arap Moi of Kenya recently. He ordered free milk to be delivered to every primary school in the country, but then 700 children fell ill after drinking it, reports Alastair Matheson from Nairobi.

...that
turned
sour

has a shelf life, under normal storage conditions in Kenya, of three months. Most of the bacteria is destroyed during the brief spell the milk is heated by the UHT process.

Assurances

In spite of further assurances by the Government, "Moi's milk" was in danger of becoming a political issue, since at election time in Kenya the slightest irregularity tends to be seized on to discredit the Government.

When President Moi was in Lusaka attending the Commonwealth Conference, demands began to come in from around Kenya for the free milk scheme to be suspended, at least until

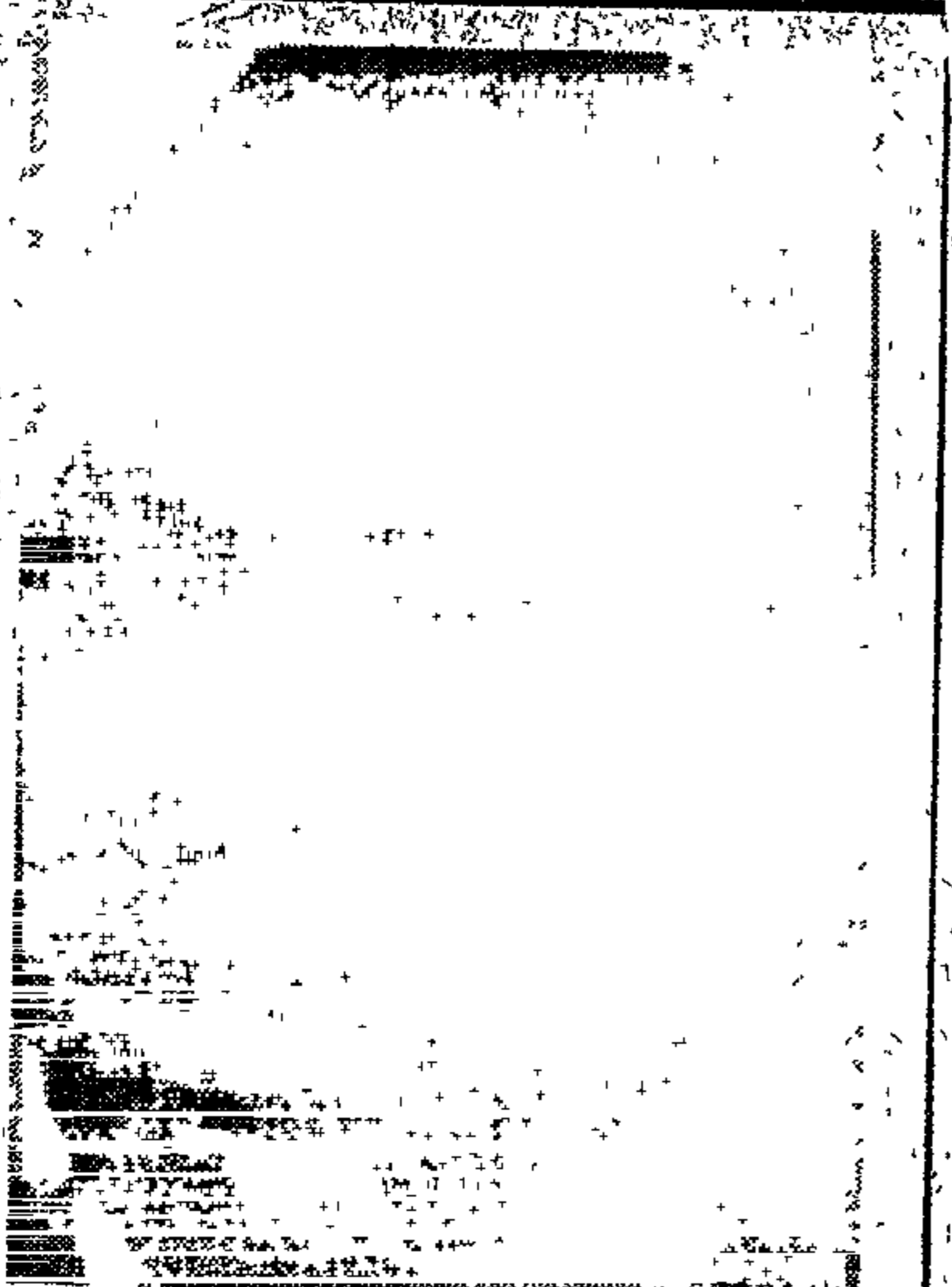
the mysterious "bug" could be traced.

Further investigations ordered by the President after his return to Kenya confirmed there was no contamination in the supplies, but suggested that there might have been a lack of hygiene in handling and storage at some schools, especially in areas where milk is a rarity.

Hysteria

Closer checks on the children revealed that, of the 700 sent to hospital, only 26 were detained for observation and all were released after a few hours. It also transpired that a wave of hysteria had caused many children to imagine they were ill after they saw

1163



President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya

classmates suffering
the effects of drink-
the same milk they
drank — and most of
complaints turned out
be purely psy-
chological.
Finally, the realisation
led on medical ex-
ams that, since most of
the rural children in
Kenya, as in many other
parts of the Third World,
are not used to drinking
milk regularly they have
a low tolerance to lac-

tose, which is present in
milk, and that this can
cause intestinal dis-
orders.
To make matters
worse, some schools—in-
cluding the ones where
children became ill —
had been deluged with
milk in the last week of
term. As a "bonus", well-
meaning headmasters
had told teachers to give
the pupils as much milk
as they could drink —
OFNS copyright

Kenyan snub for Somalia (163)

star 11/9/79

Kenya has rebuffed discreet Western attempts to nudge it towards more friendly relations with its northern neighbour, Somalia, which has long laid claim to a large chunk of Kenyan territory.

Both countries are pro-Western and it is felt in the West that a settling of their differences might lead to the forging of new alliances in the highly sensitive Horn of Africa.

The latest attempt to persuade Kenya to "bury the hatchet" was made during a State visit of President Daniel Arap Moi to Saudi Arabia.

The main object was to negotiate over trade and aid, but when President Moi alighted from his aircraft he found that Somalia's President Siad Barre was already there, having landed minutes ahead of the Kenyans.

And at the Sheraton Hotel, President Moi was put into a suite opposite President Barre's. There were more "chance" meetings, all apparently stage-managed by the Saudis.

The suggestion is that the Saudis were reacting to hints from Washington and Somali leaders to talk

The latest attempt to persuade Kenya to "bury the hatchet" with Somalia was made when President Arap Moi made a state visit to Saudi Arabia.

ALASTAIR MATHESON of the Observer Foreign News Service reports from Nairobi.



President Arap Moi "I do not wish to have any dialogue — no"

over their differences. Whoever thought up the "ploy" did not bargain on the deep-seated suspicions which the Kenyans have long held over dealings with the Somali government.

They have bitter memories of the four-year Somali Shifita war, which broke out in 1964 soon

after Kenya attained independence and caused widespread suffering in the disputed north-western part of Kenya.

So, despite hints from the Somali capital that a "summit" had been planned in Saudi Arabia, no substantive talks took place. Both the Kenyans and the Somalis did discuss the issue separately with the Saudis, however.

President Moi said vehemently "I do not wish to have any dialogue with Somalia over a claim to our territory — no". He made it clear that Kenya would never discuss such claims.

It is understood, however, that the Somalis did put certain proposals to an advance party of Kenyans who were in Saudi Arabia to make arrangements for President Moi's visit.

These suggested a friendship pact between the neighbours "in their mutual interest" but laid

down two conditions: the ending of Kenya's defence pact with Marxist Ethiopia and Kenya's support for "liberation movements" in the Horn.

As if to underline the status quo, President Moi, immediately on his return to Nairobi, sent a warm message of congratulations to Addis Ababa on the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

President Moi's message said he hoped Kenya's existing friendship and co-operation with the Ethiopian regime would continue to grow "in all fields of endeavour".

Kenya — where whites are regarded as national asset

C. Times July 19/79

153

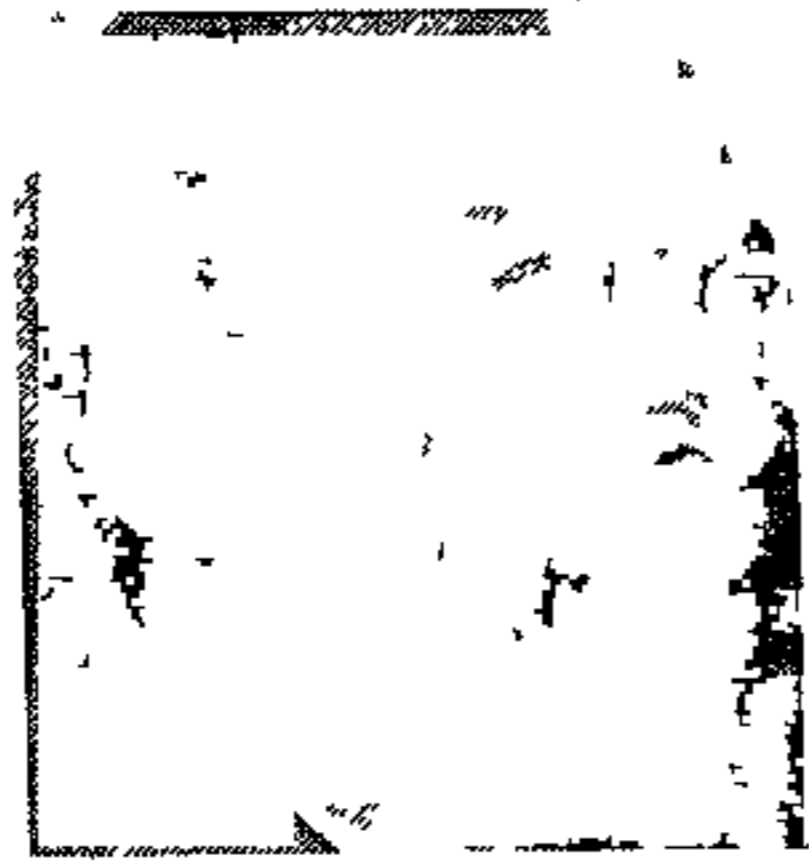
LONDON — When Bishop Abel Muzorewa appealed to Zimbabwe Rhodesia whites at the beginning of last week not to cling so desperately to political controls to secure their future, he asked them to consider the present position of whites in Kenya. Undoubtedly the present position of the whites in Kenya is both economically and racially untroubled, in spite of the fact that politically they have no power whatsoever. They are also regarded as an economic asset to the country, as are those in other former British colonies, such as Tanzania and Nigeria.

But an appeal to the whites to consider the situation in Kenya was made before to the Rhodesians, and in circumstances almost dramatically equal to those today. When Mr Ian Smith was openly considering UDI some 14 years ago in 1965, leaders of the white settler community themselves — men like Michael Blundell and Humphrey Slade — reassured the Rhodesians that life under a black government was not the nightmare the men of the Rhodesian Front said it was. But Mr Smith preferred to believe those who had fled to Rhodesia (and South Africa) ahead of the coming of majority government to Kenya.

And, of course, the situation of the whites in Kenya is even more assured now, a decade and a half later. This is still so, perhaps more so, since the death of Jomo Kenyatta and the peaceful accession to the presidency of Daniel Arap Moi. Shortly the Kenyans will be holding general elections to take part in the shaping of the post-Kenyatta era, which many hope will be somewhat more democratic than the closing years of the Kenyatta one. But it doesn't seem that the whites will suffer adversely, whatever the result.

It is difficult to recall now

From ANTHONY DELIUS



Jomo Kenyatta won white trust.

how gloomily the whites in Kenya assessed the possibility of letting political control slip from their hands in the dark days of the 1950s. The Mau-Mau uprising had frightened them, and even when it was over Jomo Kenyatta, that so-called "leader to darkness and death", still waited in jail for the call of the future. It wasn't long after he came out and assumed the leadership of the Kenya African National Union that some whites were already putting their trust in him as a man who would maintain stability and racial harmony.

As you can read in that interesting essay by Professor Ali Mazrui, "The Rhodesian Problem and the Kenyan Precedent", written 12 years ago, Kenyatta became head of independent Kenya in 1964, a year before UDI. Responding to the welcoming address by Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Commonwealth conference in London in 1964, Kenyatta declared that "there is a definite commitment for each Commonwealth country to build a society providing equal opportunities and non-discrimination for all its people". Kenya, he said, would make an attempt to live up to this Commonwealth ideal.

This was one of the examples from its own history that

the Commonwealth membership had before it when the recent meeting was held in Lusaka and voted unanimously for the plan to have a London conference on a Rhodesian settlement. It should be remembered, too, that many prophesied a terrible civil war in Kenya between the majority tribe, the Kikuyu, and the minority tribes — especially as the Kikuyu held so many of the leading positions, including the presidency. Even up to Kenyatta's death it was feared that the civil war would break out when the old man went, and the Kikuyu leaders grabbed as much power as they could get. But distinguished Kikuyu leaders helped a minority tribe vice-president, Arap Moi, take over the vacant presidency as arranged by law — and make a success of his tenure.

Of course the situation in Africa was not so internationally threatening as it is today, but it is worth reflecting that white Rhodesian resistance to majority rule has helped to make that situation as threatening as it now is. Incidentally it is to Kenya that Western powers now look to keep matters stable in East Africa and help prevent any further Soviet adventures in the area. Even now the Kenyans appear to be co-operating with the Saudi Arabians, and perhaps their former enemies the Somalis, to stem such an advance.

The recent death of President Agostinho Neto of Angola has produced reactions in the West which would have seemed improbable in 1975 when he was seen as the advance guard of the Soviets into Africa. Now he is being mourned as a moderating influence in the area — and curiously, a white man. Senhor

Lara, is regarded as the most pro-Soviet influence in the country. But it might have been better for the future of Africa and the stability of Angola if the half million whites there before 1975 had not panicked and stampeded out of the country, and left an economic vacuum which the Cubans are trying to fill.

The history of the whites in the second half of the 20th century in Africa may one day be seen as the tragedy of a group that underestimated their own human value, as well as that of others. True, they often declare that they are the guarantors of something called "civilization" and of the economy in Southern Africa — as they used to do in Kenya. But they do not trust the Africans to see their value as pace-setters and primers of the economy — even though the Africans among whom they live are as eager for modernity and better living standards as the whites themselves.

Best guarantee

In fact the material value of the whites to the blacks has proved the best guarantee of white survival and progress in Africa and elsewhere, and constitutional entrenchments of power have proved feeble. Such entrenchments become political targets only because the blacks feel, and often rightly, that something is being put over on them. Once they stop being preoccupied with political power, white minorities have their energies set free to demonstrate their other gifts and qualities.

And there is one thing that black people remember in Africa about successfully entrenched white power. Left that way it becomes ever more deeply entrenched, as in South Africa.

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44 May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

43 May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the nut-form a bowl. Wash well. Chop and pineapple. Cube leaves of the cabbage, pineapple, tomatoes, in a bowl adding any salt and black pepper into the cabbage bowl of mayonnaise for roses, cut across the iced water until the

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while with the potatoes, onion salt and pepper. Use ho

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay down. Pour over salanaise

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, n. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise and refrigerator until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 cucumber



President Moi . . . no opposition permitted

IN the first general elections in Kenya since President Daniel Arap Moi came to power last year, about 800 candidates will jostle for 158 seats at the polling booths next month. The enthusiasm of the candidates is unlikely to be matched by the electorate because the Kenya African National Union (Kanu) is the only political party and independents are barred.

Former Opposition leader Oginga Odinga has been barred from contesting the elections, together with four of his former supporters in the Kenya People's Union, although all have been Kanu members since they were released from detention.

Kanu's policy is the maintenance of a mixed economy, a partnership between private and state enterprise. The only issue left to argue about is a dispute between a minority group, who tried to change the constitution, and the majority of candidates who support President Moi.

The election will take place under stringent rules. Even publication by a local news magazine of the results of its opinion poll has been forbidden by the government until after the voting on the

grounds that it could sway Kenya's unsophisticated electorate.

But, the main object of the electoral laws is to prevent the 'buying' of votes, which has been a feature of post-independence polls. The law also forbids any campaigning before nomination day on October 18, although most of the hopefuls have been campaigning surreptitiously for months.

Some have used the subterfuge of Kanu membership drives, others of fund-raising meetings. Even weddings and funerals have provided convenient excuses to meet large groups of potential voters.

After a rash of night meetings a regulation was passed prohibiting any gathering of more than 10 people unless a licence had been issued.

The result was the spectacle of prominent citizens jumping out of windows or fleeing through back doors when premises were raided by policemen.

President Moi will not be contesting the election as he is unopposed, and there is a move to clear the way for vice President Mwai Kibaki to be returned in the same way.

Because the electorate's choice will have to be based almost entirely on personalities, widespread apathy is expected on polling day, November 8.

WHEN Kenyans go to the polls next month the Kenya African National Union will be the only party allowed to take part. Report from The Argus Nairobi Correspondent.

No doubt who will win in Kenya!

servings. Dressing to salad, ---c00---

with greaseproof paper

---c00---

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Poaching war is getting sophisticated and mean

NAIROBI — Eighteen months ago Ted Goss was the target of every Kenya poacher's poisoned arrow. But that was 18 months ago. Now they are lining him up in telescopic rifle sights and blazing away at him with machine guns.

Times are changing, and nowhere faster than in Kenya, where the wild animals' battle for survival has suddenly become a full-scale, shoot-on-sight war, into which aircraft, helicopters and gunboats are now being thrown in on the side of the animals.

Today the war in Kenya for the survival of the animals is at a turning point. The government's banning of all hunting and trade in game trophies, followed by a 30 million dollar World Bank loan aimed at proving in Kenya that man's rampaging greed can be stopped before the animals are reduced to memories is finally having results.

An army of conservationists, spearheaded by a 300-strong tough, ruthless African anti-poaching force is finally showing signs of winning the race against time.

Directing the battle is Goss, a 43-year-old white son of Africa whose official title is Senior Game Warden and Head of the Anti-Poaching Unit.

Goss buzzes around the bush battlefields in a helicopter, is seldom unaccompanied by his best friend — a Winchester 2.63 rifle — and has proved himself very hard to hit.

With Far Eastern ivory prices now running at R50 a kilo and rhino horn changing hands at a phenomenal R6 000 a kilo, Kenya has lost an estimated 90 000 elephants and 10 000 rhinos over



Goss on patrol in his helicopter. The machine is often shot at but has not been hit — yet.

the past six years. The country's elephants are now down to less than 80 000 its rhinos down to 1 800.

It was two years ago that the World Bank offered its loan to save Kenya's animals and its ecology, reasoning that if this was not proved possible in Kenya there was no hope at all for the rest of independent Africa.

The Goss force as the sharp end of the rescue operation was allocated R2.25 million. It was recruited from the hardest men in the Kenya Game Department and from notorious poaching

tribes, on the assumption that it takes a poacher to catch one.

When it swung into action in July last year, in Goss's words, "Just about every other African with nothing to do was filling in time brewing arrow poison and sitting out at waterholes shooting it into passing elephants."

There were also persistent reports that "big fish" in Nairobi with high level contacts in the Game Department were behind the ivory and rhino horn rackets.

Armed with Second World War .303 Enfield rifles which Goss claims is the finest weapon for their job, Goss's "men in green" — as they have become known and feared throughout Kenya because of the bright green colour of their uniform — went through the Kenya game reserve like a dose of salts.

He honed his force to a fine edge — into fighting men who combined the qualities of the bush tracker, the commando, the detective and the storm trooper — and he spread the word that he

would pay well for information.

He kept his green men on the leash until information was forthcoming. Then he struck from his headquarters under the Ngong Hills, 25 km west of Nairobi, from half-a-dozen bush camps, from tents and wickiups in the mosquito and tsetse-ridden bush, flipping around in a Hughes 500 helicopter financed by American well-wishers, he planned, co-ordinated and directed strikes at what he calls "the enemy".

The nature of the war has changed. While all information points to Nairobi masterminds hurriedly backing out of a scene which has become too hot for them, the ground action has moved south and east across Kenya towards the coast.

Goss's enemy is no longer the lone poacher or small band of poachers out with their bows and arrows for quick profits before returning home to cultivate the shamba.

Now the battleground has moved to the remote swamps and forests running from the Kenya-Somali border over an area of some 26 000 sq km down to Kenya's Tana river, which originates in the highlands and flows 1 000 km into the Indian Ocean.

And the "enemy" consists of large bands of Somali shifita (bandits) who are disciplined, clever and armed to the teeth with modern automatic weapons.

"These Somalis are a new breed of poacher. They blaze away at my helicopter whenever they see it," say Goss.

Goss is convinced that the Somali poachers are now getting their ivory out of Kenya to Dubai, which has become a major trafficking centre, with the help of a highly-organised smuggling network run by Indians and Arabs who have been dabbling in the international trade for generations.

Masterminds are known to have established agents all along the coast.

Scores of informers, government officials and policemen are suspected of being on the smugglers' payrolls. — POST Africa News Service.



A cache of poached ivory seized by his "green men" is checked by Goss.

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Kenyans exercise their vote

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — The "little rains" have descended in heavy downpours in many parts of Kenya threatening to wash out the general election on Thursday. With floods and washaways developing along some of the rivers, it may be days before votes are counted.

Yesterday the President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi urged all Kenyans to vote "so as to exercise their constitutional rights to choose our leaders".

Some six million Kenyans are eligible to vote for 158 members of parliament, but only about half are expected to go to the polls. There are nearly 800 candidates, all members of one party, Kanu.

The law says candidates are not allowed to spend more than £2 000 on election expenses, but some may be spending more on free beer, food parcels and

gifts to electors.

One candidate is distributing two kilo parcels of sugar to housewives. The bags bear his election symbol — a lion, and his slogans.

One cunning candidate, opposing the former vice-chancellor of Nairobi University, Dr Joseph Karanja, hired a helicopter to fly over the constituency at Githunguri distributing leaflets showing university students being chased by riot police. The slogan ran, "the fruits of such leadership are poverty, hatred and darkness".

Withcraft entered the lists at Kibera when a man was discovered at a campaign rally waving a monkey tail to ward off rain. He was leaning against a candidate's car.

At Karatina a man was charged with stabbing another man in the stomach at an election meeting.



At two election meetings, in Mombasa and Kisumu, riot police had to move in to stop a meeting between rival supporters, they arrested ten.

A general election is the only time in five years when Kenyans, in their disciplined one-party state, can let their hair down and indulge in a modicum of bloodletting.

Oil prices rises

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with other native methods of provision, but there are additional costs in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and income tax of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for a project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Kenya stalwarts dumped

NAIROBI — Four Cabinet Ministers and two deputy Ministers lost their parliamentary seats as partial returns from Kenya's general elections became known yesterday.

With less than a quarter of the results in 150 constituencies known so far more than 24 legislators had been voted out of office.

About five million people — nearly a third of the total population — were reported to have cast ballots in the elections, expected to give President Daniel Arap Moi a mandate for his administration and policies. Effectively, the elections, in which many old guard Ministers were dumped, ended the so-called Kenyatta era.

One of the Ministers to lose his seat, was Mr Mbiyu Koinange, who held the natural resources portfolio. Mr Koinange was one of the country's pioneers in the struggle for independence, and was the politician closest to the last president, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, who died in August last year.

The voters also elected the first white MP in the Kenya Parliament since the late Mr Bruce Mackenzie. He is Mr Philip Leakey, 30, son of the late Dr. Louis Leakey, the famous anthropologist. It was his second try.

He won his election in Langata, a Nairobi constituency, by a majority of just over 1,000 votes over his nearest opponent in a hotly contested field.

Sapa-AP and UPI

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute. One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness, and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities, the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds.

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

processes is essential, and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first.

Senior Kenyan officials lose seats

NAIROBI — Four Cabinet Ministers and two Deputy Ministers lost their parliamentary seats as partial returns from Kenya's General Elections became known yesterday

With less than a quarter of the results in 150 parliamentary constituencies available, more than 24 incumbent legislators had been voted out of office

About 5 000 000 people — nearly a third of the total population — were reported to have cast ballots in the elections, expected to give President Daniel Arap Moi a mandate for his administration and policies

One of the Ministers to lose his seat was Mr Mbiyu Koinange who held the Natural Resources portfolio. Mr Koinange was one of the country's pioneers, in the struggle for independence and the politician closest to President Jomo Kenyatta, who died in August last year

Mr Koinange lost his Kimbaa seat in the Central Province, heartland of the dominant Kikuyu tribe, to a fellow Kikuyu, Mr Njenga Karume, a millionaire businessman making his debut in politics

The Education Minister, Mr Taita Toweett, was beaten by an academic, Professor Jonathan Ngeno, in the Buret area in the Rift Valley Province.

The Labour Minister, Mr James Nyamweya, lost to Mr John Andrew Omanga in his Nyaribari constituency, in Nyanza Province, and Mr Isaac Omolo Okero, former Minister for Power and Communications, was defeated in Nyanza's Gem constituency by a businessman, Mr Otieno Aggrey Ambala

Mr Okero's defeat was significant because he is national chairman of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) — the nation's only political party

The elections also saw a Kenyan Asian, Mr Krishan Gautama, defeat three black candidates in the Parklands suburb of Nairobi, an area with a large Asian population

A former Foreign Minister, Dr Njoroge Mungai, a nephew and personal physician of President Kenyatta, was returned in the Dagoretti constituency, defeating Mr Our George Githu, a businessman and one-time newspaper editor-in-chief

Dr Mungai, once tipped to be President Kenyatta's next apparent, lost the seat in the 1974 elections

Some polling stations were forced to stay open five hours beyond the 5pm closing time to accommodate the voter turnout

A total of 742 candidates — all members of Kanu — contested the 150 parliamentary seats — Sapa-AP

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

Problem	Informal	Method	Setting	Objectives
V.D.	++			16
Dental problems	++++			16
TB	+++	++		54
Common cold *	++++	+		0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

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Relations between Uganda and Kenya

KAMPALA — There is growing concern among Western diplomats in East Africa over the deterioration in relations between Kenya, bulwark of Western interests in the region, and the new Ugandan Government headed by President Godfrey Binaisa.

The overthrow of the tyrannical President Idi Amin last April, far from stabilising the situation, appears to be creating new tensions in East Africa. Hopes that President Amin's downfall could lead to a revival of the defunct East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) seem to have been dashed, at least for the foreseeable future.

Relations between Kenya and Uganda began their slide into suspicion and acrimony with the removal from office of President Yusuf Lule — a pro-Western, pro-Kenyan moderate who was nominated to head the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) government in Kampala after the overthrow of President Amin — and his replacement in June by President Binaisa. The Kenyans claim they detected the hand of their arch-enemy, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, behind Mr Lule's removal. They believe the Tanzanian leader, whose forces brought about President Amin's overthrow and are still responsible for maintaining security inside Uganda, is determined to implant Tanzania's brand of socialism in Uganda, and that Mr Lule was equally determined not to be dictated to.

Get worse

overthrow by General Amin in 1971 Kenyans have developed exaggerated fears about the possibility of ex-President Obote's return to Uganda, a move Nairobi feels would not only result in the complete socialisation of Uganda but could also lead to civil conflict between pre-Obote and anti-Obote factions.

However, since he took over four months ago President Binaisa has sought to demonstrate that he is neither President Nyerere's nor Mr Obote's puppet. Although he cannot ignore his Government's dependence on Tanzania — particularly the 20 000 Tanzanians necessarily headed, and President Binaisa has made it himself from the Tanzanian leader.

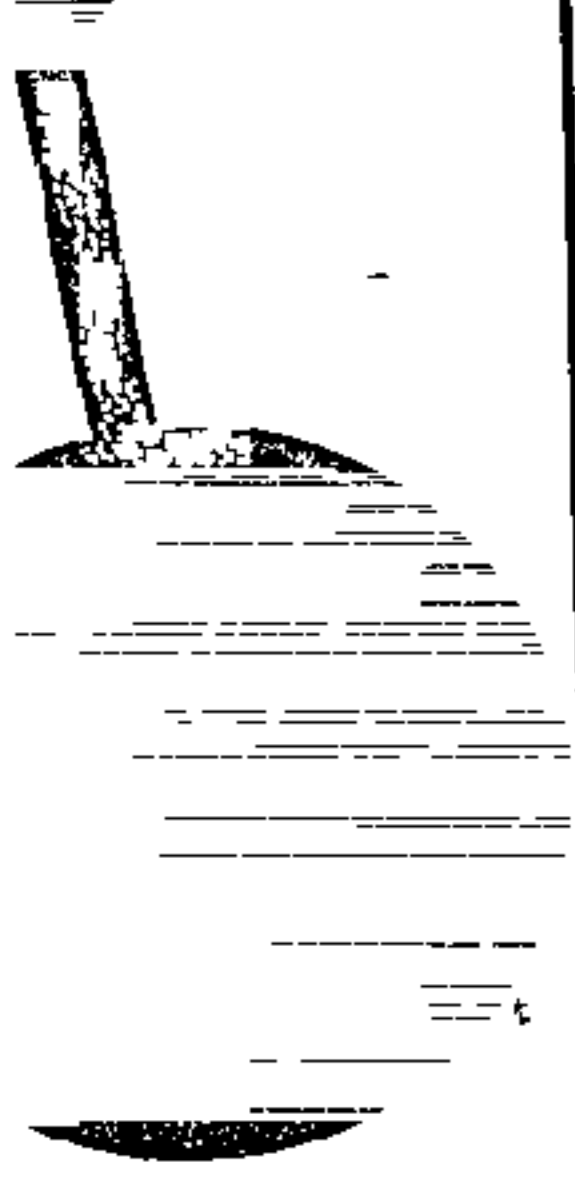
President Nyerere's advice is listened to but, not soldiers based in Uganda — he has tried to distance clear that neither Mr Obote nor anyone else will take over the presidency until general elections are held in 1981. "We are definitely not taking our cue from Tanzania," Professor Yash Tandon, a leading policy-maker in the UNLF.

The Kenyans do not seem to be impressed. A series of incidents — such as the temporary seizure in Uganda of 38 Kenyan lorries on their way to southern Sudan, the sudden closure of Uganda's borders during the recent currency change-over, and Uganda's announced intention to develop a new route to the coast through Tanzania, in order to reduce its dependence on the

railway line to the Kenyan port of Mombasa — have merely fuelled their suspicion.

The Ugandans say they are disappointed but not really surprised by Kenya's hostility towards their Government. They claim the Kenyans has a vested interest in seeing President Amin remain in power for as long as possible — first, because he was bitterly opposed to President Nyerere and, second, because Kenya's economy benefited at the expense of Uganda's once prosperous but now badly neglected economy. — Times Foreign News Service.

President Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda is nobody's puppet.



The promises of Kenya's white MP

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KENYA'S first white post-independent elected MP, Phillip Leakey, has two urgent "for immediate action" reminders in his diary

● The first is "donate kidney to brother Richard"

● The second is "build some bus shelters".

Phillip beat eight African candidates for the well-heeled Langata (Nairobi) constituency in Kenya's general election on November 8 and polled 8 559 votes — 1 879 more than his nearest rival — mainly on campaign promises to arrange more bus services and to build more bus shelters in the district.

TRANSPLANT

But throughout his campaign he made it clear that his first job would be to fly to London to donate one of his kidneys to his 35-year-old brother



Phillip Leakey, MP.

Richard who was lying in a London hospital waiting for the elections to



Kenyan voters at a Nairobi polling booth.

be over and done with so that the life-saving kidney transplant could be made.

"Doctors found my kidneys were almost identical to Richard's and transplanting one of them offered the greatest chance of saving his life," Phillip said before flying to London this week as soon as the post-election formalities were completed — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Few surprises in new Moi Cabinet

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi produced few surprises when he announced his new Government on Wednesday following the recent general election.

He increased the number of Ministries from 21 to 24, gave Ministries to all 13 Ministers returned in the elections (seven others lost their parliamentary seats), subject to an extensive reshuffle, and concentrated greater powers in his own office.

Vice President Mwai Kibaki retained his Finance Ministry and was named leader of Government business.

Former Foreign Minister, Di Munyua Wanyuki, whose left wing expressions and actions were often out of step with the rest of the Government, was given a new Ministry of Energy and replaced by Di Robert Ouko, an economist who was once Kenya's spokesman in the now defunct East African Common Market.

The Defence Ministry was abolished but its Minister, M. James Gichuru, one of Jomo Kenyatta's old guard Ki-kuyu leaders, was appointed one of three Ministers of State in the President's Office which has now become responsible for Defence.

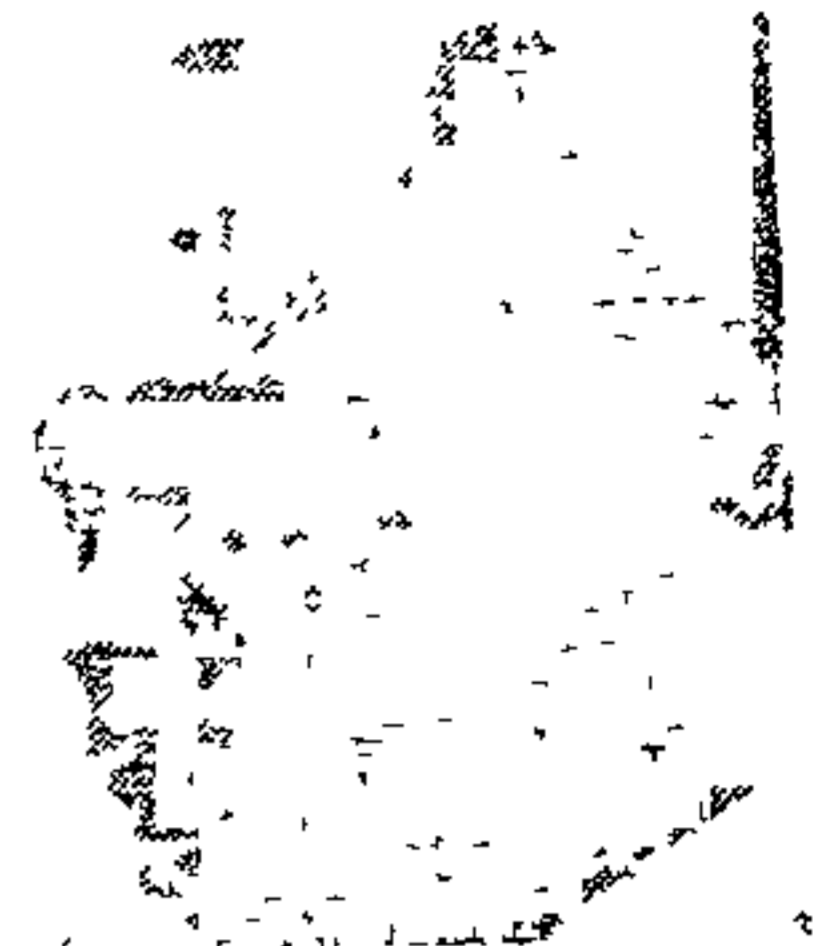
Kenya's other key Ministry Home Affairs, remains with Masai tribal

elder Stanley Oloitipitip, who is mainly distinguishable by the fact that he has about 40 wives living with him in his Nairobi home.

A new Environment Ministry, which will be responsible for wildlife management, game control and preservation and fisheries, is headed by a Mr Gilbert M'mijawe, one of whose qualifications is that he is the proprietor of a pub called the Pig and Whistle.

Phillip Leakey, the first white to be elected to Parliament since independence, has been named his Assistant Minister.

In a nod to his Cabinet at President Moi announced that he was giving the chairmanship of the Kenya Cotton Board to left wing firebrand Oginga Odinga who was ousted by the ruling Kanu



President Daniel Arap Moi

Party from standing in the recent election but who saw several candidates he supported sweep to victory over his own political opponents.

Mr Moi said that in choosing his Cabinet he had borne in mind that Kenya was at a crossroads.

REFERENCES

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

Kenya denies change over SA

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Kenya's new Government does not intend changing its policy on links with South Africa or its opposition to apartheid, Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said here at the weekend.

Replying to overseas speculation that Kenya

may join other African states in supporting the Southern Africa anti-communist block which South Africa is attempting to create, Dr Ouko said in an interview published in Kenya's Sunday Nation

that there would be no change

'Kenya is a member of the UN and the OAU and our stand is strictly in accordance with the resolutions of these bodies.

'Unless South Africa altogether changes her rac-

ial policies we will continue to condemn apartheid which discriminates against people according to the colour of their skin.'

Dr Ouko, an economist, recently replaced leftwinger Dr Munyua Waiyaki who had repeatedly attacked South Africa and advocated a pro-Arab anti-Israel line.

Dr Waiyaki has been made Minister of Energy.

2.3.4 Balance sheet problems

Hendriksen argues that one of the principle objections to LIFO is that inventories are consistently being understated.¹⁴ After the application of LIFO for many years, the inventory valuation, assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Kenya's new Cabinet

NAIROBI — Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi yesterday announced a new Cabinet in which only six ministers remained in the same jobs but in which the regional balance maintained by the predecessor, Dr Jomo Kenyatta, was carefully preserved.

Ministries were restructured to take account of growing industrialisation, energy usage and education for the rapidly expanding population of more than 15-million.

An economist, Mr Mwai Kibaki, remained vice-president and Finance Minister.

The Defence Ministry became part of the office of the President but was left in charge of the former Minister, Mr James Gichuru. The Ministry of Lands and Settlements was also absorbed into the Presidency under Mr G. G. Kariuki, who like Mr Gichuru, is Minister of State in the President's office.

ADVISERS

A third Minister of State in the President's office is Mr Kiprono Biwoti, one of the President's closest advisers and a fellow member of his minority Kalenjin tribe.

Dr Robert Ouko, another economist and member of the large Luo tribe from Western Kenya, was made the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr Ouko's predecessor, Mr Munyua Waiyaki, was moved to the new Ministry of Energy.

Mr Eliud Mwanga's Ministry of Commerce and Industry was split because of the growing importance of both sides of the ministry. Mr Mwamunga retained industry, and commerce went to a Luo newcomer, Mr John Okwanyo.

Mr Philip Leakey, at present in London donating one of his kidneys to his brother Richard, was named an Assistant Minister in the new Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. — Sapa-Reuters.

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KENYA - General

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

Kenya refuses entry visas for black SA group

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The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — A meeting of the South African Black Consciousness movement planned to be held in Nairobi had to be cancelled because of the Kenya government's refusal to grant entry visas.

An official of the Christian Council of Kenya revealed here today that the meeting was to have begun on December 28 and more than 100 participants had been expected from South Africa, Britain and other countries

"But after a series of discussions between the secretary general of the OCK, the Rev John Kamau and Foreign Ministry and Immigration officials, we were told that no entry visas for the conference would be granted," the official said.

The conference organiser, Mr Drake Koka, is reported to be seeking another African venue, and to have flown to Nigeria.

There have been reports that one of the conference objectives would be to heal a breach between the movement and the South African National Congress

On several occasions during the past two years Kenya has relaxed its ban on South African passport holders to allow them to attend conferences in Kenya

Hopes that the ban would be further relaxed have been expressed since Left-wing Foreign Minister Dr Munyua Waiyaki was replaced in last month's Kenya Cabinet reshuffle by Dr Robert Ouko, a middle-of-the-road economist

view here the philosophical and operational underpinnings of the

Kenya threat to pull out over SA

(Issue No. 7)

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya cannot share the same soil with South African troops and unless South Africans in Rhodesia guarding Biet Bridge are made to pull out it will consider withdrawing its peacekeeping forces from the country, President Daniel Arap Moi has declared.

In a 400 word statement issued at State House, contrary to the letter and Nakuru, President Moi claimed the presence of South African troops was spirit of the London conference.

The bridge should be guarded by the Rhodesian police and if this was not considered adequate the British Government should be invited to send additional troops to guard it, President Moi said.

Kenya's 49 man Rhodesia contingent is operating in the area codenamed "Tangent" which stretches along the eastern hills

near the Mozambique border.

In Gaborone — Organisation of African Unity Secretary-General, Mr Edem Kodjo has condemned the presence of South African troops in Rhodesia and the continued deployment of security forces against guerillas still in the bush.

On his arrival in Gaborone yesterday, for talks with the Botswana Government, Mr Kodjo said "all of Africa" supported the recent statement of the five "front line" states that Britain had broken the London agreement.

Defence sources in Pretoria today declined to comment on whether the South African Defence Force would permit British forces to guard Beit Bridge, the country's vital link to the north.

A spokesman said the Defence Force executed policy laid down by the Government.

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(a) with respect to every such untrue statement not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or of a public official document or statement, that the person charged had, after reasonable investigation, reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or acceptance of the offer (as the case may be) believe that the statement was true, and that there was no omission to state any material fact necessary to make the statement as set out not misleading and

(3) In any prosecution under this section it shall be a defence if it is proved either that the untrue statement was immaterial or—

(2) Where there is published with or as part of a prospectus a report of any expert or an extract from such report and such report or extract contains a statement which is untrue, the expert shall, provided he has given his consent to the inclusion of such statement in the prospectus in the form and context in which it appears, and subject to the provisions of subsections (3) and (4), be guilty of an offence.

162. Offences in respect of untrue statements in prospectus.—(1) Where a prospectus contains a statement which is untrue, every person referred to in section 160 (1) or (2) shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (3) and (4) of this section, be guilty of an offence

(2) Where under section 151 the consent of any person is required to the issue of a prospectus, and he either has not given that consent or has withdrawn it before the issue of the prospectus, he shall be entitled to indemnity under section 160 as if he had without his consent been named in the prospectus as a director of the company.

(iii) that he was competent to make the statement and that he had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or the acceptance of the offer, as the case may be, believe that the statement was true.

(ii) that after judgment of a copy of the prospectus for registration and before allotment thereunder to, or before acceptance thereunder by, the person complaining, he, on becoming aware of the untrue statement, withdrew his consent in writing and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal and of the reason therefor, or

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1.0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79,0,85 for females.

less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both difference which is largely attributable to the high in this community. It is also noteworthy that the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three in marked distinction from both males and females 5. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, primary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may anomalous situation.

Big welcome for Moi

BONN — President Daniel Arap Moi, making the first visit to West Germany by a Kenyan head of state, yesterday discussed Rhodesia and the situation in east Africa with President Karl Carstens

President Moi, who arrived this weekend for a five-day visit, was formally welcomed with full military honours yesterday in the flag-bedecked West German capital

In an hour of talks, the two leaders discussed development aid for Kenya, cultural co-operation and other bilateral issues, a presidential spokesman said

The issue of development aid was thought likely to be a central one, as Bonn has said that Kenya must repay the cost of development aid unlike other African countries such as Tanzania and Somalia

These two states are exempted from repayment as they, unlike Kenya, are classified by the United Nations as "least developed countries"

President Moi is due to meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and the Development Aid Minister, Mr Rainer Offergeld, today

Today's talks are also expected to include the implications of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan for non-aligned countries, officials said

They added that West Germany saw favourable prospects for an expansion of economic ties with Kenya

Last year and in 1978, Bonn approved capital and technical aid to Kenya worth R68-million and the total is expected to increase by at least 10% in the coming two years, they added

President Moi returns to Kenya on Friday after a tour of Germany — Sapa-Reuters

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

BONN — Kenya's President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, yesterday said his country had offered the United States military facilities, but denied American troops would be based in Kenya

President Moi, currently on a state visit to West Germany, told a Press conference "We are not offering bases What we have offered is facilities"

The President did not say

Moi offers military facilities to US

exactly what "facilities" meant Reports from Washington said President Moi and the leaders of Oman and Somalia had agreed to allow American soldiers regular access to their military bases

President Moi said he had had fruitful discussions with West German Government and opposition leaders during his two days in Bonn

The talks ranged over a wide spectrum of topics, he said,

with particular emphasis on the threat of rising oil prices to developing nations and the need to strengthen ties between Europe and Africa

"Europe and Africa cannot ignore each other Their future is inseparably tied together The link between Europe and Africa can be a source of strength if it is well planned and carried out to the advantage of both sides," he said UPI.

is consistently worse than that of the whites The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970 Clearly the rate of 5/1 CVD which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality, emerges

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is very to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it does appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a lower age than has occurred in the white community.

Kenya's President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, confers with the West German opposition leader, Mr Franz

Josef Strauss, during a visit to Bonn this week

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RDM 22/2/80 (163)

Kenya looks set to join the West

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — All the signs point to Kenya moving solidly into the Western camp in spite of its declared policy of neutrality and non-alignment

Kenya supported President Carter in the move to boycott the Moscow Olympics. In no uncertain terms it attacked Russia for invading Afghanistan.

President Moi has just visited West Germany and Britain and is now in the United States

In America's desperate search for bases and facilities in eastern Africa, Kenya is likely to be a comfort and a friend

America can expect, I understand, massive co-operation from Kenya, but no base as such

Kenya is offering America

full port facilities at Mombassa and military facilities. It will probably offer space to store fuel and military equipment, possibly including arms. In return for this Kenya will be able to count on military assistance if needed

The country is now in the process of buying arms from the West, mainly from Britain and America.

Unlike its neighbours Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia and Ethiopia, Kenya has never bought arms from Russia, preferring to trade arms with countries it exports to. Buying arms in any case is new for Kenya.

The West is being specially co-operative to Kenya because it is pursuing an economic policy — uncompromising private enterprise — thoroughly approved of by the West

U.S. to 'move in' on Kenya

500 714 24/2/80

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ALL seems set for the arrival of a powerful American presence in East Africa, including naval ships, aircraft men and material

The Kenyan President Mr Daniel Arap Moi, was in Washington this week to negotiate a deal with President Carter whereby the Kenyans have offered substantial use of Mombasa

Port facilities, storage facilities for war materials, oil, possibly arms, are to be arranged for the US navy and air force

In return the United States will give Kenya massive new aid for development and more military assistance

The Americans want a jumping off point in Kenya for the deployment of a powerful force to contain Russian expansion in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean

But the Kenyans are not willing to let the Americans install a permanent naval and military base in Mombasa

Almost simultaneously the Americans have virtually concluded an ar-



angement for the US navy to use the former Russian base at Berbera in Somalia

They will take over a large runway, docking facilities, oil-storage facilities, sheds and barracks - all left behind when the Russians were kicked out

The Americans are to rearm the Somalis with tanks and planes to replace the Russian equipment

But the Americans have had to smooth over a very delicate situation in relation to Kenya's attitude to Somalia

The Kenyans have always been suspicious of their neighbour's intentions

American investments in Kenya run at some R180-million

Three years ago, the US provided Kenya with a squadron of F5 jet fighters and extended the Kenya Air Force base to take them

It is reported that another 12 F5s are on order

Kenyan MP calls for links with SA

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57 APR 13 1980

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — A Kenyan Member of Parliament has called on the Government to establish diplomatic ties with South Africa to "facilitate a free exchange of ideas and mutual understanding"

Mr Abubakar Madhubuti, MP for the coastal constituency of Lamu, told

Parliament here "If we allow South African planes and ours to fly into our respective countries, then they will see that we have married white women and we have children with them and we are living happily here."

Like virtually all other black African states, Kenya does not have diplomatic relations with South Africa

KENYAN HEAD OF STATE IN PLEA TO SAVE MANGE

16/5/80
S.P.X
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KENYA'S President Daniel Arap Moi has appealed to the South African Government to spare the life of ANC guerilla James Mange sentenced to death for treason.

In a message addressed to the South African State President Mr Marais Vilhoen, Mr Moi said "I appeal to you in the name of humanity to spare the life of James Mange. In making this appeal I am motivated only by the love and respect I have for human

life, which we all regard as precious."

Mange, a member of the banned African National Congress, was sentenced to death in November by a court in Pietermaritzburg. Eleven others received jail sentences of from 14 to 19 years.

The prosecution alleged that Mange left South Africa to receive military training and that in July, 1978, he returned to survey public buildings in Whittlesea, in the Eastern Cape, with a view to attacking them.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

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Kenya beats India in 163 the world tea stakes RDM 20/3/80

TIME was when the only tea drunk in London came from India or Ceylon, with China tea for the connoisseurs. Who worried about Africa?

Last year the tables were turned by Kenya, which became the major supplier of tea to the British market, which, by any count, is the world's largest consumer of the cup that is certainly cheering the East African growers.

It is a remarkable achievement for a poor Black African country which only started to grow tea on a large scale after independence in 1963.

During the colonial days the

More and more the brew that Britain made famous is coming from Kenya instead of India and the other traditional tea growing centres. **JOHN WORRALL** reports from Nairobi on the cup that cheers the East African growers.

African was not even allowed to grow tea, or coffee, in case his product should be inferior.

Today more than half the tea grown comes from the small gardens of the little African grower, with up to four hectares.

Much of the land is settled by Africans on the carved-up estates of the former white planters.

The other half comes from the big estates of multinationals such as Brooke Bond, Liebig, which carpet the land round Kericho with brilliant green.

Tea in Kenya is still second in importance as an agricultural crop to coffee, though exceeds in bulk the coffee production.

The 1979 crop totalled a re-

cord 100-million kg, which brought in nearly R200-million.

There is natural rejoicing among the tea men in Nairobi, and a lot of useful cash flowing into the pockets of the small African farmers.

But some sympathy is given to India, a good trading partner of Kenya, whose tea has dropped in production due to strikes and export problems,

and it has hit India hard because of the importance of tea to its economy.

Kenya's tea industry is very well run and it has plenty of investment money.

There have been some good growing seasons in the high tea areas. Husbandry is good and there is plenty of good advice about for the beginners.

The small tea men are controlled by the Kenya Tea Development Authority (the KTDA), which was established in 1964.

There are 47 753 ha under cultivation by 122 000 African farmers. They account for nearly two thirds of the 72 844 ha under tea.

The big estates have long been overtaken in acreage, not in production. They produce two-thirds of the tea grown, but their bushes are older, more mature than those of small farmers.

By the end of this year, however, it is expected that, as the small man's tea bushes become more mature, they will produce some 40% of the crop.

A great deal of money — some R45-million — has been invested in the small tea grower in Kenya, by the CDC, the World Bank, OPEC and the Kenya Government, which has enabled the KTDA to splash out on a development programme including factories and roads. More factories are needed to cope with the demand.

As well as selling more than India to Britain, Kenya also outstripped Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda and Tanzania.

And better prices were commanded all round, except the very best teas from India.

But it is not just the exports. Kenya itself consumes a great amount of tea, very much more than the national product, coffee.

Almost every African has at least a cuppa a day, made the traditional way, mixed with milk and sugar.

Well, that's one way of enjoying it.

Spare James Munge's Life Kenya tells SA

NAIROBI. — Kenya yesterday renewed its appeal for the death sentence on Mr James Munge, to be lifted.

A statement read to reporters on behalf of the Foreign Minister, Mr Robert Ouko,

said Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi had already asked that Munge's life be spared.

"All of us in Kenya support, without exception, the appeal made by our President. As the Foreign Minister I take this opportunity to strongly reiterate the same appeal."

Munge was sentenced to death last November by a court in Pietermaritzburg.

The statement was to commemorate the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination today, the anniversary of the Sharpeville shooting.

"We are confident that our hopes and aspirations shall be crowned with victory and the diabolical system of apartheid will be forever wiped out from the African continent," the statement said.

UJGT

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
1339490	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1354490
1406390	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	F		1406390
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137501H	PLACIS	JOHN ACHILLES	001303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		137501H
139271G	REFFMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(30)	139271G
052892R	KUSS	SALLY MARY	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE	2-	(60)	052892R
			104203	AFRICAN HISTORY I	2-	(60)	
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)	
			106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	121461Y
			107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	133333C
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		133034C
			114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	137998Y
			004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	134302F
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	135878U
			103502	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE	ABS		
			101101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(67)	11532F
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(27)	
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)	
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)	
			102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		121723H
			110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	102168C
57							

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

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KENYA

Fm 11/4/80

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A friend in feed

This month and for many months to come, Kenyans will be eating their daily maize meal courtesy of southern Africa. A 28 000 t consignment of yellow maize was shipped from Maputo in March and another 100 000 t of white maize will be arriving from SA by circuitous routes.

The unusual sales have been triggered by a downturn in Kenya's agricultural fortunes. The marketed maize production for 1979 was some 2.6m bags — about half the country's requirements — due to a combination of poor price incentives and the withdrawal of the small farmer's loan scheme just before planting. Ironically, strategic reserves were also whittled away to nothing when 120 000 t of surplus maize were sold to a hungry Zambia last year.

White maize forms the staple diet for most of the country's 15m people, who consume some 440 000 bags a month. But chronic shortages have made long queues outside grocery shops a common sight over the past few months. Yellow maize meal is not regarded favourably by the Kenyans, who object to its off-white colour and, under normal circumstances, relegate the stuff to livestock.

But with stocks of white maize meal



Maize on the move - punch for Arap Moi

rapidly running out, government statements in the press have been preparing the man in the street for the unwelcome alternative of consuming yellow maize.

In order to avoid any possible scandals in the wake of last November's national elections, president Daniel Arap Moi's government has moved speedily to make up the estimated 200 000 t shortfall needed to fill the gap between now and the next harvest in November.

Allocations for American grain at preferential rates were boosted by \$10m to \$16.9m. Another \$10m was thrown in as balance of payments support, which will probably go towards meeting the bill for 100 000 t of white maize which the Kenyans are buying through agents in the US on the costly commercial market.

The US does not grow sufficient white maize to supply this quantity. Thailand, one of the world's major producers, cannot supply the goods as most of its crop has already been sold to Russia — a result of the American grain embargo against the Soviets. Instead, the bulk is originating from SA, the world's largest producer of white maize. Because trade with SA is prohibited by the OAU, the deal is quietly being masked by a mass of paperwork.

The first shipment has been delayed and now is not due to dock at Mombasa until April 10. The Kenyans have already geared up the infrastructure in a bid to avert a possible crisis, doubling the port's vacuum grain extractors, and mobilising National Youth Service trucks into moving the grain to a nearby bagging station.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the much sought-after white maize meal will appear in shops until April 17 at the earliest. The rescue job has been pricey, but it should be worth it. A country with a rumbling stomach is volatile political material.

to resell at a lower price, and no harm would ensue to the general public

The decision in the South African Philips case will no doubt be welcomed by consumers, for it will enable them to shop around more effectively to obtain the best possible price for their purchases. But what about the interests of the manufacturer whose product may be sold at an extremely low price as a 'loss leader' by a reseller in order to boost the reseller's sales of other goods? Price is often an indication of quality of goods. The higher the price, the better the quality should be. Could not the use of a product as a 'loss leader' seriously affect the reputation of its manufacturer, by virtue of the implication that his product must be of poor quality because of its low price? This factor was not considered in the South African Philips case, nor is resale-price-maintenance...

...ers will have to accept it, that South African... may be prejudiced in... R700 to R1 000 for married... to R750 for unmarried... sion that will benefit the... increase in the maximum... contributions to pension... The Minister proposed... deductible for contribu-... increased from R1 500... maximum deduction for... 500 a year less deductible... fund. In addition, the... year contributions to a... be... amount of R1 000 a year... from tax-free benefit from... element annuity fund from... so proposed... we hope, compensate in-... prescribed assets in the... Budget

FREE MANDELA SAY TANZANIA AND KENYA

S. Post 13/4/80

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THE time has come for South Africa to release Nelson Mandela from prison, said Kenya's Defence Minister Robert Ouko

He was commenting on the SUNDAY POST Free Mandela campaign, which has collected 42 013 signatures. A petition form for the campaign appears below

"The time has come for South Africa to release from detention leaders like Nelson Mandela and others, lift the ban on other leaders and to spare the lives of those others, like James Mange, who are condemned to die

"South Africa should be prepared to sit down with these Nationalists as equals in order to agree on majority rule for the two countries. Similarly we call upon South Africa to accept the UN proposals for Namibia's independence," Mr Ouko said

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has also supported the Free Mandela campaign. A presidential aide this week reaffirmed President Nyerere's attitude as expressed to the OAU in 1975

The 1975 statement read "If and when the South African Govern-

ment decides to change its policies and wants to discuss the new conviction with the African people, it has no need to use free Africa Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe and hundreds of other black South African leaders are either rotting away physically on Robben Island or in other prisons and places of restriction

"When Vorster decides to release these men and women, to allow peaceful African political activity and to listen to what they say we shall know that justice might well triumph in South Africa without the bloodshed and fear"

SUNDAY POST this week received 5 600 signatures in support of the Free Mandela campaign from the Basotho National Party

In a letter to SUNDAY POST editor Mr Percy Qoboza, the party's executive secretary, Mr Desmond Tsepo Sixishe, said

"It is our genuine and considered belief that without direct negotiations with legitimate black leaders in South Africa, no comprehensive solutions to your country's problems can be achieved"

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

The Minister made few pro... tax, and we shall as usual ha... Tax Bill to see what furthe... store... A concession proposed by... the abatement allowed for

Happily, the gloom with w... awaited this year was soo... Minister of Finance, Senat... Budget speech delivered o... The rumours that custom... before Budget day were fo... the truth as usual, and th... from the Minister was: no... income tax. The Minister... last year's substantial inc... for companies and individu... to a level, where a further... could be counter-producti... shoulders of the very sma... who bear most of the cor... already sufficiently burden

The Budget

in... Tax proposals

contravening the resale-price-maintenance regula-... tions through their refusal to supply clothing to a... reseller who would not observe their specified resale... price... Counsel for the accused also raised the question... whether it is an offence for a seller to prohibit the... advertised selling price. Mr Justice Van Zyl declined... to answer the question, since it had not been speci-... cally covered by the indictment. To provide a clear... simple answer to the question is, it is submitted, no... easy task. I am of the opinion that where such a... prohibition is coupled with a threat to withhold... supplies in the event of such an advertisement being... placed, there will be a contravention of the regula-... tions. This conclusion, it is submitted, follows from... the decision of Mr Justice Van Zyl in the other... hand, it is submitted that no c... occur were the advertisement al-... there was no attempt by the... induce the reseller to observe th... these circumstances the reseller

Where Kenya succeeded and Rhodesia failed

5 Times
27/4/68
BB

AS Africa's winds of change blow closer, what could they hold in store for South Africa?

I ask the question because I have just visited the independent state of Kenya, at the very time another independent state — Zimbabwe — was emerging on South Africa's border

Kenya and Zimbabwe both have large white populations. How have the whites in Kenya been affected by the change to black rule? And what impact could events in Kenya (and presumably also in Zimbabwe) have on South Africa?

The answers to these questions are obviously of immediate concern to all the people of South Africa.

Apart from the opportunity of being able to look at things for myself in Kenya, I also had the advantage of a long and informative chat in Nairobi with Sir Michael Blundell.

Sir Michael, it will be recalled, served as a Minister in the old Legislative Council, and was at one time regarded as the leader of the white settlers. He is also described as "The mid-wife of Kenyan independence".

Therein lies not only his chief claim to fame but also an act of wisdom and vision not often emulated by other whites in Africa.

Kenya has been ruled by blacks for almost 20 years. What is it like today? What has happened to the whites?

When I supply the answers, you should be able to see some welcome parallels —

— between Kenya, on the one hand, and Zimbabwe and South Africa on the other.

Sir Michael Blundell lists the Kenyan government's greatest achievements as the creation of national stability and the establishment of a completely

By JOEL MERVIS

nonracial society

It is this latter achievement — the absence of racialism, of colour prejudice, and even of colour consciousness — that makes a stunning impact on a South African observer accustomed to living in a society where racism is more or less academic, or even compulsory.

In Kenya, people of all races mix freely in all places and at every level.

To me the nonracial face of Kenya was fascinating and all-absorbing. To the Kenyans, it is just another commonplace of life, like traffic jams, the weather or milk shortages.

The fears

So one turns at once to the whites in Kenya. How are they taking black rule and a nonracial society where black and white mix freely at every social, cultural and sporting level?

Their fears, so violently expressed before independence, have vanished. They feel safe and secure, they enjoy a sense of belonging to Kenya, and they have made the surprising but pleasant discovery that Africans have the ability to shoulder responsibility when it is thrust upon them.

The Kenya whites, in fact, are really living the life of Riley. Affluent, successful, free, endowed with political rights and civil li-

berties, they devote themselves to work and play, and happily leave the problems of Kenya to be handled by an all-African government. Nobody, but nobody, has ever had it so good.

"I have found," Blundell told me, "that in power blacks tend to be more magnanimous — or less vindictive, if you like — than whites."

What is the secret of Kenya's success as a nonracial state, born out of violence, and flowering in peace?

Part of the credit must go to Sir Michael whose wisdom and foresight (so unhappily lacking in the make-up of Mr Ian Smith) enabled white Kenyans to acknowledge, before it was too late, that Kenya was a black state that had to be ruled by a black government.

The smooth transition may look all too easy now but one must remember that the blacks at one time regarded Michael Blundell as Public Enemy Number One.

During the Mau Mau terror Blundell was one of the three members of "War Emergency Council" — the two others were the governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the head of the armed forces.

"We shot many, and we hanged about one thousand collaborators," said Sir Michael. But the experience



SIR MICHAEL BLUNDELL
Credit to him

taught them an important lesson. As he put it to me:

"You can shoot thousands, you can hang thousands, but you cannot shoot an idea or hang an idea."

"I realised we couldn't win by bashing them on the head — a solution the military seemed to favour."

"I decided then that Kenya's future lay with a black government — with a regime that ruled with the consent of the governed."

Determined that only a nonracial society could save Kenya, Blundell in 1959 formed the New Kenya group, a party dedicated to work for an independent nonracial Kenya.

A large section of the whites — the forerunners of the Rhodesia Front — promptly denounced Blundell as a traitor and a Judas.

But it is to the credit of Kenya's whites that there were enough liberals among them to make Blundell an effective force in the moves towards independence.

The significance of one of those moves before independence will not be lost on South Africans at this moment. Jomo Kenyatta was released from custody — yes, that very Mau Mau villain, Jomo Kenyatta.

In a bitterly fought election in 1961 (independence followed not long afterwards) Blundell was opposed by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, the leader of the white "verkramptes" (if I may so refer to the blue-blooded British aristocrats of Kenya). Blundell won the election.

All that happened a long time ago. Cavendish-Bentinck and Blundell did not see each other for years, until they met recently at the Nairobi racecourse.

Cavendish-Bentinck of those days is now the Duke of Portland, and Blundell described their recent meeting at the race track.

"The Duke very generously said to me, 'Michael, I must make a confession. I opposed you very strongly all those long years ago. But I realise now you were right and I was wrong — and I wanted to tell you this for some time.'"

His belief

In the old days many Kenya whites argued that the only criteria for office in government must be merit and responsibility. Since merit and responsibility were inflexibly appointed to whites only, the test was simply a cover for racialism — rather like the Rhodesian slogan, "a vote for every man — provided he's civilised."

The difference between Blundell and his opponents is of special interest because it was, in principle, precisely the kind of difference that today divides the Progressive Federal Party from the National Party.

Blundell believed that the doctrine of race and discrimination would destroy the European. Cavendish-Bentinck and his supporters saw racial emphasis and race discrimination as the safeguard of their own position.

With hindsight, we can be clever. Yet one is left to wonder how the Rhodesians, with the example of Kenya before them, failed so lamentably to take a leaf out of Kenya's book.

The living proof was there for all to see. By acting timeously (as Kenya had done) Rhodesia could have saved 15 years, lives and many millions of dollars.

And what of South Africa? Are there any lessons we can learn from Kenya, and now also from Zimbabwe?

One obvious lesson is that whites will save much bitterness by timely recognition of the aspirations of blacks. The important thing which Kenya did, and Rhodesia didn't, is to act before it's too late.

Kenya hammered

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Kenya has been handed a 225-million dollar bill by Dr Victor Umbricht, a World Bank mediator who has spent the last two years wading through stacks of files recording the assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community.

That is the sum he says Kenya owes its former partners.

Since the community collapsed in 1977, Kenya has castigated the other members, Uganda and Tanzania, for not paying their fair share of community services, which included railways, harbours, airways, posts and research.

Dr Umbricht's verdict thus comes as a blow to Kenya's pride as well as its pocket.

At the time of the rift, Tanzania, on which Kenya had heaped most of the blame, reacted bitterly over the accusations, temporarily impounding Kenyan private property, including aircraft and a fleet of minibuses.

Later President Julius Nyerere closed the common border until agreement could be reached with Kenya on how the

In 1977 Kenya blamed Uganda and Tanzania for the failure of the East African Community. Now a World Bank report has pilloried Kenya, reports ALASTAIR MATHESON.

final "carve up" of the community should be made. The border has remained closed for three years, seriously hampering Kenya's export trade.

Umbricht's report, now being studied by all three East African governments, endangers plans for a new and wider regional grouping because it threatens to create new dissent.

On Wednesday, delegates from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are due to meet in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha to try to sort out their differences and to examine the possibility of bringing more countries into a revamped trade agreement.

Sudan is anxious to join, Ethiopia and Somalia are possible members.

Sudan was represented at a recent mini-summit in Mombasa by President Numeiri, who wants to establish close ties with the East African nations because the port of Mombasa and the land route through Kenya and Uganda offer the only reliable

access to southern Sudan. The south is isolated from the northern two-thirds of the country for six months each year during the wet season.

Until now a mood of optimism appears to have existed among would-be members, who have studiously ignored their wide ideological differences, ranging from the capitalism of Kenya to the moderate marxism of Tanzania and Somalia and the more extreme form in Ethiopia now firmly wedded to Comecon, the Soviet-backed trading bloc.

Umbricht's report, commissioned by the World Bank as one of the community's major creditors, will have a sobering influence.

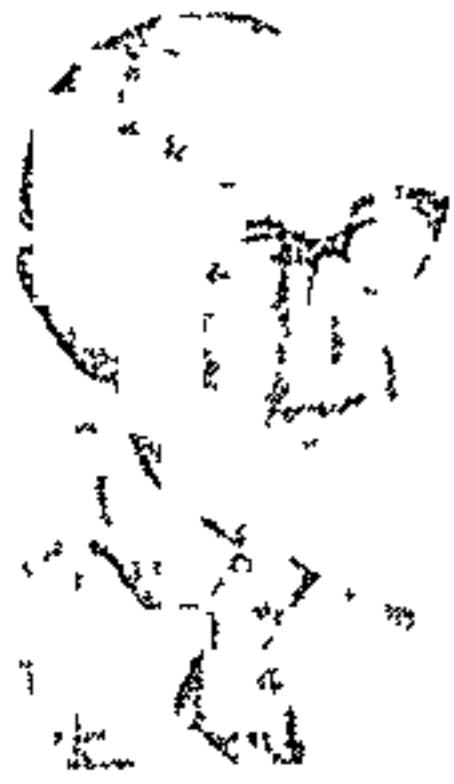
Umbricht complained that Kenyan officials had hindered his work and had refused to make documents available to him.

One of the reasons the community broke up was the refusal of Tanzania's Nyerere to sit at community meetings with Uganda's deposed President Idi Amin. As a result no top-level conferences took place for eight years, and many large debts piled up in that period — Observer News Service.

KENYA

African success story

Fm 9/5/50
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Joel Mevis MPC for Orange Grove and a former editor of the Sunday Times who recently visited Kenya, tells of successful transition from a primitive to a modern state

Eighteen years of independent rule in Kenya provide two important truths for the rest of Africa

First It is wrong to judge subject peoples before they are free. The earlier belief that blacks lack the ability or the experience to run a modern state is now shown to be demonstrably false

Second It might be true of the old Africa that the white man could not escape the black man, but in the new Africa the wheel has turned. One of the Kenya government's main preoccupations is how to keep the white man

Kenya's owe their remarkable success to their latent ability to adapt to responsibility and to their good sense in seeking the help and co-operation of Europeans and Asians

To see Kenya's achievement in perspective one should bear in mind that as recently as 1884 — when Joseph Thompson became the first white man to explore the interior of Kenya — he found a people who had never seen a wheel, a lantern or a plough

Yet 80 years later, the grandsons of those primitive, primeval people were able to take over the government of Kenya. 'If they had the ability of the urban blacks of SA they would have done even better' says Sir Michael

Blundell leader of the settlers before independence and 'midwife' of Kenya's independence

Blundell adds: "There's a place for the white man in Africa provided he can contribute energy, personality, expertise and capital — and is prepared to *serve* rather than *take*"

At any rate Kenya's blacks (admittedly with help from whites and Asians) seem to have advanced as much in 100 years as Western civilisation did in about 3000 years

And this is what Kenya has achieved

- (1) A flourishing economy which has expanded enormously since independence
- (2) Democratic government
- (3) Respect for civil liberties and the Rule of Law
- (4) Freedom of the press
- (5) A society without discrimination on the grounds of race or colour

These attainments prove another truth namely that the blacks share the white man's interest in protecting things of value provided they also have a right to get them

But if one praises, as one must, the initiative and expertise of the Africans, the story becomes complete only when one acknowledges also the massive help given by the whites. They are an essential ingredient in the success recipe for any African state — and that includes not only the economy but such things as civil liberties and respect for the law

In Kenya the provision of white skill and white aid came easily from the start. It flowed from a tacit gentleman's agreement between whites and blacks, roughly to this effect

There is a place in Kenya for white men as individuals who have the ability to contribute to the national welfare — but there is no place for them as a racial entity seeking a special place and special recognition

The key factor in the build-up of Kenya is education. The process is slow — it takes about 15 years to bring a child through school to ultimate professional or academic status — and independent Kenya is only 18 years old. But as the figures show, the next few years will mark the start of a dramatic transformation in Kenya. An education explosion is on the way

In 1962 at independence of the African children of primary school age, only 37% attended school. By 1976 the proportion was 87% at school, and by now it is almost 100%

In 1969 of all the Africans over 10 years of age 61% had not attended school at all. Before independence, in age group 50 and above 90% of the population had no schooling. For the 25 to 29 age group, before independence 60% had no schooling

From primary school enrolment of about 600,000 in 1960, the figure rose to about 3m in 1977. Primary education is free. In secondary school over the same period enrolment rose from 20,000 to 300,000

The spread of education is crucial, but not only in numbers. The quality of education is no less important. Thousands of black children near school-going age or just starting, come from the upper-class families of newly emergent Kenya. These parents — just like white parents — demand quality education

Democracy works in Kenya, but in a curious form. It is a one-party state yet at the last general election seven Cabinet Ministers and a number of MPs were thrown out by the voters. Even in Parliament itself, MPs are not muzzled on the grounds that they all belong to the same party. There is no such thing as rigid caucus rule. An interesting political development is the recent decision of Charles Njonjo (educated at Fort Hare) to resign as Attorney-General (a post which entitled him to sit in Parliament) in order to fight a by-election

He is an extremely powerful and influential man, and his action has already provoked speculation that he aims at leadership in the upper echelons of government. After President Daniel arap Moi, Njonjo and Vice-President and Justice Minister Mwai Kibaki are the two most powerful men in Kenya

Njonjo has made one notably important contribution to the rise of modern Kenya. He has drummed into the people a respect for and acceptance of the Rule of Law. This is not only a mark of Kenya's civilised status, it provides a stark contrast to many other African countries

Here is an amusing sidelight on Kenya's very non-racial character. Being eternally vigilant not to give offence on racial grounds, what do you do when the local dramatic society stages Agatha Christie's *Ten Little Indians*? Nairobi still has many Asian residents, some of whom might feel offended. But the show must go on — and it did, under the title *Ten Little Highlanders*. The Scots, after all, can take it

er Western engineers are orchestrating the output by telephoning large consumers and asking them to shed power by shutting off some of their machines while they bring up the power from other stations

No significant increases in energy will be available until the 40 MW Musinga installation is completed in December 1982. In the meantime, Kenya had been counting on plugging the gaps by increased offtake from Uganda.

But the carefully cultivated friendship with President Godfrey Binaisa, who is no longer in control of the country, may have been all for nought. The military commission of the ruling Uganda National Liber-



Nairobi. the lights are going out — lifts too

ation Front now has the upper hand

The soldiers are loyal to Brigadier David Ojok, the army chief of staff. Brigadier Ojok commanded the largest group of Ugandans who fought beside the Tanzanian soldiers to oust Idi Amin in April last year. He is also a supporter of Uganda's former president Milton Obote, who has spent his years in exile as a guest of Nyerere in Dar-es-Salaam.

Some 10,000 Tanzanian soldiers still remain in Uganda as occupying troops and it is probable that ultimately Ojok's private army and the Tanzanians will carry out the instructions of President Nyerere.

Nyerere, a staunch socialist, has long been opposed to Kenya's capitalist ways. He closed the border to trade between the two countries in February 1977, effectively damaging Kenya's trade position. It is unlikely, therefore, that Ugandan hydro-power can be counted on to supply Kenya's growing manufacturing sector for the near future.

Curiously enough, the power situation aptly reflects the precarious state of Kenya's economy, which has been sliding into recession due to a combination of internal mismanagement and externally

sourced inflation. Throughout the Seventies, Kenya cruised along on coffee earnings and assistance from donor countries, with average gdp at a praiseworthy 6%.

The manufacturing base has been built up to account for about 16% of domestic product and there was a time when it looked as if Kenya could feed not only itself but be a net exporter of food and cash crops into the bargain.

Last year a culmination of a series of circumstances reversed the *status quo* dramatically. The balance of payments deteriorated rapidly in 1978 because of a big jump in imports (24% over the previous year, financed by 1977 coffee revenues) and dwindling export earnings (down 31% over the same period due to slumping world commodity prices).

Foreign reserves shrank rapidly, and at one point in that year were down to R170m — less than two months' import cover. An import deposit scheme alleviated the situation and reserves are sufficient today to cover four months' imports.

Nevertheless, in the interim Kenya asked donors for an extra R420m over the next five years to offset continuing deficits in its balance of payments. The government also resorted to the commercial market for the first time, obtaining a R170m syndicated loan at 1% over Libor led by National Westminster Bank.

Meanwhile, bills keep pouring in through the treasury doors. The country has had to buy maize and wheat on the commercial market because a state-run credit scheme for farmers was withdrawn just before planting last year and strategic reserves for grain had been mysteriously exported out of the country.

Defence spending has escalated in a bid to pre-empt incursions similar to the ones that Somalia has made into Ethiopia. Prior to 1977 Kenya was spending less than 8% of its budget on defence. Last year purchases were notched up to about 20.5% of total government expenditure for tanks, helicopters, surface-to-air missiles and anti-tank guided missiles.

Worst of all is the spectre of rocketing oil prices. Oil imports are expected to increase 72% this year to about R350m.

A new five-year development plan was launched last year that promised a 6.3% growth rate. Already government has publicly stated that growth will be closer to 5% and privately officials concede that it may be as low as 4%.

No doubt foreign investors will be expected to plug the gap if they can stand the heat. Gdp growth for 1980 is tabbed at 3% and the possibility of re-establishing a regional export market is dim.

Ironically, Kenya's economic recovery is to a certain degree dependent on the co-operation of its neighbours. Resumed trade with Tanzania, once Kenya's largest export market, could go a long way to reviving the trade situation. Neither does it look as if Uganda, teetering on the brink of chaos once again, will be in any position to buy Kenyan goods for some time.

KENYA

FM 23/5/80

Power play

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The military takeover in Uganda could throw not only that country into darkness but neighbouring Kenya as well — only too literally. Uganda supplies Kenya with about one third of its present electricity consumption from the Owen Falls dam sited at Jinja, the source of the Nile. What is more, Kenya has been negotiating to increase the flow of current to keep its industrial sector functioning.

In March industries were summarily requested to shut down their factories for several days at a stretch to implement a 25% power cutback. Businessmen were climbing stairs to their offices in Nairobi's glass-fronted skyscrapers and telex machines were shut off for several hours a day. The government blamed the need for rationing on drought and siltation of its own dams because farmers have been cultivating too close to the river's edge. In fact, many have broken down through poor maintenance.

Kenya can presently provide about 280 MW of electricity from its own hydro-electric installation and is receiving some 70 MW from Uganda, stretching the power lines to their maximum capacity. Another 35 MW is furnished by turbine plants in Mombasa and Nairobi, the country's two industrial centres.

At peak loading time, industry uses 450 MW — nearly twice the available pow-

The Star

Friday June 13 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

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Kenya's export cup of cheer

Britain is, as everybody knows, a nation of tea drinkers and has been encouraged to drink tea over the years by huge imports from India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and, in recent years, small amounts from Africa.

India has been the traditional main supplier of Britain's cheerful cup since time immemorial. But a surprising thing has happened. The Kenyans have moved into top place in the supply of Britain's tea.

Figures just released show that Britain imported 46 382 t from Kenya last year, compared with 33 303 t from India.

The Kenyans have also left Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda well behind.

How did it happen?

While India has been...
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New figures show that Kenya has taken over from India as the No 1 supplier of tea to Britain, JOHN WORRELL reports from Nairobi.

tates, most of them foreign-owned, and from an amazing and growing breed of small African grower, few of whom plants more than one acre.

There are now 48 000 ha of good, red highland soil in the hands of 122 000 African farmers. Fifteen years ago they had 3 500 ha. They are linked, encouraged and organised by the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), which was

seasons with plenty of rain in the highlands. The KTDA encourages good husbandry and pursues efficient extension policies.

But tea is a costly crop to grow and needs considerable investment in the early stages, and fortunately for the KTDA it had from the very beginning a great deal of money available.

For some time the tea scheme has attracted the attention of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, which has ploughed in some R1-million.

In addition the World Bank have put in R460 000. With Kenya Government funds, and even funds from Opec, aid to the association has totalled R2.38-million.

Without this money the small man could never have entered the tea industry, for the costs are much too high.

By last year small farmers were growing tea in

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6 weeks old, \$55 each Tel.
Mrs. Mrs. 788-1729 or
783-4179 after 2 pm
MALTESE pups \$30 each Tel.
41-2388
MALTESE pups 2 females, \$50
each Tel. 88-8120
MINIATURE Schnauzer, 8 week
old pups Pedigreed KUSA Tel.
KUSA Tel. 88-8120

all hope for the future. Leadtime from discovery to production would, at best, be two years and is more likely to be five years. In the meantime, the Cities Service contract is bound to arouse interest in oil circles where swelling profits are making marginal exploration areas look increasingly attractive. Mobil, for instance, submitted an application to explore in Kenya this February.

So far the approach has not been taken up by the Kenyans but with energy becoming an ever more pressing need, it is likely that they will do so in the near future.

KENYAN ECONOMY

Looking for oil

FM 20/6/80
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One of Kenya's greatest economic problems is energy — where to find it and how to pay for it. Last year it ate up a quarter of the country's foreign exchange earnings. This year the oil bill is expected to be at least £155m (Kenyan), which is a staggering 72% increase.

As a result the government is looking at ways to obtain the precious liquid at concessionary rates both at home and abroad. President Daniel Arap Moi is doing his best to cultivate Arab countries that might be sympathetic to his overwhelming problem. Last September he dropped in on Saudi Arabia and last month flew to Iraq and Abu Dhabi. So far it looks as if only the Iraqi visit may bear fruit, for that country agreed to open negotiations for selling oil to Kenya directly, bypassing the oil companies.

Just how concessionary the deal will be



Kenya's Arap Moi . . . shopping around

remains to be seen. Currently Kenya is supplied primarily with Arab light from Saudi Arabia at US\$28 a barrel. Iraqi crudes are posted on the world market at a higher price. Basrah-35 is US\$29.96 a barrel while their Kirkuk-36 is an even pricier US\$30.18.

The oil companies that operate in Kenya are, naturally, sceptical of the proposed deal. Commented one oil company executive: "If they get it at the posted price, they're doing no better than the oil companies can do. If they get a discount on crude, all well and good but the danger is that they're putting all their eggs in one basket." He is referring to the fact that dependence on one country implies political constraints.

Kenya used to buy a large amount of Iranian oil until the Shah's fall. When output declined, the oil companies were able to avert a shortage by buying elsewhere.

On the homefront the Kenyans are re-viving a lapsed search for oil. Despite a discouraging lack of results in the past — 14 boreholes have already been drilled for oil with no success — it is hoped that further efforts may pay off. After five years of hard negotiating, Cities Service of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has finally swung a deal to explore on and off shore.

The company, which is already drilling in nearly 20 countries situated primarily in South America and South East Asia, picked up some old data put together by BP and thought the prospects interesting enough to have another look.

As operator for a triangular US consortium that includes Marathon Oil and Union Oil of California, Cities Service signed a contract with the government last October. It has already sunk US\$4m into an offshore seismic survey which was completed this March. Kenya's offshore structure is considered by the company to be more promising than the younger geological structure onshore while their concession stretching from just north of the port of Mombasa to the Somali border contains a thin strip of land, exploration is being concentrated on the waters of Formosa Bay a few miles to the north of the resort town of Malindi.

Chances poor

The consortium has agreed to spend US\$20m over the next four years in exploration, a cost which the government has declined to share. "We consider Kenya a very high risk area," said Peter Sommer, who heads the Kenyan operation, "the odds are against us finding anything." If the consortium does strike oil in sufficient quantities to go into production, it will have to pay over to the Kenyan government a 16½% royalty on all oil extracted and sell about half the yield to Kenya at a price yet to be negotiated.

Kenya would need about 50 000 barrels a day to become self-sufficient. But this is

KLM-1, 20/11/80 (163)

Belts tighten in Kenya

NAIROBI — Kenya's Vice-President and Finance Minister Mr. Kwai Kibaki announced higher taxes on petrol, cigarettes and big cars in his budget speech yesterday.

Mr. Kibaki forecast a very difficult year for Kenya following new oil price increases and balance of payments difficulties. Food shortages this year had forced Kenya to import large quantities of food.

Inflation in 1980 was likely to be at least 15%. Mr. Kibaki told Parliament and tourism, a big source of Kenya's income, was not expected to expand this

year.

Customs duties generally would be raised by 10% and duties on imports of products like soap, wood, paper and textiles, which are also made in Kenya, would be raised.

Kenyan manufacturers would be able to claim increased refund of customs duties on goods exported to other countries, but protection for locally made goods was being reduced to encourage greater efficiency in Kenyan industry.

The withholding tax on royalties, dividends and rents paid to non-residents would be raised,

and foreign banks operating in Kenya must in future have a minimum capital of 50 million shillings (KSh 6 million) instead of 10 million shillings (KSh 1 million).

Commercial banks would be instructed to raise interest rates, the maximum lending rate going up from 10 to 11%.

Telling MPs that his proposals would increase the burden on Kenyan taxpayers, Mr. Kibaki said: "This is inescapable in view of the problems facing our country and the world." — Sapa/Reuter



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

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Post 23/6/80

Kenya's dry dock has hard job to pick up business

KENYA'S ambitious dry dock in Mombasa, which was completed two years ago in a bid to challenge Durban and East London for servicing the Indian Ocean's cargo and giant tanker fleets, is having a hard job scraping up business.

A spokesman for the African Marine and General Engineering Co Ltd, which manages the dry dock and owns it, with the Kenya Government, said its volume of business had fallen below expectations.

The dry dock, he said, was suffering from a worldwide shipping recession and delayed payments by ship owners

When the dry dock began operations it envisaged attracting some R3-million worth of work a year from Durban and East London, mainly by providing ships with "haircut and shave" jobs involving painting and general maintenance for ships of up to 18 000 gross registered tons and 180 ft long.

Because Kenya has no steel it has never bid for major damage docking such as big bottom repairs. Its biggest job has been on a 22 000 ton naval tanker.

Now the haircut and shave business isn't going so well, either

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, a British-financed study group has reported that the rate of port handling of imports and exports has deteriorated seriously over the past seven years. The group has recommended the building of two additional berths designed to handle containerised cargo.

It has also urged the provision of specialised grain handling facilities for Zambian imports, the improvement of the port entrance channel to enable it to take container ships and the removal of "rubbish and old cargo" packed in the port's storage areas.

Latest figures show that Dar es Salaam port now has a pile-up of 32 321 tons of Zambian copper awaiting shipment.

Zambian Works Minister Haswell Mwale has been quoted in the Tanzanian capital as saying that despite this backlog Zambia still prefers to use Dar es Salaam to the South African port of East London where there was only 2 974 tons of Zambian copper on the quayside. Zambia would continue to use Dar es Salaam despite the reluctance of Zambian exporters to use the Tanzania route via the Tazara railway, Mwale is reported to have added

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
4(a)	4	
Examiners' Initials		

WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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KSA

Kenya groans under the big 'oil crunch'

NAIROBI — Rising oil costs have forced Kenya to cut back its development plans, revise its social welfare schemes and embark on what the government has described as a "two year period of austerity" unprecedented in the country's 17 years of independence.

The "oil crunch" measures, just announced in a parliamentary Sessional Paper, envisaged a reduction from an estimated 6.3 percent to 5.4 percent in the country's annual economic growth rate.

Existing import controls will be replaced by heavy taxation to encourage the development of export-orientated Kenya industry, employment expansion targets will be cut and the government will encourage wage freeze for higher income jobs.

While the government claims that these measures result directly from an increase in the national oil bill of from R96.2 million to R296 million a year, they have left many Kenyans wondering to what extent they have

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been necessitated by bureaucratic corruption and inefficiency.

For months the country has been hit by shortages of basic commodities. A presidential order that schoolchildren be given free milk was followed by a disappearance from the shops of fresh milk, butter, cheese and baby foods.

BASIC DIET

After a bumper 1979 maize harvest the government allowed the national maize reserves to be sold overseas. As a result, millions of Africans have been deprived of their basic maize meal diet while the government has had to beg for supplies from the United States or purchase it at high prices from South Africa and other countries.

By allowing large scale wheat farms, many of them formerly run by South African farmers to be broken up by African operatives into peasant subsistence holdings, the government has turned Kenya into a wheat importing nation and creat-

ed periodic bread shortages.

Governmental insistence on the appointment of African wholesalers to act as middlemen between manufacturers and retailers has put at least ten percent on the price of most products to contribute to an overall inflation rate of more than 20 percent.

Lack of forward planning by the national electricity authority resulted recently in power rationing being imposed in all major towns, cutting back industrial production by 50 percent and plunging Kenya's industrial and commercial sectors into chaos.

The electricity cuts also caused thousands of holiday cancellations by tourists who could not stand the hot humidity of Kenya's coastal resort hotels without air conditioning or ample water supplies — water shortages having also resulted from inadequate forward planning.

Many of the current inadequacies have been attributed by expatriates to

too much Africanisation, too fast. But the government makes no apologies for bowing to the demands of political expediency.

In its latest Sessional Paper it promises to accelerate the process of Kenyanisation "not only as a means of increasing employment opportunities for Kenya citizens, but also with a view to preventing higher cost expatriates from excessively burdening costs of production and marketing."

Economists asking "What has gone wrong with Kenya?" also encounter the unpalatable fact that while since independence the population has been rising rapidly, the four per cent birth rate being the highest in Africa, the replacement of white farmers has been accompanied by a gradual decline in production of several major crops.

It is popular to blame such production drops on "drought" even when rainfall figures indicate that no drought has occurred. At independence Kenya was an exporter of grains and dairy products. Next year it will have to spend R50 million imports.

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KDM

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st elections here you had in one constituency about 10 candidates standing, people in the same party In the House you would think we have about 10 parties the way the people express themselves freely But they all belong to the same party

Q You seem to have replaced the party system with a personal system where individuals are in groupings This effectively seems to take the place of parties

A There is no grouping I think it's just a free expression I am a member of Kanu (Kenya African National Union) party but I express my own view about how I see things and what government should do But I don't belong to another group, I am a member of the party

Q How free do you believe the Press is and do you think it should be more free or less free?

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I do not believe that government should run newspapers as they are in some parts of the world because then all you get is government's view It's so limited and it's not free but here we have got all these papers We've got two dailies, both English and Swahili, on Sunday we have three or four and they are all independent, run by private capital Government has no share in the Press in this country

Q Is there any particular point you feel you would like to make for South African readers, both white and black?

A I think your Prime Minister should really try and bring about changes in South Africa so that the human being is given recognition I remember when I was in South Africa the amount of money the Government used to pay for education varies whether you are a European or an African When I was at Fort Hare we used to take the examination of the University of South Africa Now they have got their own institution - Bantu, coloured, I don't know what If you put people in compartments like that then of course you are in for trouble

Liberalise this, give people an opportunity, give them a say in the running of the country and there is a great future for the country. Otherwise there is going to be this friction for a long time

Q In Kenya you have gone one way. The white minority in South Africa led by the Afrikaners believes that its survival lies in its policy of separate racial development How do you react to that concept?

A It's not survival, it's destruction Because what do you think the other people are thinking, they are just working and thinking, having evil minds how to destroy these people who are at the moment sitting there Whereas, if you give them an opportunity they will work together A good example here we have a European Philip Leakey, he is a Kenyan elected by Africans to represent a constituency We have an Indian elected in the African area, elected by Africans can vote This is what you can introduce in South Africa



Charles Njonjo perhaps second only to Kenya's president in power and influence

How Kenya views the parallels with SA

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RDM
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Q How concerned is your Government about what is happening in South Africa?

A We are very concerned, what with all these deaths that are taking place, loss of human beings, which is all caused by misunderstanding and fear in that part of the world. One hopes that something will be done to bring about understanding between the races in South Africa. The Government must do something to bring about change.

Q The parallels between Kenya and South Africa aren't exact because historically there are great differences, but in some ways I have always thought that Kenya perhaps has some important lessons for South Africa: you have a white minority group here, you have an Asian minority group also and an African majority. Would you feel you have some specific lessons for South Africa in your own experience?

A Yes, because historically I don't agree with you. There are similarities between Kenya and South Africa. We used to have a colour bar in this country. Very strong. In public life, even in church. When I came back, for instance, from the United Kingdom, I couldn't go to the New Stanley Hotel (in Nairobi) and have a cup of tea. I remember being thrown out from an hotel when I attempted to go and have tea with the late Dingle Foot, who was a QC and a Member of Parliament. So we had that and I think South Africa has something to learn from us that there have been these changes now. Here you are in my house. When I came back from England, I couldn't be invited to European homes. So there is this similarity.

The whole thing is fear. But if you remove that fear and if you are determined to bring about changes you recognise a man even if he is a Zulu or a Xhosa or whatever he is, that you all belong to the same country and all you want is to recognise human beings and humanity. You can't remain as an island. What is happening in Zimbabwe and what is happening in Botswana and all other places is going to affect you. So changes must take place.

Q You also had your personal experiences in South Africa. You lived there for a number of years in the 40s, studying at Adams College and Fort Hare. Do you draw on that in particular for your views on South Africa?

A Yes, I was frightened, I couldn't move. Travelling from Durban to Alice there were separate compartments for non-Europeans. At Bloemfontein where we had to change trains, I had to carry my luggage. The only place where non-Europeans could cross from one platform to the other was the extreme end of the platform and I wanted to go to the next platform and here were staircases but I couldn't use them because they were marked "Nie-Blankes" or whatever it is.

And, therefore, I had to carry my luggage, here were porters but they couldn't carry my luggage because they couldn't carry natives' luggage and it was frightening. I never moved when I was in South Africa. When I was in Durban I just had to stay at Amanzimtoti during holidays, and then I went to Alice. In fact, I never visited Pretoria or any of those notorious places where there were Afrikaners.

Q Would you like to go back to South Africa to have a look?

A Oh, yes I would like to go back to have a look and see what changes, if any, have taken place. I have been told by people who have been there recently that changes have taken place. Yes, I would like to see I have friends there — Professor Chris Barnard, he has stayed in this house, he and his wife.

Q In fact, you created quite a lot of controversy in your own country by allowing him in here two years ago?

A I was very unpopular, but I don't regret it. He is a friend of mine. I had invited him to come out here and Barnard is not responsible for what is going on in South Africa. He is critical and I believe that men of goodwill in South Africa should come here and just see how we live — all races, Africans, Asians and Europeans.

Q That's an interesting point because at the moment it is rather difficult for individual

South Africans to visit Kenya. When you hold international conferences, South African delegates are welcome, but for individual South Africans it is extremely difficult.

A I think there was a time that I was also prohibited in South Africa so it is not easy for me to come to South Africa. I have to have a visa and the same thing applies here. But personally I do believe that people from South Africa — individuals not necessarily representing Government — should come here, particularly the hardcore Afrikaners, just to come and see what is happening.

Q How a nonracial society works?

A Yes. **Q** Kenya seems to maintain a low profile on apartheid in African forums, compared for example with Zambia, Tanzania and Nigeria. I get the impression that Kenya doesn't address itself as forcefully as them in world forums or the OAU. Would you agree with that impression?

A Well I agree. We are more concerned with our problems in our own country. We want to feed our people. We want to improve education. We want to uplift the standard of our own people. We don't want to make noisy statements and criticise other countries when our own house is not in order. And those who are more vocal, you look at their own countries, some of them are bankrupt. For instance, our late President Kenyatta, he used to say "My main concern is my own country to provide development, education, social services, get aid from friends to help my own nation, not to go and make a lot of noise and interfere with other people's affairs."

Q In other countries in Africa people seem to have reached the conclusion that there is not much hope of a peaceful resolution of South Africa's racial situation so they are giving support to movements which are engaged in violence.

A I don't think violence will solve the problem in South Africa. It will just mean more deaths. Even our own President Moi has said that you

can't solve these human problems with violence because violence begets violence.

And you are dealing with a Government which has got all the arms and it is the ordinary man who is going to suffer, not those who are advocating these actions from Dar es Salaam and from other places — you know, the so-called Front Line states. It is the people in South Africa who are going to suffer.

Q Does Kenya give support to the African Nationalist movements which are in exile?

A Maybe through OAU — I am not quite sure about that.

Q But you don't have an active presence in Kenya?

A No, we don't have any exiles in Kenya. It has been the policy of the Government not to allow exiles to be based in this country.

Q What about trade with South Africa? How do you view that possibility?

A Well, we just have to follow others for the time being. You know you can't isolate yourself from other countries. So we don't have trade with South Africa.

Q Whereas many other African countries speak about boycotting South Africa, it is well known that they trade with South Africa on quite a large scale. Kenya is one of the few exceptions that I am aware of — apart from the recent big shipment of maize that you people bought because of your domestic problems — but you have been very stern, as far as I know, in not engaging in any trade.

A Yes, we have followed to the letter the policy of the United Nations about trade with South Africa. But we also know that those who are very vocal about boycotting trade with South Africa are buying goods and they are trading with South Africa. I've been to Zambia and I have eaten bacon and eggs and oranges from South Africa and cereals in the morning and so on. I mean, why don't they say this and accept it? We don't blame them. After all, they are neighbours and you have goods that they haven't got and why should we pretend?

Q If there were to be an attempt for South Africa to trade

openly with Kenya, would you still feel bound by the United Nations decisions?

A Yes.

Q You couldn't enter into anything at this stage?

A No.

Q What about Namibia? Do you have any particular anxieties or direction in your policy in regard to that country?

A We just hope that, again like Zimbabwe, a solution is found for this area and quickly before we have another situation where so many people die.

Q What about Soviet and/or Chinese activities in Africa. How concerned is Kenya?

A We are very concerned about the invasion in Afghanistan by Russia, a small country invaded by a big country. We are frightened about the activities of Russians not only in that part of the world but also in Africa. They have flirted with Somalia, they are now in Ethiopia, they are all over the place and it is really frightening to see these people and their activities. And it worries us here too. That is why the Government decided not to send our Olympic team to Russia. It's the least we can do as a small country. I wish these bigger countries will do the same.

Q You had some very bad experiences with Russia shortly after independence, didn't you?

A Yes, they were trying to sell us some useless arms and we refused them. They were selling us 1914-18 war equipment which we rejected. We have got modern arms for the small army that we have.

Q But are you conscious of them trying to subvert the Government here? Is there any attempt of that sort?

A We are watching. They have tried before and if it is not them directly they use their satellites. You know, the others whom you won't suspect. It is something we have to watch.

Q Is this the reason why Kenya has a particularly strong attitude in being friendly with the West?

A Historically it is people that we know. We don't know these other people. We prefer to deal with people we know rather than experiment with people we don't know.

Q To pick up the point you made earlier — that you'd be interested in visiting South Africa — would it be possible in political terms as a Minister of the Kenyan Government, if you were to receive an invitation, either a formal one from the South African Government or a private one from a friend of yours like Professor Barnard, to visit South Africa?

A No, I don't think so. Not for the time being.

Q What about your country's economic problems? You've got 250 000 people a year coming onto your labour market but you've got jobs only for 50 000, your land problems are increasing — the land hunger problem. You've got some agricultural problems at the moment. Is there a great deal of anxiety in Government circles about the future?

A Not anxiety about the future, but Government is determined to do everything possible. But who hasn't got these problems? If you compare Kenya with our neighbours, I

think you will be surprised

the development that has taken place. That's why all these for instance, the Russians, these communist countries say that Kenya's development is slow and so on, without comparing other places like Tunisia and Uganda or any other places. We have a problem of unemployment — but Government is doing everything to see that these conditions improved.

Q During your 16 year independence your society has been based on the one-party state. How would you assess it at this stage? Do you think it has worked well in giving people general representation?

A It has worked very well. You want to do is come and see our Parliament and you will see how well it is working. I cannot afford a luxury of many parties who really have no different policies or ideologies like in Britain, Labour and Conservative. I don't know what difference is there, except that ours will be personality. There is really no point in having many parties and we are in a hurry we want to catch up with the rest of the world so we don't want to be distracted by activities which really are meaningless and aren't going to improve the lot of the people.

Q But you feel that the bulk of the people are able to express themselves?

A Oh yes, very freely. At

Kenya minister's plea for non-racial South Africa

CAPE TOWN
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Charles Njonjo lives in a large house in what was once, in the 1950s, an exclusive suburb of Nairobi. Sitting in the living room in front of a log fire, he talks freely about Kenya and South Africa. These are some of his views.

Foot, who was a QC and a member of parliament. So we had that and I think South Africa has something to learn from us that there have been these changes now. Here you are in my house, when I came back from England, I couldn't be invited to European homes. So there is this similarity

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When the Rand Daily Mail's deputy editor, Benjamin Pogrund, flew into Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta airport, Kenyan officials refused to put an entry stamp into his passport. Instead, they stamped the separate visitor's permit issued to him — and used it again when he left the country. The officials were polite but firm: They were not going to have Kenyan immigration stamps appearing in a South African passport.



But once in Nairobi, there were no difficulties. Pogrund was made welcome and among the wide range of people he met was Charles Njonjo, the former attorney-general, who is now minister of constitutional affairs — and probably second only to the president in terms of prestige and power.

The parallels between Kenya and South Africa aren't exact because historically there are great differences, but in some ways I have always felt that Kenya perhaps has some important lessons for South Africa. You have a white minority group here, you have an Asian minority group also and an African majority. Would you feel you have some specific lessons for South Africa in your own experience?

The whole thing is fear. But if you remove that fear and if you are determined to bring about changes you recognize a man even if he is a Zulu or a Xhosa or whatever he is, that you all belong to the same country and all you want is to recognize human beings and humanity. You can't remain as an island. What is happening in Zimbabwe and what is happening in Botswana and all other places is going to affect you, so changes must take place.

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A Yes.
Q You couldn't enter into anything at this stage?
A No.
Q What about Namibia? Do you have any particular anxieties or direction in your policy in regard to that country?
A We just hope that, again like Zimbabwe, a solution is found for this area and quickly before we have another situation where so many people die.

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A We are very concerned about the invasion in Afghanistan by Russia. A small country invaded by a big country. We are frightened about the activities of Russians not only in that part of the world but also in Africa. They have flirted with Somalia, they are now in Ethiopia, they are all over the place and it is really frightening to see these people and their activities. And it worries us here too. That is why the government decided not to send our Olympic team to Russia. It's the least we can do as a small country. I wish these bigger countries will do the same.

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A No, I don't think so. Not for the time being.

Q During your 16 years of independence your society has been based on the concept of a one-party state. How would you assess it at this stage? Do you think it has worked well in giving people genuine representation?
A It has worked very well. All you want to do is come and see our Parliament and you will see how well it is working. We cannot afford a luxury of so many parties who really have no different policies or ideologies like in Britain, labour and conservative. I don't know what difference is there, except that ours will be personality. There is really no point in having many parties and we are in a hurry. We want to catch up with the rest of the world so we don't want to be distracted by activities which really are not meaningful and aren't going to improve the lot of the people.

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Q Is there any particular you feel you would like to make for South Africa? — white and black?
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A We are very concerned about the invasion in Afghanistan by Russia. A small country invaded by a big country. We are frightened about the activities of Russians not only in that part of the world but also in Africa. They have flirted with Somalia, they are now in Ethiopia, they are all over the place and it is really frightening to see these people and their activities. And it worries us here too. That is why the government decided not to send our Olympic team to Russia. It's the least we can do as a small country. I wish these bigger countries will do the same.

Q You had some very bad experiences with Russia shortly after independence, didn't you?

A Yes, they were trying to sell us some useless arms and we refused them. They were selling us 1914-18 war equipment which we rejected. We have got modern arms for the small army that we have.

Q But are you conscious of them trying to subvert the government here? Is there any attempt of that sort?

A We are watching. They have tried before and if it is not them directly they use their satellites. You know, the others whom you won't suspect. It is something we have to watch.

Q Is this the reason why Kenya has a particularly strong attitude in being friendly with the West?

A Historically it is people that we know. We don't know these other people. We prefer to deal with people we know rather than experiment with people we don't know.

Q To pick up the point you made earlier — that you'd be interested in visiting South Africa — would it be possible in political terms as a minister of the Kenyan government, if you were to receive an invitation, either a formal one from the South African government or a private one from a friend of yours like Professor Barnard, to visit South Africa?

A No, I don't think so. Not for the time being.

Q During your 16 years of independence your society has been based on the concept of a one-party state. How would you assess it at this stage? Do you think it has worked well in giving people genuine representation?

A It has worked very well. All you want to do is come and see our Parliament and you will see how well it is working. We cannot afford a luxury of so many parties who really have no different policies or ideologies like in Britain, labour and conservative. I don't know what difference is there, except that ours will be personality. There is really no point in having many parties and we are in a hurry. We want to catch up with the rest of the world so we don't want to be distracted by activities which really are not meaningful and aren't going to improve the lot of the people.

Q But you feel that the bulk of the people are able to express themselves?

A Oh yes, very freely. At the last elections here you had in one constituency about 10 candidates standing, people in the same party. In the House you would think we have about 10 parties the way the people express themselves freely. But they all belong to the same party.

Q Whereas, if you give opportunity they will work together. We have a good here we have a... Philip Leakey, a K... elected by Africa represent a const... We have an Indian... the most African elected, by African. This is what you want to introduce in South Africa.

Q You seem to have replaced the party system with a personality system where individuals are in groupings. This effectively seems to take the place of parties. There is no grouping I think it's just a free expression. I am a member of KANU (Kenya African National Union) party but I express my own view about how I see things and what government should do. But I don't belong to another group, I am a member of the party.

Q How free do you believe the press is and do you think it should be more free or less free?
A I like to see the papers free. What I don't like is the licence that they sometimes seem to enjoy. But if you read this (Kenyan) newspaper today, the Nation, you will see how critical some of the articles are against government and how freely they express themselves. Some of the things they say are not what the government is thinking, but we like to hear criticism as long as it's constructive. What we want them to do is to help us to build the country, not destroy it and we believe that they are playing that role very well and we are proud of our newspapers.

RDM 24/7/80

Kenya and Tanzania in spy tangle

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'Mail' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI — Kenya and Tanzania have got themselves into a tangle over espionage. Did Tanzania send an army spy to Kenya to pass back secret information?

Recently a Kenyan Army private, Peter Msabi Kihingu, was jailed in Kenya for 14 years for passing military intelligence to the Tanzanian Army. He pleaded guilty. Kihingu had served in the Tanzanian Army for some

years before it was discovered he was a Kenyan.

In court he said he was told to join the Kenyan Army by a senior Tanzanian officer.

Now the Tanzanians have denied sending him to spy. The denial came from Tanzanian Defence Minister, Mr Rashid Kawawa. "Why should we send someone to spy on Kenya when our two countries are not enemies?" Mr Kawawa asked. But in court, Kihingu quoted chapter and verse on his activi-

ties. He said he had communicated Kenyan military secrets to a Sergeant Muita Marwa of the intelligence service of the Tanzanian Peoples Defence Forces.

Information such as deployment of armed personnel, strength of the Kenyan forces, weapons being used, and so on, Kihingu said he was promised a large salary and a high officer's rank.

Kenyans are a little mystified by Mr Kawawa's claims of

hostile propaganda against Tanzania, and they say the spy case is a mischievous adventure from which Tanzania dissociates herself. The Kenyans are also mystified by Mr Kawawa's reference to brotherly relations between the two countries.

Tanzania has kept its border with Kenya closed for nearly three years, wrecking what were formerly excellent trade relations.

Kenya moves to end tribalism

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI — Kenya is to go all out in a bid to stamp out tribalism in an effort to promote national unity

Tribalism has been one of the main causes of feuding, favouritism and nepotism in the public service, and even in big business

The first step, approved and probably inspired by the President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, is the winding up of tribal organisations. This was agreed at the three day leadership conference this week now ended

The Kikuyu, Luo, Kamba, Kalenjin and Masai communities all operate large unions, with both political and business slants. Some of them own properties and businesses and many are out and out pressure groups

One of the resolutions at the conference was aimed at subordinating ethnic, racial and personal interests to the national interest. The leaders at the conference came up with a new national commitment to foster unity in the country

Observers said President Moi was overwhelmed with promises of support and loyalty from his colleagues. It was a big triumph for the President, who had called the conference for this very purpose.

One observer said. "As if in an exorcising ceremony, leader after leader admitted that he or they were the root of all problems now afflicting Kenya"

Many delegates gave "I want to be cleansed" speeches and President Moi was given an overwhelming mandate to remove from any position of leadership all those whose activities could sow seeds of disunity in the country

The conference, attended by nearly 400 delegates, included Ministers, Members of Parliament, top civil servants and other important people in the Kenya administration

It was held against a background of economic recession, food shortages, a spate of smuggling and an alarming growth of corruption

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1 800 US marines to
'holiday' in Kenya

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — About 1 800 marines arrived in Mombasa on board five amphibious craft from the US Sixth Fleet — but the US Embassy in Nairobi denied that they are to land in Kenya for military exercises.

"They are going ashore for a four-day holiday", said an embassy spokesman.

Under a recent agreement between the two countries US naval forces would use the port facilities at Mombasa as well as Kenyan airfields in the event of a military crisis in the Gulf area.

The craft are understood to be on their way to Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian

Ocean, where they are to be based.

A recent report from Washington said the marines were to land in Kenya for manoeuvres. Another report said the Kenyan Government had blocked this plan because of its reluctance to be too closely associated with American military activity in the Indian Ocean.

Since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan the Americans have been strengthening their presence in the Indian Ocean.

They have also made an agreement with Somalia for the use of the former Soviet base at Berbere and the Diego Garcia base has been upgraded to serve large aircraft and ships.

Hijack rocks tourist industry

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BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

KENYA'S tourist industry is booming But a recent attack on some American tourists has shocked the Kenyans **JOHN WORRALL** reports from Nairobi

A SHUDDER went through Kenya's tourist industry recently when armed thugs, in Tanzanian Army uniforms, raided across the border into Kenya's beautiful Masai Mara game reserve, entered a luxury tented camp and hijacked a group of Americans

Americans were robbed of money, cameras and clothes. They were forced to walk back over the border barefoot because their shoes had also been stolen.

The story was picked up by the American Press "That must have cost us several thousands pounds in lost American business," said one tour operator "Americans won't come if they think they are going to have a rough time — do you blame them?"

Because there is ill-feeling at present between Kenya and Tanzania, Kenyan newspapers alleged the incidents were "deliberate", to wreck Kenya's wealthy and prestigious tourist industry. The truth is probably that the Tanzanian troops, not well-fed, well-paid or well-housed, got out of hand and went raiding for whatever loot they could find.

But it has got Kenyan tour people worried. They cannot afford such incidents in their fine game areas which attract thousands of tourists every season. They were just luring the American tourists back after the ousting of Idi Amin, who many Americans believed threatened the whole of East Africa. Americans are not so good on geography!

But the Kenyan tourism has had a good year with a record of more than R6-million in foreign exchange earnings last year. This is likely to be better this year, though growth is slowing down a bit due to rising costs and keen competition from other long-haul destinations such as countries in the Far East. In 1979 some 400 000 people spent holidays in Kenya, either at the wonderful beaches or on fascinating game safaris.

Kenya has got almost everything for the visitor, long, golden beaches with fine hotels at the ocean edge, and a unique heritage of animal and bird life. A fine infrastructure for tourism has been built up over the years — good roads, attractive game lodges, and two fine international airports in Nairobi and Mombasa. In the beach season Germans and Swiss on cheap package tours fly in jumbo jets right into Mombasa. The Americans, the British and the Scandinavians go to the game parks.

Sadly, the elephants are diminishing in some numbers due to aggressive poaching for ivory, and so are the rhino whose horns are prized as an aphrodisiac in the Far East. But all the rest of Noah's Ark are there, bouncing across the plains. Nobody seems to want to poach the giraffe, or the

ungainly wildebeeste which roam the plains in millions. Zebra are in huge numbers, though they do get knocked off by poachers who want their skins, and in some game parks lion and leopard are plentiful. The government has banned all

hunting, and the sale of game curious and trophies, which has helped the animals to regenerate their numbers. A continual war is being waged against poachers by squads of armed rangers with planes and helicopters.

Kenya nurtures its tourist trade, as befits an industry which earns almost as much for the country as coffee. Some 20 000 people are employed in the industry, from managers to minibus drivers and waiters. The Utah College in Nairobi, funded and managed by the Swiss, turns out hundreds of young hotel men a year. They even get courses in German for, at the coast, some 30 per cent of the visitors are German speaking. Even the hotel menus in Mombasa and Malindi are printed in German, as well as English and Swahili.

But now the Kenyans want a bit more of the huge world tourist trade, growing every year by four per cent. Some 300 million people are travelling every year. For too long Kenya has waited for the tourists to come to them, relying on their famous attractions. Now, they are beginning to realise, they will have to sell Kenya in Europe and America, and it must be a hard sell. Hundreds of foreign tour operators are brought free to Kenya every year to sample what the country can offer, and take them back home to sell Kenya to their customers looking for something different. I once ran into a party of 30 Finnish tour agents, all women except one lonely man. It seems women go in for the tour business in Finland in a big way.

The Kenyan Government has established tourist offices in all the key world centres. But the trade wants a more professional approach with the appointment of expert promotion men. A tourist board may be set up to work with the Government Ministry of Tourism.

New sources of tourists are being tapped all the time. "We are getting hundreds of enquiries from Zimbabwe," said one tour operator. Japanese are flocking in, and so are tourists from the Middle East. "There are a million white expatriates there who need holidays nearer than Europe," the operator said.

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WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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A surprise

(163) RD 1
from Moi

15/8/80
Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Presidential visits in Kenya are usually ceremonial affairs arranged months in advance

This week President Daniel Arap Moi changed all that. He paid surprise visits to three ministries and Broadcasting House

Mr Moi is a stickler for hard work and dedicated enterprise — could it be that he wants to keep everybody on the hop?

During his visits to Transport Minister Henry Kosgey and Agriculture Minister Gilbert M'mbijewe, Mr Moi had to walk a total of 15 floors because power failures put lifts out of order

Mr Moi referred to it as "good exercise" at the time, but soon issued an order for standby generators to be installed

STAR 22/8/80 (163)

Kenya 'against SA's policies'

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi has said Kenya stood firmly against the racial policies of South Africa and was opposed to the oppression of any nation by another.

The President made this statement when he received the Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr Ji Pengfei, who is on an official visit to Kenya, at State House in Nairobi yesterday.

“Every nation, just like

an individual, has the right to live in peace and dignity,” Mr Moi said.

Assuring the Chinese Vice-President that Kenya would continue to promote peace, love and unity among nations, the President said that the two countries were already co-operating in the construction of a sports stadium in Nairobi.

Mr Moi said he hoped for further co-operation particularly in rice farming, “an area in which the Chinese people have tremendous knowledge”.

Mr Pengfei told the President that relations between Kenya and China had developed well during the past two years, and efforts were underway to further the co-operation.

The Vice-Premier said China was in the process of modernising her economy and hoped there would be a further exchange of study groups between Kenya and China.

President Moi is to pay an official visit to China, and will arrive in Peking on September 14.

'Mr double-O' on way back

163 RDM 18/9/80
 JOHN WORRALL, Nairobi

KENYA'S legendary "Mr Double-O", Number Two man after Jomo Kenyatta when independence was granted, later jailed for suspected subversion, uncrowned king of the great Luo tribe, is making a big comeback after years in the political wilderness.

Oginga Odinga is a name that has always been associated with Kenya, and was at one time almost as colourful and famous as the late President Kenyatta.

Now this able and determined old man — he is 68 — a charismatic and dedicated politician, has grabbed back the leadership of the Luos in a process that may well take him back to parliament and (who knows?) a top government job.

"I consider that I have always been and still am in active politics," he told me recently. "Once a politician, always a politician."

It is part of President Moi's "peace, love and unity" policy to gather up tribes and former dissidents under his non-tribal, non-racial, non-denominational umbrella.

Recently Mr Moi made it possible for Mr Odinga to become a life member of the ruling KANU party — from which he had been deliberately excluded as persona non grata since his detention. He was released in 1971.

President Moi went further and gave him a top position as chairman of the Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Board, cotton being an increasingly important crop in the west of Kenya.

It is typical of Mr Odinga that he has hurled himself into this job as though he were a sprightly young man of 30. It may be no accident that he has overnight become Kenya's "King Cotton", for western Kenya — Luoland — is the home of cotton in this part of the world. He knows, and so does the shrewd Mr Moi, that to make a real success of cotton growing will endear him more than ever to the hearts of the powerful Luos. It has for years been an ailing crop, but now shows signs of a powerful and profitable revival.

Mr Odinga has brought the Luos strongly and untedly behind Mr Moi's government, a strong contrast to the years when they were virtually neglected by President Kenyatta.

Mr Kenyatta never forgot the severe rioting on 1969 at Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, in the heart of Luoland, when his car was stoned, 11 people died and 78 were injured. It was blamed on the Kenya People's Umon

(KPU), the then opposition party of which Mr Odinga was the leader. The party was banned, and Mr Odinga and other KPU members of Parliament were detained. Kisumu provided most of the support for the KPU, and Mr Kenyatta never went back there.

Mr Odinga had previously resigned as vice-president of Kenya after a series of political uproars involving him. He was an unashamed Leftwinger, denounced the government's "capitalistic policies", accused them of neglecting African traditions and called for a more equitable distribution of land. He was accused of "singing the communist song". Once when vice-president he was accused of bringing in stores of Russian arms and ammunition and hiding it in the cellar at his offices.

But Mr Odinga always denied being a communist and favouring it as a policy for Kenya, but said he advocated an African socialism that did not allow extremes of riches and poverty. He visited China twice and said on his return that what he had seen there and in Russia was "nearer to the African way of life".

Mr Odinga is a spry old man, who favours African dress and always wears a beaded Luo cap. He made his first appearance in parliament in 1963

wearing an apron of skins, a cloak of monkey tails, a beaded collar and cap and carrying a cow's tail fly whisk. It was his bid to take Kenya back to the African way of life, and it contrasted with his famous fellow Luo Minister, Mr Tom Mboya, young, Western educated, with European manners and behaviour, who was assassinated in 1969 under circumstances which have never been explained.

Unlike many Kenyan leaders Mr Odinga never went to London or the United States for education. He went to Makerere College — now Makerere University — in Uganda, where he obtained a teacher's diploma, later teaching in school for two years.

But Mr Oginga Odinga has unquestionably mellowed with the years, and now has several businesses, including farming, where he has been successful. He seems to have put his more radical ideas behind him, has sworn absolute loyalty to President Moi, and like Mr Moi has declared war on Kenya's besetting ills of corruption, tribalism and nepotism.

government enthusiasm was such that 51% equity was taken out directly by the treasury - a marked sign of favour. Other shareholders are the Madhvari Group and the Process Engineering Company.

The idea seemed destined for industrial stardom. Then the rot set in. Another Ugandan Asian family, the Mehtas, received approval for a similar power alcohol plant. The only trouble was that their projected costs were \$25m with production almost double that of KCFC.

Other comparisons are equally startling. Zimbabwe has built a power alcohol plant capable of producing 40m litres a year for only \$5.5m. Furthermore, the plant was constructed during the pre-independence days and capital equipment was presumably obtained on the pricey blackmarket. Brazil, which is expanding the capacity of its 28 existing power alcohol plants from 2.5 billion litres to 10.7



KENYA (163) PM 19/9/80
No fuelling around

A power alcohol plant and the man behind it - a 28-year-old Asian industrialist - have recently come under fire in Kenya. The plant is one of the first giant industrial ventures for the nattily dressed Nitin Nivant Madhvari, whose late father built up an industrial empire that formed the cornerstone of Uganda's economy. Madhvari moved to Kenya in 1975, a few years after Idi Amin expelled the entire Asian population from that country.

The proposals for the plant, which is called the Kenya Chemical and Food Corporation, were completed in April 1977, and by that July had been sold to the government on the grounds of saving foreign exchange used on fuel. The projected cost was \$70m, a giant venture for Kenya and one which, under normal circumstances, would have taken much longer to be processed by the bureaucracy. In fact,

billion litres is investing a mere \$120m to relieve this.

Madhvari moved quickly to cover up the pricing disparity. Originally, the factory was designed as four separate plants. These were integrated into one complex to discourage cost comparisons. He then decided to double the capacity and, for good measure, added a further six products - wet yeast, oxygen, sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate, methane gas and gypsum - to play down the concept of a power alcohol plant.

The inevitable result has been that Madhvari has had to scabble for additional financing for the project, which may end up double the original cost. Equity stands at \$2m. Originally, suppliers' credits provided by Swiss banks and guaranteed by the Kenya government made up a good deal of the balance financing. Recently, Madhvari negotiated a 12 million Eurodollar loan, possibly the largest private loan ever committed to black Africa. And even that may not be enough.

Kenya warns firms

1976/133
POST

NAIROBI — Kenyan Labour Minister Titus Mbathi has warned multinational corporations operating in the country to desist from carrying out "clandestine political and economic manoeuvres."

Addressing a two-week United Nations-sponsored seminar on Transitional Corporations here this week, the minister warned that the government would not hesitate to take drastic action against the corporations, some of which, he alleged, were engaged in local power struggles

"We will not tolerate a situation of this kind to develop and will not hesitate to call upon these organisations to cease their operations and quit the country," the minister said

In the past, African governments had witnessed manoeuvres by multinational corporations conducted "even with tacit support of their mother governments," he said

Mr Mbathi observed that the New York-based Centre for Regulating and Negotiating with Transnational Corporations was created as a result of developing countries' demands for machinery that could check the negative aspects of the corporations, "in the hope that they would be made good corporate citizens and thus harmonise their activities with the development objectives of the host states."

The conference is jointly sponsored by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

It is being attended by leading African trade unionists — AFP

Eyes on SA's ^{20/9/60} ^{com} growing exports

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI — South Africa's burgeoning exports to black Africa are attracting discussion in the Kenyan Press. A report this week describes maize as Pretoria's new "secret diplomatic weapon".

South Africa is recognised as the biggest maize producer in Africa and maize crops have been failing in many areas of black Africa because of drought, low productivity and managerial inefficiency. Thus many African countries are beginning to look to South Africa for essential food supplies.

It is well known that many countries granted food aid from the West get maize stocks ultimately from South Africa.

Eyes are blinkered against South Africa's apartheid policies, and OAU exhortations not to trade with South Africa are conveniently ignored.

Zambia bought 250 000 tons of maize from South Africa recently. Mozambique is importing 150 000 tons of maize, plus 50 000 tons of wheat, and Zimbabwe is importing up to 100 000 tons of maize this year and between 150 000 and 200 000 tons next year.

Kenya bought tens of thousands of tons of maize recently from the United States, but much of it was shipped from Mozambique and is believed to have been re-sold South African maize.

Recently President Nyerere of Tanzania said if his people were hungry and he could not find another source of food, he would import from South Africa.

A diplomat in Nairobi said respect for South Africa's productivity has spread in black Africa, but it was not likely to help her politically.

"It is like Russia buying wheat from the United States," the diplomat said. "Nobody suggests that Russia is likely to move over to the capitalist system. It is purely a pragmatic business arrangement."

Kenya — a nightmare for family planners

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JOHN WORRALL
NAIROBI — It is no joke
of the Kenya Govern-

ment is worried about the
way Kenyan women go on
having babies

It's a nightmare for the
family planners and for
the economic planners,

RDM 22/9/80.
who have to ensure the
livelihoods of generations
to come

The awful fact is that
Kenya women have the
highest fertility rate in the
world, 8.1%, and, if you
omit the decimal point be-
loved of statisticians, that
still makes eight babies
per woman between the
ages of 15 and 50

This was the result of
an official survey carried
out by the Kenya Bureau
of Statistics with a sample
of 8 452 eligible women in
the rural areas and the
towns

According to Dr Za-
charia Onyonka, who is in
charge of economic plan-
ning, Kenya's fertility rate
is approaching the biologi-
cal maximum for normal
human beings

The result is that the
population is shooting up
The present population is
15 000 000 It is estimated
it will be 30 000 000 in the
next 18 years Already
half the population is un-
der 15

The situation is a head-
ache for family planners
because few women and
fewer men are willing to
limit their families

Even among wives who
have six living children
only 25% told the survey-
ors they did not want any
more. Only 6% wanted
less than four children

Contraceptives, it was
found, are more likely to
be used in pre-marital li-
asons than to control fer-
tility after marriage

About one third of the

women surveyed had nev-
er tried any contraceptive
method and only 11% had
tried a modern method
Only 6% had visited a clin-
ic in the past 12 months

On the whole, women
with at least primary edu-
cation were less in favour
of having more children
than illiterates

Polygamy has a lot to
do with the rising popula-
tion Twenty one percent
of women interviewed said
there was one co-wife in
the family, 6% that there
were two co-wives and 3%
that there were three or
more co-wives. Nearly a
third of all married wom-
an between 15 and 50 have
unions

Large numbers of girls
are involved in extra-
marital unions.

How to cope with the
millions yet to be born?

Education, of course, is
an absolute must to
change a conservative
people's traditions and
way of life Already some
schools have classes in ba-
sic sex and its
consequences.

There are some very ac-
tive women's organisa-
tions holding family plan-
ning seminars in the rural
areas and there are signs
that economic pressures
— soaring cost of food and
schooling (which is free in
the primary schools but
not in the secondary
schools) will have an
affect

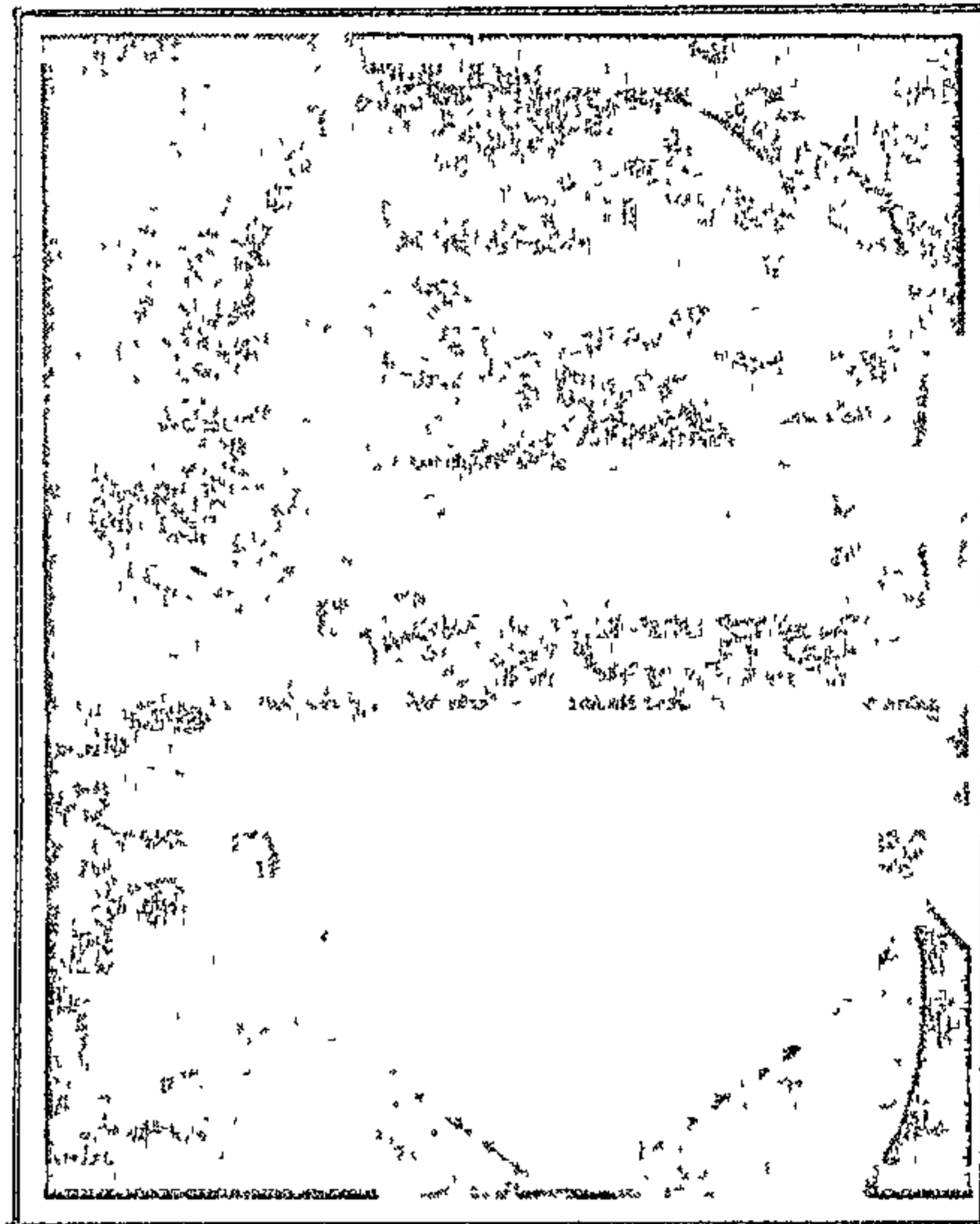
The question is, can
economics beat the ferti-
lity rate? The family plan-
ners are not having much
success

August marked the second anniversary of President Kenyatta's death and his replacement by his Vice-President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi. Political pundits at the time compared Mr Moi's abilities unfavourably with those of his two closest political stalwarts, Mr Mwai Kibaki, the Finance Minister, who became Vice-President, and Mr Charles Njonjo, the Attorney General. Many of those critics have had to eat their words.

This is the first of a series of articles on Kenya.

Moi has won the confidence of his people

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7/10/80



MR MOI was the longest serving member of Parliament and has shown exceptional political agility, not only in crossing from the Opposition benches to join the Government and ending up in the highest office, but also in the smooth direction of government he has carried out since the general election last November. He has travelled to all parts of the country to broaden his power base and many Kenyans who had never set eyes on Jomo Kenyatta have now seen and heard President Moi.

His early statement of intent to fight corruption and inefficiency won widespread confidence. His curb on election expenses and his temporary ban on land allocations set the tone. Despite his promise to follow his revered predecessor's policies, the new crusading spirit was clearly intended partly to halt the self-enrichment of some of the surviving

Kenyatta family and its hangers-on without indulging in acts of revenge.

None of the old guard was to be dispossessed of his gains, however ill-gotten some might have been but some received political requests for unpaid taxes or were made to give up or pay for unpaid company shares on which they were drawing dividends. Many have been gently eased out of the orbit of power, but President Moi was to be seen tactfully dancing with Kenyatta's widow on New Year's Eve.

The handful of remaining political detainees were released and in an attempt to combat severe unemployment all businesses were required to increase their staff by 10 percent. Attacks on corruption have been waged at city level but a witch hunt in central government would create too much of an upheaval, at least in the foreseeable future.

The November election was as lively as previous ones even though Kanu (the Kenya African National Union) is effectively the only permitted political party. Half the sitting members of Parliament were defeated including seven Cabinet ministers. President Moi has consistently preached love, peace and unity and the new Government is a model of national reconciliation. No ministers were sacked, although some were conveniently dispensed with by the electors. At the expense of unwieldiness, Mr Moi increased the number of ministers so that all sections of the population were represented, and the traditionally dominant power of the Kikuyu, the largest tribe, neatly diluted.

Restructuring the Government after the elections was the most striking change. It was President Moi's first chance to carry out an extensive reshuffle

the biggest since independence in 1963, and his slogan 'Nyayo' (Swahili for 'footsteps'), was conveniently ambiguous at first. It clearly meant following faithfully and unavoidably the policies laid down by Kenyatta as father of the nation. Increasingly it has come to mean assuming his full power as well.

The ministries of education, of power and communications, of commerce and industry and of agriculture were all split up. A new Ministry of Energy and a Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (to include wildlife conservation previously mismanaged by the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife) emerged perhaps as most urgently needed changes.

The old resentment against Mr Odinga, the charismatic leader of the Luo, the second largest tribe, prevented him (together with four other members of the banned Kenya People's Union) from being allowed to stand for Parliament in November. One of Mr Moi's master-strokes however, was to appoint him chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, an important post with which Mr Odinga said he was delighted and a move that endeared the President to the Luo.

Mr Odinga, the first Vice-President of Kenya after independence, resigned in 1966 to form the KPU. He has twice been imprisoned and although he has repeatedly sworn loyalty to presidents Kenyatta and Moi he has been kept in the political wilderness for more than a decade. It says much for his personal magnetism that most of the Luo candidates that he supported in November were returned to Parliament and some consider he still wields as much influence as a Cabinet minister.

President Moi seems at last to have accepted the Luo's choice of leadership. In June, Mr Odinga was given the Kanu life membership certificate he has been struggling to obtain for years, which presumably removes the last obstacle to his parliamentary candidature.

However, the biggest ripple on the outwardly calm surface of Kenyan politics since Kenyatta's death was Mr Njonjo's unexpected resignation in April to stand for Parliament. As a close adviser to Kenyatta and Mr Moi and as Attorney-General since independence he has been at the centre of power longer than anyone else. As a non-elected civil servant, he kept aloof from the cut and thrust of political debate although he has been frequently outspoken on countless issues outside his own field and had the reputation of being a highly skilled political operator.

He is a stickler for high standards, particularly in education and the legal profession and has not made himself popular by underlining the importance of expatriates and their standards of professionalism and by calling for a dialogue with South Africa. He wears British three-piece pin striped suits, has a British wife and is regarded as one of the most conservative members of the Establishment.

President Moi owes his political survival to Mr Njonjo, who squashed a move in 1976 by a group of politicians to alter the constitution so that Mr Moi would not succeed automatically to the presidency by ruling that to consider the demise of the president was against the law. He was also the architect of Mr Moi's smooth transition to power two years later.

TIMES NEWS SERVICE

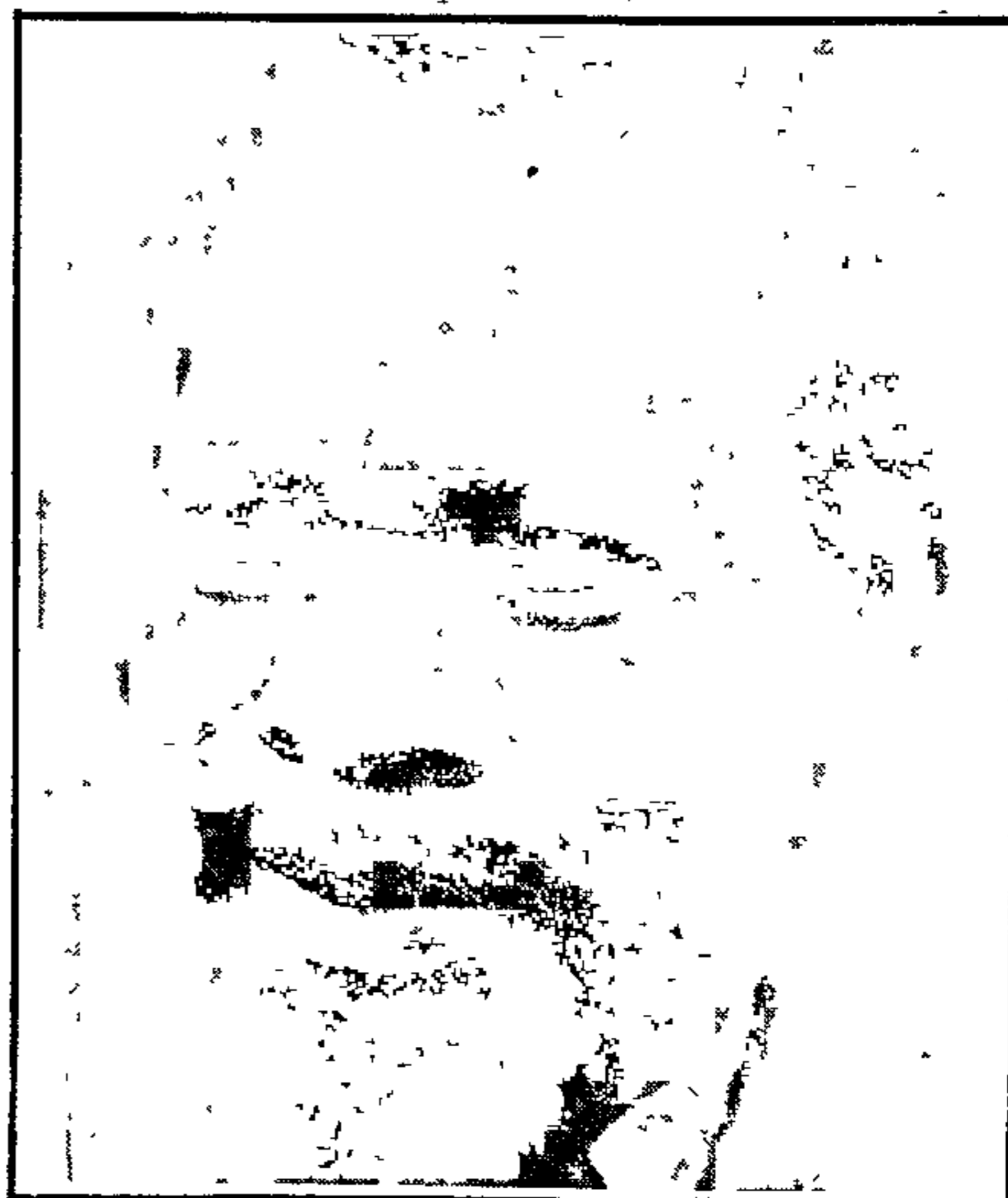
Kenya to get IMF aid (163) ROM 18/10/80

KENYA will be permitted to borrow \$237-million from the International Monetary Fund over the next two years, the IMF announced yesterday. By holding down its imports, Kenya managed to spend less money abroad last year than it earned. But its international position was expected to weaken because, according to the IMF, it is having to pay more for the oil it buys and is getting less for the coffee it sells.

In the last of the two-part series on Kenya, this article examines the tension prevailing in the Cabinet and the economic problems facing the country.



Mr Charles Njonjo resigned as Attorney-General and is now Minister of Home and Constitutional Affairs.



Late President Jomo Kenyatta. He was seen by less people than President Daniel Arap Moi.

Cabinet tension but Moi remains cool

Mr Njonjo's enigmatic decision to vacate the safe and apparently unassailable post from which he has exerted so much influence has confounded political commentators. A seat was quietly vacated by a sitting MP in southern Kikuyuland, and although no one had the courage to oppose him he campaigned with great gusto, even joining in traditional dancing with his potential constituents in the way that Kenyatta used to do.

After his election it was only a matter of time before a key Cabinet post was found for him, but there is doubt about the moves which led to the appointment. Some thought he would be made Minister of Justice, a new post that

would incorporate some of the most important powers of the Attorney-General. But Mr James Karugu, Mr Njonjo's successor, is said to have been unwilling to accept a watered-down role that would keep him out of the Cabinet — a move reportedly supported by Vice-President Kibaki, who as leader of government business in Parliament was apparently unwilling to introduce the constitutional amendment necessary to carry out these changes.

Whatever the truth of the matter, Mr Njonjo was made Minister of Home and Constitutional Affairs, and both he and Mr Karugu are now members of the Cabinet. Although control of the police, which formerly belonged to Home Affairs, has been transferred to the President's office, Mr Njonjo has retained control of the CID, elections, archives and museums.

He has sharply denied suggestions that he wished to become president, pointing out that Mr Moi is still a comparatively young man, or to become prime minister, a non-existent post that could nevertheless be created as a stepping stone to greater power. Its creation was widely forecast at the time of Kenyatta's death. Rivalry is believed to have grown between Mr Njonjo and Vice-President Kibaki, the leading figure of the northern Kikuyu, who is reported to have been alarmed by the former's moves and the possible political threat that he offered.

Mr Kibaki is said to have offered privately to resign

in order to take up a leading post in the World Bank, but he is widely regarded as the most outstanding economist in Kenya and for this reason still holds the portfolio of Minister of Finance. President Moi is believed to have persuaded him to stay. Such a decision

was to be expected in view of the severe problems in the economy.

The oil bill offers the most frightening prospect. It is expected to rise to £K220-million this year, compared with £K145.7-million last year, and will absorb all the revenues from the coffee crop, the mainstay of the economy. Earlier in the year Kenya was hit by electricity cuts caused by a combination of low water levels in the reservoirs that control the hydroelectric schemes, indiscriminate tree cutting on the banks which allowed eroded soil to choke the turbines, and by inadequate engineering maintenance. Economic losses were incalculable, as cinemas closed, electric typewriters fell silent and machinery stopped. Seventy percent of industry was affected.

The biggest bone of contention, however, was the severe shortage of basic food — rice, bread, wheat, flour, milk and particularly maize — which lasted on and off until last month. Rampant hoarding and smuggling were compounded by incompetent planners who failed to foresee the shortages or to organise adequate storage and distribution. Many farmers, disillusioned by low producer prices, had simply stopped growing the necessary crops and drought accentuated the

subsequent shortage. Both producer and retail prices have now risen steeply.

Mr Kibaki has been the main exponent of the tighten-your-belt philosophy and President Moi has been extremely frank about the bleak economic prospects, making clear for example, that the targets of the present development plan are now seen to be too ambitious.

As a member of the Tugen branch of the small Kalenjin tribe, Mr Moi stands outside the intertribe squabbles of the large tribes. He appears to have tacitly accepted a state of tension between Mr Kibaki and Mr Njonjo, for if the Kikuyu are split his power base as a figure of national unity is less likely to be undermined. But at a recent leaders' conference he issued a stern warning that anyone who disliked his leadership could go.

For the moment, President Moi's authority is unquestioned. He has identified the nation's problems publicly on a scale never known before, while proclaiming a number of populist policies to offset them. He is a politician of consummate skill, but clearly there is a limit to the number of appointments he can reshuffle both to solve these problems and to maintain stability in Kenya's traditionally volatile politics.

Since his election he has said and done many of the things that any reasonable Kenyan could expect of him. Whether he has the skill and means to fulfil the expectations he has built up remains to be seen.

TIMES NEWS SERVICE

Good news for Kenya's Moi

STAR 18/10/80 (53) 163
NAIROBI — Kenya's State-run news agency reported in Nairobi yesterday that the South African President, Mr Marais Viljoen, had sent a telegram to President Daniel Arap Moi to tell him that a death sentence imposed on a young South African black had been commuted to imprisonment on appeal.

Earlier this year President Moi asked the South African Government to exercise clemency in the case of James Mange who had been sentenced to death for terrorist activities — Sapa-

AP



President Daniel Moi

Winnie Mandela snubs three Kenyan visitors

POS 1
23/10/80
113

By CHRIS MORE

MRS WINNIE Mandela has snubbed three Kenyans on a secret visit to this country at the invitation of the South African Foundation

The visitors were to see Mrs Mandela today at 5 pm at her Blandford home but were turned down. It was said that they were also to meet Mrs Ntsiki Biko, wife of the dead black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in police detention in 1977.

The visit to Mrs Biko was however denied by officials of the Foundation responsible for the Kenyans' tour. Mrs Mandela, according to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, was not prepared to meet the Kenyans.

The main reason behind Mrs Mandela's stand was the secrecy surrounding their mission and because the visit was arranged by the Foundation.

Daughter

Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, who was with her mother when Mr Ayob's Blandford partner, Mr Piet de Wal, broke the news, said they were surprised by the nature of the visit.

"What was disturbing is the secrecy involved. Mr De Wal said he was informed of the visit and that permission to meet my mother was already sought by the Foundation.

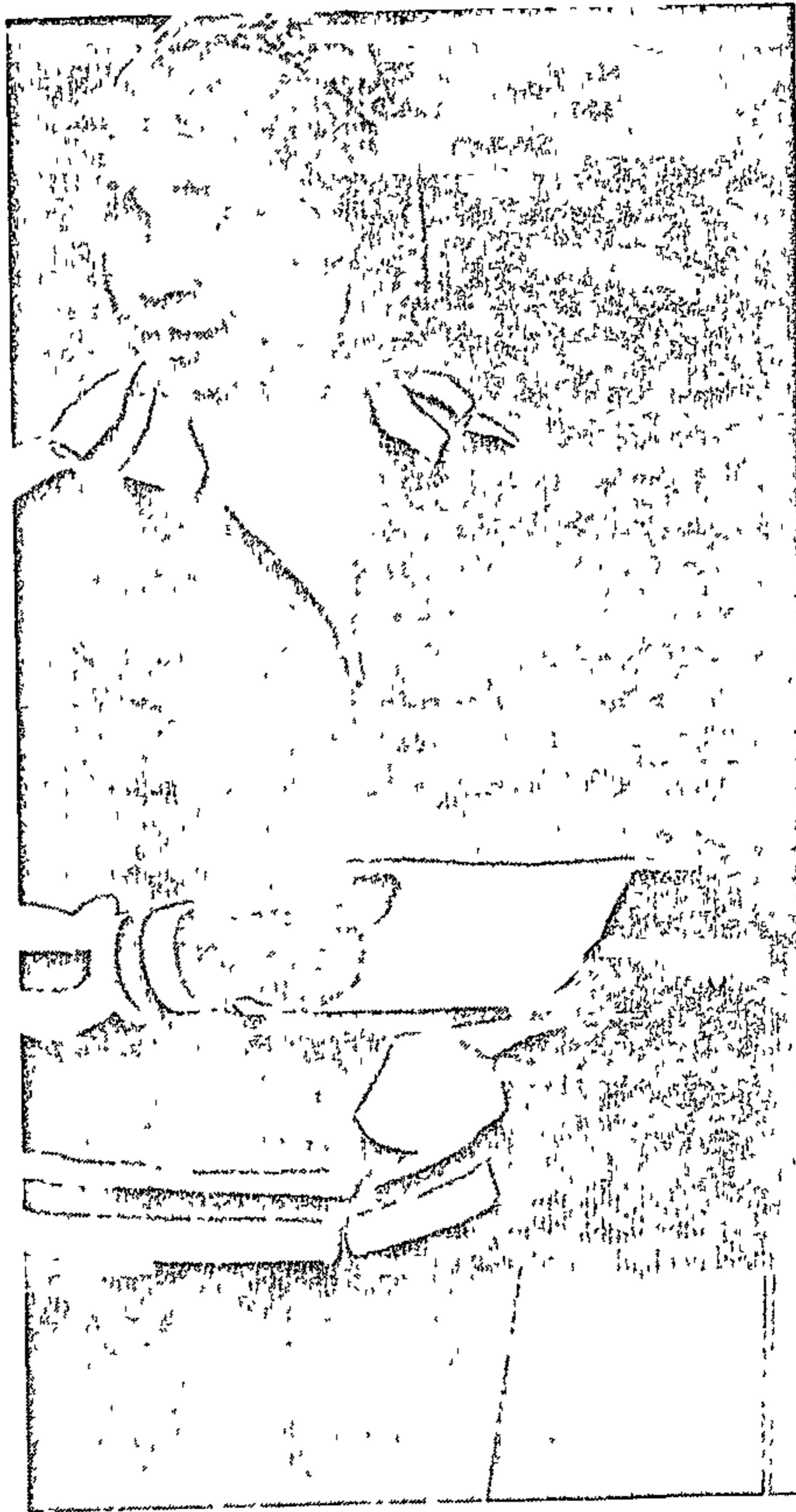
"Mr De Wal did not know who the visitors were and even now he does not," said Zinzi.

POST could also not establish who these visitors were. However, two names emerged, a Mr Wako

whose name was given by Mr Ayob as the person to meet Mrs Mandela.

The second was given to POST as Advocate Njengo. These names were given by two officials arranging the Kenyans' tour, one to Mr Ayob and the other to POST.

One of the officials, a Miss Olivier, said the visitors had requested for the top secrecy and that the Foundation had invited them to "see for themselves" what things in the country looked like. She was not prepared to give the itinerary.



Mrs Mandela . . . outside her home.

again be shopping in southern Africa

Bad weather will almost certainly result in yet another buying spree on the international market to shore up the 1981 food crops harvest in this once self-sufficient country. It would also mean a mediocre performance for cash crops, which will push the balance of payments even further into deficit.

Like many other African countries, Kenya is wrestling with the problem of feeding a hungry nation without further damaging an already shaky economy. Yet for this potentially fertile country, food imports could become routine. Next year anything from \$120m to \$200m will be doled out to make up the shortfall in grains and milk.

Patchy rainfall has spoiled what should have been a bumper maize harvest, depleting yields to a projected 1.8 Mt. Poor planning and bad weather has already forced Kenya to import about 350 000 t this year, some of it from SA. While the anticipated shortfall will be supplemented

KENYA (163) FM 14/11/80
Shopping in SA?

As Kenya waits for the short rains this month, crops are shrivelling, presaging food shortages for the second year running. Hence it is possible the Kenyans will



Moi . . . will he be handing round the begging bowl?

by the US under the concessionary PL480 scheme, it is probable that the Kenyans will still have to import substantially.

If the rains are good, Kenya's foreign maize purchases for 1981 should be some 300 000 t. If the rains fail again, requirements could double. The Kenyans will also be looking for other foodstuffs, preferably on concessionary terms.

Wheat is a chronically insufficient crop and 150 000 t are being imported this year. In 1981 this level will be the same. Rice is in the same predicament. Production levels are stagnant and if the country's basic needs are to be met 15 000 t must be brought in annually.

About 20 000 t of skimmed milk powder was imported this year to implement a free school feeding scheme initiated by President Daniel Arap Moi. Dairy farmers, who at the beginning of October were awarded a long-awaited price increase, will have to up yields by some 80 Mt to avoid further imports next year.

Kenya's inability to pay for its food requirements has been accentuated by spiralling oil prices and falling cash crop revenues. The benefits of a good coffee harvest will be cancelled this year by drooping prices, which have fallen by about 30%. Tea prices are down as well, and the crop is poor because of drought. Thus Kenya stands to lose some \$125m in revenue from its vital cash crops in 1981.

As a result, Moi's year-old government is going to be severely tested in the coming year. While agricultural output stagnates, the population continues to grow at 4% a year and foreign reserves are usually low with less than four months' buying power.

Says one planner: 'The government has to make up its mind to pay higher producer prices, improve the efficiency of cereal marketing and the whole input supply business and provide adequate credit for large-scale and commercial farmers.'

NAIROBI — A massive new medical centre, billed as the most modern in East Africa, is scheduled to open here next year. But already it has become an object of intense dispute among health authorities.

"That big monument — it will become like a siphon to suck back all the doctors to Nairobi, leaving the rural areas even more understaffed," said one medical school faculty member whose speciality is community health.

But other Kenyan physicians, most of whom have been trained in surgery and other specialities in Europe or the United States, boast of expanded facilities for heart surgery and kidney dialysis — the only ones in East Africa — that will become available at the new Kenyatta National Hospital.

Another doctor — a West German brought here to solve logistical problems of supplying drugs to remote health centres in the bush — scoffs at the idea of heart surgery in a country like Kenya.

Vaccination

"Not a penny should be invested in heart surgery here," he declared. "It will extend the lives of a few people maybe five years. So what? This same amount of money spent on a vaccination programme will save tens of thousands of lives."

Now 25 percent of the rural health centres of Kenya are closed because they lack drugs, the German doctor said.

This is a controversy that rages all over Africa — in fact, in countries on every continent, even in the United States. But in the developing countries, the issues are far more crucial.

The developing countries of Africa are under far greater strain to meet both the expensive de-

STAR 9/12/80
163

Row over Kenya's hospitals

mands of Western curative medicine and the special health needs of their own people.

In most of these countries, the overwhelming number of health problems results from infections and poor nutrition — not heart disease, cancer, kidney disease and the other chronic illnesses that plague people in developed countries, although they do occur.

But, according to the World Health Organisation, many poor countries spend 40 percent or more of their health budget on a single hospital in the capital city, while the vast majority of the population is left unserved or inadequately served in rural villages.

Funds

No one advocates closing hospitals. Rather, there is pleading for a more even balance of funds in favour of preventive services.

Some heart problems could be prevented in the villages for less than 2 dollars (R1.50) per person if sufficient antibiotics were available in the rural health centres, said Dr Dan Kaseje of the University of Nairobi Medical School. The antibiotics would be used to treat streptococcal infections that can cause heart valve problems if left untreated, he said.

The great majority of the patients in the hospital wards are suffering from the chronic effects of malaria, hepatitis, tuber-

culosis, typhoid fever, and parasitic diseases — all of which are preventable or controllable at the village level.

"But," Kaseje said, "that kind of preventive job is not the prestigious thing. Most doctors would rather be training to do heart transplants."

Also, other public health authorities point out that the votes gained by politicians who favour building an elaborately equipped hospital far exceed any prestige earned by advocating prevention, which most people do not comprehend.

Nevertheless, the Kenyan Government is beginning to bolster some of its preventive programmes dealing with immunisations, clean water and nutrition. It is also stepping up the training of village health workers.

Although most physicians in the larger cities of Africa are accused of overemphasising curative medicine, there are exceptions. Dr E M Samba, director of medical services in Gambia, is one, although he is a surgeon trained in Britain.

"Health ministry in most of these countries is a misnomer," he said. "They should call it disease ministry, not health."

Foreign aid money could be spent in more appropriate ways if villagers were consulted more closely, Samba said — Los Angeles Times News Service.

163 SHARBI 1780

National service in Kenya

NAIROBI — Kenya is to introduce compulsory military training, President Daniel Arap Moi announced yesterday

In a nationwide broadcast marking the 17th anniversary of independence, President Moi said all sixth form school-leavers would

be required to do 12 months' national service before continuing their education or starting work

This was designed to inspire and educate young people in realities, he said

Turning to Kenya's relations with its neighbours, President Moi said Kenya

would use whatever measures necessary to protect her territorial integrity, but stressed that it wanted to live in peace with all its neighbours

"I want everyone, both in Kenya and outside, to know that we did not fight for the right to be masters

of our own soil so that we could give some of that soil away to others"

Kenya expected other countries to respect its desire to live in a spirit of good neighbourliness and not to encourage any "disgruntled elements to create difficulties"

Durban township, under the jurisdiction of Kwazulu. shift involved the placing of the Kwamashu, formerly a From a demographic point of view, the most important boundary (about 1973); those for 1980 are based on 1978 boundaries. time of preparation of the 1970 Population Census results 1970 are based on homeland boundaries as they were at the study. Population estimates for homelands in 1960 and boundaries as well as in name during the period under or self-governing, since 1976, have undergone changes in announced, and called 'black states', either independent Land Act up to 1959, when the 'homelands policy' was Homelands, known as reserves from the passing of the 1913

Orange Free State: Bloemfontein, O F S Goldfields

Natal: Durban, Pietermaritzburg

to collectively as the PW area)

Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg (often referred

Transvaal: Pretoria, East Rand, Johannesburg, West Rand,

Cape: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley.

1) Metropolitan areas refer to cities as follows :

need to be made :

before summarising the results a couple of preliminary points as referred to the paper for details of the estimation method; lation distribution over the past twenty years. The reader capable of yielding useful insights into the trends in popu-

KENYA - GENERAL

2/1/81 - 31/12/81

KENYA

Widening trade deficit

163 FM 2/1/81

MARY ANNE FITZGERALD, the FM's correspondent in Nairobi, writes about the deteriorating balance of trade in Kenya

Kenya is bracing itself for a slow year of recession. Rising expectations from the country's rural farmers and growing urban middle-class are clashing head-on with a deteriorating balance of trade. This has put President Daniel arap Moi's year-old government in the unenviable position of trying to finance ambitious development targets at a time when there is a dearth of funds.

Like most black African countries, Kenya has been whisked onto the treadmill of dwindling receipts and mounting bills. As a result, the annual gdp growth, which averaged just under 6% in post-independence years, will probably not top 2% in 1981. Many of the reasons are beyond the government's reach — Opec price hikes, a drought that set in at the end of 1979 and continued for several months, externally sourced inflation and softening commodity prices on the world market.

A major part of Kenya's dilemma is blamed on swollen bills for oil and emergency shipments of food. Eighty-two percent of energy is oil-based. Despite probing into a variety of alternatives that range from nuclear fuel to burning coffee husks, it is unlikely that the country will be able to sever its dependence on petroleum.

Most of the Gulf crude, which is refined at a plant at Mombasa, is funnelled into the gas-hungry public transport sector. If the overtaxed trains, trucks, buses and privately run taxis were brought to a halt, the country would be paralysed.

Cities Service, an Oklahoma company, is currently leading a consortium of companies in a revived search for oil off Kenya's Indian Ocean coastline. Company

officials cautiously peg the chances of success at 5%. The first test well is scheduled to be drilled sometime this year.

However, even if oil is struck in commercial quantities, the lead time for the crude to be processed is anything from two to five years. In the meantime, Kenya gobbles up crude at the rate of 40,000 barrels a day. The bill jumped 50% to about \$533 billion in 1980 and will rocket skywards again in 1981.

The balance of payments is further aggravated by a recurring need to shop abroad for staple foods. During 1980, the country shipped in 480,000 t of grain and 20,000 t of milk to feed its people. Even though the recent short rains were good, 1981 will see a repeat performance with at least \$100m spent on food.

Poor marketing

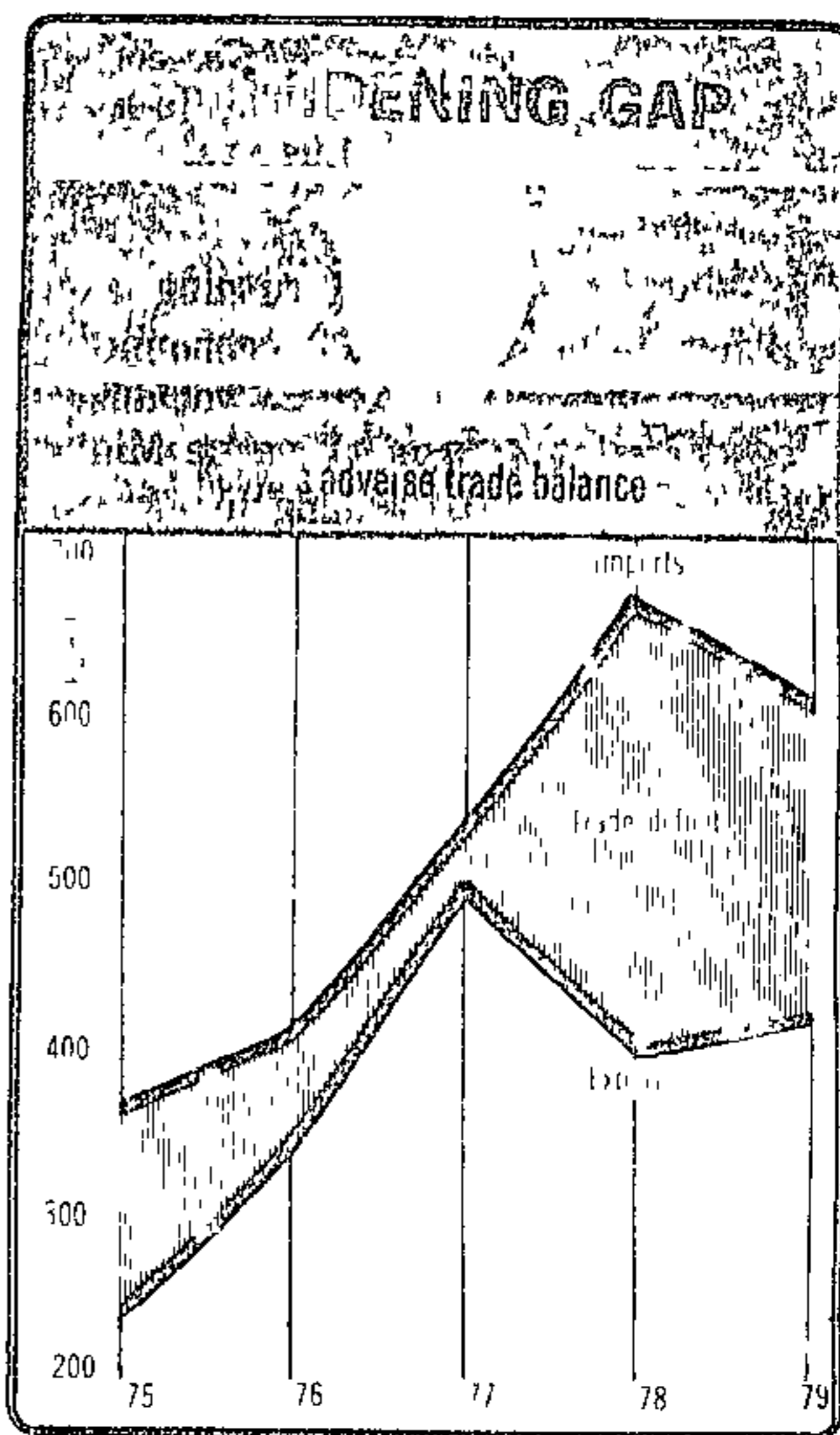
The problem arises from poor marketing practices. The government refuses to subsidise smallholders, who must struggle to meet payments on fertiliser and seeds. Neither are producer prices in line with demand. The state-owned National Cereals and Produce Board pays only \$12 for a bag of maize, while blackmarket traders offer up to \$26.60. Much of the country's maize harvest is siphoned off into Uganda where prices are even higher. Last year, one third of the harvest in western Kenya reached government silos.

Cash crops have fared little better. Drought at the beginning of the year knocked tea yields by some 20%. Coffee, the other major foreign exchange earner, has had a good harvest but prices are sliding downwards. Diminished earning power in this sector signals an uphill battle to finance oil and other imports.

Foreign exchange reserves, eaten away to keep the economy ticking over, were down to about \$800m in November, less than two months' purchasing power. Kenya's conservative fiscal policy has

shunned foreign borrowing to keep a lid on debt servicing. Once a praiseworthy 3%, it is now creeping up to 10%. Kenya negotiated a two-year loan from the IMF last October, but the benefit will be offset by the government decision to finance \$266m of the 1980 current account deficit from foreign reserves.

The gloomy business community is feeling the backlash. Applications for foreign exchange to finance crucial imports have been turned down without comment. The government has steadfastly refused to shed any light on the situation, but if it continues, a shortage of raw materials and inputs could bring industry and agriculture to a grinding halt.



Economic managers have been trying to curb a flood of imports the country cannot afford. The bill for January-April last year rose 62% over the same period of 1979. Wary of an inflation rate that could spiral to 20%, the central bank has placed a 1.5% ceiling on loan growth and prohibited new facilities to importers.

Tightened credit may put a lot of businesses up against the wall. Last November, the business community stirred uneasily when Nakulines, the country's largest freight agency, went into receivership. "If businesses can live within their cash flows, they're all right," says a banker, "but if they need to borrow, they will have to contract and some may go under."

Companies in general are tightening their belts and shelving planned expansions. Brooke Bond Liebig Kenya's profits dropped by nearly a third this last financial year. The company's once healthy coffee trading operation has been closed down because the \$4.5m working capital simply dwindled away. Metal Box has also shut the doors on one of its three factories, which turned out plastics, because of a stagnant cash flow. "We're gearing up for a fight. We'll all be fighting for survival in 1981," observes the sales director of General Motors Kenya, whose vehicle assembly plant is one of the country's showcase industries.



Daniel Moi . . . facing a shortage of funds

The manufacturing sector already took a knock last February and March when poor generator maintenance and silted dams triggered an energy shortage. Nearly all industry is hydro-electric-sourced. Thus industrialists were obliged to cut back consumption by a quarter for about two months. Factories closed down for

several days at a stretch, cutting into profits as untold hundreds of thousands of dollars went down the drain.

As a result, growth in the manufacturing sector was a dismal 2% for the first half of 1979. It was expected to have picked up to about 4% by the year's end, but even this is a far cry from the heady days of 1977 and 1978 when coffee and tea prices peaked.

The government is grappling with the problem by cutting back on development targets. The budget for the 1979-1983 development plan has been trimmed by \$1 billion, most of it in development projects. Readjusted figures brought out last May project a \$541m deficit on current account by 1983 instead of the \$160m surplus that was outlined in the plan.

For planners, the crisis signals long hours of homework, looking for corners to cut. But for the man in the street, there is the spectre of dropping living standards. Kenya's population is growing at nearly 4% a year, outstripping the pace of the economy's growth. This means that already skimpy social services will be called upon to stretch even further. And even if a repeat of 1979's long queues for maize meal, the country's staple diet, is avoided, a deteriorating lifestyle could prove to be volatile political material for the Moi government's many detractors.



Nairobi: The cultural melting pot of Kenya

et 23/2/81 163

By DEBRA CLEVELAND

THERE IS a wide variety of films, opera, theatre and other live entertainment to choose from on any night in Nairobi, according to the Arts and Entertainment pages of the Standard

The newspaper also gives details of radio and TV shows. Television broadcasts start at 5 35 pm and end at 9 45 pm. The programmes include children's shows, documentaries, news broadcasts, fiction serials, and feature films.

Two radio stations are advertised — one, the national service, in Swahili, Kenya's official language, and the General Service, an English-medium station.

In Nairobi alone, one has a choice of 16 cinemas showing anything from a Kung-fu movie to "The Empire Strikes Back". The times of screening are about the same as in South Africa — mornings, afternoons, and two evening screenings.

Some of the films being screened in August last year

Culture was formed recently, "not only to help in the development of arts," says the Assistant Minister for Culture, Mr J I Kalweo, "but also to give expression to the forgotten and new dimensions of the country's search for its historical and cultural heritage."

Addressing delegates at the Commonwealth African Conference on Arts last year, Mr Kalweo is reported in the Standard as having said "The 'Nyayo' philosophy of love, peace and unity is the solid foundation on which creative and free expression of arts in society prevails."

The classified section of the Standard is revealing.

The 'Second-hand Cars for Sale' section is the largest, advertising anything from a Jaguar XJ6 or a VW 1200 to a Mercedes 230 SL Sports. Also under that section is a Swiss engineer offering his services for Mercedes repairs.

Tuition in secretarial work, languages, accountancy and others is also advertised, as

The peacemaker

FM 27/2/81

A rare meeting between Kenyan and Tanzanian officials took place earlier this month to discuss cross-border cattle raids and armed robberies that have been damaging Kenya's tourist industry. The talks were the first concrete evidence of co-operation between the two countries since Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere closed their mutual border in February 1977. They were seen as yet another effort by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi to build friendly relations with his neighbours.

While this external diplomacy has been given considerable fanfare, Moi's attempts to create domestic unity by broadening the ethnic composition of the country's leadership has received relatively little publicity. Most significant has been Moi's decision to bring the once neglected Luo tribe out of the political wilderness according several of its leaders positions in the cabinet.

Foreign Minister Dr Robert Ouko is one such appointment. Once Finance Minister for the now defunct East African Community, Dr Ouko has an inside knowledge of this interstate partnership's tangled legacy and is better placed than most to achieve resumed trade with Tanzania.

Methods

The following indices were calculated:

November 1979 elections, when Odinga supporters trounced their opponents, among them several cabinet members. Omolo Okero, the national party chairman and a former Minister for Power and Communications, was ousted by Odinga's son-in-law. A former Minister for Tourism and Wildlife lost to a young lawyer, who is also an Odinga adherent.

Poised

Odinga is considered to be poised on the brink of re-entry into political activity, but this elder statesman is far too canny to declare his intentions openly at this stage. His caution is the child of a long and stormy political career. He was chosen by Kenyatta to be vice president when the country attained independence. Then Luo restlessness prompted his resignation in 1966 to form an opposition political party called the KPU.

Relations between the Kikuyus and Luos were further eroded with the assassination in 1969 of Tom Mboya, a brilliant young Luo minister. They reached their nadir a few months later when Kenyatta attended the opening of a hospital in Kisumu in the heart of Luoland. The Luos demonstrated their hostility by rioting and several people were shot. Odinga and other opposition leaders were detained, the KPU was banned and Kenyatta never set foot in that part of the country again.

Since then, Moi has demonstrated his desire to incorporate the Luos into the fabric of Kenyan life. He has visited their Nyanza Province on several occasions and recently went there to open a brewery. The province, once bypassed by development projects, is beginning to blossom thanks to doses of government finance.

Moi has also engineered the reinstatement of Odinga and his associates by according them prestigious, but not powerful positions. A year ago Odinga was appointed chairman of the state-owned Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board. Last May Okelo Odongo, the former secretary general of KPU, was put forward as the Kenyan nominee for the post of secretary general of the ACP (The African, Caribbean and Pacific States) and duly elected. At the same time Achieng Onyango, another ex-detainee and Odinga associate, was made chairman of Kenya's Film Board.

Odinga himself has mellowed since the days when he courted the communists. He is well aware that his current good fortunes depend largely on Moi's tolerance. It is unlikely that he would seek a post within Kanu or stand for election in 1984 without first making sure he is not embarrassing the government. Nevertheless, his ambitions have not been dampened. "I've never resigned from politics and I don't think I'll resign until I die," he said in a

This new respect for the Luos is a far cry from the attitude inspired by the late Jomo Kenyatta whose Kikuyu tribe once held sway in both political and commercial circles. Under Kenyatta the Luo, whose tribal homeland is several hundred miles from Nairobi on the shores of Lake Victoria, became increasingly restless over their inability to penetrate the closed circles of the country's capital. This dissatisfaction was vocally expressed by Oginga Odinga, known at one time to have Russian and Chinese connections.

Revival

The changes that have occurred since then are personified in the revival of the fortunes of Odinga, former opposition leader and father figure of the Luo people. Odinga's re-entry into politics has been carefully managed. He was prevented from contesting the last national elections because his Kanu life membership was considered not in order. Kanu is Kenya's sole political party. Candidates are not eligible to stand for election unless they are life members of a political party. Today, however, his life membership certificate hangs in a prominent position above his office desk.

Odinga's gradual reintroduction into the mainstream of politics is seen as an acknowledgement of his strong tribal following. His leadership was vindicated in the

recent interview "If there's a chance to stand (for election) I would do so."

This wish may yet come to fruition and, if it does, it can only serve to strengthen the foundations of Moi's government.

Reference Bureau registered about 130 000 deaths. The published selected urban areas accounts for 31 410 deaths. Thus about 100 000 deaths "are not categorically divided in urban or rural areas or cause deaths" according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communications). These occur in at least 50 000 deaths among Blacks were not registered in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the urban districts are not registered for Blacks.

covered in Part 3 of this series of papers.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age

specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-

decennial years. For Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds the 1970 population is

We have been cleared, say De Langes

S. Tribune
13/81

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Tribune Reporter

A DEPARTMENT of Justice inquiry into the running of the affairs of the Messenger of the Court's office in East London has shown property deals in which members of the messenger's family made substantial profits were conducted legally

The Mayor of East London, Donald Card, who requested the investigation into two deals involving former court messenger Robbie de Lange (senior) and the present messenger, his son Robbie (junior), confirmed this week he had been informed the Department of Justice investigation and an investigation by the East Cape Administration Board he had requested in connection with the purchase of a car by Mr De Lange (junior), had been completed

Mr De Lange senior and his son said in a joint statement to the Sunday Tribune that the department had cleared them of allegations that they abused their position

"The allegations by Mr Card which were published in the Sunday Tribune, are completely without foundation

"The department found that in the execution of our duties there was no improper conduct or irregular action, and that all our actions had been strictly in accordance with the prescribed rules and regulations" they claimed

"Controversy has not done the image of the City of East London, which interest we have at heart and have tried to serve to the best of our ability any good whatsoever. We can only hope the findings of the administration board and the department which has cleared us completely, will put a stop to what can only be termed an unseemly squabble"

Mr Card said the letter from the Department of Justice cleared the De Langes only in regard to the sale and advertising of the properties and not in regard to other ir-

regularities he believed existed

He wrote to the department expressing his disappointment and was referred to the advocate general

Following his recent decision to stand as a parliamentary candidate for the Progressive Federal Party in East London North and a discussion with Mr De Lange in which they agreed to bury the hatchet Mr Card had decided not to take the matter further

In a letter to Mr Card the department said "We would like to stress the fact our investigations regarding the two sales could not be extended beyond ascertaining whether or not the sales were conducted in ac-

cordance with the provisions of the Magistrates Court Act 32 of 1944 and the rules promulgated thereunder

Regarding possible irregular acts surrounding the sales you are advised to consult your legal adviser"

A Department of Justice spokesman Mr Eugene van Rensburg refused to elaborate on this

The complaint regarding a motor car purchased direct from a Johannesburg factory on an East Cape Administration board order number, registered in Mr De Lange junior's name and serviced in the name of the administration board has been referred to the Attorney General and is being investigated by the

police

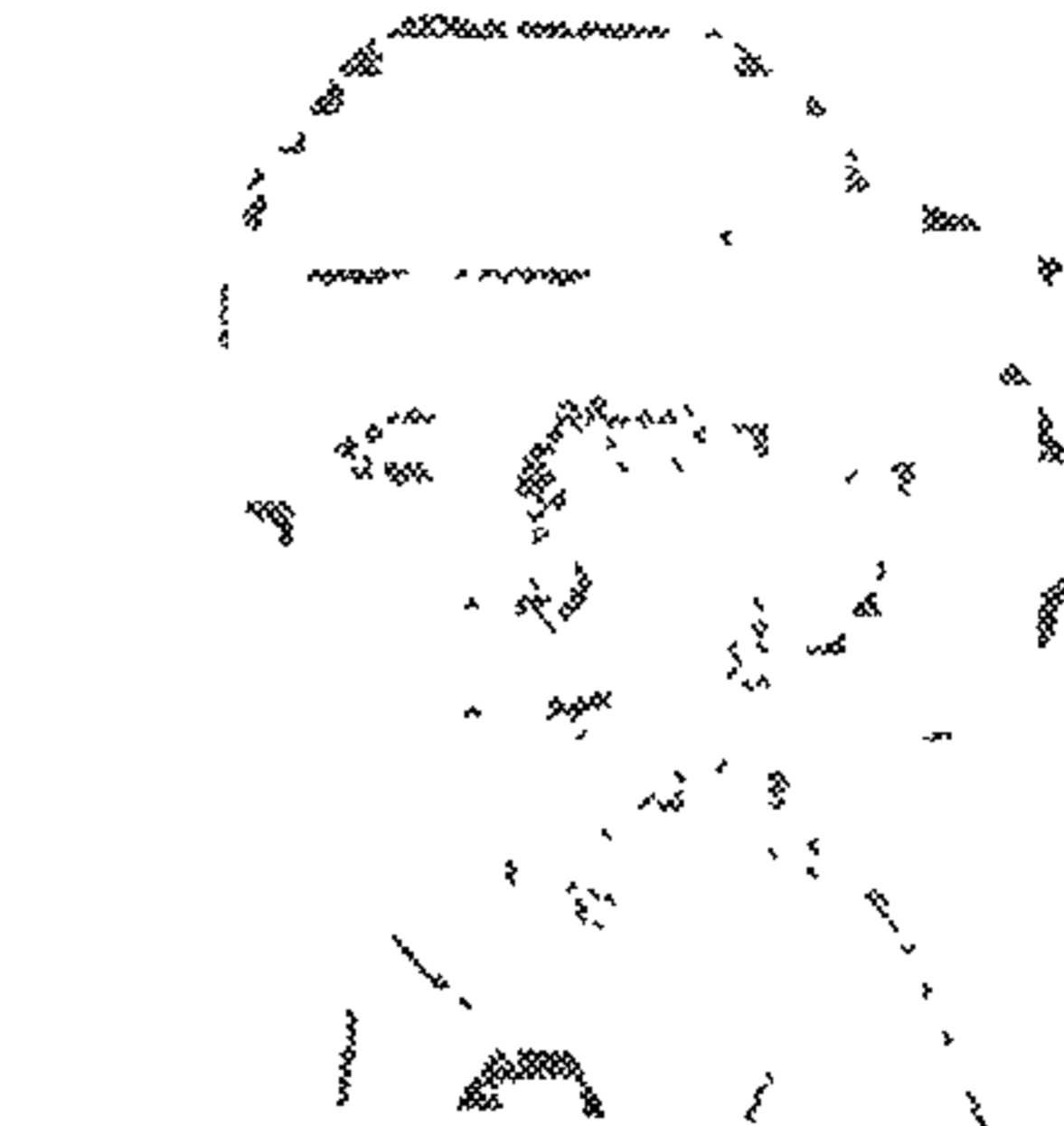
The chairman of the administration board Mr Louis Koch said he regarded the matter as sub-judice and refused to comment at this stage

Mr Card said however, that the administration board investigation had established an order was made out for the car but not sent to the factory

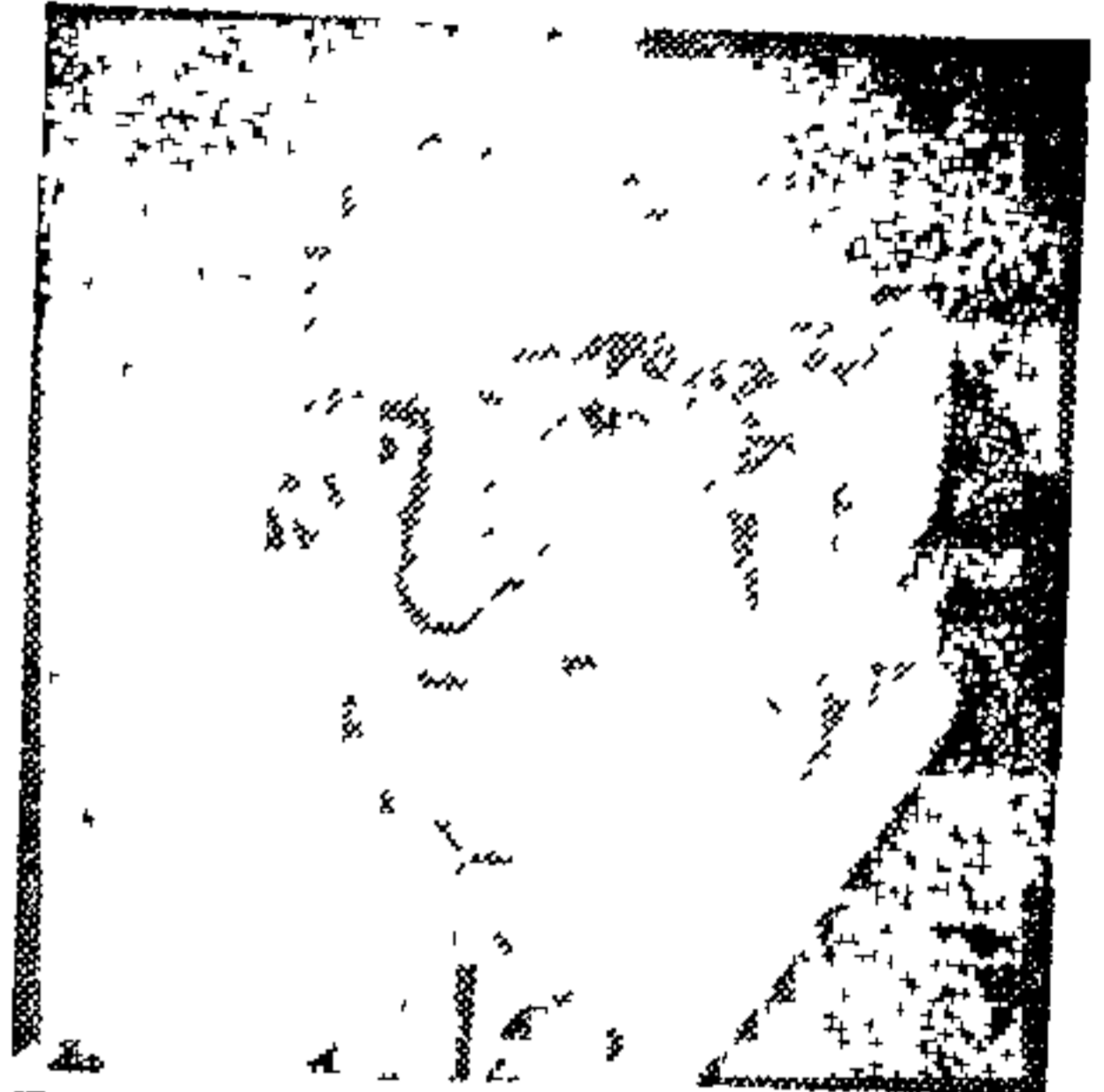
"As far as they are concerned the records show the car was never theirs" he said

It was, however taken in for warranty repairs and services by Mr De Lange junior and the accounts sent to the administration board

In their statement the De Langes said "Mr Card's allegation in



DE LANGE (Jnr) Allegations without foundation



DE LANGE (Snr). Cleared of abusing his position

Inquiry shows property deals were conducted legally

respect of a motorcar bought by the ECAB for the personal use of Mr De Lange senior was investigated thoroughly and the board found it had not been involved in the purchase of the vehicle and no board funds had been used at all"

Neither Mr Card nor the Sunday Tribune suggested board funds had been used for the purchase of the car which Mr Card said had been used by Mr De Lange junior, not his father

"I queried how Mr De Lange junior had obtained a car at a considerable discount through an ECAB order when his only ties with the board were through his father as vice chairman" Mr Card said.

Early holiday for students to avert demo

Ken 3/3/81 (163)

NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi yesterday dismissed Nairobi University's 7,000 students and sent them on Easter vacation three weeks early to avert a threatened demonstration and feared riots.

Students have boycotted classes and marched in the streets on March 2 to commemorate and protest the 1975 assassination of Mr. Joseph Karuri, a populist politician who rallied opposition to the government of the President Jomo Kenyatta.

In recent years the demonstrations led to rioting and this year part of the student body was calling for a broad expression of opposition to Mr. Moi's government. Sources said returning from a visit to India last Friday, Mr. Moi at

tacked the students in his arrival speech. Sources said the presence in the Kenyan capital of newspaper editors and publishers from around the world attending the general assembly of the International Press Institute prob-

ably played a role in President Moi's decision to dismiss the students in an effort to avoid bad publicity. Most of the students had already left the country. The broadcast on television was from Nairobi.

Moi hits out at SA

163
RDM
3/3/81

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi opened the annual assembly of the International Press Institute in Nairobi yesterday with an attack on apartheid in South Africa.

He also called on the world Press to help speed a redistribution of wealth between developed and developing countries.

He said social justice should be the concern of all governments and must not be regarded as a vague concept.

"There are obvious cases, such as South Africa, in which the principles of social justice are violated in a most crude and selfish manner," the president said.

Unfortunately, because some people considered South Africa a valuable link in the security of the West, they did not condemn apartheid.

"Such thinking is wholly false. The South African situation constitutes a direct and real threat to international peace and security.

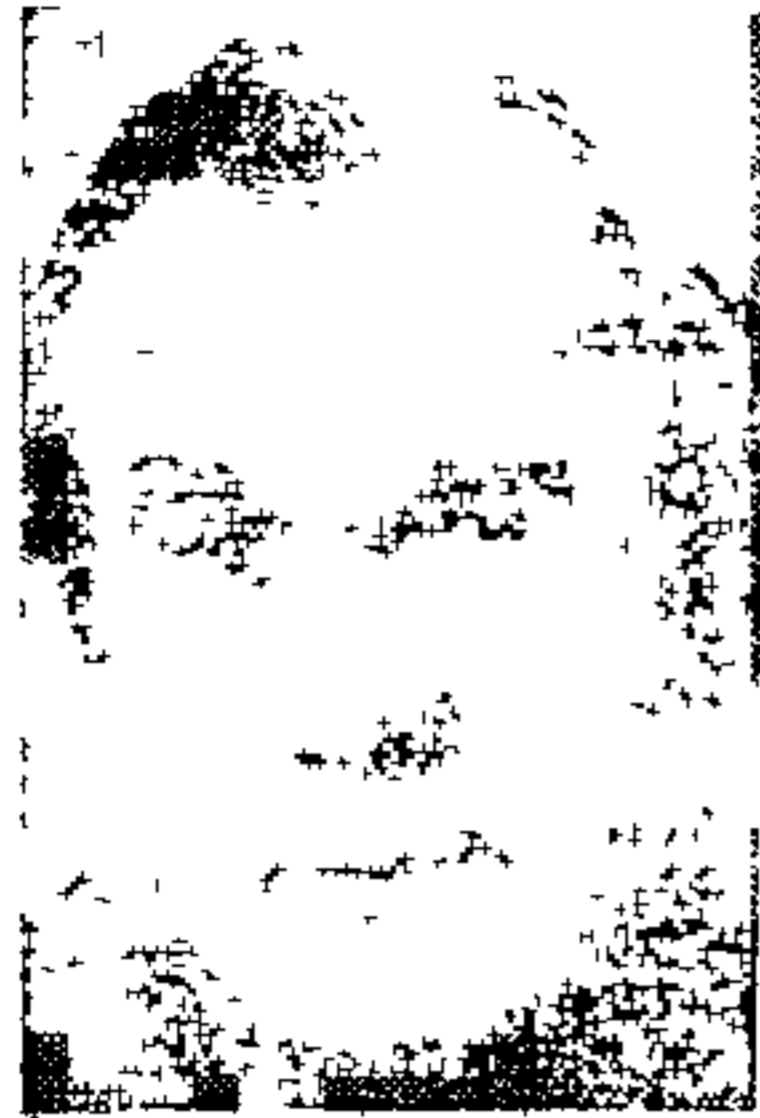
"Each and every country has an interest and a duty to change that inhuman system. The urgency of this matter cannot be exaggerated," President Moi said.

Kenyans did not hate the people of South Africa — they hated the system, he said.

At the same time, he said, as an African he was not proud of what was happening in Africa today, with refugees fleeing from one country to another.

"What is required is a common effort of all those who have a love for humanity, to fight evil from whatever corner it comes," he said.

It was important for the Press to help in promoting a better understanding of such issues as a more equitable distribution of the world's resources, he said — Sapa-Reuter



John O'Malley

WE touch down at Jomo Kenyatta international airport, Nairobi, shortly after midnight, bed down at the New Stanley Hotel two hours later, and at 9 am are breakfasting on the hotel's terrace cafe watching the Nairobi world go by

We are part of a group of eight South African editors and two wives and are in Nairobi to attend the 30th General Assembly of the International Press Institute.

It is almost as difficult for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as it is for a white South African to gain admittance to independent Kenya.

But, we were told, it was a condition of holding this distinguished and influential gathering in Nairobi that South African members of IPI should be admitted also.

And certainly, from arrival to departure, our black Kenya hosts made no distinction in their treatment of the South African delegates. Their behaviour was impeccably, even warmly, courteous

Kenya courteous to white S Africans

Argus 10/5/81 163

But to take up the chronological threads again of our modest but absorbing venture into the interior, we — a fellow editor and myself — are picked up after breakfast and driven north into the terraced hills of Kikuyu-land by a journalist who, for 26 years, has covered virtually the whole of Africa from his base in Nairobi

The landscape, normally green and lush, is dry and sere. There is a drought and the rains are anxiously awaited

The land has been parcelled out in mostly five acre lots. On these Kikuyu families grow enough for their needs and sell the rest on the market. The proceeds buy the odd luxury or, more important, a university education for a bright child.

It was land hunger that was at the heart of the Mau Mau rebellion. It has been appeased but only partly. Too much land has passed from wealthy white to wealthy black hands — to the Wabenzi, as the owners of the coveted Mercedes are called, in and around the seats of power. And the pressure on the game reserves mounts ominously

We leave the coffee, sisal and pineapple plantations of Kikuyu-land behind and travel north into more open country, to Nyeri and the Outspan Hotel for lunch

It was in a modest cottage in the grounds of this green enclave with its sweeping views of the Aberdare Mountains that

Lord Baden-Powell, of Siege of Mafeking and Boy Scouts fame, lived out his last years. To him it was the loveliest place on earth.

Then, with snowcapped, cloud-feathered Mount Kenya continually in sight, on to Nanyuki and Isiolo, through still white-owned and white-managed

JOHN O'MALLEY, Editor of The Argus, gives his impressions of Kenya, where he and other South African editors attended the general assembly of the International Press Institute.

farms of wheat, barley and cattle. Sleek, prosperous looking farms reminiscent of the Caledon, Bredasdorp, Swellendam area

And finally, a dramatic drop from the escarpment to the Samburu game reserve below — an austere, compelling landscape, stripped of all pretence

To see, as we approach, a splendid lion and lioness padding along next to the roadside. And, once inside the reserve, a superb variety of game including, of particular interest to South African eyes, the beautiful gerenuk with its

extraordinarily long and delicate neck, stretched to full, muscle-quivering height as it cropped leaves high above the ground.

Overnight at the game lodge, an establishment providing creature comforts and a faint spice of danger for jaded Europeans and Americans fleeing the northern winter and attired in the latest in safari suits from Macy's and Harrods and their European equivalents

And then a last, entrancing swing around the reserve before setting out on the return journey to Nairobi via the Mount Kenya Safari Club

Here, 7 000 ft up at the foot of that fabled mountain, the rich — Americans, Germans and Scandinavians mostly — disport themselves.

The luxurious clubhouse, manicured lawns, ornamental ponds, swish bungalows and sculpted landscape simply ooze money.

Wealthy, wrinkled old cronies and potbellied tycoons stretch out at the poolside to tan their winter-white skins, and come away with sunburn.

Tall, black-coated Maribou storks perch in the trees around the swimming pool like expectant undertakers waiting for a heart attack victim. And, to judge from the appearance of some of those below, with reasonable hope of success.

Lunch on the veranda overlooking it all and back to Nairobi for the start of the IPI conference

(To be continued)

Argus 11/3/81 (163)

'We don't hate SA people'



President Daniel arap Moi

THE KENYATTA Conference Centre, a spectacular building 32 storeys high, topped by a seldom-used helipad, is a not unharmonious blend of Western and African architecture, set in an open square in the

heart of Nairobi. It was here that the International Press Institute gathered for its 30th General Assembly.

It was here, too, with an eye perhaps on the eight South African delegates, that President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, in his opening address, was at pains to differentiate between the system of government in South Africa and the people.

'We detest the first but not the second' was the essence of his message. It was a theme that was to be repeated by other leading black Kenyans during our seven day visit to that fascinating country.

They accepted the argument that if more white South Africans were allowed into Kenya to see that whites could still live securely and well there, this helping to dispel the notion that all black governments are bad and corrupt. This could advance the cause of change in South Africa itself.

But they said there would have to be signs first of really significant, preferably fundamental, change in South Africa to make it possible to defend any relaxation of the present virtually blanket ban on white South Africans. And these they could not detect.

It was said almost wistfully. For while they recognised that knowledge gained at first hand by white South Africans could help to break down prejudice at home, they want even more to show that black government need not, as so many whites believe or like to believe, be unmitigatingly awful. That though,

demonstrably imperfect, it need not be more so than many white regimes.

And in fact, the Kenyan and South African governments have much in common.

Our government bans or effectively closes down newspapers. And on the eve of the IPI conference in Nairobi, when one of the discussion panels was to address itself to the question of whether Kenya is still an example

home. Hare

So what's new, pussycat? Well, the atmosphere in Nairobi, for example. There were, before independence, about 60 000 whites in Kenya. There was a sharp drop after independence. Now there are upwards of 45 000 living there again.

And there is a remarkable — remarkable to a white South African, that

Here the ladies of the night, some of them attractive and presentable, ply their trade, subtly or bluntly as the case may be.

Nairobi, is, for the most part, a handsome city, with some fine old colonial era buildings and more imaginative new ones than Cape Town, for example, seems able to produce.

Perched more than 1 700 metres up and nearly on the equator, the mornings and nights are cool and the days never oppressive. It is a city of 500 000 people — one is unprepared for the size of bustle, colour, vitality.

But it is the air that lifts the spirits and makes the heart sing.

'Up in this high air,' wrote Karen Blixen of Out of Africa fame, 'you breathed easily, drawing in a vital assurance and lightness of heart. In the highlands you woke up in the morning and thought Here I am, where I ought to be.'

Truly a hauntingly lovely land.

'We detest the Government but not the people of South Africa,' Kenya's President told delegates to the International Press Institute's annual assembly, including JOHN O'MALLEY, Editor of The Argus, who concludes his report on the occasion.

is — lack of tension between the races.

Nearly all the key jobs in the administration of the country have long since been 'Africanised'. And blacks head nearly all the major businesses.

But there is still scope for and appreciation of white expertise and enterprise especially in creating jobs in a country where unemployment is high.

There is, for example, a Nairobi few tourists or visitors see. An awesome, sprawling slum of hideous dwellings, spawned to provide shelter, however wretched and inadequate, for the thousands who flock into the city from the country looking for work — a scene and a situation not unfamiliar in this and many other countries.

Prostitution flourishes, but the pickings are infinitely more rewarding in the tonier parts of town, in and around the white-patronised hotels especially.

Grim plight faces Kenya

Food production plunges as birth rate soars

13/3/81
1983

TWICE in just over 17 years since independence Kenya has been lifted out of economic stagnation by the misfortunes of others. First the introduction of Tanzanian socialism brought a giant wave of funk money across the border and a few years later, as the country's growth once again appeared to be spluttering to a halt, the Brazilian coffee crop failed, pushing prices of Kenya's 'black gold' to new heights.

Right now, however, after a bad 1980 which saw the hoped-for average growth of 6.3 percent fall to 2 percent and inflation rise from 9 to 13 percent, there are no immediate signs of fresh rescuers on the horizon. And Kenya needs help desperately if it is not to become, as early as this year, the 29th African country to be designated by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation as urgently in need of extra food to stave off famine.

In several areas of Kenya hunger has already arrived — in some parts it has become endemic — and much depends now on whether sufficient rains fall in the rainy season beginning towards the end of this month. Last year tens of thousands of

percent of the gross national product, could go over 16 percent — even as high as 20 percent.

Agricultural production has fallen alarmingly while the population has grown at the fastest rate in Africa. With the average birth rate 8.1 children per woman (about 4 percent) Kenya's population has risen from four million in 1948 through six million about the time of independence in 1963 to 10 million in 1969, 15 million at the last census in 1979 and an estimated 16.25 million today.

Knowledgeable people in the country not impressed by the Government's claim that the numbers are well within its planning, point to the fact that by the year 2000 Kenya will have 30 million people needing jobs, health services and education, on the present most optimistic projections of growth an impossible achievement.

Some idea of the seriousness of Kenya's plight can be gained from the fact that in several areas farmers' co-operatives have no maize seed for their members and not much more than half the 20,000 tons of fertiliser they need has so far been imported, meaning that even if 'soft loan' sellers can be found it could arrive too late anyway. Many farmers who have not repaid seed and fertiliser loans raised last season have been told by the Co-operative Bank of Kenya that defaulters will not receive a shilling more. Even if all goes well farmers also have problems with implements and tractors. The Government estimates that between 40 and 50 percent of the 9,000 tractors in Kenya are out of action.

The problem, it seems, was that in 1979-80 Kenya imported large numbers of tractors from 26 different countries. There are now so many varieties requiring different spares (many more were bought in 1975) that few can be kept going.

Dangers of frustration

Ministers and senior Government officials are growing increasingly conscious of the dangers of urban black frustration and the rising number of unemployed in the towns (no figures were available but gangs of hungry children roam the streets of Nairobi by night) have intensified their efforts to 'willy nilly get people back to the land' as one angry newspaper letter-writer put it. He said school-leavers were sick and tired of being told to go and cut sugar cane. 'Most of our leaders fail to understand, or refuse to understand, that it is the population increase that will lead to stress, overcrowding, frustration, and social and political instability,' said the indignant Mr M'bu.

The tragedy of this inordinately beautiful and friendly country is that some of these things are already beginning to happen.

Crime, although officials deny it, has already reached such proportions that everywhere a tourist might think of going at night he is warned against attack and robbery. Visitors are urged not to use taxis unless ordered by their hotel, and to carry as little as is valuable on them as is necessary to what they are doing.

The hazards are not encouraging for visitors even though street justice can be swift and summary. According to a leading Nairobi businessman, one of the last three Kenyan blacks to study at Cape Town uni-

JOB	WAGE (R PER WEEK)	0-2,50	2,51 - 5,00	5,01 - 7,50	7,51 - 10,00	10,01 - 12,50	12,50 - 15,00	> 15	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
General		1	2	2	3	2	2	5	63
Stock			2	2	1			1	11
Lands		2	2	2	1				7
Fencing			2	1	1				6
Driving			1	4	6				19
Hunting					2				2

versity, where he obtained a B Comm and LLB degrees, it is not uncommon for shoppers to pursue a thief and kick or club him to death. Likewise, even minor felons are likely to be blasted into eternity by a policeman if they fail to stop when called on to do so.

The former Member of Parliament, who was also a member of the dreaded Mau Mau, said: 'You see the people have just had enough of these criminals who terrorise innocent people. They are just as sorry for the visitors who get mugged.' A considerate thought, perhaps, but no comfort if you are ever accosted anywhere away from very brightly lit areas.

Much of Kenya's grief results from mismanagement, corruption (a lot of food is being creamed off and sold in Uganda at exorbitant profits on the black market)

and short-term 'popular' political decisions such as that to cut food prices to maintain the political support of the better educated and therefore more 'threatening' urban African with the result that farmers switch out of maize and wheat into sugar cane and other cash crops.

Unfortunately crop failures and shortages resulting from sheer ineptitude coincide with a fresh and developing world food crisis.

The latest report of the World Commodity Outlook 1981 states that world wheat stocks at the end of the 1980-81 crop year are likely to be as low as during the 1973-5 food crisis.

An important difference, which threatens greater dangers than before, however, is that at that time there was idle land to bring back into production while now most land is under cultivation. That means there is no margin for crop failures in 1981-82.

The report claims the situation is broadly similar for maize and oilseeds. The drop in the United States, which cut the maize crop there from 197 million tons in 1979 to 164 million last year, combined with record export demand, means that stocks by October this year are expected to be halved compared with last year.

With increasing demand from the communist and richer developing countries

the plight of poorer countries like Kenya hoping to import maize will be grim unless the next US crop is large.

United Nations planners estimate that Africa needs huge investment of emergency aid totalling more than 64 billion dollars if Africa is to approach self-sufficiency in food by 1990.

There is no evidence anywhere, certainly not in the United States where President Reagan has just made heavy cuts in foreign aid, that anything like this amount of money is available.

Some people in Nairobi to whom I spoke who are prepared to admit to the gathering storm said they were confident Zimbabwe would come to their rescue. But years of war have cut that country's maize areas by more than one third and tick-carried diseases which were controlled in peacetime have killed an estimated one million cattle in tribal trust lands. Surpluses of maize are being predicted but nowhere near the tonnages necessary to rescue all neighbouring black states, especially if the rains fail or are inadequate.

Once again South Africa could become the supplier of the thousands who queued in Kenya as long as 12 hours not long before Christmas to buy four kilograms of Free State mealie meal — all that stood between them and hunger. And much the same tale could be repeated right across central Africa and further north.

While a highly indignant United Nations pours vituperation on the head of South Africa its agencies report that a decade of economic failures and unchecked population growth will, for the first time, send per-person incomes in Africa's least-developed countries below levels in the least developed Asian countries.

How powerful a weapon food has become is well demonstrated by an Organisation of African Unity conclusion at its April 1980 summit in Nigeria that 'Africa — Black Africa that is — is unable to point to any significant growth rate or satisfactory index of general well being in the last 20 years'. And things have only got worse.

Who knows but that South Africa might yet find, having first made a passable job of setting its own house in order, that the way to Africa's heart, certainly Kenya's, is through its stomach?

By the Editor, James McMillan, who attended the conference in Nairobi last week of the International Press Institute

tons of South African maize, variously described to me by embarrassed Government ministers as having come from Zimbabwe or anywhere other than 'down there', helped stave off disaster.

This time the United States is sending other 70,000 tons of maize as part of a commodity agreement worth 11 million dollars which the Kenyan Government will pay for over 40 years. But if the local crop fails again — as it has to varying degrees over the past four years — there will once again be queues for mealie meal and other grain as there were last year and the fear of many that there will not be enough foreign exchange to buy more could be realised.

An aggravating factor is that Kenya has a large deficit on external trade (in 1979 an estimated R48 million) and her balance payments is seriously in the red (1978 somewhere about R55 million).

Foreign exchange is so short that it is an offence to take Kenyan currency out of the country except in special circumstances. The day before I left Nairobi — Friday last week — an English visitor was severely reprimanded in the courts for carrying up banknotes worth 35 Kenyan shillings at the airport.

Defacing or destroying the currency of the country is a serious offence, particularly when it bears the portrait of President Daniel arap Moi, but the Briton explained that it was his frustration at the elaborate paper work and verbal inquisition which exchange control involved that had provoked him, and the magistrate was understanding — but firm. If 1980 was bad, as conceded by Economic Planning and Development Minister Dr Zachary Onyoka, 1981 is expected to be even worse.

Inflation, fanned partly by the recent devaluation of the Kenyan shilling and the fact that oil imports even at present prices are devouring somewhere about 30

Editor stands by report of Koornhof interview

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Kenyan newspaper editor Mr Michael Kabugua said today he stood by his report that Dr Piet Koornhof told him he wanted to see an end to racial discrimination in South Africa

"Dr Koornhof went even further than that and said he was not very popular with his party's right wing because of his anti-apartheid stance," Mr

Kabugua added.

"He told me he had been accused of being a sell-out"

Mr Kabugua, who is managing editor of 'The Standard' newspaper group in Nairobi, interviewed Dr Koornhof in his Cape Town office this week

After the report used prominently in the Nairobi daily, the Minister denied saying all discrimination would be scrapped

and said he had referred only to "hurtful discrimination"

Mr Kabugua said today he was certain Dr Koornhof did not use the word "hurtful"

The Kenyan journalist objected to Dr Koornhof's statement that he believed that his remarks had been distorted out of political malice

"I would have gained nothing by creating a story like this," Mr Kabugua said.

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STAR
13/3/61

'Apartheid is dead' report right — editor

RDM 14/3/81

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By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Kenyan newspaper editor Mr Michael Kabugua yesterday denied that he had maliciously embarrassed Dr Piet Koornhof, the South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, by publishing a report that he had said "apartheid is dead"

Mr Kabugua stood by his report in the Kenyan Standard, which quoted Dr Koornhof as saying that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and most of the Cabinet wanted to scrap all apartheid laws and bring about equality of all races

Disputing the remarks attributed to him, Dr Koornhof said he had spoken of "hurtful discrimination" being removed, and claimed there had been political malice in the report aimed to embarrass him

"What about me?" asked Mr Kabugua "By cooking this story, I would have done myself more harm in Africa than for Dr Koornhof in South Africa

"I wouldn't gain anything by

misquoting the Minister. I have far more to lose as a journalist in Africa, because it would damage my image. This is a great embarrassment to me"

Mr Kabugua said he had spoken to about four Cabinet Ministers during his two-week trip

"The people I interviewed said everything in South Africa was changing, and I have that on tape. Now who is cheating. Is apartheid going or not?"

He would not elaborate on his various interviews, and would say only that two of the other Cabinet members he spoke to were Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence

He said his interview with Dr Koornhof was "very short and straightforward" because the Minister had an appointment with the Prime Minister

Mr Kabugua stressed that Dr Koornhof had not qualified his remark by saying that only "hurtful" discrimination would be scrapped

"He told me how much South

Africa was spending on development for blacks, and that he had a Bill to scrap discriminatory apartheid laws," said Mr Kabugua. "I thought he was serious about what he said, and he appeared genuine in making his remarks"

He said that, in retrospect, Dr Koornhof "probably thought he was talking to a village journalist", and that his remarks would not come back to South Africa before the election

Mr Kabugua said that if it had not been such a hurried interview, he would automatically have taped the conversation

"As it is, it was an incomplete interview because I wanted to ask him about one-man-one-vote. Now he is putting (his remarks) the way he perhaps wants to see them in South Africa"

Mr Kabugua, who leaves Salisbury for Nairobi today, will run a series of articles on South Africa in the Standard

Dr Koornhof could not be reached last night for comment

Kenya — land of smiles and wars

RDM 21/3/81 163

I HAVE just revisited Kenya after a gap of ten years, having over a number of previous visits had a series of snapshots views of its stormy transition from colony to nation.

The situation there has always held a special interest for those of us who live in the south. One has been inclined to wonder from time to time whether its experiences may represent a sort of Symbiote preview of what is likely to happen to us one day.

The analogies abound: the substantial white community that dug in its heels against black rule, black Africa's first terrorist war, the fears of "another Congo" that accompanied independence, the horror at the idea of the "extremist monster," Jomo Kenyatta taking over, the exodus of many whites, the surprise when Kenyatta turned out to be a moderate, and then a new optimism as Kenya showed promise of becoming an African success story.

It was all a pretty exact preview of the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe story that was to play itself out in a more dramatic and violent form a decade and a half later — leaving one to ponder whether this is the standard cycle of events for all parts of Africa with white communities, the time-scale and degree of violence in each case depending on the size of that community.

Well, it is 17 years now since Kenya became independent. It has moved beyond national infancy. Its founding father has died, and at every level authority is beginning to shift into the hands of a second generation to whom the freedom struggle was not a matter of personal experience.

It was an interesting time to call again and see how things are turning out. What is life like in a country for whom such wildly conflicting predictions were once made? The short answer is that life is pretty comfortable, though beset by certain irritations and shadowed by some really big problems that lie ahead.

But, contrary to the main fears of two decades ago, those problems do not include human relations.

Whatever its difficulties and shortcomings, the overwhelming impression is that this is a relaxed society, coming from South Africa, and having had frequent contact with Zimbabwe in recent years, this struck me with

great force.

Here people are not uptight. There is no sign of intergroup tension. It seems to have grown out of its racial self-consciousness. Black and white no longer feel they have to mix, they do if they want to. Blacks have shed their inferiority complex which so often showed in a favouring subservience or an over-compensatory aggressiveness. Now they are much more natural, and the man characteristic that comes through is of warmth and good humour.

Other nutshell impressions are of the unimpaired beauty and variety of the country. My visit took me across the rolling highlands and into the Aberdare Forests at the foot of Mount Kenya, down to the old port city of Mombasa, steeped in dirt and history and polyglot humanity, up one of the world's most breathtaking coastlines with coral seas and sweeping beaches all white and empty, and finally to the ancient offshore island of Lamu which over twenty centuries of trade has become a picturesque amalgam of Africa, Arabia and the Orient, a place of donkeys and dhows and narrow alleyways where aristocratic sharifs in long white robes and women in enveloping black *burubus* scurry by, and where the pawns are fatter than ever they were in LM.

Everywhere the impression was the same — of a relaxed and easygoing society.

Tribalism is undoubtedly a big factor in African politics, but not nearly to the degree of incompatibility that our Nationalists would have us believe.

Kenya is, after all, an extremely heterogeneous society. In anthropological terms it has a far greater variety of people than South Africa — not only black, white, Asian and Arab, but the blacks themselves are divided between Bantu Hamitic, Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic groups who differ in physical features as well as culturally. Between them all there are more than fifty languages.

I tried to work out what Kenya would look like under separate development. Taking the main ethnic groupings, which our Nationalists would regard as forming separate "nations" culturally and regionally, it would be broken up into 14 separate independent states.



ALLISTER SPARKS

If that were done, of course, the whole lot would sink through hopeless economic unviability.

According to Nationalist theory Kenya shouldn't be able to exist as it is. It should be tearing itself apart with intergroup strife which is the one thing it is not doing. Its most serious problems are economic — and those would be infinitely more serious with Nationalist-style fragmentation.

The Kikuyu are certainly still the dominant group in Kenya, but this does not mean that other groups are complete outsiders. The degree of group concentration in positions of power is less than in South Africa. The President, Daniel Arap Moi, is himself not a Kikuyu but a member of a minor tribe, the Tugen — though it would be naive to suggest he doesn't know where his power base lies.

In fact there seems to be a melting pot process at work as industrialisation and urbanisation advance, and as a substantial black middle-class emerges. I had the impression that the importance of ethnic differences had receded somewhat since my last visit.

The problems, however, are formidable — and it is in the causes of some of these that the white Southern African's main misgivings about African rule arise.

The problems begin with the energy crisis. The soaring price of oil has produced havoc enough in the undeveloped world, but in the underdeveloped countries it is a great deal worse. Many countries

have literally had their entire foreign reserves gobbled up by their oil bills.

Kenya is among the acute sufferers of the Third World energy crisis struck in 1973. Its economic future looked promising. A lot of intergroup strife which is the one thing it is not doing. Its most serious problems are economic — and those would be infinitely more serious with Nationalist-style fragmentation.

Now that margin has been greatly reduced. With diminished foreign reserves the need to export is increased and so the consequences of poor productivity are more immediately felt.

One sees this most seriously in the main economic sector, agriculture.

The Kenyan highlands are wonderful agricultural country. It is rich, rolling land with high rainfall and plenty of grazing. In the colonial days the farms were large and well-run. The white farmers prospered mightily and for them it was God's own country. Kenya in those days was a substantial exporter of food.

With independence many of the white farmers left, trekking southwards to Rhodesia and South Africa. They left voluntarily because they did not want to live in a black country. They were not kicked out, as many claimed. But the truth is that had they not gone some sort of removal action would almost certainly have been taken, because the independence government would have had to do something to meet the aspirations and satisfy the land hunger of its black electorate.

In the event, therefore, many of the vacated estates were cut into 10-acre units and peasant farmers were settled on them.

It may have been politically necessary, but it was economically disastrous. You can see the results today as you drive across the highlands: scrubby little patches of mesquites planted in amongst the trees and grass. Land which was once producing an abundance of food has reverted to subsistence farming.

reacted strongly. Unlike Johannesburg where bystanders don't want to become involved, Nairobi often witnesses the amazing phenomenon of a whole street giving chase after a bag-snatcher — and, horrifyingly, sometimes beating him to death when they catch him.

Like all other African countries Kenya suffers from the combined plagues of inefficiency at the bottom and corruption at the top.

The level of inefficiency is more irritating than crippling. Most things that the visitor encounters work well enough: the hotels are well run and the telephone and postal services are satisfactory. But one can run into some annoying snags and delays. At the clerical level there can be an exasperating slowness. It can take ages to cash a cheque, and the bureaucracy is ponderous and pedantic.

The government claims it is trying to encourage birth control, but my impression was that its efforts are tentative and ineffective. Politically the issue is too sensitive.

From there the problems compound. Nearly 30% of the population is in school and the economy is not growing fast enough to absorb them.

The result is a growing rate of urbanisation and unemployment. Nairobi has doubled in size since I last saw it, and is swelling with people. It used to be a trim, rather prim European town. Today it is a city of one-million people, much more African in its character.

And with the unemployment it inevitably has a high crime rate — the one thing above all others that dismays the white community. Many live behind high security fences with patrolling dogs and armed guards.

The crime problem was greatly aggravated by the upheaval in neighbouring Uganda during Idi Amin's reign of terror. Thousands of Ugandans escaped across the border to join the ranks of the unemployed in Kenya — and all of them had guns. Gun control collapsed and robber gangs arose.

Today the police shoot to kill. The public, too have

But perhaps one feels it more cunning from high-paced Johannesburg. I am irritated by the slowness of London, too. Somehow in the end everything got done, and it was the Kenyans who looked at me with patient disapproval, telling me to relax, what's the rush, it will all work out in time.

Time — African time. This is not a continent geared to the clock. Patience and timelessness are its traditions, along with a relaxed good humour. What's the hurry, tomorrow will do, and what does it matter if there is a bit of muddle along the way? Rather like the *manhana* society of Latin America. You get used to it — and you probably live longer that way.

Corruption is another matter. It is the scourge of Africa. It reached serious levels during the nepotism of Kenyatta's earlier years and the neglect of his latter years. People say it is better now under Moi. I heard him described as the Jimmy Carter of Kenya, but I also heard cynical snorts at this description.

So that was the country as I saw it, wars and all. To my South African eyes the wars showed up large while I was there.

Then I returned home, and in retrospect the wars seemed to grow smaller and the smiles broader. As I walked out of Jan Smuts Airport and looked about me I was struck by thoughts of Mussolini's Italy — a place where the trains run on time, and where the ugly wars are at the level of humanity and society.

They could certainly use some of our efficiency and economic expertise. But dear God, how we could use some of their human relations. I wonder whether there can ever be a combination of the two.

Stanley Uys's column, which normally appears on this page, will appear on Tuesday

Kenyan court

hears of coup plot

NAIROBI — A plot to oust Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi and his closest associates came to light during a bar room conversation in Nairobi, a court heard yesterday

Mr Andrew Muthemba, a prominent Nairobi businessman, is charged with plotting to overthrow the President

Outlining the charges, Chief Magistrate, Mr Fidahusein Abdullah, said Mr Muthemba had told Air Force Captain Ricky Gitucha it was important that Kenya got rid of "the big man"

Giving evidence, Capt Gitucha said Air Force Corporal Ndjiru Shumba had been approached by another accused, Mr Z Muiruri, in a Nairobi bar in January and asked to supply a variety of arms.

The corporal reported the conversation to his headquarters and Capt Gitucha was instructed to infiltrate the group

The captain said that using an assumed name he met Mr Muiruri in Nairobi

Mr Muiruri said he did not like the way things were going in Kenya

The captain said Mr Muiruri told him his group had already acquired hand grenades and timing devices for bombs

If convicted, Mr Muthemba faces a maximum sentence of death while Mr Muiruri faces life imprisonment — Sapa-
Reuter.

The main items supplied

and firewood, which have

of them as possible.

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An attempt was made to

(c) Wages in kind.

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- 8 fell into the R25,01 to R30 range,
- 4 fell into the R30,01 to R35 range,
- 8 fell into the R35,01 to R40 range, and
- 1 fell into the > R40 range

worked during the year. Of these,

bonus was calculated according to the number of days

Court told of plot to overthrow Moi

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Details of an alleged plot to overthrow Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, were given yesterday in a Nairobi Magistrate's Court at a preliminary inquiry to decide if two men should be sent for trial in the High Court

Before the court were Mr Andrew Mungai Muthemba, a leading Nairobi businessman, and Mr Dickson Kamaru Muiruri, unemployed

Both are charged with treasonable offences, punishable by

death

Mr Muthemba is accused of plotting to overthrow the President of Kenya and Mr Muiruri is charged with failing to inform police or other Government officials about the plot

Kenyan Air Force Captain Ricky Waithaka Gatucha told the court a man whom he identified as Mr Muiruri had met with him on February 4 this year

He had introduced himself as a "lawyer from the former President's family, who did not like the way things were going in Kenya

163
5102 24(3/3)
A "killer group" had been formed, Captain Gatucha was allegedly told

Captain Gatucha told the court he had first been informed of the alleged plot and attempts to obtain weapons and ammunition by another armed forces member, Corporal Joseph Shumba

Captain Gatucha said he had been subsequently ordered to proceed as an apparent accomplice of the dissidents

He had had several meetings with Mr Muthemba who had told him of plans for a task force of 50 people

"to do the job"

Mr Muthemba had told him that "he would like the job done when the big man and his associates were together so that if the big man is eliminated then none of his close associates will be there to take over"

Captain Gatucha told the court that at another meeting Mr Muthemba had said there were some items he needed urgently, including 100 hand-grenades, a few smoke grenades "and something like sub-machine guns"

The hearing continues today.

WORLD NEWS

Top Kenyan Cabinet man named in coup trial

DOM

25/3/81

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NAIROBI — A Kenyan accused in a coup plot against President Daniel Arap Moi identified Kenya's Constitutional and Home Affairs Minister, Mr Charles Njonjo, as one of the "big names" in the group seeking to topple the President, a witness testified yesterday at a preliminary court inquiry

Mr Njonjo, 61, has played a leading role in Kenyan affairs since independence in 1963. A leader of the Kikuyus, Kenya's dominant tribe, he is widely regarded as one of the three most powerful men in the government, and a possible successor if Mr Moi left the presidency

Captain Ricky Wathaka Gitucha, described in court as an undercover agent for the Kenyan armed forces, testified that one of the defendants, Mr Dickson Kamau, also told him the group had given money to a former air force commander. Capt Gitucha did not identify the commander

"He (Mr Kamau) told me that the group that he belongs to has got big names like Mr Njonjo, and even they had given money to the former air force commander, and when this was discovered, it had to be squashed at a very high level by Mr Nderi," Capt Gitucha said.

Capt Gitucha did not identify Mr Nderi any further

Mr Ignatius Nderi is director of the Kenyan Criminal Investigation Department, the national detective force. As Home Affairs Minister, Mr Njonjo controls the CID

Mr Njonjo was reported to be in Kenya after a recent trip to Britain. He was not immediately available for comment

The alleged plot is the second officially reported against President Moi, who took part in one of Africa's rare peaceful transfers of power in 1978, when he moved up from the vice-Presidency on the death of Mr Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first President and founding father

A second person accused in the plot, a Nairobi businessman, Mr Andrew Mungai Muthemba, is the first Kenyan since independence to be charged with treason. He faces a mandatory death sentence if convicted

Mr Kamau is accused of failing to disclose to authorities his knowledge of the alleged plot. Capt Gitucha testified earlier that Mr Muthemba was part of a group that planned to set up a 50-man assassination squad, using weapons to be obtained from the armed forces, to kill President Moi and a few close associates. — Sapa-AP

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25/12/81

Big names in Kenyan coup trial

J.M. (163)

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — One of the most powerful men in the Kenyan Government, Mr Charles Njonjo, was named yesterday in a Nairobi magistrate's court in connection with a plot to overthrow President Daniel Moi.

Captain Ricky Gitucha of the Kenyan Air Force told the court he had infiltrated a group which was planning to overthrow the Government. He quoted an alleged member of the group, Nairobi businessman Mr Andrew Muthemba, as saying: "The group I belong to has some big names, like Njonjo."

Mr Njonjo is Kenya's Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs.

Mr Muthemba and an unemployed man, Mr Dickson Muiruri, are charged with plotting to overthrow Mr Moi. Yesterday's hearing was to decide whether they should be tried in the High Court.

Captain Gitucha testified that Mr Muiruri had said to him "We gave money to the former air force commander and when this was discovered it had to be quashed at a very high level by Nderi."

Mr Ignatius Nderi is director of the Kenyan Criminal Investigation Department.

The hearing continues.

(163) 5/11/65
25/3/65

Comeback for banned Odinga (65)

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya's firebrand leftwing leader Odinga (65) is to re-enter politics following the lifting of a ban imposed on him by Kenya's ruling Kanu Party

Odinga, a former Kenyan Vice-President, was banished into the political wilderness twelve years ago when his Kenya Peoples Union opposition party was proscribed and Odinga and his top party leaders were detained without trial.

Their detention followed allegations that Odinga had been the "pay out man" for subversive Soviet and Chinese funds entering Kenya.

Odinga was released in poor health 17 months later. Since then he has been attempting to rejoin the Kanu party, the sanction of which is required for all Kenya election candidates.

It is understood that last week Kanu finally granted Odinga life membership.

Yesterday Mr Hezekiel Ougo, MP for Odinga's former Bondo constituency, announced that he had resigned his seat in Odinga's favour.

Odinga
makes
comeback

Argus
27/3/81
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Argus Africa News Service
NAIROBI — Kenya's left-wing leader Odinga, 65, is to re-enter politics following the lifting of a ban imposed on him by Kenya's ruling Kanu party.

Odinga, a former Kenya vice-president, was banished into the political wilderness 12 years ago when his Kenya People's Union opposition party was proscribed and Odinga and his leaders were detained without trial.

Their detention followed allegations that Odinga had been the 'pay out man' for subversive Soviet and Chinese funds entering Kenya

SOUTH AFRICA, no doubt the most developed country in Africa, is also the home of the most confused people in the continent. Most don't know where they are heading although this does not make them less human than people anywhere else in the world

South Africa's image to most outsiders is of a nation of whites, coloured, blacks and Indians, who do not talk to each other, use the same roads or even shake hands. Many outside South Africa, especially the non-whites, have the image of a country where all whites carry guns and shoot blacks at will 'because it is in the book'

But the father of Kenya's Kikuyu people in Kenya often advised his children in the old days to 'go is to see' and I did just that

A black man arriving at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg straight from a country in the black Africa is nervous. He does not know which 'pathway' to use when he gets off the plane.

SURPRISE

But entering the airport bus you get your first surprise when white girls waiting to show you the way to the customs office in the land of apartheid actually smile when receiving a black man

The immigration officers, you discover, are just as stubborn as those you found the last time you visited India, France or Somalia

You move on. Customs officers see you coming and they don't bother you. They know a black man straight from north of Limpopo would not be importing any gold into South Africa

When you enter Johannesburg proper, you are more startled. You see people of all races walking, unimpeded, in all directions and begin to wonder whether you really are in the South Africa. But you haven't seen anything yet. You still have to meet the people — black, white, coloured and Indian

In Johannesburg itself as in every other city in South Africa, there are none of the racial hassles one expected to see in the country of 'separate development'. All seems peace, harmony and beauty

SOWETO

You pass through beautiful highways and within minutes, you are in residential areas which give you an impression that everybody in South Africa is a millionaire. Beautiful lawns, swimming pools, elegant cars are everywhere.

You move on and before long you are in Soweto — the black man's city outside Johannesburg

You are surprised to learn that 1 200 000 black people live in Soweto, leaving the entire area of Johannesburg to a mere 432 643 non-blacks

The white friend taking you round explains 'As a

SA — as a black visitor sees us

Agnes 31/3/81
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matter of fact blacks can live and do live in all white areas of Johannesburg if they have a permit. Most of them are house servants and maids'

In Soweto some black people live in two-roomed houses without electricity

'We use charcoal and paraffin here we have not yet been recognised as human beings,' says a leading Sowetan businessman

You nod. Your mind focuses back to the many slums you had seen in other parts of the world. Yes, poverty is worldwide but in South Africa, it's not poverty, it's injustice

You don't arrive at this conclusion because you are biased. You have every reason to do so because here in South Africa, only the blacks are really poor.

Next day you meet an Afrikaner and ask his

his beaches to all races because his council has no legislator to stop blacks using them

You wonder how a highly placed man like a mayor can possibly call on the Press to complain that blacks are using beaches reserved for white people

In other countries this sort of thing would get him voted out of office

But not, it seems, in South Africa

Your white companions on a night tour know something about equality of man and they themselves are bitterly opposed to apartheid. But they are outnumbered by the Afrikaners in the Parliament which makes the laws that rule South Africa

They take you to the best restaurant in Cape Town. No white man is bothered that you are there — the only black

ger at you and so you stay on

Still on the move, you visit Port Elizabeth, East London and finally Durban. Here there were fewer of the 'petty' stories except that of the taxi driver who took me back to my hotel although he had been fined R1000 a week before for carrying an Indian in his taxi which the law reserved for whites only

In beautiful Durban you see a few black people and try to talk to them. But they do not understand what you are talking about. They have never met a black man from outside South Africa.

In an all-white restaurant white people glance at you as you sit down. A white girl takes your order for the meal. You ask her why she had served you in an all-white place

RADICAL

'I guess everybody knows you must be a foreigner,' she said.

In a shop manned by two Indians you are told fearlessly that the South African white man is a sick man. You discover that even though they are better off than all the other non-whites, Indians are the most radical. But they are too few in numbers

You wonder why black people are so tame in their own country. Later a white newspaper editor explains that black men in this country have gone through so much harassment that many accept the situation in their country as the divine order of nature

You focus on the many places you have been and realise that the South African black man is, the most humble human being you have ever met

Nobody knows the answer to his problem. You see a beautiful, prosperous nation hopelessly bogged down by a petty issue of skin colours. You cannot understand

(To be continued)

South Africa, as it appears through the eyes of a top black newspaper editor seeing it first hand for the first time is described in this, the first of a series of three articles by Mr Michael Kabugua, group managing editor of the Standard, Nairobi. After his visit Mr Kabugua was involved in controversies with both Dr Piet Koornhof and Mr Louis le Grange over apartheid and Nelson Mandela respectively.

opinion of Soweto 'Actually, that's the best way to keep blacks controlled,' he says

You look at him and you have no doubt he's damn serious

He continues 'The blacks have no more rights over this country than the whites. We have lived here for more than 300 years and we consider ourselves just as good Africans as the blacks'

You want to scream back at him that if the blacks have no more rights over the country than the whites, equally the whites have no more rights over the country than the blacks

But you can't argue in South Africa because it is the law

Cape Town, the 'Mother City' is predominantly a coloured people's home. But even though they are more fairly treated than blacks in South Africa, they are no less bitter than the blacks

In a Sunday paper you read of a veiv upset mayor threatening to open

man among hundreds of diners.

'It would have been impossible for you to dine in this place five years ago. Things are changing, but too slowly,' your white companion says

You look around and it is all smiles — genuine smiles. 'I am sure everybody knows that you are not a South African black,' your white friend points out. 'They (whites) love foreigners'

The next day you read a newspaper story about a fisheries inspector who arrested two coloured brothers in a dinghy for allegedly poaching crayfish, confiscated their oars, towed them out to sea and cast them adrift.

One of the coloured men drowned. You wonder whether you are dreaming. But it is true

You keep on getting these sort of stories and you think you had better get out of South Africa and go home. But then you realise not a single person has pointed a fin-

Tekere freed after Nairobi arrest

STAR 8/4/81 (163)

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI—Former Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister Edgar Tekere was released today after being detained overnight in what a Government spokesman said was a prelude to deportation.

A Kenyan Government spokesman said last night the ex-Manpower Minister had been arrested in Nairobi and was being deported for saying he was proud of murdering a white Zimbabwean farmer

But a seemingly subdued Tekere was spotted walking down a Nairobi street at lunchtime today

He said he had been released after being 'called in' to answer questions put to him by officials of the Kenyan Immigration Department

He denied the questions were about an interview with him, published by Kenya's Daily Nation yesterday, in which he was quoted as saying he did not regret the murder of the farmer

Today he said "I am a completely free man. A Kenyan just wanted me to clarify a few matters, but

these had nothing to do with my newspaper interview"

Tekere added he had been invited by some MPs to visit the Kenyan Parliament today. He would probably return to Zimbabwe tomorrow, "if I can clear up my appointments by then"

Tekere, on a private visit to Kenya, was picked up by Kenya Security Police shortly before he was due to lecture Nairobi University students on "Consolidating the Zimbabwe Revolution". Evening classes at the university had been cancelled for the lecture

When told it would not

take place students stormed Nairobi streets chanting "We want Tekere."

The Government spokesman said the Government had been upset by the statements made by Tekere in yesterday's Kenya Daily Nation newspaper

The Kenya Government, the spokesman said, was not going to sit and watch Tekere preaching violence

Tekere's arrest is believed here to have been ordered by the Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs Mr Charles Njonjo, a lawyer and lifelong proponent of the rule of law

Within the drug market uncertainty prevails. A sick person

• / ...

by its information
into the recog-
nitions of
products containing
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Nail Manufacturer
Furniture Manufacturer
Chair + Nails
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costly drugs.
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therefore supply

17.

does not know what cures he needs (output) and even less does he know what drug can help him (inputs). Because of prohibitive pre- and post-purchase search costs the patient relies on the doctor-patient relationship. This induces further distortions:

The doctor is trained to recognise the consumption output required, but does not have the experience to judge the inputs needed. He relies on the drug firm to supply information on the consumption technology. There is therefore a lack of knowledge in the market that cannot be found even after purchase.

In addition to the "isolation effect" of "he who pays does not order" are further factors making for price insensitivity. There is the "necessity effect" of obtaining cure at the time of illness. (5) Third-party payment (approximately 60% of South African Whites are covered by one of 260 medical schemes) also reduces price sensitivity. (4)

The lack of information and price insensitivity do not imply that the manufacturer can price his drugs at any level he chooses. But it does imply some isolation from the forces that in other markets are exerted by consumers

For example, in the cold drink market the producer can increase sales by increasing promotion or lowering price, each implying a sacrifice of revenue. The producer balances the forces of the margin, and the price-promotion combination that evolves is also efficient from the consumers' point of view. If a consumer feels that one manufacturer's price-promotion mix is inappropriate, he will purchase elsewhere. The initial manufacturer observes his sales falling off and must alter his price-promotion mix to suit his target market.

In the drug market, for reasons outlined above, such feedback from consumers is absent. Price insensitivity and the inability to compare the quality of competing drugs imply that the producer whose price is higher than that of competitors will not necessarily lose sales, especially if he spends heavily on promotion.

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18.

KENYA EXPLAINS TEKERE

Angus
8/4/81
163
B60

Angus Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Declaring 'Kenya wants peace, not violence,' a Kenya Government spokesman announced last night that former Zimbabwe Labour Minister, Edgar Tekere, had been arrested here and was being deported for saying he was proud of killing a white Zimbabwean farmer.

Tekere, on a private visit to Kenya, was picked up by Kenya Security Police shortly before he was due to lecture to Nairobi University students on Consolidating Zimbabwe's Revolution. Evening classes at the university had been cancelled for the lecture. When told it would not take place students stormed Nairobi streets chanting 'We want Tekere.'

Government upset

The Government spokesman said the Government had been upset by statements made by Tekere in yesterday's Kenya Daily Nation newspaper in which he said he did not regret the killing of the white farmer and added 'In fact, I am proud of it'. The Kenya Government, the spokesman said, was not going to sit and watch Tekere preaching violence. Tekere's unheralded arrival in Nairobi last week landed him in a raging political controversy.

He is married to a Kenyan, a daughter of Kenya's left-wing firebrand politician Odinga Odinga, and is believed to have been staying at Mr Odinga's home in Nairobi.

Odinga is making a bid to return to politics after 12 years in political exile following 17 months in detention. It had been alleged that Odinga was the Kenya 'payout man' for subversive Soviet and communist Chinese funds.

Last week a fellow Luo tribesman, Ougo Ocheng resigned his parliamentary seat in Odinga's favour following Odinga's official clearance to stand for Parliament as a Kanu Party candidate.

Elections soon

Elections, for the constituency, Bondo, which Odinga represented before leaving Kanu to form his own Kenya Peoples Union Party in the 1970s, will be held on May 16.

Odinga was sharply criticised by Kenya President Daniel Arap Moi this week for accusing the late President Jomo Kenyatta of land grabbing. Anybody who criticised Kenyatta's leadership was unlikely to appreciate his (Moi's) government 'leave alone fit in it', Mr Moi said.

Tekere's arrest and deportation are believed here to have been ordered by the Minister of Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, a lawyer and lifelong proponent of the rule of law.

MR EDGAR TEKERE . . . 'proud I killed white farmer'



RDM 11/5/81 (163)

Kenya suffers food shortage

NAIROBI — Kenya, once the "African success story" in agricultural production, will have to import food this year for the third straight year, according to a Parliamentary study published yesterday

The official report, printed in the Nairobi Times weekly, also painted a grim picture of Kenya's agricultural future

Sessional Paper No 4 said

Kenya will have to import 350 000 tons of maize, 118 000 tons of wheat and 13 000 tons of milk powder this year to make up for shortfalls

It predicted that far from the bumper maize harvest of 26 million bags forecast last year, the 1980-1981 crop will reach only a little more than 17-million bags — UPI

RDM 11/5/81 (163)

20 Kenyan doctors held

NAIROBI. — About 20 doctors were arrested after defying a government ultimatum to end a four-day-old nation-wide strike, Kenyan newspapers said yesterday.

The doctors are expected to be charged with taking part in an unlawful strike in terms of the Trade Dispute Act

Health Minister Arthur Magugu had warned he would take disciplinary action if the government-employed doctors did not return to work.

The doctors refused to accept new terms of service. — UPI

ago Kenyan tea was bought by the trade when better-quality varieties ran low. Now it is drawing top prices at the London auctions where the barometer is set for the global market.

The Kenyan teas of today are classified among the top three varieties, a fact that has given Asian competitors some distinctly nervous moments. The quality of the leaf falls just short of north India's Darjeeling tea, a very superior brew considered by its adherents to be the aristocrat of teas. In 1978 Kenya overtook India, the world's largest producer, as a supplier to Britain, the world's largest buyer.

Traditionally Kenya tea has been grown on large estates owned and managed by companies such as George Williamson, Brooke Bond, and James Finlay. But over the past few years there has been a rapid growth in tea production by smallholders who cultivate bushes side by side with potatoes, beans and maize. The idea has received strong government support as tea provides an alternative and lucrative source of income for farmers who once eked out a subsistence living on their 1 ha farms.

These farmers are supervised by the state-owned Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), a management organisation which has orchestrated the emergence of Kenya tea as a leader on the world market. Under the KTDA aegis 5 800 ha of smallholder tea have been planted. When the fifth and final planting programme is completed in 1982, smallholder tea will cover 55 000 ha.

So far the project has brought some 130 000 peasant farmers into the money sector of the economy. And with the industry's foundations firm, KTDA has had time to assess its global impact.

World tea consumption is already outpaced by production and prices are sagging. Kenya reckons it can survive the depressed market because its teas are of consistently good quality year round. But jockeying for position has heightened since China entered the arena. Traditionally a grower of the esoteric green tea, China now exports about 30m kg of the more popular black tea every year, primarily to the US.

"As exporters we don't see how we can allow the position to deteriorate," observes Simon Kamuyu, KTDA's general manager. "There is a need for some kind of agreement and we've got to do something about it." Producer countries have held several meetings to discuss a cartel that will firm up the marketplace, but talks have stalled on a formula for export quotas. Failure to reach a unified market agreement may in the long run dampen the earning power of both Kenya and its tens of thousands of farmers.

KENYA TEA (163)
A strong brew

FM 15/5/81

Just when many African states are feeling the pinch from softening prices for cocoa, coffee and other commodities, Kenya is hitting the jackpot with tea. Fifteen years

KENYA ENERGY FM 22/5/81
The lights dim

A large commercial company and a quasi-state organisation in Kenya are considering switching from oil to coal for their fuel requirements. If their decision is yes the coal will probably come from SA.

Kenya provides a typical example of the quandary of non-oil producing African states. Last year it spent \$533m on oil imports — edging up towards the equivalent of half the country's foreign exchange earnings. By comparison, the oil bill in 1973 — before any major Opec price hikes — was just over \$50m. The economy is groaning.

Kenya must import four-fifths of its energy requirements. The rest is drawn from hydro-electric stations. Hopes of securing concessionary deals from the notoriously hardnosed Arabs have been slashed, the Kenyans have been wooing the sheikhs without success. Early last year the government quietly granted diplomatic recognition to the PLO, a move it had been stalling since 1977. President Moi has been on shopping trips to Saudi Arabia and Iraq. And gamewardens turn a blind eye to lavish shooting safaris that cater to the sporting whims of Middle East princes even though hunting was banned in Kenya four years ago. Despite all this chumming up crude is still marketed through the oil companies.

Given Kenya's limited finances, the government has been investigating an array of alternative energy sources. But no single alternative can solve the coming energy crunch. And none can free the country from its dependence on oil. Some 40 000 barrels are used daily, most of it gobbled by the transport sector. The government has been mulling over conservation measures but it is difficult to see how there can be significant consumption cutbacks. If the services of buses, trains and dilapidated taxis were to be curtailed the country would be paralysed.

Dry wells

Neither can Kenya count on finding oil in commercial quantities. Internal test wells have proved dry. A consortium led by Cities Service of Tulsa, Oklahoma plans to drill an offshore test well later this year but industry sources say chances are not promising.

Government planners are also stymied by the industrial sector's future power requirements. Eighty-five percent of the

EUROPE ON SHOW

The Republic of China's first-ever European Products Exhibition attracted more than 200 000 visitors and traders from 13 countries who signed on-the-spot orders for more than \$1.45m. Another \$13.5m was under negotiation as the show ended last Sunday.

Trade between Taiwan and Europe has increased 12.5 times over the past 10 years to total almost \$5 billion in 1980. West Germany is Taiwan's major trading partner followed by the UK, Holland, Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland. Officials at the show predicted that this year's European two-way trade would rise to \$6 billion.

Last year Taiwan's trade with Europe accounted for 13% of its overall trade and exports to Europe rose 34%. At the show's opening Economic Minister Chang Kwang-shih said: "We need to import tremendous amounts of various products ranging from consumer goods to sophisticated equipment and machinery. We certainly welcome a closer relationship with EEC nations and look to European countries as important sources of goods and services."

H K Shao, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, said the government plans to hold similar exhibitions every two or three years and that a products exhibition of Central and South American nations will also be held in Taipei later this year.

nation's electricity is drawn from the Tana River but demand will outstrip supply in the next decade or so. Kenya

only burns up 300 MW annually, a small amount by SA standards but consumption is growing by 8% each year. By the turn of the century the country will need anything up to 1 200 MW.

If Kenya fosters intermediate industry such as steel mills — as many planners hope — the demands will be even higher. More large hydro-electric stations are scheduled for development and geothermal energy is being tapped from the floor of the Rift Valley. But this still leaves a gap of 300 MW to be filled by 2000 AD.

Promoting coal

The government is seeking salvation in coal and nuclear power. The East African Power and Lighting Company, which markets the nation's electricity, is promoting coal by drawing up a feasibility study for a coal-fired plant near Mombasa. Some private companies are toying with the idea as well. The East African Portland Cement Company and its sister operation at Maburi, both associates of the British Blue Circle Industries, are gauging the value of firing their factories with coal. Should coal become a fuel of Kenya's future, it is very probable it would have to be imported from SA despite the OAU's trade embargo.

Then there is nuclear fuel, an idea first mooted last August when a delegation of West German energy experts assessed Kenya's energy requirements. Accompanying the team was a representative of Kraftwerk Union. This West German company manufactures nuclear water reactors with a capacity of 600 MW and upwards. As most developing countries cannot absorb 600 MW into their system, the company is considering a new line of smaller 200 MW reactors tailored to the needs of the Third World.



SA coal . wanted in Kenya?

Kenyan Press goes on trial

RDM
2/7/81
163

NAIROBI — The word "anonymous", used to describe a statement by Kenya's ruling party, could cost five top journalists 10 years in jail and lead to a one-year ban on the country's biggest national daily, sources close to the issue said yesterday

In a trial of Press freedom in Kenya, which is frequently held up as an example to the rest of Africa, the sources said the five journalists from the English-language Daily Nation could be charged with the offence of seditious publication.

That charge, according to the Kenyan Penal Code, carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' jail, plus a one-year ban on the offending publication

The five were all held in police custody over the weekend.

They are the paper's managing editor Mr Joe Kadhi, news editor Mr John Esibi, chief sub-editor Mr Phil Ochieng; and reporters Mr Pius Nyamora and Mr Gideon Mulaki

The paper's editor in chief, Mr Joe Rodrigues, was detained on Friday. He was released on Saturday after questioning. But he must report back to police today

Sources said it was by no means clear that charges would not be brought against him, too

The problem concerns Daily Nation's reporting of a nationwide civil service doctors' strike which began on May 7

The Kenya African National Union, the ruling and only legal party in Kenya, issued a statement calling for punitive measures against the approximately 500 striking doctors

form of Precision Club The one club opening is artificial and shows a hand of at least 17 points whilst the one no trump response shows a balanced hand of nine to fourteen points. Two clubs requests partner to show a major suit and the two heart bid does so — only it shows spades on the basis that if the big hand has a spade suit it can become declarer. Two no trumps is an exploratory bid and three diamonds shows a four card diamond suit. The four heart bid over four diamonds, (which is an asking bid) simply shows that there is no honour in the diamond suit. With a normal diamond break the contract is easy to make. Concede a diamond, enter the South hand with the ten of diamonds to take three spades.

RDM 27/5/81 (163)

Dangerous dollars

NAIROBI — The billions of dollars spent in the last 10 years on development assistance have increased — not decreased — hunger and poverty in the world, according to a leading conservation expert

Dr Lee Talbot, director general of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), said the prime reason for the failure of most aid programmes has been that they focus on one project — building a dam or raising cows — and don't take the environment into account.

"I'm not saying technical assistance is bad, I'm saying bad technical assistance is bad," he said

"In the past 10 years, the world has spent billions and billions of dollars on development. Yet, more people today are hungry than 10 years ago, more people today are poor, and less land is available for human development because of environmentally unsound development"

Dr Talbot, who was attending a meeting of the governing council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), said a prime example of an aid disaster had been foreign efforts to improve cattle grazing and range management in East Africa

"The places most badly hit by droughts in the last 20 in in East Africa are exactly the places

that have received the most range management assistance from overseas," he said

"Even most aid agencies now admit that it was the development effort that contributed to the severe impact of the 1972 Sahel drought," Dr Talbot said

"They built up the number of people and livestock to a maximum that the land could support in wet years. But when the dry years came, there was no margin of safety, so they had a catastrophe. The drought was no worse than previous years, but they had more cows and people"

In some areas, Dr Talbot said, the wrong irrigation systems were introduced which led to the land getting waterlogged or too salty. In other areas, he said, the wrong crops were planted which caused soil erosion. In some places Western-style ploughs were used in tropical areas, which destroy the soil structure

Traditionally foreign experts have been brought in to build roads or drill wells, "but there wasn't a realisation that you couldn't do anything in isolation from the environment"

Many objectives were achieved for a while, he said, "but because they did not take the environment into account, the gains they made were not sustained — like the dam that filled in after a few years because nobody had bothered to take care of the watershed" — Sapa-AP

Grim for Kenya

RDM 28/5/81

163

NAIROBI — Kenya's economic prospects this year are bleak because of poor harvests, soaring fuel costs and low coffee prices, says a central bank report

The bank's economic and financial review said food grain imports would be needed until late this year because of bad harvests caused by drought

Export prices for coffee, Kenya's main foreign exchange earner, were not expected to rise significantly because of a world coffee glut

The review predicted that inflation and the trade deficit would be higher this year than in 1980

In the first 10 months of 1980 there was a trade deficit of \$748-million

KENYA FM 26/6/81
Propping the base

While delegates to the Organisation of African Unity's annual summit harangued each other round the corner at the modernistic Kenyatta Conference Centre on June 16, Kenyans jammed parliament to listen to the annual budget

It was unusually mild, given the country's dire financial straits. Kenya experienced the largest trade deficit ever last year — some K4333m. At the same time, the BoP deficit deteriorated to K468,9m. Neither does salvation seem to be around the corner. The International Coffee Organisation (ICO) has asked Kenya to keep

up to 30%

Duty on coal was also cut by half to encourage industry to switch their energy source from oil. Coal-sourced energy is being actively promoted and it is likely that the Kenyans will look to SA for their supplies. Kibaki also adopted a disciplinary attitude towards ministries and parastatals, pointing out that they had been spending neither wisely nor well.

Ministries have been asked to administer their budgets more efficiently by spending more on development and less on personal luxuries such as cars and travel abroad. This judicious combination of austerity measures and incentives will hopefully enable Kenya to ride out her recession.

a rapid 3.9% annually, possibly the highest real growth rate in the world. As a result, per capita income has fallen by nearly 4%.

Kibaki sought to compensate for inflation — about 13% last year and expected to soar further — by raising the tax

threshold on personal incomes and widening the tax brackets by K1300. Another politically popular measure was the halving of the corporate capital gains tax, interpreted as a bid to encourage the transfer of assets from foreign to Kenyan ownership. Withholding tax on investment

35 000 bags of coffee off the market because of a glut. Coffee is Kenya's primary export. And the oil bill, which last year was paid for with 36% of the country's export earnings, will continue inexorably upwards.

Kenya has had a demanding year financially. The OAU meeting alone has cost the country at least \$10m and probably more. Then there was the K435m food bill — much of it maize imported from SA — a wage hike for thousands of civil servants, famine relief and an undisclosed sum put towards stepping up defence against Kenya's troublesome northern neighbour Somalia.

All the more surprising, therefore, when Vice-President and Minister of Finance Mwai Kibaki presented a carefully thought-out package which left the man in the street virtually untouched. Additional revenue is being sought through the time-honoured practice of levering up taxes on luxury goods, cigarettes and beer, but basic consumer items such as maize meal and kerosene are not affected. Even petrol emerged virtually unscathed.

Kibaki's kindest gesture was to introduce tax reforms that effectively reduce the personal income tax rate by 25% for lower income brackets and 15% for the upper income earners. Last year, Kenya's gdp growth was a sickly 2.4%. By comparison Kenya's population is swelling at

shares was also reduced.

Kibaki's primary aim however was to stimulate a flagging economy through the promotion of savings and fixed capital formation. The latter fell by 11% last year just at a time when manufacturing growth for export has been pinpointed as a solution to the chronic BoP deficit. Some while ago, the World Bank urged Kenya to replace import restrictions with higher tariff barriers. The proposition was a sound one for stimulating industrial efficiency, but the plan unleashed a host of fiscal complications. The Central Bank has been scraping the bottom of its coffers over the past year, hardly a situation conducive to inviting a flood of imports. Puzzled planners adopted a flip-flop approach to implementation. The result was a blanket refusal on all foreign allocations from about October 1980 to March 1981.

As a result, frustrated industrialists were considering closure as imported raw material stocks dried up. Kibaki has salvaged industry with the major announcement that imports, once based on quotas, will now be regulated by availability of foreign exchange. Requirements have been restructured according to priority with the first dip into foreign reserves allocated to essentials such as raw materials, capital goods, spare parts, medicines and agricultural equipment. Kibaki also increased duty on imported items by

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Bronte Stewart Research Prize
For the student (35 years or under) submitting the most meritorious thesis for the degree of MD, PhD, or CHM.
Dr D W Beatty

Forman Prize
For the undergraduate who is of adequate academic standard and has made a special contribution to student affairs.
J T Taylor

Barnard Fuller Prize
For the best student qualifying for MB ChB with first class honours
J M Cornell

Stanley Phillip Neumann Memorial Award
For the overall outstanding student completing the courses prescribed for the 3rd year of the MB ChB course.
Miss C H Botha-Reid

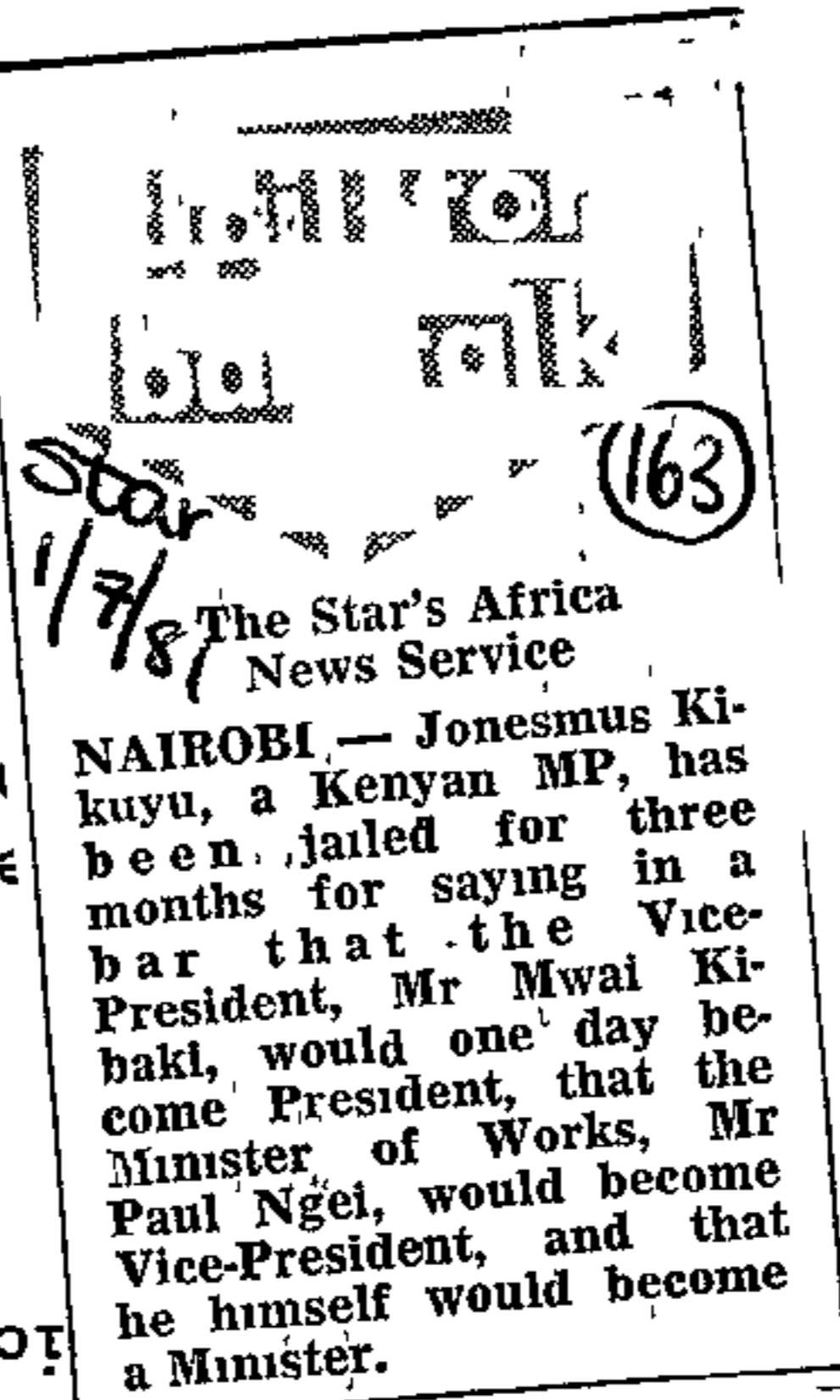
University Gold Medal in Medicine
For the most distinguished student graduating with honours.

J M Cornell

Zwarenstein Prize
For the best student in the first

ical course.

NAIROBI — Jonesmus Kikuyu, a Kenyan MP, has been jailed for three months for saying in a bar that the Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, would one day become President, that the Minister of Works, Mr Paul Ngei, would become Vice-President, and that he himself would become a Minister.



ear student submitting a subject related to

ANAESTHETICS

Star 3/7/81 (163)
Asians out, says Kenya MP

The Star's Africa News Service
NAIROBI — Racist speeches in the Kenya Parliament calling for that country's African citizens to be treated more favourably than citizens of Asian or European origin have sent a wave of apprehension through some Kenyan communities in the past two weeks

Assistant Livestock Minister Martin Shuku has been applauded by parliamentary backbenchers for calling non-African Kenyans "paper citizens."
 He has demanded the "Africanisation" of top jobs and threatened Asians with the confiscation of their money.
 Kenyan Constitutional Affairs Minister

Njonjo has hit back at Shukuku
 In parliament on Wednesday Mr Njonjo said such racist criticism would not be tolerated, as Kenya could not condemn apartheid in South Africa if it tolerated racism at home
 He said Kenya had no paper citizens. All citizens enjoyed all the same rights.

P de V Pienaar Prize
 Awarded by the S A Speech & Hearing Association to the best graduate in

LOGOPAEDICS

Ebrahim Memorial Prize in Haematology
 Awarded in the final year of study on the outcome of a voluntary clinical and oral examination.
 P J Matley

HAEMATOLOGY

John Fleming Brock Prize
 To the best student in Community Health at the end of the fifth year.
 G D Braatvedt

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Dr Kurt Gillis Prize for Anatomy
 Awarded on the class mark taken together with the final examination mark.
 C G Archibald
 H J Ball
 T A Hockey

M R Drennan Memorial Prizes
 For the highest class mark obtained in the anatomy course leading to the MB ChB degree.
 C G Archibald
 H J Ball
 T A Hockey

ANATOMY

S A Society of Anaesthetists' Medal
 For the best student in Anaesthetics.
 For award in 1980.
 J M Cornell

ANAESTHETICS
 (Continued)

Kenya to
try for oil
— again

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI — A giant oil rig, Appollo One, has been towed all the way from Singapore to Mombasa for a new off-shore oil search off the coast of Malindi.

It may be Kenya's last attempt to find oil after an on-off search over the past 20 years. BP-Shell gave up after spending more than R9-million on the search.

A large American group is going all out to find oil after a five-year series of seismic surveys which reported "promising geological formations similar to those that contain hydrocarbons elsewhere", according to a spokesman of the group, Kenya Cities-Service Inc, which is allied to the Union Oil and Marathon Petrol companies of California.

The giant rig is being centred on Formosa Bay, north-east of Malindi. It has accommodation for 85 technicians and scientists.

The nearest oil and gas discoveries to the Malindi site are in the Southern Sudan and Tanzania.

The Appollo rig is to operate in 28m of water and will drill down to a depth of 4 000m.

Kenya is one of the Third-World countries most desperately hit by the rising price of oil, and spends a sum equivalent to its coffee exports in importing oil.

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PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Baby explosion stagers Kenya

13/7/81
163

By Jay Ross of the
Washington Post

NAIROBI — Kenya has achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the first country to record a 4 percent annual rate of natural increase, a figure that means its 16-million population will double in 18 years.

Population specialists say the rapid growth is Kenya's most serious development problem and they cite "staggering, mind-boggling" difficulties ahead for one of Africa's more advanced and better-governed countries.

Though 4 percent may not sound like much, it means, at an individual level, that the average Kenyan woman has 8.1 children. Surveys show that no matter how many children a typical woman here has, she wants more. The population growth rate could wipe out this year's African country's plans for long-term economic advancement because it means the economy has to expand by 4 percent a year just to stay even; it grew by only 2 percent last year.

In the last two years Kenya, known for its agriculture, has been unable to feed itself, and this year it will import more than half a million tons of grain, partly because of drought. In 1981 there will be almost 650,000 more mouths to feed than in 1980. Even the most optimistic of forecasts for agricultural advancement

project that Kenya will have to import food for most of the decade.

Many African countries face similar difficulties in the future because of soaring birthrates twinned with declining agricultural output.

Zimbabwe is second to Kenya in black Africa with a growth rate of about 3.4 percent — meaning the population will double in just over 20 years.

The difference is that Zimbabwe still has millions of acres of undeveloped arable land and is rich in mineral resources. In Kenya less than 20 percent of its land is arable, and 75 percent of the population lives on 10 percent of the land. Most of it has already been exploited and there are no known major deposits of minerals.

In some respects, Kenya, one of black Africa's most advanced countries, is a victim of its own progress. It maintains better statistics than most countries on the continent, so others could be growing as fast without knowing it.

More important, population is increasing at a faster rate than in other African nations because the death rate is lower. Life expectancy is 56 years, the highest in mainland black Africa.

However, there are 53 births for every 1,000 people, the highest rate in the world. By contrast, the US figure is 16. Only about three percent of Kenyan women

practise any modern method of birth control and most of those use it to space, not limit, children.

Salvator Kanani, the Ministry of Health official in charge of family planning, said there was still no separate budget for family planning; so far efforts were almost entirely international with little distribution of birth control devices.

Since the programme was announced in 1967, the population has shot up from about 10-million to 16-million and the growth rate has soared from about 3.5 percent to a World Bank estimate of 4 percent.

Kanani disputed the 4 percent figure, saying he thought it was about 3.5 percent, but he provided no evidence. President Daniel arap Moi, who has seven children, frequently tells people at rallies that they should limit their offspring to the number they can support.

African officials often point out that the population problem must be examined in a wider context. "Dishing out contraceptive devices is not the answer on its own," said Simon Mazorodze, Zimbabwe Deputy Minister of Health, in a recent interview.

"People want more children for insurance for their old age, because of the high infant death rate," and to provide workers on their farms, Mazorodze said. "Public education and increasing

the standard of living is the answer."

The problem is that, in many parts of Africa, numbers translate into political power. In Kenya, where tribal politics has always been important, the number of Kikuyu, the largest tribe, increased by almost 50 percent between the 1969 and 1979 censuses, while the population of Luo, their rivals, only rose by about 25 percent.

Many Kenyan elite have large families, contrary to the usual trend for the wealthy to have fewer children.

Some are having second thoughts, however. James Mwaruh, a 46-year-old businessman, was at first reluctant to say how many children he has. He has eight ranging from 2 to 19 years old.

"No more children," he said. "That's the end of the road."

"Women in Kenya society don't become a person until they have children," Silberstein said. "Their value is as a mother so if they don't produce significant numbers of children they are failing."

Few fail, and as a result the sluggish economy must create 260,000 new jobs a year. By the year 2000, if present trends continue, there will be a need for 560,000 new jobs a year. In a country where 50 percent of the population is under 15, the number of school children will more than double to 7.1 million by the end of the century.



Schoolchildren must go to classes in shifts in Kenya, such as the baby boom.

The 'jiko' eating up Kenya's fast disappearing forests

By Dieter Ebeling of DPA

NAIROBI — Kenya's forests are burning up. It is not, however, large, spectacular disasters which are responsible, but rather the traditional African charcoal stove, the "jiko", which can be found in every hut and kitchen.

Of the 22-million tons of wood consumed annually in Kenya, some 7.2 million tons are converted to charcoal.

Should the destruction of the few surviving forests continue to accelerate at the present rate, this east African country may face an ecological disaster on a massive scale.

In the past 15 years, Kenya's forested area has declined in size from 1.7 to 1.3-million hectares — ie from a sparse three percent of the total territory to only 2.5 percent.

Professor Wangari Maathai, who heads a committee studying the country's renewable resources, fears that by the mid-1990s there may be no more forests or firewood.

But even more dangerous than the mere lack of energy sources would be the consequences for nature's equilibrium.

Where the forests recede, heavy rainfalls soon wash away large amounts of fertile, scarce, and irreplaceable land. It is estimated that the Nzoiia river in western Kenya now carries away two tons

of earth annually, over four times the total just ten years ago.

Over 5.6-million tons are deposited each year in the lake behind the Kamburu Dam, and if nothing is done about it the lake will be completely filled up within 30 years.

Many dam turbines are already in danger of being clogged up, a serious problem in view of the fact that 80 percent of Kenya's electricity is produced by hydroelectric power stations.

But no end is in sight to the fateful tree felling process which is chiefly responsible for the erosion. Twelve tons of wood are required to produce one ton of charcoal. Wood and charcoal account for 58 percent of Kenya's energy consumption.

If one were to try and replace them with oil products, this would cost some 4,000-million shillings (about \$450-million), according to Professor Maathai's calculations.

But this would be impossible for a country which already spends 35 percent of its foreign currency earnings on oil imports. Besides, this energy would be too expensive for the 85 percent of the population who now use charcoal.

Since Kenya's population is expected to double by the year 2000 there will hardly be a tree left if current trends continue.

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

(penultimate)

For the best all-round student
Bell-John Prize

SURINAVAS
ALIANVAD

EAST AFRICA



Missionary priest Father Redento must also play paediatrician in Kenya, where the average woman has 8,1 children.

New 'Man of Africa'

Challenges for Daniel Moi

NY
B 22/18/163

THE OAU chairmanship has fallen to a strange assortment of African presidents, the strangest of all probably being Idi Amin when he was the President of Uganda. This year's chairman is Kenya's President Daniel Moi, for his country hosted the recent OAU summit and the job by tradition goes to the Head of the State of the country where the annual OAU is held.

There is a fair chance that President Moi will be one of the best chairmen the OAU has had in years. He becomes the OAU's spokesman, a kind of 'Mr Africa' whose voice is likely to be heard in world forums. He takes on the appallingly difficult task of representing this disturbed and unruly continent of half a billion people (and going up). He acts as mediator, can move from country to country on missions of peace, must at all times be objective and impartial.

Mr Moi, 57, a former headmaster, is a modest man of dignified presence, tall, distinguished, who neither drinks nor smokes, and starts work at 6.30 in the morning to the despair of his staff. His achievements in Kenya, where he belongs

to the small Kalenjin community, have been considerable. He took over from the formidable Jomo Kenyatta and against all the predictions of disaster made it a remarkably smooth transfer of power.

In those few years Kenya, like other Third World countries, has been battered by the world's economic storms, has had to cope with rising oil costs (at the moment oil costs Kenya in foreign exchange as much as it earns from its coffee), a rising import bill for essential machinery, equipment, fertilisers and raw materials, a severe drought which has reduced food production and the growing of cash crops. Moi, with a handpicked group of ministers and aides, has weathered the storms, kept Kenya economically and politically stable, and latest economic reports indicate that a recovery is in sight.

Mr Moi has ably maintained the *laissez-faire*, private-enterprise system introduced by Kenya at Independence. Some say it is too *laissez-faire* for Africa, but that is how it is and Moi and his Government do not intend to change it, whatever the ideological breezes that blow in from neighbouring socialist countries.

In the time of his presidency Moi has travelled widely inside the country and abroad, making up for the insularity of Kenyatta, who never travelled at all in his later years. During Kenyatta's presidency, when Mr Moi was vice-president, he took on all the foreign commitments, like heading Kenya's team to OAU summits every year, and representing Kenya at economic, non-aligned, and Commonwealth conferences.

Since he took over Moi has travelled widely to Britain, Germany, the United States, China, India and the Middle East. All this experience of making friends in foreign countries and high-level diplomacy will stand him in very good stead as OAU chairman.

Whether he is tough and hard enough to deal with the Gaddafis of the African continent remains to be seen. His philosophy of *nyayo*, 'love, peace and unity', has gone down well in Kenya though some feel he is not tough enough to deal with corruption.

But Moi sets out on his challenging year with a fine reputation for fair dealing and a disposition of charm and amiability. The recent Nairobi summit solved very little for Africa. The Chad crisis goes on, the western Sahara is further from a solution than ever. He may have some trouble with the Horn conflict between

John Worrall
NAIROBI

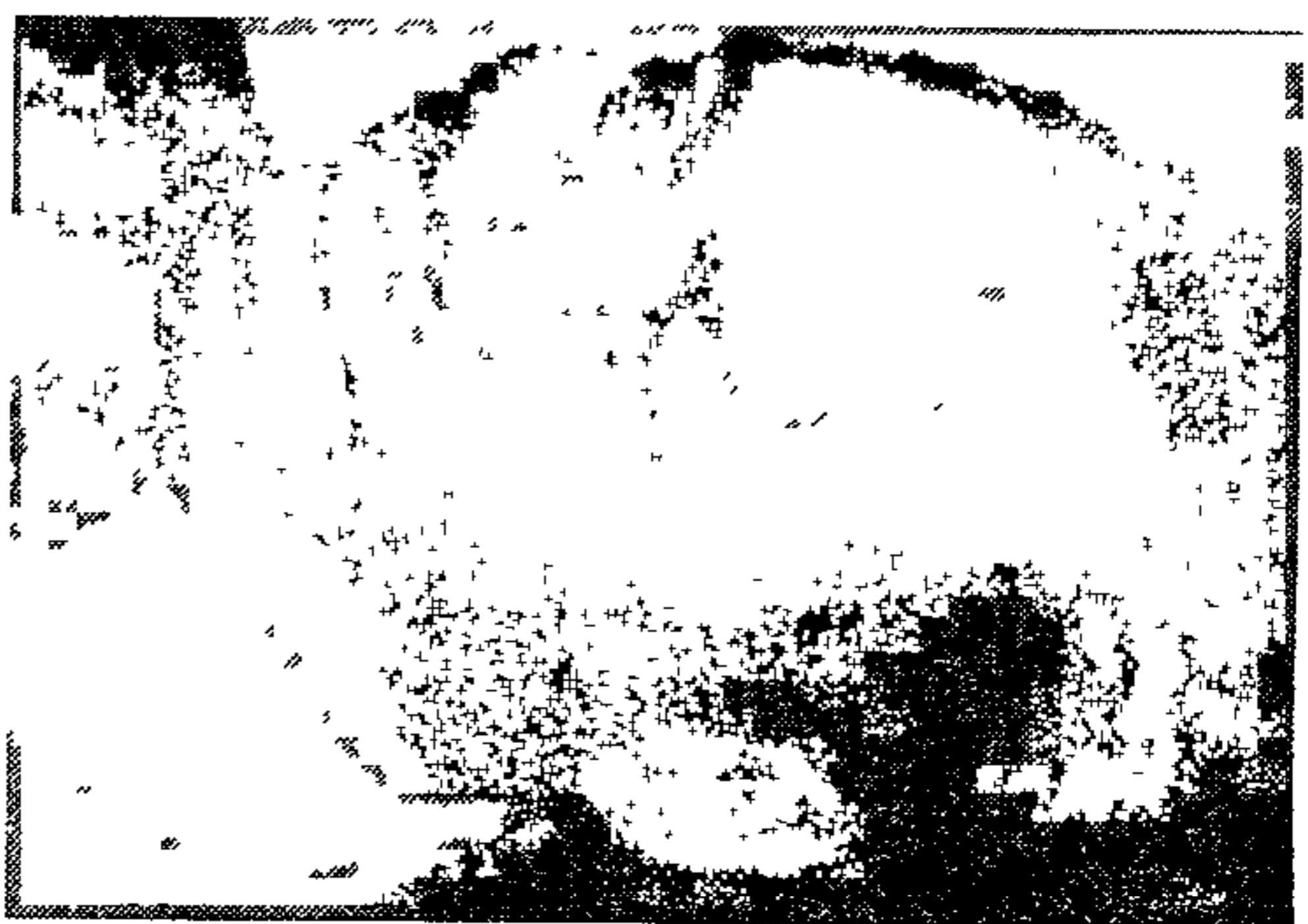
Ethiopia and Somalia, because Kenya is an interested party and feels aggrieved over Somalia's claims to north-eastern Kenya. It is not believed Moi is very keen on the OAU concept of a security council and a military force to intervene in border and other disputes.

What the OAU can be certain of is that Moi is one of the most passionate upholders of its basic principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the sanctity of the borders they were given at Independence. That is why he did not approve of President Nyerere's intervention in Uganda, whatever the evils of Idi Amin. That view was shared by the Sudan's President Nimeri.

Mr Moi's philosophy of peace unto all men makes it difficult for him to understand why President Nyerere can keep his border with Kenya closed, years after the circumstances which provoked this action — the acrimonious breakup of the East African Community.

Another thing is certain. Moi regards his job

PROFILE



President Moi

as chairman and peacemaker to Africa with great seriousness and dedication. He will spend a lot of time trying to solve the awful and growing problem of Africa's refugees, now topping 3 000 000, which he regards as 'a virtual crisis'. And he will certainly inspire greater action in the economic development of Africa.

Finally, Moi is a man of abounding health and great energy who likes to get things done

KENYA (163) FM 14/8/81
Digging for minerals

Kenya may team up with one or more of the Gulf members of Opec to develop

potential mineral resources. According to geologists the country's subterranean rock formations — amongst the world's oldest — are full of promise. Gold, chrome, diamonds, uranium and possibly even oil may lie beneath Kenya's uncharted soil. Locating this hidden wealth, however, will be difficult and expensive.

Domestic industrial requirements and the pressing need to shore up foreign exchange reserves have spurred interest in the potential treasure trove buried in Kenya's ancient geological structure. Last year, a decision was passed at Cabinet level to go ahead with an airborne geophysical survey of the entire country. Parallel to this two-year programme of identifying existing metal deposits, ground teams will take rock and geochemical samples of the most promising areas. The plan has been stalled while the cash-strapped government looks for external concessionary financing to implement the programme. The airborne survey alone has been costed at \$50m.

It is unlikely that the World Bank has been approached. Kenya is in a hurry to tap her resources and World Bank schemes require time-consuming feasibility studies. Sources say it is more likely that the Arabs will end up as partners in any mineral survey. If deposits are found, it is likely that exploratory drilling would be entered into with the private sector.

If good indications of gold, lead, diamonds, copper or zinc are found as is hoped, foreign companies will probably be invited to submit tenders for exploration. Finland is financing a countrywide project to pinpoint industrial minerals such as limestone used in making cement and fertiliser-gypsum and asbestos. Later this year, the British will help map out the lunar landscape of Lake Turkana's eastern shores.

In response to this sudden surge of interest, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the newly created Ministry of Energy are busy formulating policies that will make prospecting more attractive for foreign investors while safeguarding state interests. The archaic structures of Kenya's 40-year-old Oil and Mining Acts have frustrated and bewil-

dered foreign companies interested in striking a deal with the government. Interest in exploration had been discouraged by vagueness on such key issues as royalties.

When the results of an airborne survey were released in 1978, revealing possible uranium-bearing deposits along the coastline, there was a flurry of interest from some 22 mining agencies. Eventually, interest disappeared when the government could not come up with precise figures in the event of a discovery. With costs running at \$50m, 1,000t of uranium developed, investors wanted matters spelled out precisely.

Contracts for oil exploration, too, have tended to be haphazard, with details being haggled over like merchandise in a mid-east bazaar. Now the government is plan-

ning to divide the country into blocks which will be offered for exploration on a four-year lease basis. The Cities Service Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, the only company presently exploring for oil in Kenya, has managed to avoid this restriction and has access to an onshore-offshore concession that stretches from north of Mombasa to the Somali border.

Although roughly 70% of the country has been geologically mapped, data has been collected piecemeal over the past quarter century and is far from complete. One of the most promising areas, the vast and inaccessible semi-desert of northern Kenya, has never been mapped at all. Nevertheless, experts regard several areas with interest.

The basement rock of north-eastern Kenya is thought to harbour pipes of kimberlite, the traditional host for diamonds. The Karoo sediments along the Indian ocean show signs of uranium. The even older pre-Cambrian structures in northern Kenya are likely to have base metals such as gold, copper, nickel and chrome.

In the past, mining has been pursued with an informality reminiscent of the California gold rush. Now, as the world's non-renewable energy and mineral resources dwindle, outside interest is focusing on Kenya and the government has been prompted to adopt a more structural approach to exploitation.

Last January, the UN revolving fund embarked on a \$2.6m survey of 2,400 km² of territory, ranging from the game-filled savannahs of the Maasai Mara Game Reserve along the Tanzania border to the shores of Lake Victoria. The EEC is involved in a prospective airborne survey of 40,000 km² in western Kenya.

Mobil Oil negotiating for a concession south of Mombasa which the government says it will grant, may not be so lucky.

Cities Service, the operator for a trilateral consortium that includes Marathon Oil and Union Oil of California, plans to drill its first test well this year, 30 km out to sea north of Malindi. Estimates give a 5% chance of striking oil in commercial minimum quantity — 3,000 barrels/day over a period of five to 10 years.

An African looks back in

Star 27/8/81
sadness (103)

For some time now I have devoted my time to reflecting on the African condition today. Having been active in the foundation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), I look back on the past two decades and am very sad that we have achieved so little

Towards the end of the second decade after independence, African countries began to experience severe national problems. These problems are seen mainly in terms of deteriorating economic conditions measured by slow economic growth rates, poor food production, and unfavourable balance of payments

All this is true. Nobody in Africa would deny that some countries are even failing to pay the salaries of their civil servants. What people disagree about is how to solve these problems. This is where the crisis begins.

Colonialism

Soon after independence, most African countries were concerned about defining priorities of development. This was seen in terms of formulating an ideology for development

Having been colonised by the capitalist countries of the West, capitalism did not appeal to many African nationalists then, it was too closely associated with colonialism. Scientific socialism, the ideology which inspired communist revolutions in the East, was also rejected

Africans felt that something more authentic, something more suitable to our conditions and our heritage, should be the basis of our developmental ideology.

Basically, traditional African society was considered to be egalitarian and humane. We chose African Socialism to preserve the community approach in solving social problems that was so central in our traditions.

In Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Touré called it "communitarianism"; in Tanzania Julius Nyerere called it "Ujamaa"; and in Uganda, Milton Obote introduced the Common Man's Charter which was essentially concerned about building one country, one nation, and one people, in other words with national integration.

But most attempts to develop on the basis of African Socialism now stand discredited in Africa.

Economically, countries which have pronounced themselves as builders of socialism in Africa have fared no better than those which were silent on the issue or pronounced themselves as "the capitalist roaders"

In terms of indices of economic growth cited earlier, the capitalist roaders have fared well. But in terms of nationhood, of creating a people with a vision of the future, many of the capitalist roaders may have a different story to tell soon.

We seem to be com-

ing to a crisis in Africa, no matter what country we live in

In the industrialised countries of the West there is a great deal of talk about human rights. Some of us wonder why the Western countries do not work equally hard to see that such rights and liberties are achieved by those still under black neo-colonial oligarchic regimes

In Africa, the first two decades of independence have taught us that, without any institutional safeguard, the African can be as ruthless a tyrant as Ivan the Terrible.

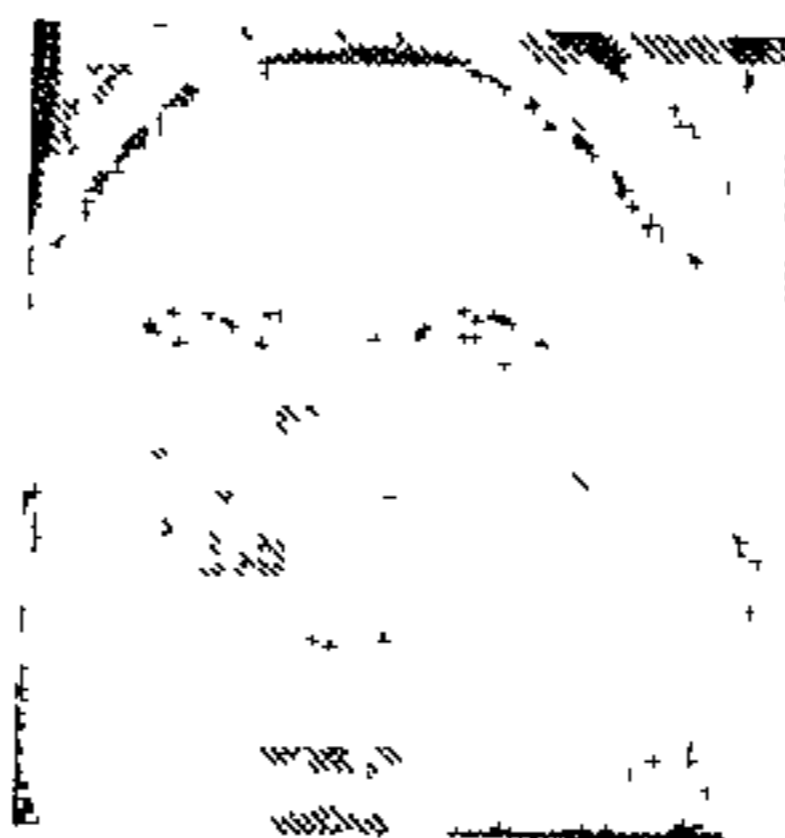
Hypocrisy

Unless those of us who led the nationalist struggles and who are still alive are hypocrites, I find it difficult to believe that our people are happy when they have not obtained what we promised.

Our commitment to African socialism was not for that ideology *per se*, but for what we believed that ideology would lead us to achieve for our communities. Our commitment to Pan Africanism was equally for what we believed a United States of Africa would bring to the African peoples.

Those developmental goals, those goals of liberation are still being hoped for by our people

We in Africa need to re-evaluate our development strategies. Recently the OAU came up with the Lagos Plan of Action



Mr Oginga Odinga, a former vice-president of Kenya, was detained by Jomo Kenyatta and barred by him from returning to active politics. Earlier this year President Daniel arap Moi prevented him from standing for Parliament and only last month the local authorities in his home area of Western Kenya prevented him from speaking at a Christian seminar on family life. Here he looks back on the past two decades.

which realistically states that we cannot industrialise unless we adopt the policy of "Collective Self-Reliance."

In many ways, the plan recognises the commitments we all had at the time of independence. The plan also admits that the policies we have pursued so far are leading us nowhere. Free-wheeling free enterprise, dominated by multinationals, can take Africa nowhere. A new partnership between the state and foreign investors needs to be worked out.

We cannot advocate autarchy as a way of shielding ourselves from being exploited by multinationals. We must, on the contrary, adopt a policy of strengthening the hands of the state to negotiate with foreign capital rationally, and to direct investment into those sectors where it is most needed.

But all that cannot be done without involving the people

Democracy, therefore, must not be ignored

When the one-party system was established in Africa, it was argued that it would en-

sure the full participation of the people in politics. Today, however, the one-party system is fast becoming a commandist institution within which personalised presidential powers are exercised.

The one-party system no longer reflects popular opinion, let alone diverse social interests, in society. It is, by itself, a source of political instability in Africa. It should give way to multi-party politics

The long-term stability in African countries should not be judged by the strength of our armies or the effectiveness of continental spy-systems.

Some Western investors believe that, once they have a stooge in power, their investments are safe. Far from the truth.

The existence of an Ivan the Terrible in any African country is only a sign of impending doom. The existence of viable development programmes, backed by a popular regime and a nationally committed people, is the best insurance for anybody's investment — New York Times

normal dividend;

(iii) the word reserves does not have

(iv) the words at the relevant time in the loan moneys are paid out or any asset

KENYA

163

Shopping for maize

FM 4/9/81

Kenya, once an exporter of maize to neighbouring African states, is shopping around again on the international market for grain supplies to meet the staple food requirements of its 15.3m citizens

Last year the country averted a possible famine situation by importing 400 000 t of maize and 100 000 t of wheat. This year shortfalls have continued. Although the food crisis has in the past been blamed on drought, the problem is rooted in poor producer prices and a flimsy state credit system for the small farmer.

Maize has also become a political issue in this potentially fertile country since accusations that reserve stocks were sold abroad by politicians in 1979, leaving the cupboard bare the following year. Chronic shortages made long queues outside city shops an all-too-common sight in 1980. To dissipate any longlasting political repercussions the government moved quickly to bring in shipments of both yellow and

white maize

The more nutritious yellow variety was received with grumbles by the Kenyan public, however, who believe that it causes stomach aches and other ailments. White maize is grown in few countries, one of them being SA, and several consignments arrived via the port of Maputo.

In a bid to avert further unrest the Kenyans have already imported 100 000t of wheat this year sufficient to last until the new year. But maize is still in demand. Despite a better than expected harvest, another \$13m worth will have to be negotiated on the international market between now and the end of the year.

Part of the shortfall may be met in the form of white maize from Zimbabwe. Mugabe promised to parcel out some of the 1 Mt surplus from his bumper crop to Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Kenya. Distribution is being handled through the unsponsored world food programme. However, as their plans have not yet been made known, there is a roulette aspect to what Kenya's share will be.

Although previous SA sales are an open secret, government sources are guarded as to where purchases for the balance of the maize are being made. They are usually transacted in the US, the EEC states and Australia, but as deals are conducted through brokers, it does not necessarily mean these are the countries of origin.

Any maize deals involving SA could be a particular source of embarrassment for Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi this year. Last June he was made President of the OAU, a body of black African states which has long had an official embargo on trade with SA. Whilst several African states perennially flout the restriction, Moi's new responsibility makes him especially vulnerable to criticism.

Said one source: "Tenders are done on a strictly international basis. But we don't make too many enquiries about where the maize actually comes from."

Meanwhile, the international banking community is cashing in on Kenya's hard times. This July the First National Bank of Chicago arranged a \$60m syndicated letter of credit for the state-owned National Cereals and Produce Board. The letter of credit, which has a life of 18 months, is one of the first instances of several banks participating.

A Kenya request for \$100m was made in London last month to finance six stalled development projects. Although Kenya's economic position has deteriorated lately, considerable interest has been shown.

Kenya is an infrequent fundraiser in Europe. The country's first commercial loan was in 1978 when the Bank of America extended \$10.56m. The following year a \$200m loan was secured at 1% over libor. "The rates they commanded then are not so obtainable now," a banker told the FM. Nevertheless, gloomy economic

times may occasion increasingly more frequent forays into the commercial market

'Reliable' Kenya in need of aid

Str 15/1/61 (153)

MADISON ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTER PROGRAM CROSTAB2 81/01/07
RASIC HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS

From the Financial Times LONDON — The news that Kenya is to make a rare foray into the Euro-market in search of £500 million will probably provide a small but welcome opportunity for investors to emphasize their sympathies towards Nairobi, whose economy is now coming under increasing strain.

Certainly Kenya's first medium-term venture in the Euro-market since £100 million was raised two years ago will encounter no problems. There can be few countries in Africa which command such support from the West.

But there is nevertheless a growing feeling that the country's ability to analyse its economic problems is not matched by a capacity to implement solutions.

The reasons for the scepticism are not hard to find. The broad capitalist policies established by Mr Jomo Kenyatta, the former President, and continued by Mr Daniel arap Moi the present President, appeal to the West and foreign investors. On the political front Kenya is close to the Western camp, with its boycott of the Moscow Olympics and its provision of military facilities for the U.S.

RESPECTED

Diners regard Kenya's development plan for 1979-82 as sound. It was prepared under the direction of former cabinet ministers led by a respected alumnus and named as Mr Daniel arap Moi, the Minister of Finance and Vice-President.

Yet Western representatives are a long way behind those of the most central African capitals in forcing a decision on Kenya's problems to result in a plan that cost less than experienced in other African states.

Now diners' doubts about Kenya's ability to solve its problems are hardening. At a time when its need for assistance has never been greater, the World Bank and other agencies put the government's case at the World Bank meeting in Paris in July, attended by representatives from 29 countries and institutions.

The plan before the group was a daunting £500 million current account deficits a staggered rate of about 250 million a year during 1978-82. Last year the current account gap reached a record £855 million — nearly three-quarters of 1980 export earnings.

ABSTRACT

The Paris meeting was told that Kenya's external capital needs in 1980-5 would be about £1,000 million. An increase of about 50 per cent of current income to £1.5 billion and a further 50 per cent of about 200 million a year would be required to reach a level of about 100 million a year.

Even with increased concessional aid, it is estimated that Kenya will have to raise an average of about 100 million a year in commercial borrowing for about a third of its capital requirements until 1985.

Some of the factors have contributed to Kenya's present problems, including the rising price of oil. But the Paris meeting had before it a report criticising the government's economic strategy in general and its agricultural policies in particular.

Kenya is predominantly an agricultural country and if things go wrong in the coffee sector, it faces serious trouble.

Farmers are expected to feed a population of 17 million, increasing 1.5 per cent a year.

Droughts in late 1979 and 1980 were a factor in the fall in food production. But a report before the Paris meeting declared bluntly: "The poor performance of food crops, particularly potatoes, is a major cause of the government's current development plans."

In spite of the criticism, participants at the Paris meeting say that the fall is not a disaster because the government is taking to solve its economic problems, including a long-awaited fiscal policy paper for 1980.

Bilateral talks will take place in the months ahead, and most donors are sympathetic to Kenya's appeal for programme and commodity assistance rather than project aid.

PROW

TAB 12 COLUMNS... CATEGORIES OF WHYCAM

Y	N	NO	TOTAL
7.50	3.75	30.25	41.50
6	3	29	38
7.50	3.75	30.25	41.50
6	3	29	38

TAB 14 COLUMNS... CATEGORIES OF CUMPEUS

Y	N	NO	TOTAL
60	9	69	138
86	13	99	199

TAB 15 COLUMNS... CATEGORIES OF FILDS

Y	N	NO	TOTAL
1	2	3	6
48	17	65	130
62	22	84	168

Lesotho to complain of attack on police barracks

PROTEST TO UN

SOWETAN 9/10/81

163

MASERU - The Lesotho government says it will take South Africa to the United Nations Security Council "at the earliest possible date" in connection with an attack on Maseru early yesterday allegedly launched from South African soil.

The barracks of Lesotho's para-military Police Mobile Unit (PMU) were attacked with mortars and machine-guns

According to a protest note sent to the South African department of foreign affairs, sentries could clearly see that the attack came from South Africa

SOWETAN Africa News services

The attack is said to be the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army and South Africa is said to be in collusion with the LLA

The note said Lesotho held South Africa "fully responsible" for the attack

It is not yet clear what damage was caused by the attack or whether anybody was injured

The perimeter of the PMU base is only metres from the Caledon River - Lesotho's border with South Africa

Attacked

This is the second time a strategic installation in Lesotho has been attacked. The first was a mortar attack on Maseru's fuel storage farm - which is also close to the South African border

The Lesotho government has repeatedly accused the South African government of being in collusion with the LLA - which seeks to overthrow Chief Leabua Jonathan's government by force.

The LLA is the military wing of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle - SANS

ECONOMIC crisis is stirring discontent in Kenya, long considered a bastion of stability in turbulent black Africa. With the price of imported oil going up while prices for coffee and tea, the main cash crops, stay low, Kenya faces the prospect of near zero economic growth for the first time since independence in 1963.

The shilling, devalued twice within a year, has lost 30% of its value. President Daniel Arap Moi, who succeeded the country's founder, Jomo Kenyatta, in August 1978 and was then elected president without opposition, marks the third anniversary of his inauguration today.

Although he has travelled the country preaching his philosophy of "peace, love and unity," President Moi has not shied from stern measures to subdue his opponents.

In recent months, the Press has come under increasing scrutiny and the few government critics in parliament are under police investigation or in jail. The economic crunch, which has hit many other Third World countries, has sparked criticism of government policies, especially from the middle class. New restrictions on imports are forcing some businesses to close, and raising the prices of luxury goods still on store shelves.

Government doctors demanding increased pay and allowances went on strike this summer, bringing the public health services to a halt.

President Moi closed the University of Nairobi after students demonstrated in support of the striking doctors.

Kenya spends 35% of its export earnings on oil. Coffee prices have dropped by 75% since the boom in the mid-1970s, and the economy has been hurt by corruption and mismanagement.

Inflation reached 12.4% in 1980 and it is expected to increase this year. Last month, government statistics revealed there were 4.4-million unemployed Kenyans, and only 2.83-million with jobs.

Many Kenyans suffer from malnutrition and sleep in parks.

The world's highest population growth rate — Kenyan women bear an average of 8.1 children — is another burden on the strained economy.

One sign of political discontent was an anonymous leaflet addressed to "Countrymen and Patriots" which complained that "a new era of subjugation, suppression and degradation is emerging."

The leaflet, which was disclosed this month by the government and drew front-page headlines in the local papers, accused Constitution and Home Affairs Minister, Mr Charles Njonjo, considered a possible successor to President Moi, of manipulating the constitution for personal ends.

Mr Njonjo, an English-trained lawyer and former attorney general, declared "The people spreading such malicious rumours are supporters of the devil I am a Christian."

The leaflet said outspoken MP

Kenya is facing the prospect of near zero economic growth for the first time since independence and discontent is spreading. President Daniel Arap Moi has moved to control government critics, both in parliament and the media, eliciting a response in the form of anonymous pamphleteering. EDITH LEDERER reports.

PRESIDENT MOI

The

163

RPT 14/10/87

rumbblings of discontent

Primary school education is now universal

Blacks, whites and Asians mix freely though blacks have complained in the Press recently about non-blacks controlling the economy

Kenya has been a model of capitalism in a continent leaning toward socialism. It has become

closely aligned with Washington and has become one of the major recipients of US assistance in Africa

Last year, Kenya signed an agreement which would enable a US Rapid Deployment Force to use the port of Mombasa in the event of a regional crisis — Sapa-AP

tried to stamp out tribalism by abolishing the politically powerful tribal organisations and including members of various tribes in important government posts

Despite its current problems, Kenya has made great strides since independence. Manufacturing production has doubled

Mr Waruru Kanja, one of the government's strongest critics who was recently sentenced to three years in prison for currency violations, was Mr Njonjo's first victim

It said there were seven other MPs "to be attended to", an apparent reference to seven of Kanja's outspoken colleagues on the backbenches who are under police investigation for expense claims

President Moi, a member of the small Kalenjin tribal group, was the target of an alleged coup attempt immediately after Kenyatta's death by powerful politicians who wanted to keep the presidency in the dominant Kikuyu tribe

Kenyatta had his fellow Kikuyus in virtually every key government post. President Moi has

KENYA — GENERAL
1982, 1983 — 1984

AT THE ancient, once Arab, port of Mombasa the graceful dhows used to float in like great seabirds from the Persian Gulf.

Some still come with coffee pots and Arab chests and tie up in the old port. They go home with spices and limes. Some old Arabs in Mombasa remember them coming in thousands, their eventual destination Zanzibar, the old slave port.

Today Mombasa is one of the most modern ports in independent Africa used by the world's shipping lines. Cargo handled is about 8-million tons a year. It is also the port for landlocked Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and for Southern Sudan and Southern Zaire. About half the oil which arrives in Kenya is re-exported to some of those countries.

Expensive

Mombasa was just getting used to being a great modern port when it was hit by the world container revolution. Thousands of tons of goods come in 30 to 40 ton boxes, and exports go back in them.

Mombasa, faced with container pressures from shipping lines has had to carry out some fast development of container terminals, with expensive equipment to provide the efficiency found in Western ports.

The big boxes keep coming. In 1975 Mombasa han-

Mombasa: big boxes kill the romance

163
ROM 7/1/82

Gone are the days of dhows bearing silks and spices — Mombasa has been pulling out all the stops to deal with the age of containerisation. JOHN WORRALL reports.

dled 1 323 containers, by 1979 it was 15 000 and rose to more than 30 000 in 1980. The forecast for 1982 is well over 40 000 and before the end of the decade the port will have to handle some 150 000 a year.

In a three phase development of container terminals and handling Mombasa will be spending about R170-million over the next 5 to 10 years. It is a huge sum for a small port to find, but find it they will have to if they are not to be left behind in the bid to make Mombasa the leading port in East Africa.

Huge special container cranes and fork lift trucks are already at work in the harbour. A new container terminal has been constructed and is being extended as more ships call. There are

often as many as 2 000 containers on the quay at any one time.

Containers come into Mombasa with machinery and spare parts, equipment for new factories and general imports of all kinds. Many come empty to be packed with Kenya's produce, tea, beans, sisal, dehydrated vegetables, pyrethrum, cashew nuts, all to be shipped to European markets. Containers come from Australia, India, the United States, Britain and the EEC countries.

The container revolution in Mombasa has also meant a road transport revolution on the roads through Kenya and further afield into the landlocked countries.

Hundreds of Kenya's juggernauts now packed with containers move over the

roads, and come back to port with the produce of those countries. It's all good for Mombasa, but punishes the roads. There is a huge new container traffic on the railways as well.

The need to keep containers moving to up-country Kenya, and the countries beyond, in a door-to-door system, has meant the construction of a container depot just outside the port, with access to road and rail.

Here containers are being stored and consolidated into train loads for movement up-country. At this depot containers are also stripped, stuffed with goods and repaired where necessary.

An inland depot is also being built in Nairobi, while others are planned for Eldoret, Nakuru and Kisumu

where many big industries have been established in the past few years.

A Mombasa port authority official said they were now committed to containerisation. "We were once taken by surprise when an Israeli ship dumped 100 containers on the dock and we had little equipment to deal with them", he said.

"Now the shipping lines know we are fully prepared. The Americans now send everything in containers."

Reduced

There has been some concern among labour at the port that containerisation will reduce the numbers of jobs available among dockers. This is so, of course, and goes against Kenya's policy of making industries as labour intensive as possible because of high unemployment.

The 3 500 workers employed at the port, with some 5 000 employed by the Kenya Cargo Handling service, are being reduced.

On the other hand many dockworkers are being trained to increase the efficiency of container handling. Some are being trained in the port of Singapore, while the British port of Felixtown has sent a team to advise on new methods and techniques.

Whatever happens, the port of Mombasa has gone over to containerisation, which has come to stay. It's nearly all in boxes now in East Africa.

U.S. facelift for Mombasa

163 Mercury 25/2/82

MOMBASA—The United States is spending millions of dollars modernising the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa — with an eye to getting its warship sailors ashore more quickly after weeks of duty at sea.

The money is being spent to widen and deepen the approach and sides of Mombasa harbour so that large vessels, including giant US aircraft carriers, can dock in port instead of anchoring at sea.

Increasing super-power rivalry in the Indian Ocean has made this sweltering port town an important shore leave and provisioning stop for American vessels, allowed to dock here under a 1980 agreement with the Kenyan government.

But only the smaller frigates and cruisers can negotiate the narrow approaches and entrances to the port and steer a path through the reef-lined channel to seek safe anchor.

Warships

Last month the American aircraft carrier USS Constellation was anchored two miles out at sea, a great grey slab on a blue horizon, while

two small warships from Britain, which also uses the port, were secured inside.

On board, most of the carrier's 5 000-strong crew were waiting to get ashore to the Mombasa bars and clubs after 51 days at sea, working up to 18 hours a day.

A small flotilla of boats, some chartered for the occasion, ferried the sailors ashore where an army of girls, guides and souvenir salesmen waited.

Pitching and rolling in the swell, the liberty boats, as they are known in the US Navy, made a picturesque sight for hundreds of tourists watching from the palm-lined shores.

Eliminated

But for the sailors the ride can be a frustrating and uncomfortable experience, and the trip can be delayed for hours if the weather is bad.

'You have to stand in line on board ship to wait your turn to get a liberty boat sometimes an hour or more,' an officer told reporters who visited the carrier.

'Then the journey to shore takes about an hour and a half, so a round trip can take up to

six hours,' he explained. Such inconvenience should be eliminated next year when the harbour will have been dredged to allow the Constellation and ships of comparable size to enter the port, which at present can accommodate only vessels shorter than 245 m.

The R49-million project involves dredging the approaches and blasting small bits of coral reef to clear a passage 8 km long, 1 km wide and 15 m deep, according to engineers.

'It will mean a great deal in terms of morale,' said Capt Dennis Brooks, commander of the Constellation, the largest conventionally-powered aircraft carrier in the world.

It will also make supplying the ship much easier.

'Everything we get has to be dropped by helicopter or brought alongside in a boat, so tying up right by the shops will save a great deal of time,' a senior officer said.

The carrier serves 15 000 meals a day, bakes 1 000 loaves of bread daily and goes through 2 500 kg of meat, 5 000 kg of vegetables

and 1 360 kg of potatoes every 24 hours.

A more interesting statistic for the local population is that an American sailor spends an average of R294 during a port call.

Last month there were an estimated 7 000 US sailors as well as British crews in the town, a potential outlay of about R2 million during a stay of about 10 days.

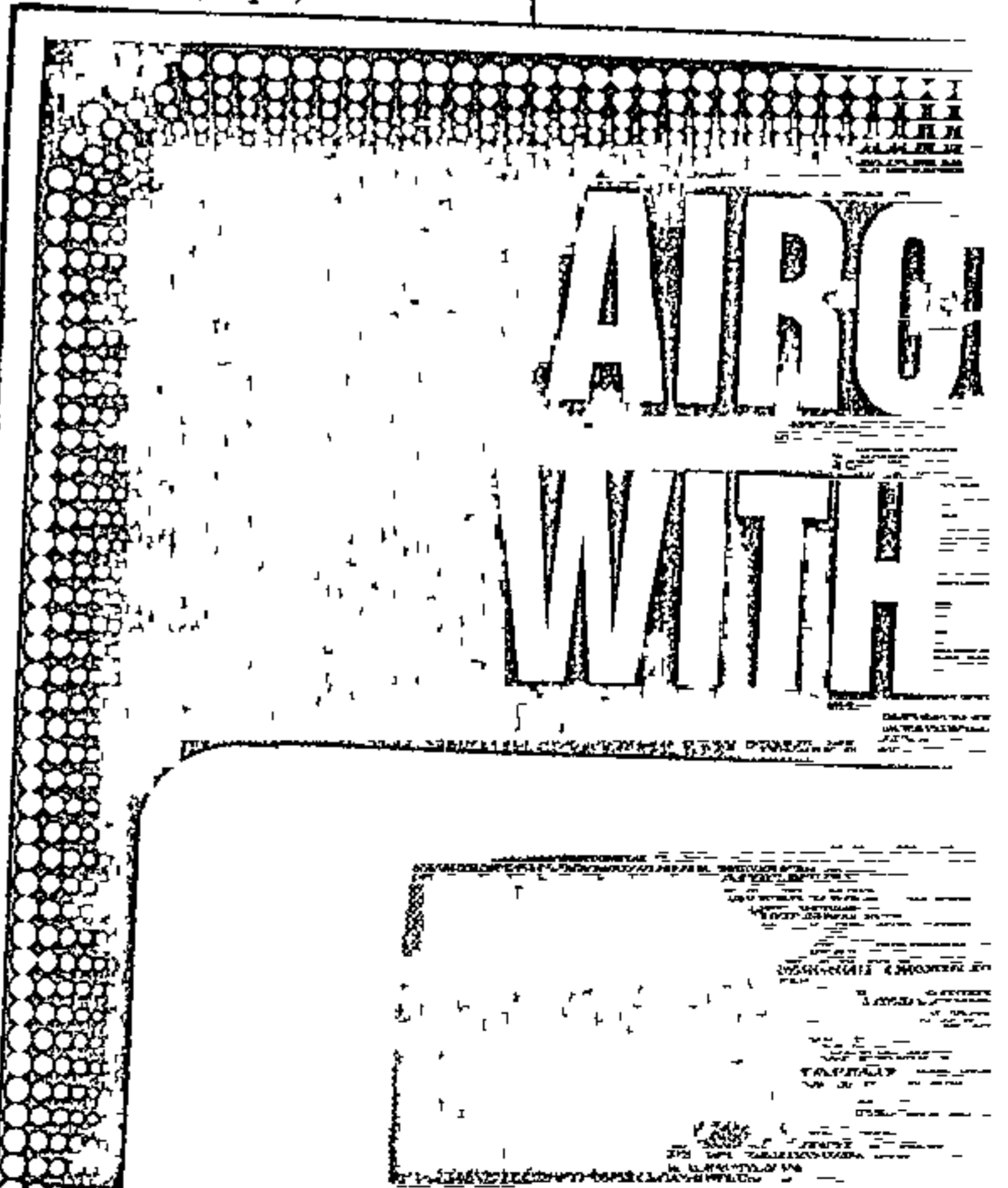
Mombasa was bursting at the seams with short-haired young Americans drinking their first beer in 51 days — the US Navy allows no alcohol on ship — and packing the discos and bars where the local girls are out in force.

Security

Apparently out of concern for security, Capt Brooks would not name the other vessels which accompanied the carrier to Mombasa.

But a tee-shirt in the main street did it read 'Mombasa welcomes the US Navy USS Constellation, Truxton, Badley, Olendorf, Santa Barbara, Mispillon'.

A US official reluctantly agreed that these were the names of the ships in the battle group headed by the Constellation — (Sapa)



T4210 a (8) LG FCB

Cabinet (63) shuffle in Kenya a shift to left

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Sweeping
Cabinet changes an-
nounced yesterday by
President Daniel Arap
Moi of Kenya are wide-
ly believed here to in-
dicate a power shift to
the left

Constitutional and
Home Affairs Minister
Charles Njonjo regar-
ded as the rightwing
leader in the Kenya
Government, loses the
Home Affairs part of
his Ministry to Vice Pre-
sident Mwai Kibaki.
With the Home Affairs
Ministry goes control of
the Kenya CID, a func-
tion which in the past
has been responsible
for much of Mr Njon-
jo's power.

NEW MINISTRIES

On becoming Home
Affairs Minister, Mr Ki-
baki has ceased to be
Finance Minister — a
job which goes to an-
other left winger, for-
mer Health Minister
Arthur Magugu

Two new Ministries
— Lands, Settlement
and Physical Planning
and Regional Develop-
ment of Science and
Technology — go re-
spectively to the two
former Ministers in the
President's office, Mr G
Kariuki and Mr Amos
Biwott, leaving old-time
Kenya politician Mr
James Gichuru as the
only remaining Minis-
ter of State in the
President's office

DEMANDS

Mr Kibaki's depar-
ture from the Finance
Ministry follows de-
mands in Parliament
either this month for
an explanation of why
Kenya was broke
"Where has the money
gone" asked the then
Assistant for Livestock
Development, Mr M-
tin Shikuku demand-
ing that Mr Kibaki
called on to give an
explanation

Mr Magugu's appoint-
ment to the key post as
Finance Minister has
caused some surprise
in Kenya. Last month
he was sued by the
Commercial Bank of
Africa for repayment
of a loan of more than
R35 000

Kenya facing a lean time

163
Mercury
7/14/82

NAIROBI — The economy of Kenya, long regarded as an island of capitalist success in Africa, is in trouble.

The boom years of 1976-77, when prices of the major exports coffee and tea hit record peaks, have given way to a long lean spell and officials say the outlook is for more of the same.

Kenya has had years of political and economic stability since independence in 1963, in contrast to the political upheaval and financial crises in such neighbours as Uganda and Tanzania. Kenyan officials complain that foreign observers tend to use sterner criteria in assessing the country's performance.

Diplomats concede there is some truth in this, but there is general agreement among independent analysts that the economy is in poor shape and the only argument is whether or not it has hit the bottom of the trough.

Persistent deficit

The outward signs are a serious and persistent trade deficit, a large shortfall in the current account balance of payments, a foreign exchange squeeze and sluggish growth well below official targets.

In addition there has been double-figure inflation for many years, government borrowing rose by more than 70 percent last year, and drought forced the government to import substantial amounts of food in 1980-81.

After independence Gross Domestic Product expanded at an average annual rate of 6.6 percent until 1973, but it then fell to around four percent until 1977 according to official figures.

Under a 1979-83 development plan GDP growth was targeted at an annual rate of 6.3 per cent, but this was scaled down to 5.4 per cent because of world recession, higher oil prices, lower commodity returns and a widening balance of payments deficit.

Ambitious

It proved an ambitious target.

GDP growth, the total output of goods and services in the economy, in 1980 was 2.4 percent and is estimated to have been between 3.5 and four percent last year against a revised target of 5.9 per cent, according to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Without oil, which accounts for 40 per cent of gross foreign exchange outlay, the economy is dependent on commodity prices, depressed by recession, and tourism, which fell 0.4 percent in terms of beds occupied between January and October last year.

Clouded

The various indicators of primary commodity export prices are all showing substantial falls in 1981 compared with the position in 1980 and until these indicators start to point upwards, the economic prospects for most of the poorer countries will remain clouded and uncertain, Economic Planning Minister Zakary Onyonka said in November.

With the rest of the world still grappling with recession and no recovery in demand on the horizon, the Kenyan government is working on a plan to reduce the balance of payments deficit and government spending.

The current account payments deficit for 1980 was 6.65 billion shillings (about R700 million) compared with 3.56 billion shillings (about R374 million) in 1979. Figures for last year are not yet available, but officials say they will be poor.

The overall trade

deficit for 1981 is expected to be 7.4 billion shillings (about R783 million), 16 per cent down on the 1980 deficit of 8.8 billion shillings (about R926 million).

Devaluations

Kenyan officials say the improvement is partly due to two devaluations in February and September last year which reduced the currency's value by about 30 per cent against the dollar.

The officials concede that this increased inflationary pressures by making imports dearer. Prices rose by an estimated 13 percent last year for middle-income families against 12.8 percent in 1980.

It was a brave move but a domestically unpopular one. But any devaluation takes some 18 months to work its way through the economy, so the full effect has yet to be seen, a senior Western economist said.

Official figures show that foreign reserves fell from 3.6 billion shillings (about R378 million) last June to 2.7 billion shillings (about R284 million) in October, their lowest since the end of 1976 and equal to only two months' import cover.

Former Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki, replaced in February by Arthur Magugu, told Kenya's Western creditors at a meeting in Paris last July that the country needed more than five billion dollars in aid over four to five years to ease pressure on foreign reserves and the balance of payments.

'Kenya can bank on getting at least half of that,' commented one Western envoy. 'The political climate is stable and the infrastructure good,' he added. Western diplomatic sources say the government resorted to drastic measures in January to balance spending and revenue, including delaying salary payments to civil servants by up to two weeks.

Population

Perhaps the most worrying statistic for Western donors and international financial institutions is Kenya's four percent annual population growth, the highest in the world. At that rate the present 17 million will have doubled by the end of this century, placing enormous strain on a country where only about one-fifth of the land is arable.

Kenyan officials expect that with good weather there will be no need to import food this year and are confident that current negotiations with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund will lead to a three-year programme and an extended financing facility worth a total of more than 225 million dollars (R213 million).

'Given good luck, good weather, reasonable coffee prices and lower oil prices, the short and medium-term outlook is good. But in the long run it all depends on whether or not this country can feed itself,' one diplomat said.

Andrew Hill
(Sapa-Reuter)



America shows the flag in Kenya

1163
 11/18/63
 11/18/63

It should be said the Kenya Government tends to play down all this American connection especially this year when President Moi is chairman of the OAU

America since Reagan, is not exactly the most popular country in Black Africa, with the US cutting back on aid and contributions to the United Nations agencies. The American attitude towards Namibian independence is ambivalent, to say the least, and that is the big issue at present for all African countries

One of the big Kenyan attractions for America is the uncompromising Kenyan stand on capitalism and a mixed economy. American investment is invited and aid, of course, is welcomed

Kenya has a firm stand against Soviet marxism and where it appears it is stamped on. There is a Russian Embassy, but it keeps a very low profile and a small staff. Soviet propaganda is frowned on from high places and if there is any about it has little chance of being read, heard, listened to, or seen — GEMINI

American aid for development projects in Kenya now runs at about R30 million a year. The large US Embassy in Nairobi employs hundreds of staff and is used as a kind of listening post for East Africa and the Indian Ocean. An American liaison office has just opened in Mombasa, with naval personnel.

With all this, the American school, established for some years, is overflowing with children of American families.

Americans are busy in many areas of Kenyan life, with a large Peace Corps, and Americans working in many offices on work permits granted by the government. In one Kenya company office in Nairobi three American women are working out of a sum total of seven white expatriates. There is an American Women's Club and an American Businessmen's Club, with hundreds of members.

Kenya is the southern end of Washington's strategy to defend the sea lanes of the Indian Ocean. JOHN WORRALL reports from Nairobi.



Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi — committed to capitalism and staunchly anti-communist.

Mombasa harbour was en fete recently with United States navy ships. Six sailed into the harbour, headed by the aircraft carrier USS Constellation. Some 6 000 sailors and marines came ashore. Planes from the great carrier flew over the old town. It was a big American occasion, a showing of the flag, and Kenyans in hundreds flocked aboard the ships.

American navy ships sailing into Mombasa Harbour is a fairly common occurrence these days, and will be even more common in the months to come. For Kenya is the southern end of the US strategy to defend the sea lanes of the Indian Ocean, the northern end being at Berbera, Somalia, where the Americans have taken over the Russian base after the Somalis kicked the Russians out.

The Americans are to spend \$50 million in dredging Mombasa Harbour so that the big carriers can turn round. And they are spending more dollars in providing a new taxiway and workshops for maintaining the little carrier

visit of President Daniel Arap Moi to Washington. There is now some R200 million of American investments in Kenya. American banks have been established, including some big ones like the Chase Manhattan, the Bank of America, the First National Bank of Chicago and others. Big American multinationals like Del Monte, growing pineapples for canning, Coca-Cola (of course), are well established and American Life is one of Kenya's most successful insurance companies.

Americans have been re-arming the Kenya forces. At least one squadron of F5's are now flying with the Kenya Air Force and others are said to be on

the way. When the Kenyan contingent went to join the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peace force in Chad, they were flown by American transport planes. Dozens of American Cessnas are being flown by the tourist and businessmen's charter companies at Wilson Airport, near Nairobi. Pan American Airways fly from Johannesburg through Nairobi to Europe and America

others are said to be on

CAPE TIMES 10/5/82

Moi demotes key ministers of the Kikuyu tribe

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LONDON — The year 1978 could one day be regarded as the wonder year in the records of modern African government

That year one of the most prestigious of the new black leaders, President Jomo Kenyatta, died in his bed at an advanced age — records at the time of his birth were so uncertain that he might have been born any time between 1889 and 1895. He was succeeded in the Kenyan presidency according to the straightforward working of the constitution, without a coup, a riot or a shot being fired, by his Vice-President, Daniel Arap Moi.

Since then there have been two further changes in heads of government in Africa according to constitutional arrangement, going without a hitch or any violence.

Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana, died in mid-1980 and was succeeded by his Vice-President, Dr Quett Masire.

At the beginning of 1981 the famous President of Senegal, the poet Leopold Senghor, retired and was peacefully succeeded by his Prime Minister, Abdou Diouf. Many have begun to hope that government by peaceful constitutional succession has started to strike root on this continent.

Minority tribe

What was almost equally encouraging for constitutionalists in the passing on of power in Kenya was that a president drawn from the majority tribe was succeeded by a president drawn from a minority tribe. Jomo Kenyatta was not only a national leader but was also regarded by many as the leader of his ethnic group who would ensure his fellow-Kikuyu the leadership in state and business to which their greater education and business advantages had accustomed them since independence. Suspicions of this brought about considerable tension between the Kikuyu and the minority tribes like the Luo, the Wakamba, Masai and so on, and it was partly to quieten this that Moi had been made Vice-President in 1967.

By the end of the 1970s,



President Moi patient and subtle

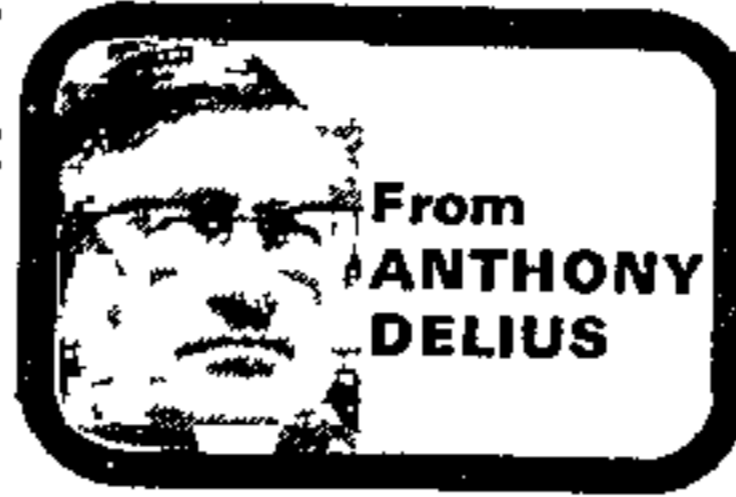
however, the Kikuyu politicians became increasingly aware that Kenyatta, the old man, was mortal, and began scheming among themselves for a Kikuyu successor. But there was a move among more far-sighted ministers like the Economics Minister, Mwai Kibaki, and Charles Njonjo, the Attorney-General, to damp down this plotting — it even became an offence to talk about the possible decease of the President. Kenyatta himself went along with this move to ensure constitutional processes for the appointment of his successor and avoid any sort of coup. When he died the arrangements held, and Moi succeeded him.

Reshuffle

Now, four years later, President Moi has reshuffled his cabinet and to the surprise of many has demoted the ministers Kibaki and Njonjo, the very men to whom, it seems, he owed his position in the first place. This comes at the end of a period when Moi has gained considerable personal popular support, shown much statesmanship, and spent nearly a year as the Chairman of the OAU. Some wonder whether he may be overestimating his own power to dispense with at least some influential Kikuyu support.

The two ministers are undoubtedly highly competent, able and ambitious men, in that age group when politicians are likely to begin pressing their political claims hard. Both are products of London University's School of Economics, and Kenya is now in a period when it is going to find it-

ACCORDING TO INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION



From ANTHONY DELIUS

self struggling harder than before to remain prosperous and is in need of hard-headed economic counselling.

Njonjo (incidentally also once a student at Fort Hare), who is what some call "an Anglo-ophile" and highly westernized, is probably less popular with his fellow-ministers than the younger Kibaki.

The fact is, however, that they still regard themselves as fierce rivals for the leadership of the still powerful Kikuyu group, this is in spite of the fact that the government of President Moi has ordered the disbandment of ethnic associations — particularly the old Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association, once the mainstay of the Mau Mau. The country's only permitted political party, the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), is to a great extent still the main representative of Kikuyu power, and it is for the control of the main offices of Kanu that Kibaki and Njonjo are struggling.

Breaking free

Obviously Moi must have begun to wonder why this power struggle was going on. It must seem to him hardly likely that his two old supporters are competing for the privilege of being his most powerful henchman, or backer. Nor can they be rivals to be his political heir as president. President Moi is a healthy 58, younger than Njonjo and not so much older than Kibaki. Of course the next best thing after being president is to control the president, and Moi has spent much of his political life in breaking free of being a Kikuyu-controlled puppet and becoming Kenya's leader in his own right.

Moi is, in fact, a patient and subtle man who believes that any kind of ethnic dominance in government or in any other sphere from education to banking is fundamentally bad for the future of Kenya's 15 million people. In the long run ethnic domination must appear to him to be as disastrous for Kenya as most of Africa believes it will be for South Africa.

Moi is unlikely to do anything as crude as trying to edge the Kikuyu out of all leading roles in government, thus his demotion of Njonjo and Kibaki has not been so marked as to stir up fears of political genocide. As likely as not he will be content to allow the Kikuyu to retain a slight edge on power along with their considerable financial, business and land-owning interests. At the same time he is indicating to the minority groups that they are definitely making progress up the ladder as greater and greater numbers of them get minor political office, like assistant ministerships.

Warning

Even Moi must feel the warning of the re-emergence of the elderly — now 70 years of age — Oginga Odinga, political leader of the Luo, the second largest ethnic group in Kenya. Mr Double-O, as he is known to many, is not only a rather eccentric figure in a bead cap and a colourful robe, but also a politician with considerable appeal to many Kenyans who feel they have not yet gained their fair share of the country's wealth. He can play with great effect on the grievance among the many poor and not-so-poor that the Kikuyu have grabbed far too many of the national assets for themselves.

Odinga has recently remarked of the country's growing economic ills that their real causes are "corruption, misuse of our foreign exchange, importation of luxury goods." Moi has considerably strengthened his hand and his office to deal with those who are corrupt and who are consumers of luxury goods, among whom the most conspicuous are members of the Kikuyu political, civil service and business circles.

As a member of one of the smaller tribes himself, he won't be all that unhappy about curtailing their privileges, whether political or social, or at least cutting them down to proportion.

(Cape)

President Moi leads Kenya into a one-party state

Star 163
10/6/82

NAIROBI — Kenya officially became a one-party state today under the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) after Parliament unanimously approved a Bill to amend the constitution.

The Bill was rushed through three readings and committee stages unopposed by the 158 elected members, all representing Kanu. Kenya has been a de

facto one-party state since 1969 when a short-lived opposition party was dissolved.

Recent calls to form an opposition party were followed by the expulsion of three senior members from Kanu.

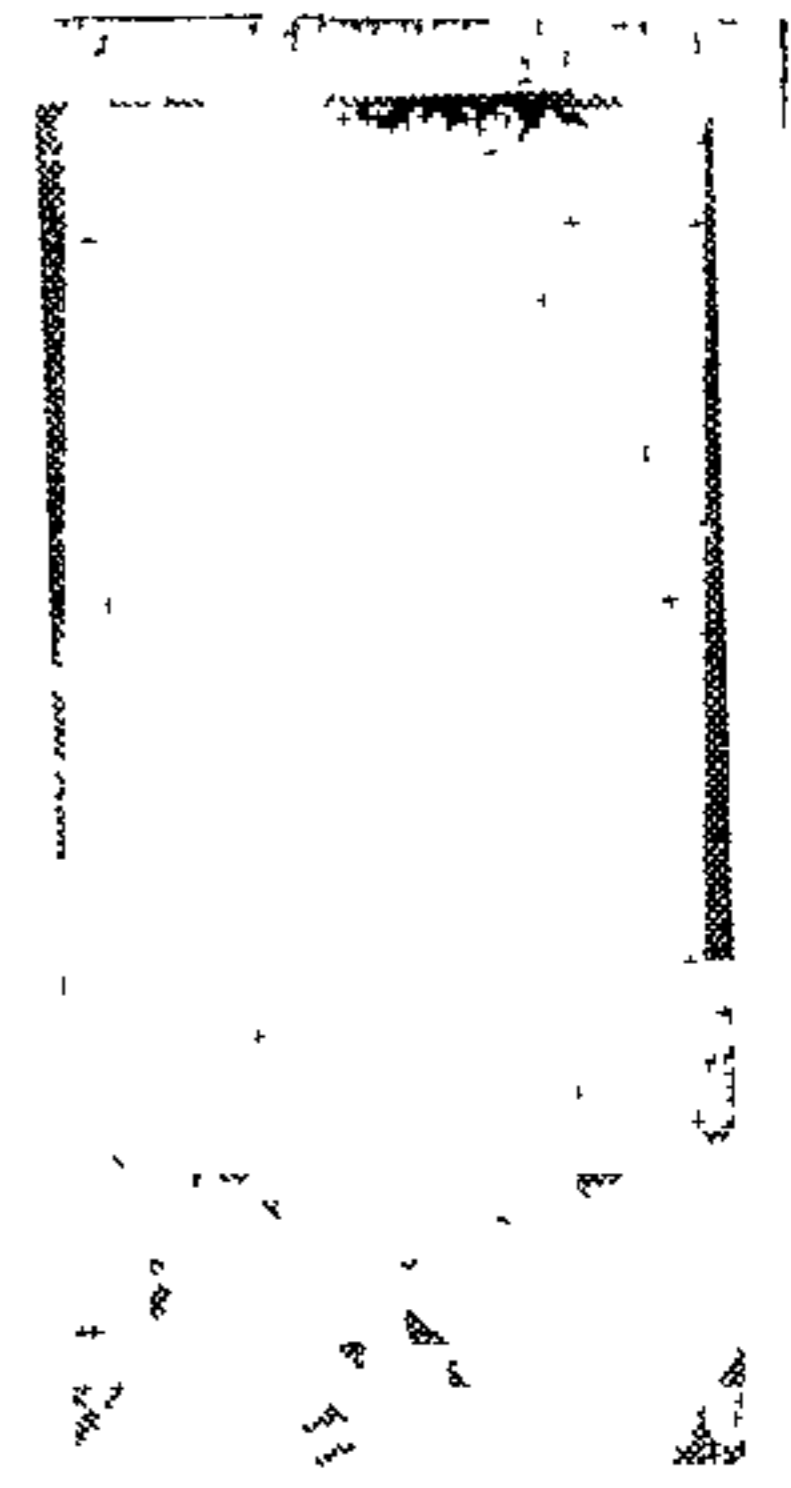
Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has warned he will crack down hard on dissent, especially when his chairmanship of the Organisation of African

Unity ends in August.

Action taken so far has only been the tip of the iceberg, he said.

When he took power in 1978 he released all detainees and said detention would only be used as a last resort.

The one-party move comes at a time when Kenya's economic situation is worsening, with a string of balance of payments deficits and a foreign exchange squeeze — Reuter



President Moi . . crack-down on dissent.

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**Plot for
Red Star
Kenya
revealed**

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — The uncovering of subversive plans to throw out the Kenya Government and replace it with a communist one modelled on that of the Soviet Union is behind the recent spate of detentions without trial and the arrests of university lecturers in Nairobi, according to Kenya's influential daily newspaper The Standard

In an editorial published on Saturday the paper, whose editor Mr George Githi is known to be close to leaders of the ruling Kanu party, gave details of the alleged plot to grab power in the name of socialism

It claims that the plan was to launch a Kenya Socialist Party with a national congress, a central committee, a politburo and a power spread through regional, area, constituency and village congresses, with village cells of three people being the smallest unit

Kenya lefting firebrand Mr Oginga Odinga was accused of and denied having made plans to launch a socialist party.

He was expelled from Kanu together with his top lieutenant, former MP Mr George Anyona who had openly advocated such a party

Anyona has been detained without trial and six Nairobi University lecturers were arrested last week, although two were released yesterday.

In a crackdown on socialist elements... police are making an all-out drive to find the authors of seditious documents

Addressing a televised rally yesterday President Moi said lecturers at the country's higher institutions of learning were being purged because they wanted to cause anarchy and totalitarianism.

Wealthy Kenya ^{ROOM 163} feeling the pinch

Mail Correspondent

NAIROBI — Prosperous, politically moderate Kenya has caught the Third World sickness of lagging growth, severe balance of payments problems, dwindling foreign exchange resources and high unemployment

Kenya is not helped by its soaring population, which at 4% per annum growth is the highest in the world. The government is beset with finding work, paying for education and hospitals and feeding the population

Kenya's traditional crop exports — coffee, tea, pyrethrum, sisal and sugar — have been hit by low commodity prices on world markets

The one bright spot is the improved food situation following good rains, and it will not have to import maize or wheat this year as in the past two years.

Kenya has been hit at every point by the world recession. It has no oil, or minerals like some other Third World countries. It has had to get by on its agriculture

Manufactured exports are struggling to survive in an acute shortage of raw materials, imports held down by fierce controls and high prices and the soaring price of oil, up 24 times in the past 10 years

The energetic little industrial bases in Mombasa and Nairobi are not happy, and some firms have had to close down

Gross Domestic Product growth has fallen to 4.5% against a planned growth of 6.3% and development goals have had to be cut accordingly. But Kenya is tough, still has fat, and its good international friends.

take a number of firms. or through a gov't or create a special fund - private firm to conduct it from tax payers money

scheme of this nature to be as its worldwide image might not be concerned

The government in They can provide an associated body or they could levy to pay for the on the scheme.

The govt may also in the country's in is concerned where about this.

The second situation arises where some special need exists which no private firm is willing to provide for. The govt may be morally obliged to provide housing for squatters on a large scale, which because of the vast expense involved and the uncertainty or long term nature of the returns from the scheme no private firm is willing to embark on the scheme.

Editor fired over detention broadside

NAIROBI — The editor-in-chief of the Kenyan daily newspaper, the Standard, Mr George Githii, was fired by his board of directors yesterday, one day after he published a biting editorial condemning the Government for a spate of detentions without trial.

The Standard, Nairobi's second biggest newspaper, ran a special edition yesterday afternoon formally announcing Mr Githii's sacking and carrying a front page apology to the Kenyan Government for Mr Githii's editorial.

In Parliament, Kenyan Vice-President Mr Mwai Kibaki and Constitutional Affairs Minister Mr Charles Njonjo called for the editor's arrest.

Mr Kibaki said the editorial was "calculated to destabilise the peace prevailing in the country".

Mr Njonjo described it as "diabolical" and Mr Githii as "crazy".

Although the two-month old crackdown on anti-Government dissidents announced by President Daniel Arap Moi has been questioned by other publica-

tions, Mr Githii's editorial was by far the most critical.

He said the political detentions were contradictory to the constitution.

The Kenyan Government is currently holding 10 prominent Kenyans under public security regulations that provide for unlimited detention without trial. Another detainee, journalist Mr Wang'ondwa Kariuki was jailed for four and a half years on Monday for possessing a seditious document critical of the Government.

A special meeting of the Standard board unanimously resolved to immediately fire Mr Githii, 46, who was appointed editor-in-chief last year.

"The shareholders, directors and management of the Standard unreservedly apologise to the Government of Kenya for the provocative editorial which appeared in yesterday's issue of this paper," the Standard said in its special edition.

"The views expressed therein are considered by our shareholders, directors and management to be contentious and do not reflect this newspaper's long-

established policy of support for the Government of Kenya."

Mr Githii's editorial said the political detentions in Kenya were spreading fear throughout the country.

"Part of the fears, apprehensions and misgivings which one perceives at all levels of society arise because preventive detention allows the State to arrest people, lock them up thus denying them their freedom without having to go through the due process of the law, or even to give them satisfactory explanations for their arrests," he wrote.

The Kenyan Government has acted against the Press in the past and observers said the Standard apology may have been made to head off an outright forced closure of the paper.

In May last year five senior journalists, including the editor from another daily newspaper the Nation, were held for three days because they used the word "anonymous" to describe the source of an official ruling party statement calling for harsh action against striking doctors. The paper's editor, Mr Joe Rodrigues, eventually resigned over the affair. — UPI

Cape to Britain by ship

CAPE TOWN — A new passenger liner will go into service in November between Cape Town and the United Kingdom via St Helena, Ascension, the Canaries and Cape Verde islands, the St Helena Shipping Company announced yesterday.

The company said it had acquired the former Blue Funnel ship Centaur for its passenger-cargo service. Fares will range from about R1 050 in a four-berth cabin to about R4 200 for an A-deck suite.

Centaur will sail from Cape Town in her new service in early November and arrive in the UK at the end of November. She will run the route with bi-monthly sailings from Cape Town.

On the southbound journey she will call at Tenerife, St Vincent/Cape Verde Islands, Ascension Island, St Helena Island and Cape Town. — Sapa

throw

THE PAGES THAT KEEP YOU UP TO DATE WITH THE WORLD EACH WEEK

Kenyan editor faces action

(163) S.T. *missy*
25/7/82

KENYA'S attorney-general, Mr Joseph Kamere, is studying the case of Nairobi Standard editor George Githu who published an editorial this week attacking detentions without trial, with a view to taking possible action against him.

There have been demands from all over Kenya's political establishment for his detention. An angry parliament called for the banning of the Standard in which the editorial appeared.

The Standard management, supported by the owners, Lomrho, sacked Mr Githu within 12 hours of the editorial appearing, with orders to leave the offices immediately.

The management in a special edition on Wednesday unreservedly apologised to the President, the Government and the people of Kenya for the provocative editorial.

for hitting out at govt

NAIROBI

once features editor and later financial controller

The editorial came as a surprise to Kenya, for newspapers generally support the Government and do not as a rule attack the President and the government's executive powers.

Mr Githu said the preservation of the Public Security Act and the Bill of Rights in the constitution were contradictory.

"Whereas the constitution correctly protects inalienable human rights and stipulates they should not be taken away without the due process of law, section three of the Preservation of Security Act provides for the suspension of these rights without the due process of law."

"It has been argued in some quarters that the situation in Africa is such that it is necessary to detain people without trial, however, this argument is both spurious and untenable."

"It has also been argued that this piece of legislation is justified to prevent rebellion, mutiny, violence, disorder and crime, among other things. Yet there is no clear and imminent danger of any of these situations."

"In any case the law is itself sufficient to handle all the eventualities in accordance with the due process of the law."

The Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, said "people out to disrupt the peace enjoyed in this country should be detained."

He said the country had a smooth transition after the death of President Kenyatta

because the constitution was respected and upheld

Most of Kenya's detentions — there have been seven — were centred on the University of Nairobi, where five lecturers, suspended by the government of preaching Marxist subversion, have been detained.

A radical former MP, Mr George Anyona, who had tried to form a socialist party in Kenya, was also detained. Mr Khamunwa, was also detained.

President Moi said at the time "I want it to be known that we shall not allow a few individuals who regard themselves as revolutionaries to promote foreign ideologies to disrupt our educational and training programmes."

No apology

Ever since those people detained by the late President Kenyatta were released when President Moi's succeeded him, Kenya has prided itself on being the only country in Africa without detainees.

In Parliament during the week Mr Charles Njonjo said "For The Standard to question the detention of people was asking a lot of the government. The government would not apologise for detaining people. We are happy the cancer has been removed, although not completely."

He said that if the detained lecturers were co-operative and made statements they would have been brought to courts.

John Worrall

PRESIDENT ARAP MOI
A peaceful transition

Ar. M. S. K.

Spurious

George Githu, a smiling, impeccably dressed Oxford graduate of 50, who was once the late President Kenyatta's private secretary, said

"I am not bitter over my sacking — all I know is that I have lost my job and will be looking for another."

The general manager of the Standard, Mr Charles Robinson, has been appointed acting editor-in-chief of the newspaper. He was

Kenya bans female circumcision

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi this week banned the circumcision of girls, a practice once widespread in Kenya and still common in a number of African countries.

President Moi speaking at a public rally at Nakuru about 150km north-west of Nairobi warned that those performing the operation would be prosecuted.

He called the custom unhealthy and

said it was still being observed only to enrich those carrying out the circumcision called tohara in Swahili.

President Moi's predecessor and Kenya's founding father the late Jomo Kenyatta advocated female circumcision in his book Facing Mount Kenya and attacked foreign missionaries who tried to stamp out the tribal ritual.

President Kenyatta later withdrew support

for the custom.

Intended to prevent female sexual arousal the mutilation is a widely practised tribal and religious ritual in parts of Africa but mainly confined to rural areas in Kenya today. The operation entails cutting off the clitoris the female organ responsible for sexual response.

The World Health Organisation estimates 30 million girls have undergone circumcision — Sapa-AP



ARAP MOI: Banned one of the cruellest forms of female oppression.

Crisis strands SA passengers

Cape Times 2/8/82

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Hundreds of relatives of stranded South African air travellers wait anxiously at Jan Smuts Airport last night for the arrival of the Olympic Airways flight from Nairobi.

Kenya coup bid fails

Cape Times 2/8/82

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From BRUCE STEPHENSON
LONDON — A coup attempt led by rebel Kenyan Air Force officers and army troops failed to overthrow the government of President Daniel Arap Moi yesterday, according to Kenya's State radio.
 Eight people died and 50 were injured in battles between the rebels and loyal troops, according to reports reaching London last night.
 President Moi, 58, was at his country home, Nakuru, when the shooting started.
 In a broadcast to the nation over the Swahili service of the Voice of Kenya radio yesterday afternoon, the President thanked army leaders and

their men for "their total loyalty to me and to the government and the people of Kenya."
 He imposed a 6pm to 7am curfew which would continue indefinitely.
 Sporadic shooting continued through the day. Eyewitnesses said most of the shooting was directed at looters, though there were other reports of a battle in a shanty town in south-west Nairobi where a group of Air Force personnel were said to be hiding.
 The first outsiders knew of anything wrong was when a British Airways Boeing 747 was refused permission to land at Kenyatta International Airport early yesterday morning and was told to fly on to Johannesburg.
 At the same time, Kenya Radio, monitored in Tanzania, announced that a group calling itself the National Redemption Council had toppled the government of President Arap Moi.
 However, a few hours later the radio said troops loyal to the President had fought off the attackers.
 "Everything is peaceful now and the armed forces are under the control of President Moi," it said.
 A Marine guard at the United States Embassy said there was turmoil in the streets and that drunken soldiers were firing guns and looting.
 In the first broadcast, the spokesman for the National Redemption Council said President Moi's "corrupt and dictatorial" government had been overthrown because it had "deviated from the path of Kenyan democracy."
 The coup attempt was entirely unexpected, coming only days before President Moi was due to fly to Tripoli for the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), of which he is the outgoing chairman.

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Passengers and crew on the Olympic Airways flight stranded at Nairobi Airport after an attempted military coup in Kenya were safe, a spokesman for the airline said last night.

Most of the more than 400 passengers are South African families returning from holidays in Greece and Cyprus.

Mombasa Airport, on the Kenyan coast, was closed to traffic yesterday afternoon minutes after the departure of an Alitalia flight destined for Johannesburg.

The flight was one of "at least six or seven jumbo jets" diverted from Nairobi, Alitalia crew said.
 Weary Alitalia crewmembers said last night that they were lucky to leave before the airport shutdown.

Apart from the Olympic Airways flight stranded at Nairobi, two other flights — an Alitalia flight and a Kenyan Airways flight, on loan from the Dutch Airline, KLM, both destined for Nairobi — are stranded at Mombasa.

Airport chaotic
 The last Alitalia flight out of the country arrived in Johannesburg about five hours late to a chaotic airport clogged with people meeting flights from New York and Scandinavia.

Crewmembers said they were delayed for nearly six hours at Mombasa Airport, which was struggling to cope with jumbo jets queuing to refuel. The flights had all been diverted from Nairobi.

"There was a communications blackout over Nairobi," one of the crew said. "We picked up com-

munication on a secondary frequency, and were told to divert to Mombasa. When we asked why, we were never answered. There was much confusion."

An Alitalia passenger, Mr. Wim Doppeide, said Mombasa Airport appeared normal and passengers had waited patiently in the aircraft. He said it was not too hot, and everyone remained calm.

Olympic Airways seconded extra staff to their airport office to cope with the crisis.
 Although the telephone rang non-stop, officials were unable to provide much information because communications in and out of Nairobi had been severed.
 However, Mr. Peter Simopoulos, South African Regional manager, heard via Athens about 6pm yesterday that crew and passengers were "safe at the airport."
 Relatives meeting passengers first heard the flight had been grounded when they arrived at Jan



Mr Daniel Arap Moi. ● Coup bid a threat to summit, page 3.

City ham was first to hear news on radio

Cape Times 2/8/82

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Staff Reporter
 THANKS to a sharp-eared local radio ham, the Cape Times was probably the first South African newspaper to hear of the attempted coup d'etat in Kenya.
 The ham telephoned the Cape Times newsdesk about 9.30am yesterday, to say he had picked up a badly-distorted message, apparently from a country somewhere to the north — which indicated a coup was in progress.
 The Sunday news editor telephoned the Cape Times's sister newspaper, the Rand Daily Mail, which found the news had not been picked up by the news agencies.
 The Rand Daily Mail's inquiries set the wheels rolling, however, and they soon came back to the Cape Times to say a coup was in fact in progress, although the country concerned was Kenya and not Zambia.
 However, telephone and telex communications to Kenya had been closed down from Zam and it was some hours before it could be confirmed that the attempt had failed.

Tension, fear soured Kenyan success story

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ARGUS 2/2/82

LONDON. — The signs that Africa's biggest success story was under threat have been evident for several months.

Yesterday's attempted coup in Kenya was the culmination of rising tension both between the government and its critics and between two rival groups striving for power within the government of President Daniel Arap Moi.

The immediate outcome of the failed coup appeared to be the strengthening of the group led by the Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo.

It was the powerful Mr Njonjo who, it has been reported, called for the detention of The Standard newspaper editor George Githii after he was summarily sacked last month for writing that Kenya "has been increasingly gripped with fear. The fear of detention of individuals without trials."

Detention

He wrote after four months in which, in quick succession, there were reports of the

dismissal from the ruling party — for the second time — of veteran Luo leader, Mr Oginga Odinga, of the detention of former MP and Odinga supporter Mr George Anyona, of the detention of several radical university lecturers and the surprise declaration of a one-party state.

And in the wake of yesterday's abortive coup further detentions seem inevitable

One group within the military began coup preparations in March

The fragmented political opposition began to organise an ill-starred Socialist Party and to distribute newspapers and leaflets calling on Kenyans to overthrow

Argus Bureau

the government. What went wrong since President Arap Moi came to power nearly four years ago on a wave of popularity? Every section of the country, except a section of the Kikuyu tribe who wanted a Kenyatta-linked dynasty to continue, then backed him.

The consensus soured fast.

Within two years President Moi had shown he intended to control Kenya through his own proteges.

Drift

So Mr Odinga was prevented from standing in the 1979 election. Even Vice-President Mwai Kibaki was distanced from power

Last year the government lost the support of much of the middle class after confrontations with doctors, lawyers, journalists and students

The banning of the university staff association showed that the drift towards a more authoritarian regime had begun.

Support from the prosperous Asian community was lost earlier this year when the President attacked them in public and threatened to withdraw citizenship from those involved in foreign exchange fiddles

The economic facts of the '80s began to hit Kenya last year, compounded by serious economic mismanagement and corruption

Military discontent in the small, well-equipped army became a factor last year too. The government had to buy peace with some judicious gifts of land to angry army officers when a treason trial following an investigation into arms buying by Mr Njonjo's cousin was abruptly dismissed

But sections of the army were discontented enough to start coup preparations in March when salary payments were quietly deferred because of the government's cash crisis. Civil servants were also not paid on time

The government reintroduced detention with-

out trial in June. In recent weeks there has been a noticeable shift towards hysteria in the tone of parliamentary debate as the government has appeared to feel at war with its electorate.

But the scathing editorial which led to the dismissal of Githii indicated how widespread opposition from the old liberal middle ground of Kenyan opinion had become.

The air force which apparently staged the coup bid is the smallest wing of the Kenyan armed forces. The army which put it down was purged of its Kikuyu leadership by President Moi who promoted his own chief of staff and commander when he came to power.

The key element in crushing the coup was probably the crack 3000 armed General Services unit commanded by a European and closely linked with the Israeli commandos based in Kenya to protect the El Al flights and patrol the airport.

KENYAN AIR FORCE REBELS DOWN JMWAVE

Argus
2/8/82
163

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

STRANDED PASSENGERS REACH SA

The stranded Olympic Airways jumbo jet caught up in the attempted coup in Kenya when Nairobi's airport was closed, landed in Johannesburg at 12.40 pm today.

Its 370 passengers had spent more than 36 hours on board the aircraft. The touchdown of the blue and white jumbo jet at Jan Smuts marked the

end of a drama which began shortly after the aircraft landed at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta international airport early yesterday morning.

On board was an almost full complement of passengers made up of holidaymakers, many university students and a number of unaccompanied children who had been visiting Greek relatives in their school holidays.

The passengers were not permitted to leave the aircraft during the ordeal but were reported to be well by Athens radio and television stations today.

NAIROBI. — A remnant of the rebels who failed in an attempt to overthrow the Kenyan Government was resisting loyal army troops today at air force headquarters south of Nairobi, in spite of an ultimatum to surrender by noon.

Ninety bodies, including civilians and military personnel, have been brought to the Nairobi mortuary, according to the facility's superintendent.

A Government official said 71 air force servicemen had been killed, 30 of them at Eastleigh headquarters, 6 km from the capital.

Hospital officials reported that more than 500 people — mainly civilians — were treated for gunshot wounds yesterday. About 200 of them had serious injuries, a doctor at Kenyatta Memorial Hospital said.

A military directive had said that those who failed to give themselves up with their weapons by the deadline would be dealt with ruthlessly.

President Moi advised Kenyans to stay at home "until this trouble is over."

In control

President Daniel Arap Moi said last night that loyal troops were in control of the situation. But he announced a night curfew over Nairobi and the Nanyuki district, site of an air force base where the rebellion, apparently gained support.

President Moi was said by the Voice of Kenya radio to have been speaking from Nakuru, his holiday home, 200 km north of the capital.

Diplomats said Government forces were continuing mopping up operations.

Road block

No casualty figures were available, but there was thought to have been heavy fighting when loyal forces stormed the Voice of Kenya headquarters.

There were several reports of bodies being removed in military lorries, and there was widespread looting.

Witnesses said that at one point troops had prevented traffic from entering Nairobi at a major intersection, where a burnt-out bus bore witness to fighting.

Four flee

Diplomatic sources said the coup attempt was launched while units of the Nairobi garrison were regrouping away from the capital after manoeuvres.

In neighbouring Tanzania, the State radio said a Kenyan Air Force aircraft with four military men on board landed at Dar es Salaam Airport yesterday.

The radio said they were being questioned by police, but gave no other details. — Sapa-Reuter.

ANC man's
ARGUS 2/8/82
home
163
attacked in
Maseru
3/44

Argus Africa News
Service

MASERU — Two loud explosions blew a hole in the roof of the home of African National Congressman Themba Hani here early today.

No one was injured in the blasts, according to Radio Lesotho which said a man was spotted throwing something at the house.

The explosions occurred within a minute of each other at about 12 45 am today and were heard across Maseru.

This is reportedly the third time attacks have been made on Mr Hani's home. Previously his car was blown up.

He is the chief ANC representative in Lesotho.

The story

about Margaret had only had her licence for a month when she was involved in the accident

her Looking enviably radiant and more beautiful than her pictures in the glossies she said "The accident was a tremendous shock My neck still hurts and at times I still feel a bit dizzy, but today I'm feeling really strong"

York her a far

two being in and she

Margaret hopes to leave for New York on August 21 where she will resume her million-dollar modelling contract



in bed at her home in Table View

Roadhouse man killed in Maitland road

Reporter R-OLD Langa ng treated un- ce guard at hour Hospital the weekend Maitland road- or who was tak- ot his staff home after

tos Efsthaliou an Roadhouse



Coup bid in Kenya a threat to summit

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — Yesterday's unsuccessful attempt by a group of Kenyan air force officers and rebel troops to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi could be the final nail in the coffin of the annual meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) scheduled to take place in Tripoli on Thursday

Should President Arap Moi decide to stay in Nairobi rather than risk being overthrown while his attention is elsewhere it will prove to be an unexpected bonus for moderate members of the already deeply-divided organization

The OAU summit was already under threat because of a row over the admission of the Polisario guerilla organization which is fighting Morocco for control of the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara

Quorum

Several States which back Morocco have threatened to boycott the summit It now appears likely that not enough heads of State will arrive by Wednesday to make up the necessary quorum of 34

In this event, the 50-member organization will not be able to meet — which would also supply a neat answer for the second problem bedevilling the OAU, namely Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi

The immediate consequence of a failure of the summit would be that President Arap Moi would retain his chairmanship, which would otherwise automatically have gone to Colonel Gaddafi as host

Morocco has been actively lobbying the continued support of the 19 States which walked out in protest when the

Polisario was admitted to a ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa in February without the approval of heads of State

The summit's failure would be a body-blow to Colonel Gaddafi who apart from the spending lavishly on preparations is one of the Polisario's strongest supporters together with more than 20 others headed by Algeria, Angola, Mozambique and the Seychelles

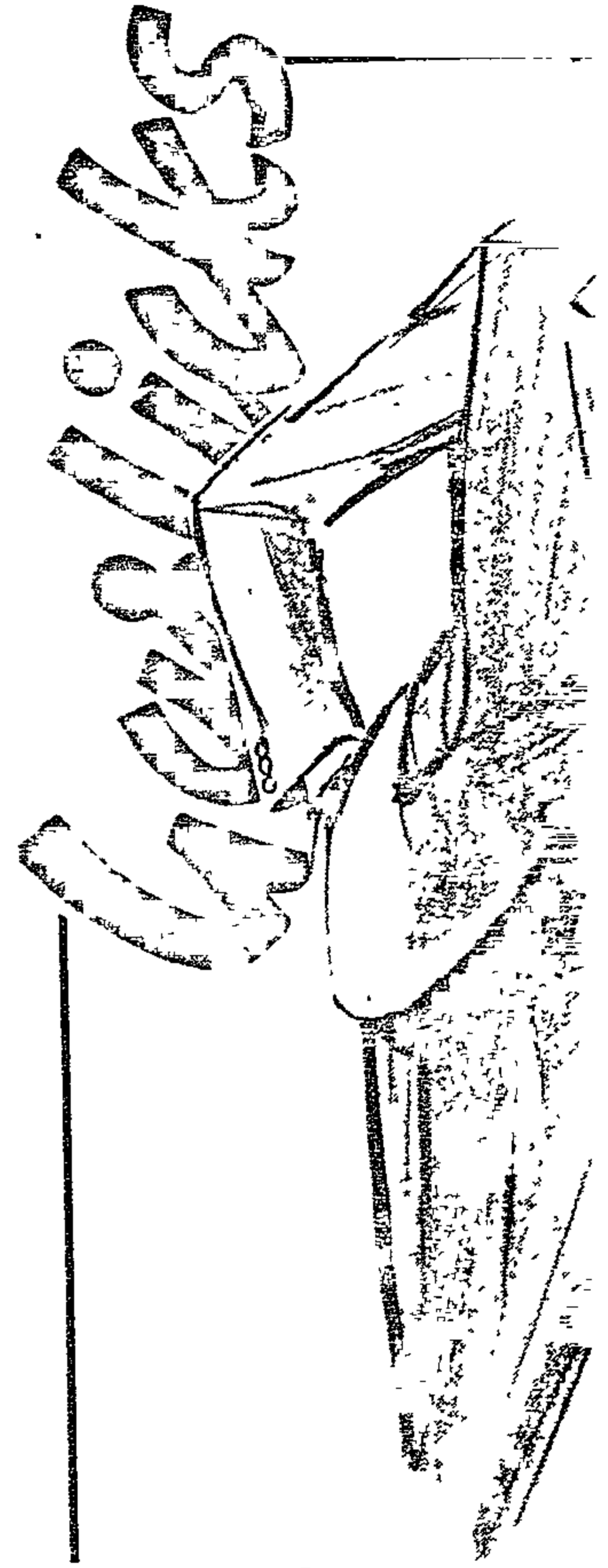
OAU moderates are optimistic that by delaying the summit till 1983, they stand to gain in two ways Firstly, it would set back Colonel Gaddafi's personal ambitions within the organization Secondly the 1983 summit venue is in Guinea which they believe will refuse to admit the Polisario A year's delay could be instrumental in resolving the dispute and saving the OAU from collapse moderates believe

Compromise

A compromise proposed by Nigeria which has remained neutral in this dispute and supported by Libya under which the Polisario would attend the ministerial meeting but withdraw from the summit was rejected by the anti-Polisario grouping

One compromise still possible is for President Arap Moi to seek an extraordinary summit to deal with this one matter alone If this fails President Arap Moi could call a "mini-summit" at another venue and under his own chairmanship, so avoiding the problems raised by Colonel Gaddafi taking the chair

By holding a mini-summit in Nairobi President Arap Moi would be able to save some of the OAU's pride and at the same time keep a firm hand on his own troubled country



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Keith Craft

Nairobi counts the cost of foiled coup

(163) COM 3/8/82

By JOHN WORRALL
Mali Africa Bureau

NAIROBI — The Kenyan capital awoke yesterday to find millions of rands worth of goods and property damaged or destroyed in the city centre.

Windows were smashed, shop fronts torn out and glass and goods strewn across pavements — all the result of Sunday's attempted coup.

Facing the country and the Kenyan Government was the mystery of who started it all. The Moi government, which re-established law and order on Sunday afternoon is not likely to be merciful when the culprits are found.

Evidence points clearly to elements of the Kenya Air Force. They apparently issued supplies of arms and ammunition early on Sunday morning to dissident students at Nairobi University and Kenyatta University College.

They attacked State House, President Moi's residence, Broadcasting House, the central post office and other key establishments. Troops at State House fought off the rebels but Broadcasting House was captured and remained in rebel hands for more than two hours.

They kidnapped a well-known broadcaster and

forced him to broadcast messages from a body calling itself the National Redemption Council.

Broadcasts said President Moi had been overthrown, that all political detainees would be released and the government is with the army.

Police stations around Nairobi were attacked and overrun. Gangs of rebels rampaged through the smart suburb of Muthaiga home of many embassies and some Ministers firing aimlessly with automatic rifles.

The wife of a United Nations official was killed when a mortar bomb landed in her garden.

For two to three hours the situation looked grim for the Kenyan Government as security authorities were taken by surprise. Later police and army units fought the rebels and put them to flight, leaving bodies strewn through the city centre.

At first it was thought the army was responsible for the coup attempt until a radio announcement by the government Chief Secretary Mr J E Kierini said the army led by the commander-in-chief General Malingi, and the deputy commander, General Mohammed had the situation under control.

The broadcast said law and order had been restored and the culprits would be dealt with severely in accordance with the law.

Later the radio reported that a small group of men led by air force personnel had launched a rebellion.

While the battle raged bitterly all over Nairobi looters swarmed into the shopping centres. Shopfronts were torn out and windows shattered as men and women gathered armful of clothes, food, radio sets, television sets and other luxuries.

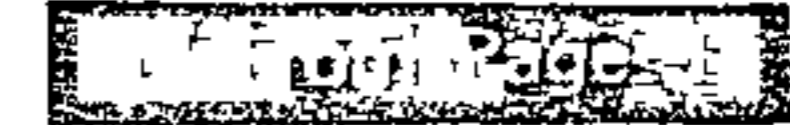
One eyewitness said not all the looters were blacks — whites were among them.

All along Nairobi's main street Kenvatta Avenue, cars were stopped by air force men and drivers and passengers stripped of money, watches and jewellery. A German journalist had his car wallet and watch stolen by two men in uniform.

Early yesterday, President Moi held a Cabinet meeting to discuss what was described by State House as "the abortive disturbance".

The Cabinet decided to close both Nairobi University and Kenyatta University College and impose a curfew from 6pm to 6am in Nairobi and in Nairobi headquarters of the Kenya Air Force.

Ordeal at Nairobi airport



ordered at gunpoint to stand with their hands in the air in the transit lounge — they realised the seriousness of their position.

Outside army trucks with rebels waving firearms and fists patrolled the area.

Several passengers and crew yesterday described their harrowing ordeal as rebels tried to force them to leave the airport, which had been deserted by loyal forces because 'the rebels' fight was not with the passengers but with Moi'.

The shocked cries of mothers and the screaming of children did not seem to register with the heavily armed men, said a South African student in Saudi Arabia, Mr Irafan Abrahams of Cape Town.

"We were then ordered to leave the building and a man who seemed to be in charge said we would not be killed if we did not interfere."

Port Elizabeth Technikon photography student and freelance journalist Mr Mark Palmos, 21, said the rebel leader had invited the passengers to enjoy "his lovely city and to make themselves at home".

When asked about money, he said they could get it for free.

Mr Palmos said several deserted shops at the airport had been looted.

His sister Anthea, 22, who had joined him for a family reunion in Greece was taken for a drink by one of the rebels, who treated her extremely courteously.

A hush fell on the crowd waiting at Jan Smuts as one of the first passengers to emerge Mr Maurice Robie, 67 from Cape Town, broke down and said in a loud voice:

"The rebel soldiers carrying machineguns forced us to put our hands in the air as we were marched into the terminal building."

The strain on his face was obvious as the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Shy hero of the transit lounge

By CHRIS OLCKERS

A MODEST hero emerged from the chaos at Nairobi Airport where 375 passengers and 14 airline crew members were held for 29 hours during the aborted coup attempt.

Mr Johan van der Walt, 47 of the Engineers Department of the Pretoria Post Office did not want to talk about it and said "We all worked together."

But several passengers were adamant that Johan, as they all called him, saved the day and prevented further discomfort for all.

Mrs Bev Lister, 28, a Johannesburg speech therapist, said when passengers were faced with having to go out into streets where heavy fighting was reported taking place, Mr Van der Walt took it upon himself to make a plea on behalf of his fellow passengers.

When we were faced with a water shortage and filthy toilets, it was Mr Van der Walt, not the captain or crew who organised the groups in the four lounges.

"He was the one who calmed the nervous with his presence of mind and sound suggestions," she said.

Mr Irafan Abrahams of Cape Town was also full of praise for Mr Van der Walt and his wife, Martie.

"They were both a great help and support to all of us, especially Johan in his quiet unassuming way. It was a pleasure to see this South African talk to the soldiers and to the passengers."

Several other passengers spoke of Mr Van der Walt's actions and were full of praise.

SEEK

THE SEYCHELLES MERCENARIES

THE OWN AMAZING STORY

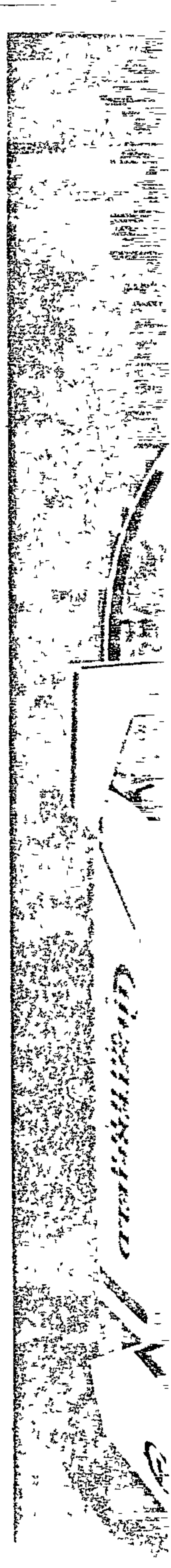
FROM THE DEATH CELL

PFP

HELEN SUZMAN

MP

&



NAIROBI — Residents of the city remained apprehensive as the Kenyan Army prepared for the expiry today of a surrender deadline given to military rebels in Sunday's abortive coup attempt against the civilian government of President Daniel arap Moi.

The city centre, echoing with occasional gunfire, was almost deserted yesterday despite Government calls for people to report for work normally.

As a 13-hour curfew began at 6 pm yesterday, frightened civilians dashed home with their hands and identity papers held high over their heads to avoid being mistaken for looters or rebels.

Others crowded into communal taxis with bundles of battered suitcases, heading for their home villages.

Lack of precise information about what took place on Sunday

(163) Star 3/8/82
Fear rules as rumours fly

seemed to have nurtured scare stories among Kenyans and foreigners.

There was speculation last night that rebels might still be hiding near the capital after the State Radio said the deadline for the rebels' surrender had been extended by 24 hours to noon today.

The Government, which now appears well in control, has given no casualty figures. Unconfirmed reports indicated up to 100 dead among the rebels.

The absence of official figures has led to an apparently common

belief that hundreds were killed.

Foreign tourists trapped in their hotels told of the widespread rape of European and American women — but only one case has been confirmed.

Two foreigners died during the attempted coup and several were injured, most of them near the Hilton Hotel in the city centre, where rebels terrorised 350 guests.

Even though the rebellion seems largely crushed, armed troops put on a show of force yesterday in various parts of the capital. — Reuter.

Coup bid shows chaos behind Kenyan facade

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Sunday's coup attempt in Kenya followed the nation's constitutional conversion to a one-party state by less than two months.

It also came hard on the heels of a harsh Government action against dissent, including a wave of detentions without trial which President Daniel arap Moi warned were "just the tip of the iceberg".

Central Bank figures show there is barely enough foreign exchange in the Treasury to pay for two months' imports and imported goods are scarce.

The Government delayed payments to the civil service and much of the army by two weeks last January to be able to show a favourable bank balance to visiting World Bank officials.

Foreign businessmen, aid workers and other expatriates have complained it is increasingly difficult to get anything done without bribing somebody in authority.

The Kenyan Government, like many embattled governments before it, has sought scapegoats.

Earlier this year,

President Moi blamed the country's economic woes on unscrupulous traders and warned that anyone caught hoarding goods or smuggling currency would be severely punished.

In a reminder of the reign of dictator Idi Amin in neighbouring Uganda, he said culprits of Indian origin would be expelled from the country.

But the first real indication of the turn of events came in May, when London Press reports began circulating in Kenya that the rebel former Vice President, Mr Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, was planning to set up a socialist opposition party.

Moving swiftly, Mr Moi had Mr Odinga and a leftist associate, former MP Mr George Anyona, expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu). On June 9 Parliament passed a Bill making Kanu the only legal party.

As the government appeared increasingly nervous, it invoked vague national security laws and arrested a former deputy director of national intelligence, Mr Anyona and a prominent Nairobi lawyer representing the pair.

The arrests of six university and college lecturers followed.

Identifying the university as a seat of ideological opposition, Mr Moi announced in June he had uncovered a plot to arm Kenya's students for insurrection, which involved an unspecified neighbouring country.

Although there is no evidence that this plot was put into operation university students were prominent supporters of the Air Force rebels who effectively occupied the capital for 12 hours this week.

Despite all the signs, the government, the army and most Kenyans seemed to have been caught off balance.

The big question on everyone's lips is: who was behind the attempted coup?

If the Government knows, it is not yet saying — beyond denouncing "a small group of rebels" from Embakasi Air Force Base.

Whatever the answer, the rebellion may have set the record straight on one count: Kenya appears finally to have joined those bankrupt, one-party African states where governments remain power by force of arms.

Army routs Nairobi rebels

Cape Times
3/8/82
163

NAIROBI. — Kenyan Government troops appeared firmly in control of Nairobi yesterday following an unsuccessful attempt by dissident air force personnel to topple President Daniel Arap Moi and his government on Sunday.

Scattered shooting continued in the capital yesterday but diplomatic sources said many of an estimated 300 to 400 rebels at the centre of the attempted coup were now believed to have been killed or rounded up.

Large parts of central Nairobi were almost deserted, with shops and offices closed. Rare passers-by held up their hands and identity papers, Sapa-Reuter reports.

There was fierce shooting early yesterday around the Hilton Hotel in the city centre when rebels fired on security forces. The hotel management said a Japanese tourist was killed during the clash from his hotel window, but diplomatic sources said casualties among foreigners appeared light.

Many of the Hilton's 350 guests were terrorized throughout Sunday by rebels with automatic rifles who invaded the hotel and by looters who ransacked ground-floor shops.

University closed

The management said a young woman from the United States had been raped and three hotel staff shot and wounded. President Moi and his cabinet yesterday decided that a 6pm-to-7am curfew on Nairobi and Nanyuki district some 200km to the north would continue until further notice.

- 3 Names must be printed on each sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible for admission.

Made in South Africa

TRIO BRANDS P.C.T.

The government closed the University of Nairobi.

Diplomatic sources said the rebels appeared to have included junior air force officers and that there was only scant organization. The core of the rebel forces was made up of air force combat troops trained to guard bases.

In his first dispatch telephoned from Nairobi to London since the coup attempt, the Cape Times Nairobi correspondent, John Worrell, reported that elements of the Kenyan Air Force in the small hours of Sunday morning apparently issued arms and ammunition to dissident students at Nairobi University and Kenyatta University College.



Left: This dramatic picture of one of the rebels who took over the Jomo Kenyatta Airport in Nairobi was held captive. He sneaked the shot through the window of the lounge in which he was held captive.



Right: Passengers at Nairobi Airport caught in the middle of the attempted coup on Sunday.

Candidates' names	
Initials	

books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

Each part of an answer book is to be torn out. The answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination room.

Attention and to possible exclusion from the examination.

Made in South Africa

Vervandrig in Suid Afrika

Kenya
The Star
4/8/82

163
The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Security measures taken in Kenya after Sunday's abortive coup have been relaxed, including the reopening of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

On the main road into Nairobi from the west, where travellers passed three roadblocks yesterday, only one checkpoint was left today.

Morning traffic was flowing normally as most Nairobi's workers returned to their jobs.

The Daily Nation newspaper reported that 1,000 looters had been arrested in the crackdown that followed fighting on Sunday and Monday and it said the army had disarmed the Kisumu Air Force garrison in western Kenya, although no fighting took place there.

A European airline official said at least one international flight was expected to leave.

CORPSES

In a grim reminder of the intense small arms shooting which raged in Nairobi until yesterday, the Voice of Kenya radio broadcast appeals for blood donors to come forward "to help save lives".

At the mortuary of Nairobi's main hospital, dozens of bloated bodies were hastily stacked on one another. All were of men, mostly young, and a large proportion were in uniform.

Hospital staff said the bodies were there because there was no room in the city mortuary, which held 500 bodies.

President Daniel arap Moi yesterday made his first public appearance since the attempted coup, touring Nairobi's centre in a motorcade to inspect extensive damage.

PATROLS

A 6 pm to 7 am curfew was still in force, public buildings were under armed guard and troops carrying automatic weapons still patrolled the streets occasionally in Land-Rovers.

But otherwise Nairobi appeared to be virtually back to normal early today.

In Dar es Salaam, capital of neighbouring Tanzania, the ruling party's newspaper Uhuru ran a photograph of a Kenyan Air Force plane which landed there mysteriously when it became clear that the coup would fail.

It identified one of four Kenyan military men on the plane as Air Force Colonel Adipo, commander of the unit at Embakasi garrison which the Government alleges launched the coup.

The paper said the four have applied for political asylum in Tanzania and were being interrogated.

(162) RDM 5/18/04
Slabbert upset about 'crank'

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Opposition, said yesterday he was "extremely upset" about the incident in which his wife was confronted by what he called a "crank", armed with a machinegun, at their home

Mrs Mana Slabbert was alone in their Rondebosch home on Tuesday night with her son, Rico, 11, when a man carrying a machinegun knocked on the front door about 8 40

When the man did not identify himself, Mrs Slabbert, instead of opening the door, went to her bedroom and peered through a window. She later told police that she saw a man standing near the entrance, pointing a machinegun at the front door

She said the man had long hair and was wearing a leather jacket

The man fled after Mrs Slabbert challenged him and threatened to call the police. She heard a car driving off a short while later

She then telephoned Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the PFP federal executive, who notified the police and rushed to the Slabberts' home nearby

Police patrolled the area and kept a continual watch on the house

"I believe that the less publicity given to the incident, the better, as cranks that perpetrate this kind of action thrive on sensationalism and publicity," Dr Slabbert said in a statement on his return to Cape Town from Johannesburg yesterday

3 000 held as Kenya cleans up

CAPL Times 5/8/82

163

NAIROBI. — About 3 000 people, including most of the men in the Kenyan Air Force, are under arrest following the coup attempt on Sunday, military sources said yesterday.

The air force, which was at the centre of the revolt, has about 2 500 men and 2 000 of them are now in custody, according to the sources

The other 1 000 people held by authorities were described as "looters" It was believed that some might be students, the only segment of the population which came out openly in favour of the rebellion

Air links with the outside world were resumed with the arrival of several flights from Europe yesterday and the first outgoing flights from Kenyatta International Airport

Machine-guns

The city centre, site of much of the fighting on Sunday, was back to near-normal yesterday though troops were positioned in trucks at major intersections and soldiers manned machine-guns in front of key buildings

Isolated shots were heard in several outlying districts

The bodies of two youths lay on a main street in the Muthaiga

district, home of several foreign ambassadors

At least 150 rebels and 100 civilians died, according to a conservative estimate by military and police sources quoted in the local press

Entry to the main city mortuary was barred by troops but employees of the nearby Kenyatta Hospital said the mortuary, with a capacity of 500 bodies was full

The hospital morgue yesterday contained several dozen bloody bodies piled on top of one other in grotesque poses

Back to work

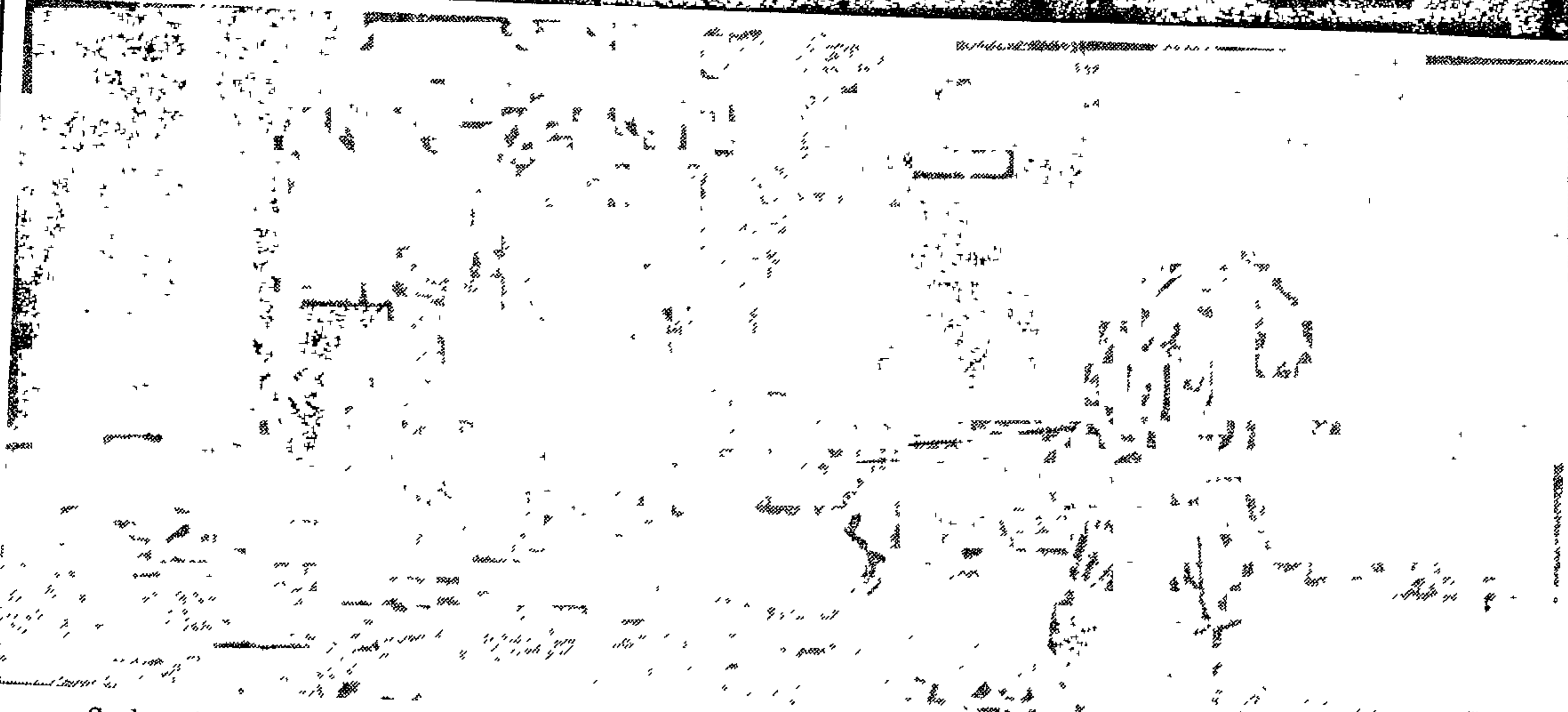
In the centre of Nairobi, merchants were sweeping broken glass away from their shops which had been boarded up following widespread looting

Many more Kenyans returned to their jobs yesterday, banks and many offices reopened, and whites, who had kept to their suburban homes since Sunday, once again ventured on the streets

A 6pm to 7am curfew is still in force in Nairobi — Sapa-Reuter

Half the civilian dead in Nairobi are students

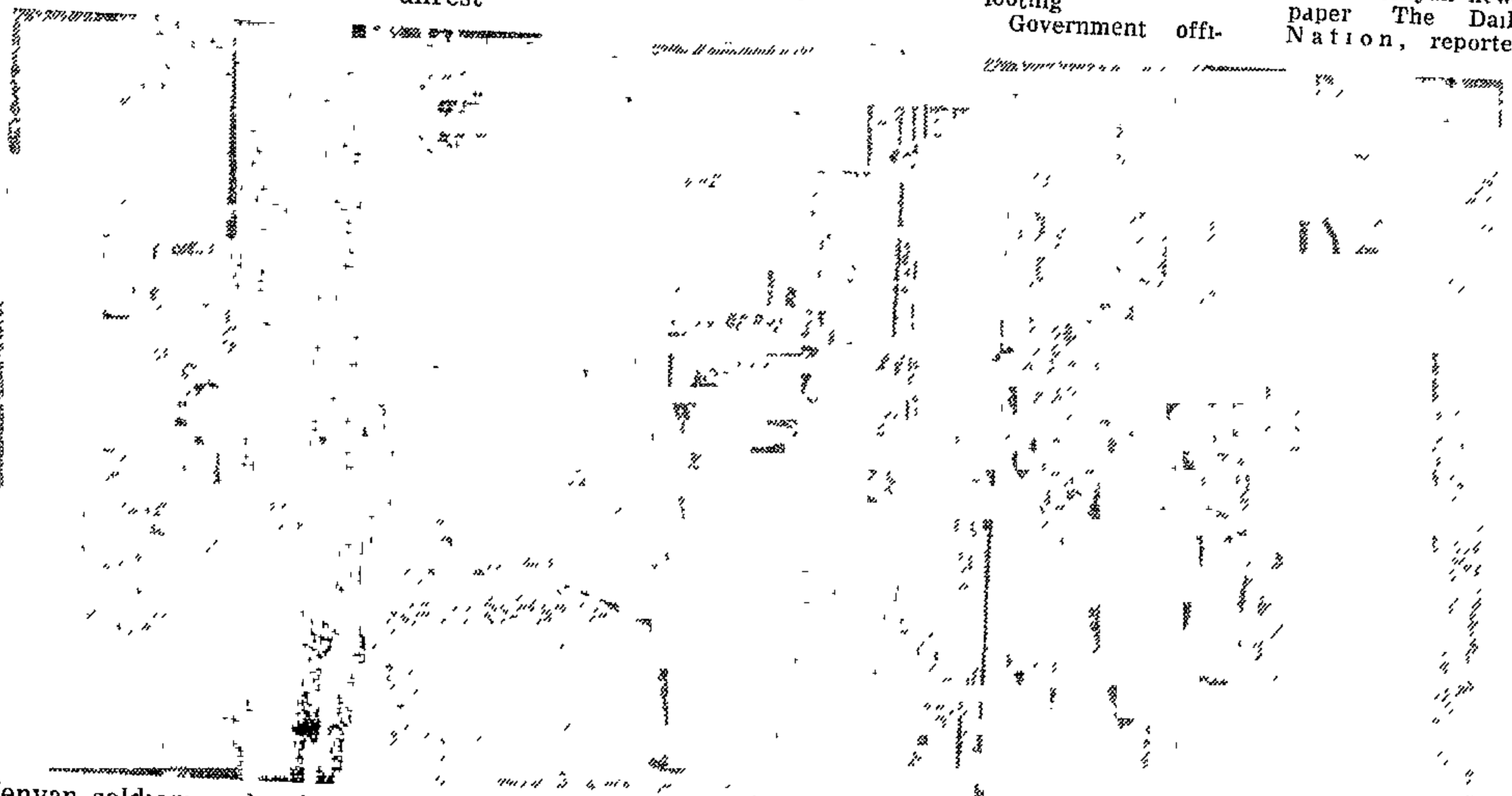
163
5/8/82



Civilians hold aloft identity cards as they pass a Kenyan Army soldier in a Nairobi street in the wake of the abortive coup



A woman lies fatally injured in a downtown Nairobi street, apparently a victim of the orgy of looting sparked off by the unrest



Kenyan soldiers and police close in on pockets of rebel resistance in Nairobi during mopping-up operations.

3 000 held and 327^{5/8/82} charged with looting

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — At least half the civilians killed in Sunday's abortive coup were Nairobi University students supporting the air force rebels according to military and police sources.

No reliable casualty figures for the two days of fighting are available but hospital workers, which has a capacity of 500, is full.

The number of injured runs into the hundreds.

About 327 people have appeared in court, charged with looting.

Government officials say about 1 000 people are being held as suspected looters.

About 2 000 air force servicemen are also in custody after a round up of suspected rebels.

The 6 pm to 7 am curfew was still in force in Nairobi and in Nairobi the main air force base 160 km to the north but most people reported for work this morning.

Bus services and traffic were almost back to normal. Most banks, shops and offices resumed business.

The Kenyan newspaper The Daily Nation, reported

that the air force commander, Major-General P N Karuki, had not been involved in the coup bid.

Unlike other political and military leaders General Karuki has not been seen in public since Sunday.

Teams of policemen moved from the city's poorer districts in a search for looted goods.

After an unexplained outbreak of fighting yesterday the bodies of two youths were seen lying on the pavement in the northern residential suburb of Muthaiga.

AIRLINES

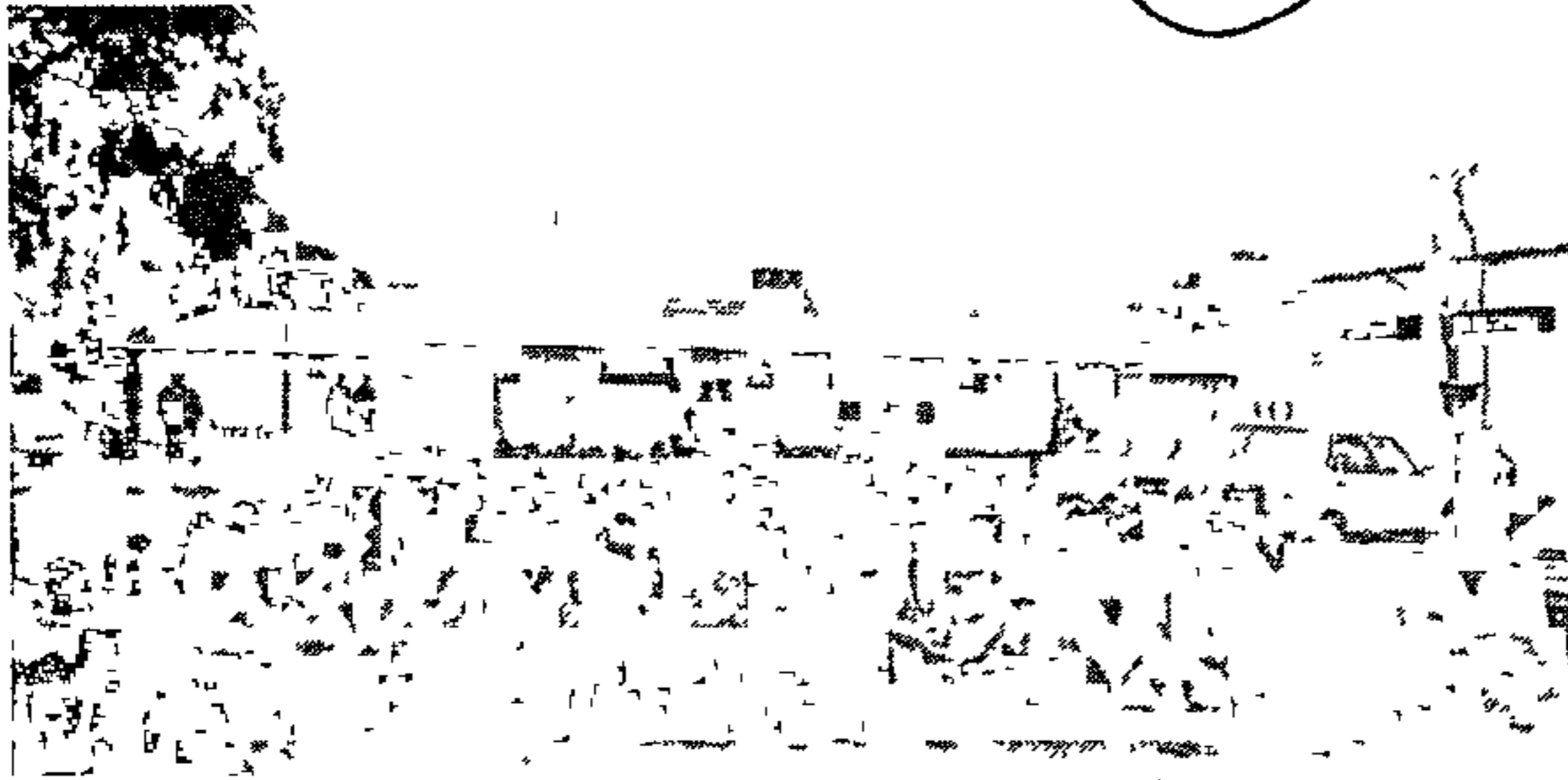
International airlines, which normally call at Nairobi during the night, resumed flights yesterday but rescheduled takeoffs and landings during daylight because of the curfew.

Highly placed Kenyan government sources said the CID had advanced warning of the coup attempt but expected it to have come today when Mr Moi was expected to be in Libya.

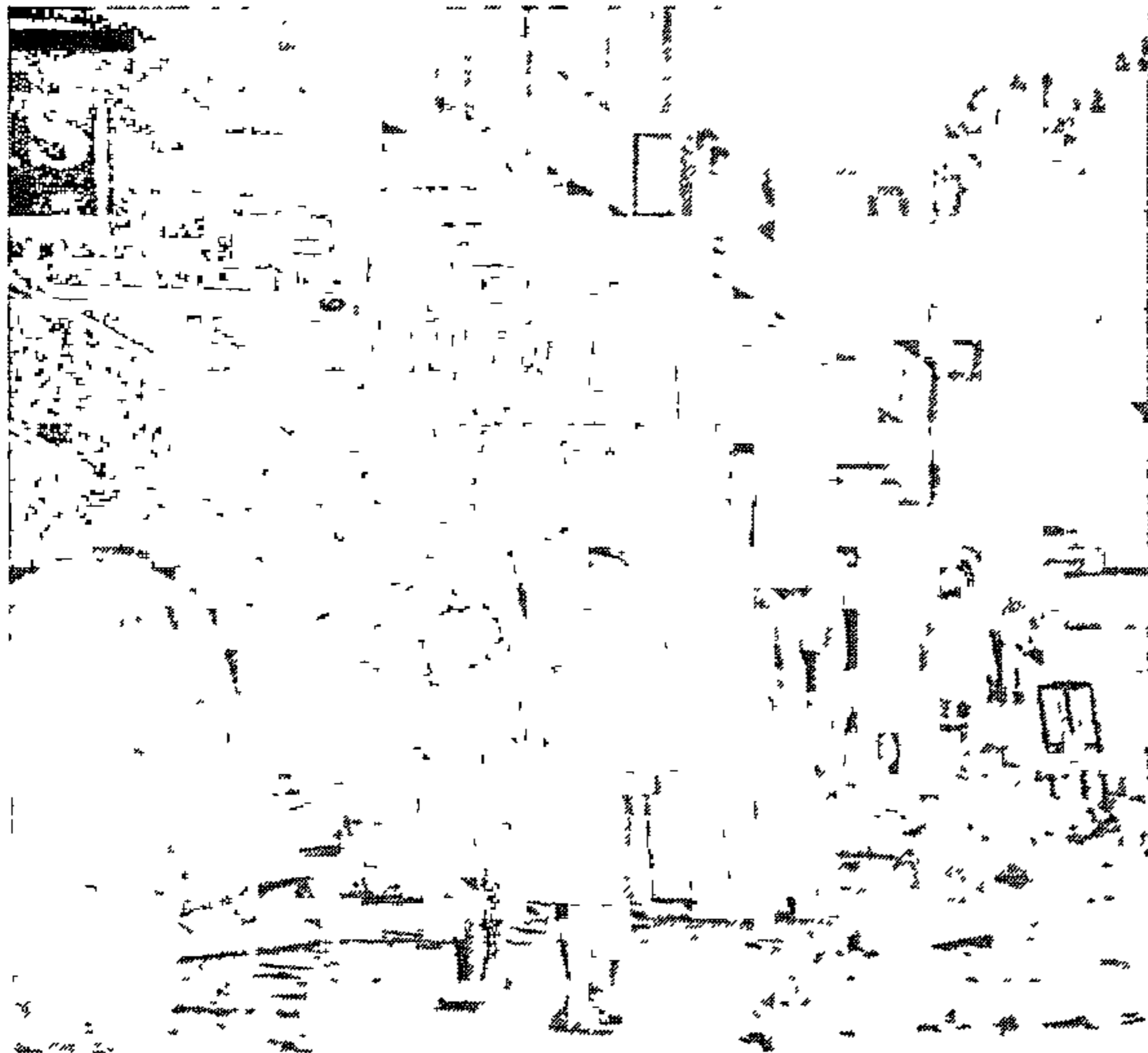
The plotters apparently got wind that the CID was moving in and hurriedly brought their plans forward.

● See Page 19.

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Above Arrested looters under guard in Nairobi after the abortive coup against the government of President Daniel Arap Moi in Kenya Below. Passers-by stare into looted shops as life returns to normal in Nairobi



Moi puts coup bid toll at 129

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Altogether 129 people had been killed in the abortive coup attempt on Sunday against the Kenyan Government, President Daniel Arap Moi said yesterday.

Most of them were rebels but the dead included some civilians caught in the crossfire when loyal forces turned out to rout the Air Force rebels

The president said servicemen among those arrested or who had surrendered would be court-martialled The rest would be tried in accordance with the country's laws

Describing the coup attempt as a rebellion the president told diplomats it would not deter Kenya from the path it had set and pursued since independence positive non-alignment good neighbourliness democracy, the rule of law and social justice under the ruling Kenya African National Party

Background

Giving the background to the rebellion he said

A section of the Air Force based in Nairobi revolted and attempted to take over the government The rebellion involved junior ranks of the force

and started at Embakasi air base

"The rebels then moved into the city centre and some residential suburbs and in their endeavour to rally public support, harassed civilians, robbing them of their vehicles and other valuables At the same time, they encouraged others to join them in the general looting of shops and business premises

'As would be expected under such circumstances the lawless element of the community, took full advantage and joined in the looting and other forms of hooliganism'

The farthest the rebels had gone President Moi said was to a brief takeover of the broadcasting station in Nairobi from where "they issued disjointed and vague statements about their cause

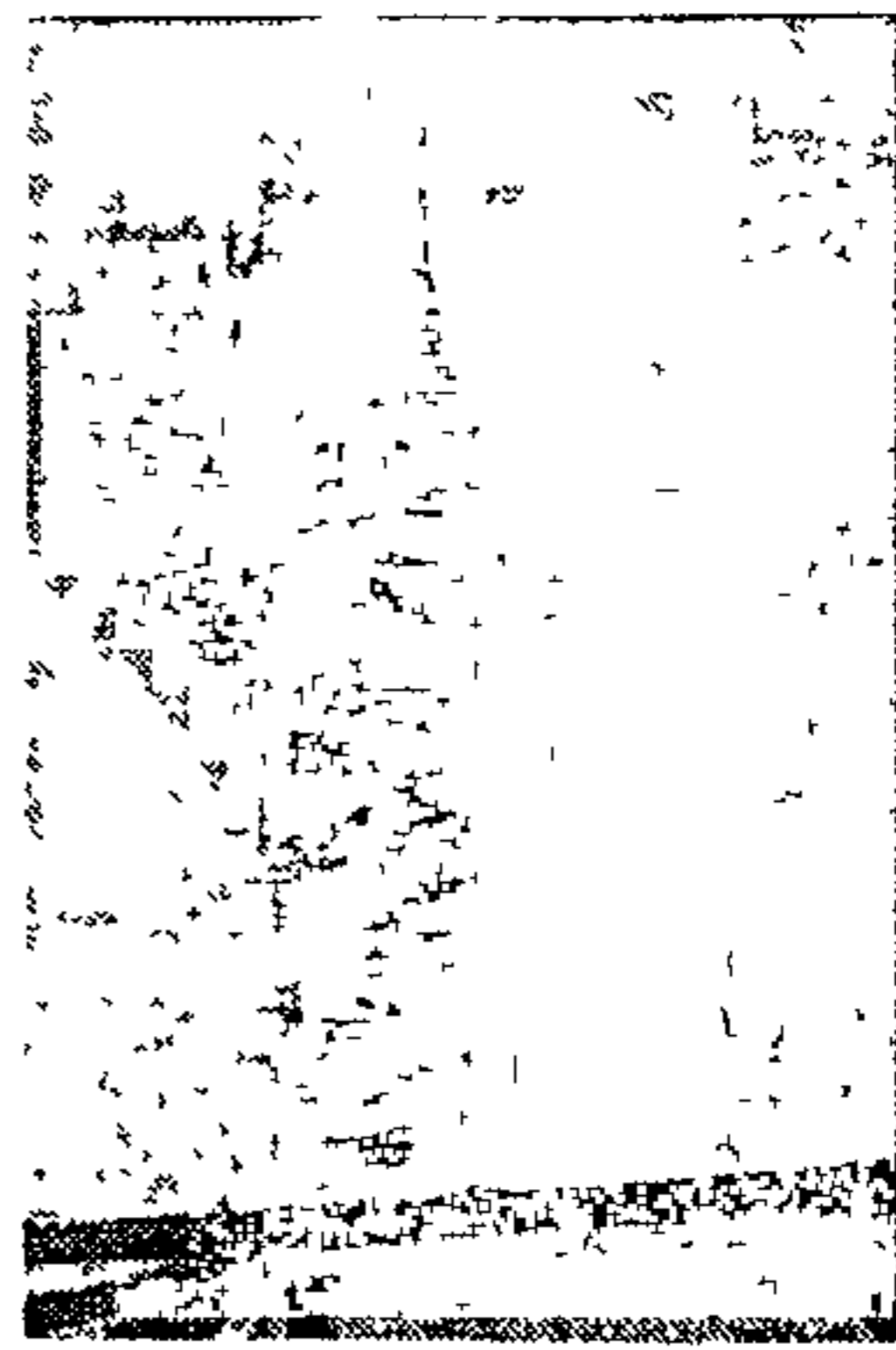
The Kenyan leader said his government "regards the revolt as a serious form of hooliganism by misguided youth"

DISEASE children w

"I feel guilty when children I treat suffer. Most of them are sickly and hungry. Some look as though they come out of concentration camps. These are the words of a South African doctor trapped in the vicious cycle of diseases bred by poverty. He is working at a hospital in the homelands where the wards are filled with children suffering from malnutrition, gastro-enteritis, pneumonia, measles and typhoid



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Thorny, arid wasteland in Lebowa where people have can't grow crops.

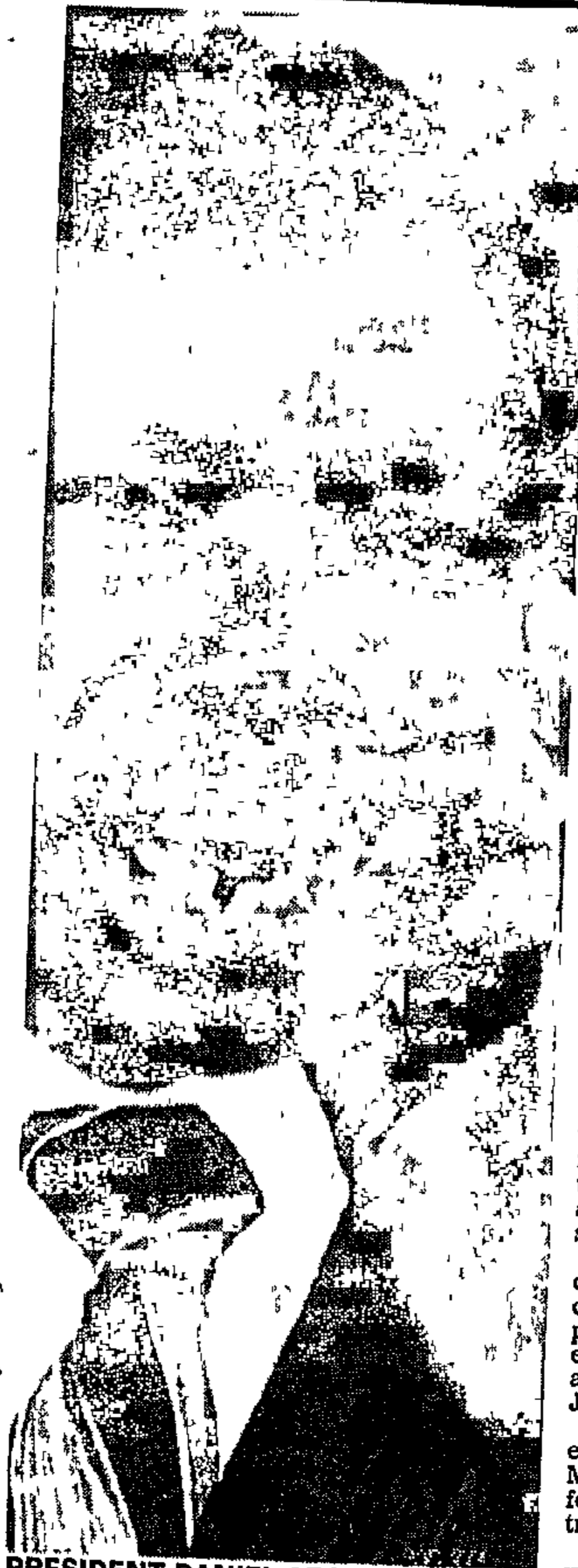


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Kenya fears the whip as Moi licks his wounds

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Kenya's President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, is trying to pick up the pieces after last Sunday's failed attempt to topple him from power. But it's not going to be all that easy, as CHARLES MITCHELL reports from Nairobi.



PRESIDENT DANIEL ARAP MOI
Not looking too jolly these days

It took only a few brief hours to shake one of Africa's most stable and pro-Western countries to its foundation.

Now Kenya is picking up the pieces and examining how and why an ill-trained, poorly led band of rebels from the 2100-man air force staged their failed coup bid last Sunday against the regime of President Daniel Arap Moi.

The government is deep in self-analysis. President Moi, 58, a rotund, jolly former teacher from western Kenya, has not yet fully recovered from the shock of the abortive "August 1 revolution." His radio and television appearances have been strained and a bit unsteady, the old confidence of a man who is firmly entrenched in power and knows it has gone.

His television manner has done little to reassure residents that all has returned to normal in the East African nation.

The loyal army still patrols Nairobi's streets, but in fewer numbers. The dusk to dawn curfew has been eased. Some army reinforcements called into the capital already have been shipped home.

At least three curfew breakers have been shot, but the worst is over. The talk is now about what happened.

The coup itself could have succeeded, according to some regional analysts, if the young air force pilots assigned to give air cover to the rebels had not lost their nerve.

Two American-built F5E fighters buzzed Nairobi last Sunday but took no action against government troops advancing on the city.

In a matter of hours the elite "palace guard," the General Service Unit (GSU), swept in, easily defeating the rebels in precise and professional style.

The air force was supposed to have kept the GSU under siege inside its base to allow the rebels to consolidate their positions inside the city.

The GSU has not acknowledged a single fatality in putting down the coup and less than a dozen wounded. The rebels lost more than 100 men. In the initial stages of countering the revolt, the GSU took few prisoners.

Loyal troops broke sieges at the homes of the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo and the Vice President, Mr Mwai Kibabki, two key targets for the rebels.

The captured radio station fell to the GSU in less than two hours after the rebels and the "Kenya Military Redemption Council" used it to announce the overthrow of the "corrupt" Moi regime.

The GSU put down the coup in less than a day. But the scars, the images of looting, rape and thuggery will take years to erase.

The motive behind the coup was disgust over a regime which in recent months has lost its image as Africa's great, free, capitalist society.

In June Kenya became a one-party state, with the passage of two constitutional amendments outlawing any formal political opposition. The grumbles from university students and the more educated sectors of society surfaced after that.

Mr Moi, who has expressed paranoia about coup plots and Marxist elements, launched a crackdown on dissent in June. He jailed 11 prominent Kenyans, the first political prisoners in Kenya since he came to power in 1978 at the death of the country's first President, Jomo Kenyatta.

Newspapers were criticised for anti-government articles and editorials. One editor, Mr George Githii of the Standard, was fired for an editorial deploring detention without trial.

Now diplomats and residents fear Mr Moi will use the failed coup as an excuse to come down even more harshly on people opposed to his rule. — UPI.

Kenya has lost stability, harmony

ARG 45
30/8/82
(163)

THE material and human cost of Kenya's brief insurrection on August 1 can now be counted. The death toll is put unofficially at about 300. Official sources admit to only 159 deaths.

The damage to property, chiefly the looted homes and shops of Asian merchants, is put as high as R120-million.

Apart from the abrupt dismissal at the weekend of the entire air force and the continuing night curfew, life has returned to something like normal.

Much harder to calculate is the permanent damage done to the political stability and racial harmony for which Kenya has long been admired on a continent in sad want of both.

If the rebels were amateurish, their support limited and their aims confused, the attempt nonetheless did spring from a mood of rising discontent with a government seen as increasingly intolerant of political dissent.

Held in check during the first 15 years of independence by a favourable economic climate and the personal magnetism of Jomo Kenyatta, the social, political and tribal tensions always just below the surface of Kenyan society are

From MICHAEL HORNSBY
of The London Times

now reasserting themselves.

And President Daniel Arap Moi does not seem to have much of an answer beyond ever more insistent appeals for loyalty.

Yet until recently the performance of this unassuming former teacher was being hailed as one of Africa's more remarkable success stories.

The hope that his roots in the small Kalenjin tribe would make him an acceptable mediator between Kenya's two main peoples, the Kikuyus and the less numerous Luos, seemed to have been justified.

Mr Moi began his presidency in 1978 on a magnanimous note by releasing all political detainees and promising to eradicate government corruption (a pledge he has conspicuously failed to redeem).

He also set about the political rehabilitation of the socialist former vice-president and detainee Mr Oginga Odinga, and the disaffected Luos, who had been excluded from political and economic life under President Kenyatta.

Mr Odinga and those closely associated with him in political opposition in the 1960s were not allowed to contest the 1970 general election.

But when last year a sitting MP in a Luo constituency obligingly stepped down, offering Mr Odinga the prospect of an easy re-entry to parliament, President Moi gave every sign that he would raise no objections.

At this delicate juncture Mr Odinga made a public attack on the late President Kenyatta. This was too much for President Moi, who refused to approve Mr Odinga's candidacy.

At a stroke the careful fence-mending of the previous three years was undone.

Following Mr Odinga's increasingly bitter attacks and his paranoia about the activities of left-wing university lecturers, President Moi seems to have lost his nerve, his patience or both.

His response was to rush constitutional amendments through parliament in early June, formally banning opposition political parties. Mr Odinga was again expelled from the ruling Kenya

African National Union (Kanu) and his passport was confiscated.

In the two months before the revolt seven people were arrested and held without trial.

No direct link has yet been established between the uprising and any political figure.

The Government is clearly unnerved by the similarity between the criticisms levelled at it in the past year and the rhetoric of the "National redemption council." During the few hours the air force rebels held the voice of Kenya radio station

(163) Rbm 21/9/82

Brave move by Moi to ban circumcision

KENYA'S President Daniel Arap Moi, in placing a general ban on the tribal practice of female circumcision, has bravely plunged into the dark area of custom, tradition and prejudice surrounding the preparation of young girls for maturity and marriage.

He is the first African leader to take such action.

The move came after the deaths of 14 young girls after their forcible circumcision by village midwives who take on themselves the practice with the authority of village elders.

Often they are armed with primitive knives or even old razor blades not remotely aseptic.

Girls bleed to death and often the midwives are afraid to take them to hospital.

President Moi was shocked by some appalling recent incidents.

In less than a month, the Wajir Hospital admitted nine cases of crude surgery involving girls of under seven.

The girls were in a critical condition and had to have blood transfusions, according to a district officer of health.

A mother of three was jailed for 18 months in West Pokot after a pregnant schoolgirl she had circumcised bled to death.

President Moi is fully supported by doctors, African women activists and social

workers. It is a male-dominated practice and the reason behind it is to curb the sexual urges of women.

The custom is widespread in Africa and the Middle East. But the campaign against female circumcision is an extremely sensitive one and many advanced African women believe it must be left to Africa to solve the problem.

President Moi was not explicit whether his ban covered all forms of female genital mutilation.

Those include clitoridectomy, with or without the excision of the labia minora, a more excessive form in which both the labia minora and majora are excised, and infibulation, in which the entire clitoris is removed and the two sides of the vulva are stitched together.

The practice has severe complications such as haemorrhage and shock which could be fatal. Other complications include dyspareunia (painful intercourse), and scarring, which can cause childbirth problems, sepsis and tetanus.

It is difficult to estimate how many women have undergone circumcision in Africa and the Middle East but it is believed to be 25 to 30-million. The practice is known in more than 26 African countries.

Sara Sissia died on Sunday night. *CDM 2/19/82*

Troops shoot policeman dead

NAIROBI — Ugandan troops killed a policeman and three ruling party members mistakenly suspected of being anti-government guerrillas in a shootout south-east of Kampala, a Ugandan newspaper reported yesterday. The Daily Munno said the policeman had joined seven young members of the Uganda People's Congress in a search on Friday for smugglers in Rakai. Local residents spotted the party, decided they were rebels and alerted the army, the paper said. An army unit raided the area and shot to death the four men before they could identify themselves.

Cattle stealing bandits killed

NAIROBI — Kenyan security forces killed two Somali bandits and wounded several others while they were driving 350 head of stolen cattle across the border from Kenya into Somalia, police sources said yesterday. The clash took place after spotter aircraft located the herd near Garissa, 130km from the Somali border. The herd was recovered and security forces are tracking the members of the gang who escaped, the sources said. Several weapons, including a Soviet-made rifle, were recovered.

By JOHN WORRALL in Nairobi

WELL under way now in Kenya is the heavy business of courts martialling hundreds of privates and non-commissioned officers of the now disbanded air force who were involved in the attempted coup against the Moi government on August 1.

The government is bending over backwards to give the rebels fair trials, and to be seen to do so. Courts consist of a presiding officer, an army brigadier, a representative of the chief justice, a senior resident magistrate acting as a judge advocate, and four senior officers from the Kenya army and navy. Appeals are allowed to the high court of Kenya.

Most of those charged are pleading guilty. Offences can carry life imprisonment, and if treasons involved, death. On one morning this week, 17 men were sentenced to 20

Coup trials get underway

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RCOM 22/9/82

years gaol for taking part in, or failing to suppress, the coup, which was eventually crushed by the Kenya army. All were dismissed from the armed forces. One man was sentenced to 25 years, and two to 12 years.

In another trial the court was told how rebels raided two police stations and freed prisoners at one station, how they got access to arms and ammunition, positioned themselves at important installations, and were eventually captured.

One man, Cpl Zerubadel

Dudi Wade said he spent the night at a friend's house, heard gunshots in the morning and went to Eastleigh airbase to find out what was going on. He stopped a Kenya air force vehicle and headed for the base, where he was ordered to go to the armoury where he took a rifle and 60 rounds of ammunition. He was then ordered with others to go to the city centre where they took up positions at various key points.

One accused, Cpl Mathiu, said he and other rebels went to Embakasi Police Station (near the air base), disarmed

all the policemen and locked their arms in the armoury.

Briefing the Press, Brigadier Musomba, the presiding officer, said the sentences depended on the degree of involvement in the coup attempt. Explaining the degree of involvement, Brigadier Musomba said some men had gone to disarm the police at the airport, others had tried to capture the Voice of Kenya radio station, while others remained at the base.

(Some courts martial are "open" with the Press allowed in.)

Meanwhile in civilian courts groups of university students, alleged to have taken part in the coup attempt, are being tried. Allegations are that they took part in a demonstration the purpose of which was to excite disaffection against the government of Kenya. So far 24 students have appeared in court, and were remanded for further investigations.

23m-29/9/67
Coup bid
162
10 jailed

NAIROBI — A military court martial yesterday sentenced ten more members of the disbanded Kenyan Air Force to jail terms ranging between 23 and five years for their roles in the August 1 failed coup bid against the government.

The sentencings bring to 84 the number of Air Force personnel, mostly junior officers and enlisted men, jailed for mutiny and related crimes since the court martial opened proceedings two weeks ago.

The defendants, three sergeants and the rest privates all pleaded guilty to mutiny and failure to suppress a mutiny.

Among those jailed yesterday was Private John Mwangi who told the court the self-proclaimed leader of the coup, Private Hezekiah Ochuka had promised him a post as an assistant Cabinet Minister in the new government of the People's Redemption Council if he helped overthrow the present government.

Pvt Mwangi was sentenced to 23 years in jail for driving rebels from the Eastleigh air base into Nairobi.

Pvt Ochuka and Sergeant Pancus Okumu, the self-styled leaders of the People's Redemption Council, fled to Tanzania when it became obvious the coup had collapsed.

The Tanzanian courts have turned down a Kenyan request for extradition and the two men have since asked for political asylum in Tanzania.

—UPI

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A UNIVERSITY of Nairobi study recently found that "such insidious practices as organised sex safaris" have seriously eroded local morality and split up families

The incidence of venereal disease is also reportedly high

Malindi has 20 000 residents, many of them conservative Muslims whose womenfolk wrap themselves up from head to toe in black garments called *bu-buis*

But beggars, beach boys and prostitutes along Lamu road, the narrow main drag of this Indian Ocean beach town, cater to budget-tour groups from West Germany and Switzerland. They speak German with uncanny fluency

There is little to suggest that European travel agencies arrange the pairing of tourists with African sex partners

It is not needed. Prostitutes throng night clubs adjacent to hotels and are permitted into guests rooms on payment of the equivalent of an about R12 "extra person" charge said Bryson Nwadiame, manager of the Club 28 nightclub and hotel

"Some Germans arrive with their tour group and check into the hotel but we never see them again until they leave," he said. "They go into town to live with the prostitutes"

The Kenyan Press has strongly condemned sex-

Kenya sex safaris good for business but erode morals

By BARRY SHLACHTER in Malindi, Kenya

oriented tourism. While providing employment for local people. "Its social impact is devastating," charged the Daily Nation of Nairobi

But remarkably few residents of Malindi openly criticise what has become their community's economic mainstay. Some town officials, including deputy mayor Jimmy Liwale, flatly deny prostitution exists

"Nobody here appears the least bit concerned," complained American restaurateur Kathy Hurd. In her 15 years here she says she has seen a genteel tourist clientele replaced by charter jetloads of working-class Swiss and Germans spending money on little other than beer and sex

Prostitution itself is not illegal in this East African country. But anyone practicing it faces arrest for "disorderly or indecent behaviour in a public place", a spokesman for the attorney general's office said. Maximum punishment is month

in jail and about an R11 fine

Local residents including British and Italian expatriates living here, now steer clear of Malindi's main stretch of palm and frangipani fringed shore because beach boys openly solicit sexual favours or seek out potential mugging victims, she and others said

The worldwide recession has hurt Kenyan tourism. Statistics show a 2.9% decline in foreign visitors last year. Malindi's hotels were affected making the town all the more protective of its blue-collar, sex safari market

"Not all Germans are here for sexual adventures with Africans, but they are certainly the biggest group," said West German Ulrike Neubert, 29, who has taught at schools in Malindi

There is no special dislike or hatred, she went

on. The attitude is that the Germans are here and they have money. People mostly complain about elderly German women picking up young boys

West German diplomats in Nairobi consider local Press reports about German sex tours to be "exaggerated" said embassy spokesman Busso Alvensleben. It is really a Kenyan problem, we really can't do very much"

Malindi's reputation for sea, sun and sex has generated articles in West Germany and a critical 26-minute documentary which shows German tourists their negative impact on Kenyan society

← 3. 11. 1963
12/11/63

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — The food situation in Kenya is bleak. Food production per capita has failed to keep pace with the increasing population and the four percent annual increase in the country's food production, targeted for the third development decade, has never been realised. Declaring this in a Press statement, the chairman of Kenya's World Food Day committee, Mr Walter Adero, has appealed for a pooling of government and farming community resources to expand food production.



Mercury
18/10/82

(15)

Kenya acts to halt the slide

AFTER seeming immune to the economic woes that plague most African states Kenya is going through its worst economic patch since independence

Western economists and businessmen say falling commodity returns and rising import costs have finally ensnared a nation whose stability and relative prosperity have been the envy of the continent for almost 20 years

To add to the economic headaches, the Government is also concerned about the effect the abortive August 1 coup may have had on its international image at a time when its need for aid and new investment is paramount

Further to fall

A senior Western economist said at the weekend 'Kenya's in trouble. It is now experiencing the kind of problems all African states have, but the difference is that this country has so much further to fall'

In the words of senior World Bank vice-president, Mr Ernest Stern, Kenya is 'essentially a very rich country' with a per capita income of R480 a year, double that of Rwanda and Burundi, two of its neighbours

The agriculture-based economy was shielded from the effects of the oil price spiral of the 1970s by the coffee price explosion of that same decade but the impact of higher import prices is now working through.

Kenya Finance Minister, Mr Arthur Magugu, last week angrily denied Western Press reports that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had suspended the second instalment of a R186 m loan because Kenya had not reformed its economic policies to the IMF's liking.

Programme suspended

The Minister hit out at what he called hostile reporting but Western diplomats said it was a sign of the Government's sensitivity over its international reputation following the August 1

rebellion

In Washington last week financial circles said the loan programme had been suspended. They said further discussions later this year on the resumption of the loan were possible but not scheduled.

Economists and diplomats have expressed the view that the abortive coup had little impact on business confidence except to send a wave of fear through the Asian business community which controls about 90 percent of retail trade and whose property was the main target of looting during the uprising.

But it has focused attention on the economy. The balance of payments deficit in the first quarter of 1982 was R100 m compared with R40 m in the same period a year ago, Central Bank statistics show.

The Central Bank says inflation in the year to the end of last March was 15.2 percent, compared with 12.7 percent in the corresponding 1981 period.

President's pledges

President Daniel Arap Moi, reacting to the sudden glare of attention on the economy after August 1, has sought to

reassure the business community

'No investor should be shaken by what happened on August 1. We are back to where we were and your money is safe,' he told businessmen and industrialists.

He argued that no developing country had been spared the effects



of world economic recession and predicted that the economic ills could be cured, given goodwill.

Goodwill in terms of large injections of cash has been slow in coming. To date only the US has responded to an urgent request to Kenya's traditional aid donors for aid of more than R115 m to make good the damage caused in the looting orgy of August 1.

Broadly speaking Western diplomats, businessmen and economists believe Kenya has the potential to survive its current problems but they are worried that in the long term the population growth rate, the world's highest, will wipe out economic growth.

The more immediate

concern of such foreign analysts is the foreign exchange crunch, runaway Government spending, loss-making 'Parastatals' (state organisations) and creeping corruption.

Probe into spending

But they say they are impressed by the way the government has acted to redress the situation. In the last month it has set up a working party to investigate Government spending, cut oil imports by 10 percent to save dollars and established a commission to draw up a conduct code for civil servants.

They were also heartened to hear that the Government intends to set up a service to direct potential investors to the offices and advisers they need to meet.

Additionally, the Government has reintroduced an export incentive scheme for manufacturers whose plants have been working at less than capacity since the East African Community of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania broke up in 1977.

'The government is keen to be seen to be tackling these sort of things,' said a senior Western envoy. 'But it is the rapid implementation of these measures that we want to see.'

October 19, 1982

19/10/82

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Kenya govt looks at officials' (63) sidelines

Mail Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Because so many Kenyan civil servants operate private businesses on the side, the government has now insisted that all of them, irrespective of their rank, declare their private interests.

This has been directed by the head of the civil service, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini.

He said if a public servant's private interests conflicted with his official role, he could be told to dispose of those interests, or withdraw from the public service.

Many have various types of businesses which are in conflict with their official duties, Mr Kiereini said. Consequently either their performance has been impaired or they have used their official positions to further such private interest.

A Kenyan joke says if you go into a civil servant's office and see his coat hanging on the back of his chair, you know he is out looking after his own business.

Step 20/10/82

Kenya scepticism

LOUDON — "Self-sufficiency" was the slogan emblazoned on many of the stands at this year's Nairobi International Show at Jamhuri Park on the outskirts of the capital.

It is supposed to reflect a changed mood in Kenya an acknowledgement of the need to tighten belts and review economic priorities

But the gap between good intentions and reality has characterised Kenya for some years-

The country's planners have produced a series of analyses frankly acknowledging problems and drawing up admirable development programmes. But the political will to implement the proposed policy shifts has generally been lacking

Thus two major economic statements in the past month have

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Michael Holman of the Financial Times, recently in Nairobi, examines the good intentions of President Moi.

been treated with some scepticism a sessional paper (white paper) on development prospects and policies, and President Daniel arap Moi's tough speech just before the show opened

Efforts at industrial reform — forcing manufacturers to become export-oriented — are hampered by the vested interests of politicians and officials. Corruption, meanwhile, is said to be increasing

Kenya's terms of trade have fallen by 27,5 percent since 1976, partly because of poor prices for the two main export crops coffee and tea

Meanwhile, debt service as a percentage of export receipts has risen from 8,1 percent

in 1979 to 19,8 percent last year

Turning to domestic policies the paper says "Expenditures have outstripped the services provided by Government and indeed its revenue"

The result of these difficulties is that forecast growth in Gross Domestic Product during the 1979-83 period of the current development plan has fallen from targeted 6,3 percent average annual growth to 4,3 percent

Against this background President Moi announced a package of reforms which would, he said, be accompanied by a drastic programme of restraint in government spending. Its main features included

- Reintroduction of an export compensation scheme which was abruptly ended earlier this year

- Parastatals to be placed on an economic footing by reducing and in some cases withdrawing government subsidies

- Recruitment of expatriates to ease the gaps in skilled manpower.

- More favourable terms for repatriation of profits and capital

At the same time he asked 13 donors for additional aid worth R360 million between now and the end of 1983. But donor confidence will not be helped by the news that the IMF's R320 million programme has been suspended because of Government difficulties in meeting fund conditions — notably the ceiling on domestic borrowing.

Window
on
Africa



Asylum for coup men angers Kenya

Mercury 20/10/82 (163)

NAIROBI—Relations between Kenya and neighbouring Tanzania, already chilly, dropped to freezing point this week after Tanzania's action in granting political asylum to the two self-styled leaders of the abortive Kenya Air Force coup, Sgt Pancras Okumu and Pte Hezekiah Ochuka.

They flew to Tanzania in a hijacked Air Force plane piloted by two Air Force majors when the coup failed on August 1. The majors said they were kidnapped at gunpoint.

In all the recent courts martial in Kenya of Air Force mutineers the names of these men, with Pte Ochuka as the leader, crop up.

Ever since the Kenyans have tried to get them extradited on charges of kidnapping the two majors. A Dar es Salaam court rejected these attempts, finding that the Kenya case against the two men was political and that therefore they were entitled to asylum.

Kenya, through its Attorney General, sent an affidavit to the Dar es Salaam court, undertaking that the men would be charged only with kidnapping.

Following the court's decision, the Tanzanian Minister of Home Affairs, Brig Mohiddin Kimario, said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that Okumu and Ochuka were 'free to live in Tanzania'. They are in protective custody.

However, it seems that Tanzanian authorities

now find it embarrassing to keep Ochuka and Okumu in the country and have approached the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to find another country for them to enjoy political asylum. Countries in and outside Africa have been approached — so

far without any success. Relations between Kenya and Tanzania have been cool, to say the least, since Tanzania closed its border with Kenya four years ago when the East African Community collapsed. All trade and communications have been paralysed since then.

A major financial exercise in dividing up the assets and liabilities of the former East African Community, mediated by the World Bank, has been held up because, following the extradition row, Kenya's officials would not attend the last meeting in Tanzania.

Mau Mau rises again in Kenya

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Kinyatti verdict splits country

Tribune Reporter

A MAJOR political trial which ended in Nairobi this week has focussed attention on a threatening split in Kenyan society.

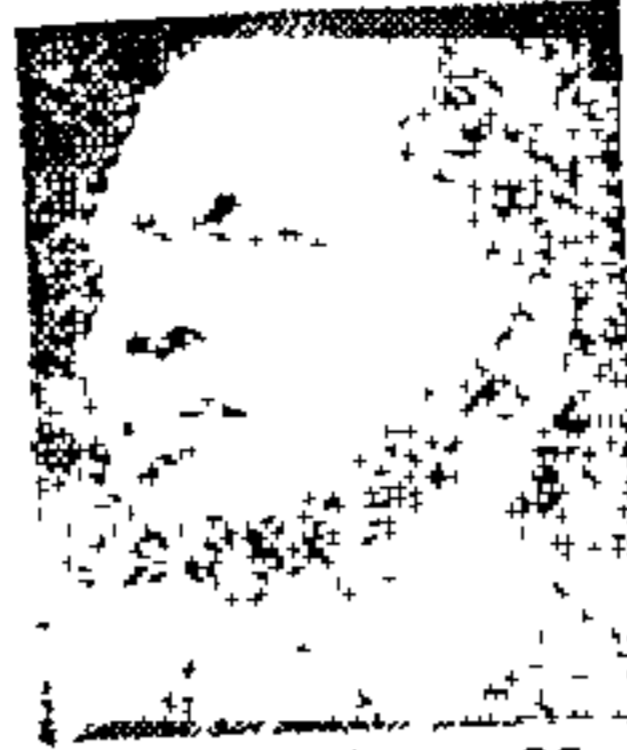
Police wielding batons cleared the Nairobi courtroom before verdict was announced in the case of Maina Wa Kinyatti, a university lecturer charged with possessing seditious literature.

As he was taken into court for sentence, demonstrating crowds in the corridors and outside court sang Mau Mau freedom songs. Kinyatti was sentenced to six years in prison.

Kinyatti's writings have served to re-interpret the Mau Mau campaign of the Fifties as a national liberation struggle, much to the irritation of the Kenyan establishment.

Ironically, too, the end of Kinyatti's trial marks the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the Mau Mau campaign and, in many ways, it has symbolised the issues at the heart of the political confrontation simmering in Kenya today.

The confrontation erupted violently in August with the abortive attempt to overthrow Daniel Arap Moi's government.



MOI: Facing Mau Mau opposition

Ever since independence successive Kenyan governments — composed largely of men strongly opposed to fighting the British for independence — have tended to play down the Mau Mau movement.

Kinyatti, who published a book of Mau Mau songs condemning "traitors" and "collaborators" who worked with the British, was by his reputation an obvious target of the government. At the same time he became a hero in the many villages where he gathered his material.

On June 2 Kinyatti was arrested, marking the beginning of the government crackdown on intellectuals. Five other left wing lecturers were also arrested or detained. To date, Kinyatti remains the only one brought to trial.

In political terms all those people the government has acted against appear to represent alternative political choices in Kenya.

These choices are being increasingly described as "nationalist" and imply a return to the ideals of freedom from foreign influence and a fair distribution of land.

These are the very ideals that the Mau Mau Land and Freedom Army fought so vigorously for.

Kinyatti's trial was rendered even more significant by the highly unusual phenomenon of demonstrations outside the court house. It was, perhaps, an indication of the resurgence of the Mau Mau ideals which Kinyatti symbolised for many Kenyans.

GENERAL NEWS

Freedom stunning, says Fine

Official of a liquor and catering workers union was acquitted when the State failed to prove he had assisted the banned African National Congress by secretly sending information to an exiled official of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Yesterday the public gallery was packed with friends, relatives and supporters, who burst into cheers when the magistrate Mr W Rosch freed Mr Fine. Some hugged each other and wept tears of relief.

Mrs Estelle Fine, the trade unionist's mother, said today she was 'delighted, relieved and grateful that justice has been

done. "And I am also grateful to Allan who was incredibly brave and strong throughout his ordeal. He was probably depressed at times, but he was always on the bright side when we visited him. He was obviously trying to make it easier for us," she said.

"During the long months of detention — as we hoped and prayed — he never gave us any unnecessary worry."

Mrs Fine said friends and relatives had been phoning her since early this morning. "The response has been terrific and the atmosphere in the court room yesterday was absolutely charged."

Boy's death: miner in court

West Rand Bureau

A miner Mr Johnson Qongwe (45) appeared in the Westonaria Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide after a road accident on Sunday in which a schoolboy was killed.

Mr Qongwe of Kloof Gold Mine was also charged with driving without a licence and failing to stop after an accident.

His appearance is a sequel to an accident in which Andries Coetzee (14) was struck by a car near Westonaria on the Potchefstroom road while walking home. He was dragged 45 m and fatally injured.

Mr Qongwe was remanded until November 11 pending further police investigations.

Odinga under house arrest

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Oginga Odinga, Kenya's former Vice-President and leftwing leader, was yesterday served with a restriction order confining him to his house in Kisumu on Lake Victoria.

The order allows him to see only his wife, children and grandchildren 'and no more than one other person at any one time'.

The order issued under Kenya's Preservation of Security Act which provides for detention without trial, was handed to Mr Odinga at the Divisional Police Headquarters to which he was ordered to report yesterday.

Police are now guarding his home.

Before being taken to his home yesterday Mr Odinga told reporters he had not been informed of the reasons for the order and was not interviewed or interrogated before being served with it.

On August 22, Mr Odinga was served with an order restricting him to his home location. When he defied it and went to his Kisumu house he was served with another order restricting him to Kisumu municipality.

Later he defied this order and travelled to Nairobi where he was arrested and flown in a police aircraft back to Kisumu, where he was served with another order requiring him to remain in the town.

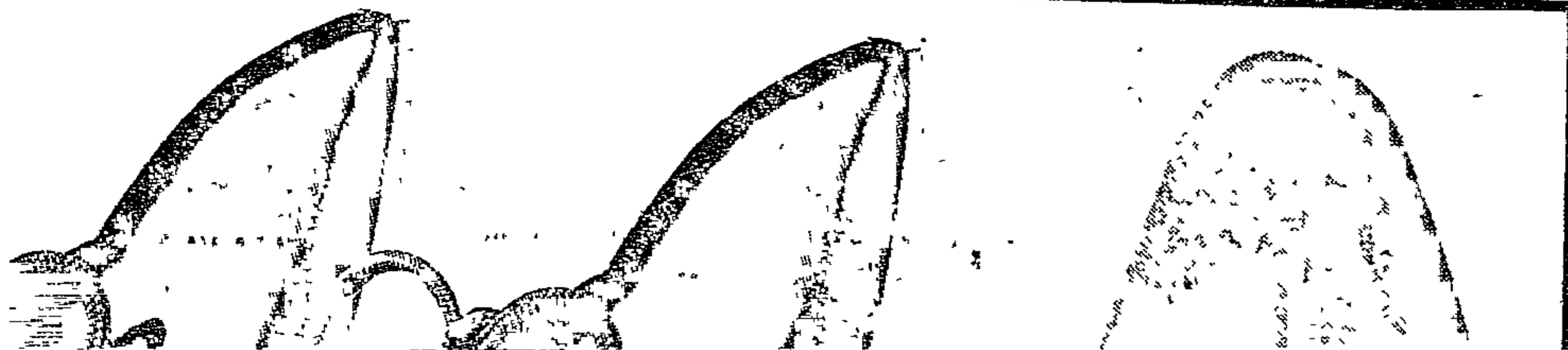
JOCK 'EM FLAT!

Take the way these bouncy Ballerinas

fit to Summer styles

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Star 10/11/82

Odinga under house arrest

(163)

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Oginga Odinga, Kenya's former Vice-President and leftwing leader was yesterday served with a restriction order confining him to his house in Kisumu on Lake Victoria

The order allows him to see only his wife, children and grandchildren "and no more than one other person at any one time"

The order, issued under Kenya's Preservation of Security Act which provides for detention without trial, was handed to Mr Odinga at the Divisional Police Headquarters to which he was ordered to report yesterday.

Police are now guarding his home

Before being taken to his home yesterday Mr Odinga told reporters he had not been informed of the reasons for the order and was not interviewed or interrogated before being served with it

On August 22, Mr Odinga was served with an order restricting him to his home location. When he defied it and went to his Kisumu house he was served with another order restricting him to Kisumu municipality

Later he defied this order and travelled to Nairobi where he was arrested and flown in a police aircraft back to Kisumu, where he was served with another order requiring him to remain in the town



Murray
17/11/82

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Kenya has its back against the wall

From John Worrall in Nairobi

KENYA is acknowledged to be a smart little country, perhaps the smartest in black Africa. But some of the smartness has lately rubbed off, not entirely through its own fault.

On the credit side it has had a hardworking people, a healthy cash-crop production of coffee, tea and sugar, an industrious commercial and manufacturing class of Africans, Asians and Europeans, a swinging tourist trade, a economy that has developed steadily since Independence, and political stability that has been the envy of Africa

But recently Kenya has been hit by several strokes of bad luck. In a kind of climax to the beating by the world recession, which had been eating away at its economy, it was struck one morning by the rebellion of a section of the Kenya Air Force, almost all junior ranks, allied to a group of dissident students. A looting rampage among the Nairobi shops set the economy back by many millions of pounds. People are still asking why



Confidence in Kenya's stability suffered a setback, international aid donors were

horrified, overseas investors stood back and took another look, business generally suffered and firms have been going into the red with banks thinking more than twice about overdrafts and loans.

Although commercial activity started moving amazingly quickly after this disaster all is not well by any means.

Import problems

In the last few months the economy has got itself into a straitjacket of balance of payments deficit which has created enormous import problems for manufacturers who are now denied essential raw materials, especially for vital exports.

Kenya is an oil importing country, and is now using about one-third of its foreign exchange for petrol, diesel and aircraft fuel. Oil is vital for the sophisticated factory plants, the heavy transport on its busy roads, the highly developed motor industry, the movement of population in areas where public transport is minimal, and public transport itself.

It is felt that petrol rationing could come at any moment, but the Government is resisting what could be a blow to the economy.

An ugly figure is the 1982 balance of payments deficit of k£154-million, according to a recent Government report. The already stern restrictions on imports are being stepped up, so that factories are being starved of essential raw materials, plant replacements and spares.

Idle factories

Some very big plants are almost idle and men are being laid off, adding to an already very serious unemployment problem. Some plants have been closed down or are in the hands of receivers

Not much help can come from agriculture. Coffee is fetching poor prices overseas, and tea exports, which have made great strides in recent years are not doing very much better. Fortunately the rains have been good and good maize and wheat harvests are expected so Kenya will be able to feed its fantastically growing population (four percent per annum)

Textiles and tanneries are badly hit and these industries may soon have to lay off some 4 000 workers.

It is fortunate that Kenya has some good friends in the Western world, who have come to its assistance in the crisis in which it finds itself

President Moi has asked for additional aid totalling £260 million to support his foreign reserves and tide over the crisis since the coup £30 million was asked from Britain, and £10 million is forthcoming

About £40 million is being given by the United States, and more from West Germany and the EEC. A stand-by loan programme is expected from the IMF, who may insist on another devaluation of the shilling.

There are not many glimmers of better times for Kenya in the next year or so, and a great deal of belt-tightening will obviously have to take place

Little signs of panic

What has been particularly noticeable is the lack of panic in government and the establishment

Attempts are being made to restore the morale of the private sector, especially by some fierce cutting back of expenditure by the public sector

Even judges are not given official cars any more, and subsidies to parastatal bodies have been drastically reduced; they have been told to make profits not live on government money

(163) 25/11/82

Lessons from Nairobi home ownership

The push for home ownership for urban blacks has of late received strong support, particularly from the recent Viljoen Committee's report on Soweto. But is home ownership going to be easy to establish after the concept of renting has been so deeply ingrained?

During a visit to Nairobi I visited housing schemes serving a wide spectrum of income groups and talked to people involved in these projects. The projects themselves ranged from formal housing schemes to serviced sites and informal squatter settlements.

In many ways Nairobi can be instructive in terms of looking ahead to our own housing situation because many of the changes planned for Southern Africa were brought to bear on that city with independence over a decade ago.

Dandora, a three-year old housing scheme in Nairobi, provides a useful and in some ways a sobering insight into the processes that operate when home ownership is superimposed on a complex and deeply-rooted housing system characterised by acute housing shortage and a predominance of tenants.

It is a scheme where a serviced site is provided with a core consisting of a toilet and shower while some cores also include a kitchen. This scheme sought to offer the opportunity of home ownership to tenants of the large informal settlement of Mathare Valley which is similar to the Cape's Crossroads.

A separate agency outside of the ambit of Nairobi town council was set up to control the scheme so that it was removed from potential council influence, corruption and exploitation. Some 18 000 applicants vied for the 6 000 sites and selection was done on a random basis by computer. Loans were provided and were suf-

Dr Graeme Hardie looks at the problems involved in promoting black home ownership.

ficient to enable each household to build three rooms of the five-room house.

A strategy which became prevalent was for a number of households to form building groups. In terms of this strategy home owners would pool their individual loans and contract co-operatively for a builder. The builder would then build five rooms on each property moving from one site to the next.

As each member of the group had his house completed he would rent the two extra rooms paid for by the group and would continue to pay this rent until the bill was paid for all the extra rooms built by group members.

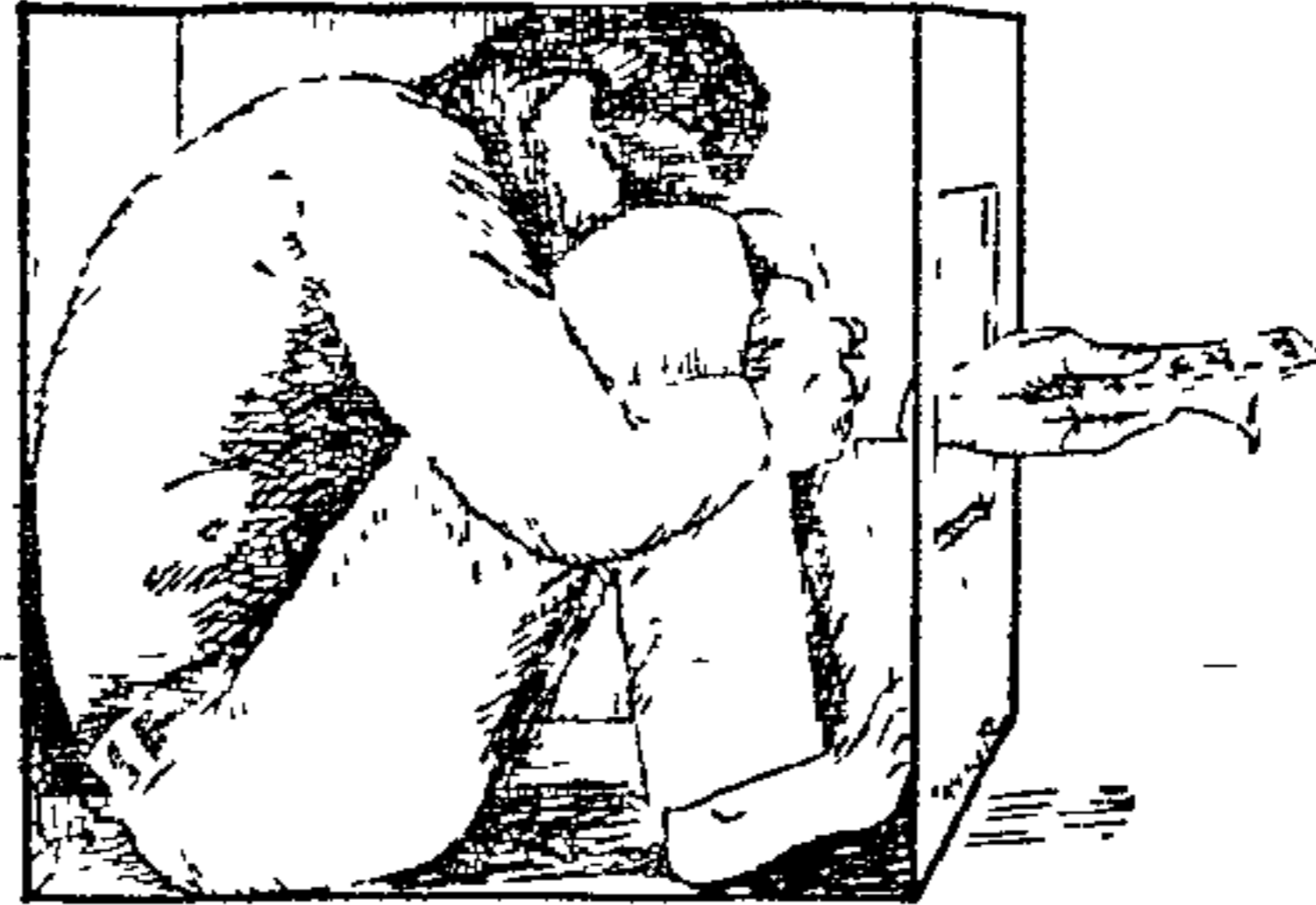
This has enabled members of groups to build a bigger house by co-operatively mobilising rental profits as quickly as possible.

A recent investigation has shown that only 43 percent of the home owners live in Dandora and that tenants dominate the scheme. It is not uncommon to find six families on one property of 150 sq metres with all rooms including the kitchen rented. The rental accrued could be about R300.

With this high percentage of absentee landlords, the area, rather than improving, is already on the downgrade, with garbage littering the streets.

More recently the Nairobi councillors called for the eviction of those who are not meeting their loan payments. It has been suggested that this move is being promoted by those who are keen to buy the defaulters' properties.

Housing has therefore become well established in Nairobi as a major means for investing capital. An individual who has control



The tremendous shortage of housing opens the rental market to much exploitation.

of land — even if initially in a low-income housing scheme — can earn handsomely from housing. Some have gained enough to retire to the rural areas as a result.

The growing recognition of the rental bonanza to be gained through ownership and rental was illustrated recently when a new housing scheme with 1 500 home sites was announced and 50 000 people applied, each depositing R10 with their application.

What has not been established in Nairobi is a resale housing market. People have realised that due to the critical accommodation shortage their house is a greater asset for rental than resale and although they moved out of the area it is better to hold on to the property.

Rents are linked to inflation and the shortage of accommodation, therefore the effect of an increase is immediate. As an investment, in contrast to placing money in a building society or in shares, the asset is physical and individually controllable. The house is viewed in much the same manner as were cattle in the past.

What of the tenant in Nairobi? Rented ac-

commodation is the only shelter available to most of the burgeoning urban population and has become the established mode for the provision of housing. The tremendous shortage of housing opens the rental market to much exploitation.

ply over the years. Some who have bought the Government house they were renting still refer to their mortgage payments as rent. Others who have urban rights and are renting have no incentive to purchase their home. This is because the rent is low, their children can still occupy their home upon their death, and with permission they can alter the house.

With this comes the added advantage that as tenants they can complain to the landlord when maintenance is required, an advantage which a home owner does not enjoy. Therefore in almost every sense of security, the tenant has many of the advantages of home ownership, with added benefits relating to the obligations of the landlord.

As new properties come on to the market it can be expected that there will be a rush to buy by home owners who may then use their rental returns on one property to buy another. An increase in absentee landlords is therefore possible.

Unscrupulous entrepreneurs may attempt to "help" the poor in the community to buy homes should they lack the resources and then take over those homes when they default on monthly repayments.

Another result of the limited supply of house sites has been the development of different forms of "goodwill" for administration board officials and community councils. With this gain in mind local authorities will be loath to lose direct control of the housing supply and will thus discourage outside developers.

Perhaps my major concern with the current push for black home ownership is the plight of tenants in the new systems. Due to the tremendous housing shortage they are



**Dr Graeme Hardie . . .
tenants' right non-
existent in Nairobi.**

wide open to exploitation. Obviously increasing the supply of housing would reduce rentals, but this cannot be achieved soon.

Rent control would not necessarily be a solution, for it would inhibit the private sector from investing in housing, which present moves attempt to encourage. Yet maintaining low rentals may well serve to discourage people from holding their original house when they move to more preferred accommodation. However this, and increasing the supply, would serve to establish a housing market.

Otherwise, as in Nairobi, home owners will never sell the original home, but will use it as a major source of income. Some form of control board would not only control rentals but would give tenants a way to express grievances should they be exploited.

Renting is firmly established in black townships throughout South Africa and to many it is probably seen as a permanent and financially advantageous form of occupation. There is evidence that many former tenants who have moved to improved 99-year leasehold sites and houses have not released their former rented house. It is now possible in some townships for an individual to own more than one home. These are bought cheaply from the boards concerned and then rented at handsome profits.

Obviously the proponents of home ownership see the gains of ownership in terms of the upgrading and improving of housing and communities. But this usually happens if there is owner occupation.

So in conceiving future plans to encourage home ownership the way in which to maintain and encourage owner-occupation needs to be thoroughly investigated and supported, otherwise ownership itself may lead to deteriorating environments and slums.

25/11/82 163

Lessons from Nairobi of home ownership

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Oil imports gobble up Kenya's cash

163

Stew
17/12/82

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI—With oil consuming 57 percent of Kenya's export earnings from coffee, tea and other commodities, the country is in the toughest balance of payments crisis in its 19 years of independence

If all the demands for foreign exchange were to be met in full the deficit on the current account would be about K613 million, or 11 percent of the gross domestic product, said Finance Minister Arthur Magugu, announcing this week Kenya's third currency devaluation in under two years, bringing it to 35 percent

The latest devaluation is 15 percent against the IMF's special drawing rights

The SDRs are a weighted basket of five currencies adopted by the IMF

— the US dollar, the German mark, the French franc, the Japanese yen and the pound sterling

The bank lending rate has gone up 2 percent to 16 percent a year

Mr Magugu said devaluation was necessary because of the continuing increase in the price of oil and the sharp rise in prices of other imported items

The prices of Kenya's exports had not risen as fast and the terms of trade had fallen substantially

Clamour

While exports were holding about steady, receipts from tourism were declining and inflows of private capital were practically at a standstill, said Mr Magugu

He said Kenyans had continued to clamour for

imported goods which were 'unaffordable in the present circumstances'

Kenya could not afford to allow imports to continue growing at the rate to which it had grown accustomed

And he made it clear that devaluation would necessarily reduce the availability of consumer goods, investment goods and industrial raw materials and spare parts

Prices in Kenya for consumer goods have risen substantially, lowering standards of living in most families

The Government has been forced to take the measures because of the economic blizzards blowing down Africa from the industrial nations and the oil-producing Middle East

ANC defector ~~#A~~ detained in Kenya

Cape Times 10/3/83
Own Correspondent

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NAIROBI — A defector from the banned African National Congress (ANC) was jailed pending further inquiries after she had admitted entering Kenya illegally from Tanzania three weeks ago, the official Kenya news agency reported yesterday.

Constance Jabu Ngcobo, a South African national, told a magistrate in Malindi, 250 miles south-east of Nairobi, that she had escaped to Kenya because of "frustrations" in ANC camps in Tanzania. The magistrate, Mr George Gogwe, ordered her to be detained pending investigations.

Last Friday Ngcobo gave herself up to the Malindi immigration officer, Mr M Gunda, and asked for refugee status. She had no passport or identification except for a nursing certificate issued in Pretoria, and said she had left South Africa "on political grounds".

Illegal entry into Kenya carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a 20 000 shilling (R2 000) fine.

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Kenya bars S A Rotarians

Mercury
Mercury Reporter 18/3/83

SOUTH African Rotary Club delegates to a goodwill conference have been refused entry to Kenya

The Rotary International President's African goodwill conference is to be held in Nairobi next week

Mr Tom Linley, District Governor 927, said the Kenya Government had given no reasons for refusing to grant entry vi-

sas to holders of South African passports. The decision was 'very disappointing' in view of Rotary's theme for this year — Mankind is One, build bridges of friendship

Forty-one Rotarians from his district, Natal, the Piet Retief magisterial area and Transkei, had intended going. Included were an Indian and a black delegate

US foots (163) the bill Mercury 5/4/83 for Kenya

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—The 82 000-ton aircraft carrier USS America is due to drop anchor off Mombasa today. For the last time 5 000 sailors on board will ride the crashing Indian Ocean surf in small boats to reach the Kenyan coast and shore leave.

A 12-month, R40-million blasting and dredging operation has just been completed, opening up the channel into Mombasa harbour to vessels of 300 m and more. Only lack of navigation lights and mooring buoys, still being installed, will prevent USS America being the first.

America has met the bill, along with another R18-million worth of improvements to Moi International Airport and the Kenyan naval base at Mtongwe, both nearby.

Under a 1980 defence agreement, the United States has use of Kenyan military facilities that include the Nanyuki Air Force Base inland, flash-point of last August's failed coup against the Government of President Daniel Moi.

Importance

The Iranian revolution, the hostage crisis and the Iran-Iraq war all thrust new strategic importance on the Indian Ocean for Washington, which saw Gulf oil States and tanker routes at risk.

The Defence Department points to patrols by Soviet Minsk- and Kiev-class aircraft carriers in the region, each with some 35 Yak-38 jump-jet style fighter-bombers and anti-ship missiles.

With the invasion of Afghanistan, sea trials of a

third Kiev-class carrier, Novorossiysk, and a fourth under construction, American military planners believed that Soviet regional influence was expanding.

The US Rapid Deployment Force was created in the wake of the Tehran hostage debacle when America's airborne rescue mission foundered. Kenya, Somalia and Oman made standby facilities available in return for military aid.

Facilities

The Soviet Union has matching facilities for warships at Massawra and Assab off Ethiopia and at Aden. America is still expanding its mid-ocean Diego Garcia base. The runway, handling B-52s which survey the Soviet Union's southern flank, was lengthened 3.3 km last year.

The tiny island, on a 50-year lease from Britain, also houses B-707 mid-air refuelling tankers and is said to replenish US nuclear submarines. The US Indian Ocean surface fleet, with its Forrestal class destroyers, is based in Subic Bay, Philippines, and Mombasa now offers them strategic docking.

Kenya does not dwell on her arrangements with the Americans. Opposing them in public was one issue which led to house arrest for the former Vice-President, Mr Oginga Odinga. US spokesmen are equally circumspect, mindful of President Moi's chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity.

Sailors

The Mombasa channel can now take supertankers as well as aircraft carriers, they emphasise. And Mombasa is valued as a 'liberty' port for US sailors in the Indian Ocean, the only one west of Perth.

Kenya benefits economically. USS America and her battle group of eight other warships will put 9 000 men ashore during a six-day, quarterly

visit. The Americans, in civilian clothes, will spend about R3 500 000 ashore in addition to the bill for replenishing the ships.

Britain's guided-missile destroyer HMS Sheffield led three other Royal Navy ships into Mombasa in January. Nearly 9 000 American, British and French sailors came ashore in the Kenyan port in that month alone.

The RDF has avoided Kenya during exercises Bright Star following the Sadat assassination, involved 6 000 US and local troops in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Sudan. Jade Tiger a simulated attack on an Oman air base last November, was low key in comparison.

Delicate

These manoeuvres are a delicate political issue in the region. In January President Mubarak of Egypt refused participation in new RDF war games, allegedly in protest at lack of US-led progress on the Palestinian issue.

At the same time the RDF was restructured in the region into a central command covering from Egypt to Pakistan, from Jordan to Kenya. Their brief was the same: the rapid airlift of US troops and equipment from Tampa, Florida, to forward regional bases for quick-strike capacity.

America gave about R40 million in military aid to Kenya last year. F-5 fighters and American trainers have all but replaced RAF influence in the Air Force.

But while Kenya is valued for its stability and links with the West, Indian Ocean nations are an uncertain factor. Both Seychelles and Mauritius have seen Left-leaning governments take power in recent years, and regional pressure for the Indian Ocean to be declared a demilitarised open 'zone of peace', which began in the United Nations 12 years ago, remains unresolved.

(163) Rev
28/4/83

Church shocked by visa refusal

NAIROBI — The news that Kenya has refused visas to a South African church delegation to attend a conference of the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) had come as a shock, the Methodist Church said yesterday.

In a statement, the president of the Conference of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Reverend Khoza Ngojo, said

"It is common knowledge governments in Africa have always adopted a firm policy against apartheid as a way of expressing solidarity with the blacks in this country and as a way of helping to exert pressure on South Africa to change its racial policies"

But he wondered how refusing visas to a church group could help the situation

"If representations by an ecumenical body like the AACC cannot help, then the situation must be very grave indeed," he said

Dr Ngojo said he realised it was impossible for the Kenyan Government to change its mind now as the consultation would already be underway

"But Kenya and other African states should note South African churches have also strenuously opposed apartheid and are doing their utmost to bring about just change" — Sapa

SA church leader hits out at Kenya's denial of visas

A Methodist church leader has deplored the Kenyan Government's refusal of visas to a South African church delegation to the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC)

The president of the Conference of the Methodist Church of South Africa, Dr Khoza Mgojo, said in a statement that the visa refusal "came as a shock"

He said Kenya and other Afri-

can states should note that the South African Church strenuously opposed apartheid and was doing its utmost in bringing about just change

The delegation to the AACC meeting was to have left on April 26 and included delegates to the Vancouver assembly of the World Council of Churches later this year

3 MAY 1987

(163)

Industrial Council: 1) Industrial Council for the Motor Transport Undertaking

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Transvaal and Orange Free State

Officials: Secretary: H.M. Wallis

Address: P.O. Box 19 Johannesburg 2000

Telephone: (011) 290 793

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1980				405	\$ 405
1979				300	\$ 300
1978				276	7 276
1977				301	% 301
1976				251	% 251
1975				240	% 240
1974				300	0 300
1973				434	+ 434
1972				400	0 400
1971				500	0 500
1970				750	0 750

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION

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Witch-hunt on in Kenya

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for new *Mercury* coup 'traitor'

16/5/83

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI—Kenya has just recovered from a plot against President Moi — the August 1 abortive coup — but is now faced with another one launched allegedly by a well-known Cabinet minister

Angry calls are coming from ministers to uncover the 'traitor' in their midst, so far unnamed

A mysterious and also unnamed 'foreign power' is involved, according to both President Moi and Vice President Mwai Kibaki

This accusation has brought ambassadors and high commissioners tumbling over themselves to say 'It is not I'

Among them was the British High Commissioner, Sir Leonard Allinson, who called this week on President Moi to disclaim all knowledge of a plot, or the traitor

The plot was revealed by President Moi when he told a rally that foreign countries were 'grooming an unnamed person to take over the presidency'

He said 'I am monitoring the progress of the plot.'

Fingers point to a lawyer minister at present outside the country, but everybody is waiting for President Moi to name him first.

Strident

Some ministers have named South Africa and Israel as being involved — but they are well-known African whipping boys

Minister after minister has come out with strident accusations against their unnamed colleague. One assistant minister, Mr Martin Shikuku, has urged the President to hold a Cabinet meeting at which all the ministers should either deny the charge or confess all

So far there have been no details given of the alleged plot, how the takeover of the presidency was envisaged, and the part played in it by the mysterious foreign power

The Kenya newspapers are devoting column after column to the unfolding story

A reference yesterday was made to 'leaders in three piece suits' which somewhat cuts down the size of the field of possible traitors

What has happened is that leader after leader is coming out with emotionally sworn loyalty to President Moi

Recently there have

been disturbing signs of divisions within the Cabinet, and some ministers have been publicly conducting campaigns against colleagues.

The alleged 'plot' has cooled all this and brought some unity to the Cabinet, which may have been President Moi's very shrewd intention

One campaign was directed against the Vice President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, but president President Moi squashed this by declaring he had complete faith in Mr Kibaki, and hit out at those (unnamed) who were trying to undermine him

Kenyans flock to prove (163) loyalty

MAY 1981
The Star's Foreign
News Service

NAIROBI — Allegations by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi that one of his Cabinet Ministers is a traitor being groomed by foreign powers to take over the presidency has led to a rush by Ministers to pledge their loyalty to Mr Moi

Scores of Kenyan leaders have this week demanded that the "traitor" be named

Latest clues in Kenya's new national game of "spot the traitor" came from several sources yesterday

The Parliamentary Secretary of the ruling Kanu party, Mr Francis Mutwol, said the traitor had a lot of property and a lot of money outside Kenya "He is a Minister and not an ordinary MP"

Kanu organising secretary Mr Nathan Munoko demanded the closure of the embassy of the country which was grooming "this monster".

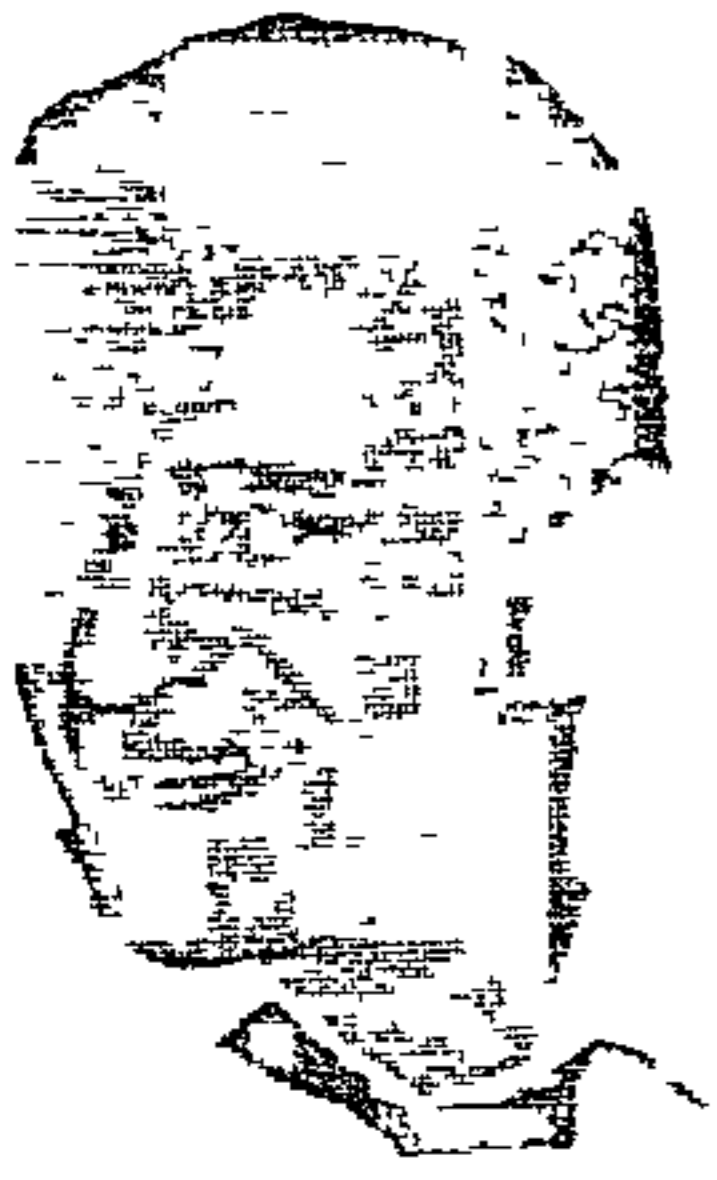
Assistant Foreign Affairs Minister Kamwithi Munyi said the traitor was a devil

Mr Pharis Wachira called on the government to "crush this snake and its offspring"

Several other MPs claimed the traitor was being groomed by a Western power.

"Kenya is not for sale," said Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Robert Ouko

"Foreign powers are seeking to impose their own Tshombe on Kenya," said Livestock Development Minister Paul Ngei



Factor

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attempts to bribe

The Star's Foreign News Service

NAIROBI 17 Mr. South Africa and Israel have been jointly accused of giving R4 million to a Kenyan 'traitor' in a bid to overthrow the government of President Daniel arap Moi

This allegation was contained in a Press statement issued this week by the Kenyan Minister of Livestock Development Mr Paul Ngei

He said that the traitor had already tried to bribe Kenyan MPs with up to R1 000 to back the move

Under a front-page banner headline "BBC names former A-G the weekly newspaper of Kenya's ruling Kanu Party quotes a former law lecturer at Nairobi University, Mr Shadrack Guto, as suggesting in a BBC radio interview that the traitor referred to may be Mr Charles Njonjo, a former Kenyan Attorney-General who is now the country's Minister for Constitutional Affairs

Mr Njonjo, who left Kenya with his Scottish wife for a holiday in Britain before the "traitor" allegations surfaced, returned home on Monday and was met at Nairobi Airport by security men who drove him home

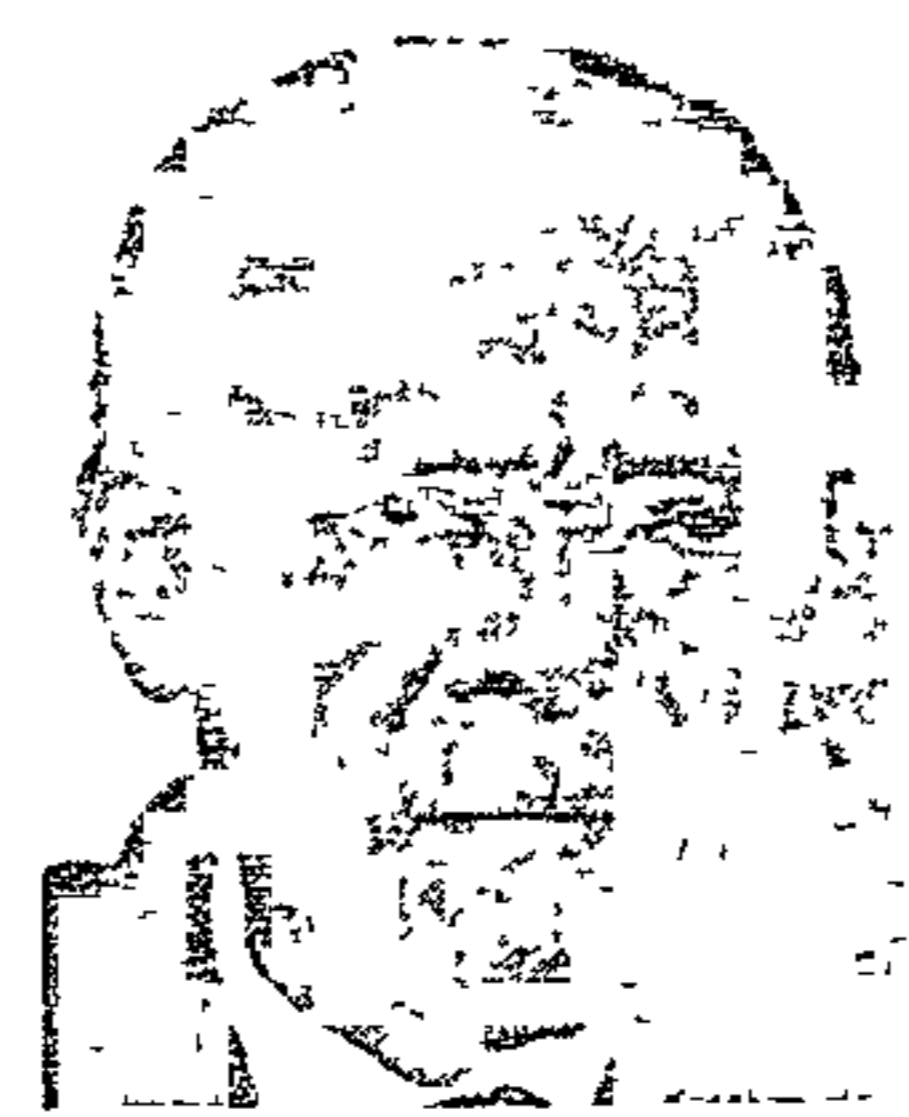
Armed police mounted an all-night guard on his Nairobi home

Mr Njonjo recently issued a statement categorically denying that he was the unidentified "traitor" or that he was "being groomed by a foreign power" to replace President Moi as head of state

"I do not want to engage in the current witch hunt which is being waged by certain politicians and the Press," Mr Njonjo told a group of reporters

Kenya's Agriculture Minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, told a mass rally in Nairobi at the weekend that there had been a plot for a group of mercenaries to take over the Kenyan Government last Saturday night

"I understand we were to have a new government and I understand



Charles Njonjo branded as a traitor



Dr Munyua Waiyaki. "I was going to be killed"

SA accused on 'traitor'

I was to be the third person to be killed But when I woke up and found everything normal I knew the mercenaries had not arrived," he said

Britain's High Commissioner in Kenya, Sir Leonard Allinson, sought an interview with President Moi on Saturday at which he is understood to have refuted rumours that Britain was involved in an alleged plot to install a puppet government in Kenya

The meeting, in which President Moi and Sir Leonard met without advisers, followed public demands by several prominent Kenyans that the diplomatic mission of the country grooming a "Kenyan traitor" be closed

Shortly after the meeting, it was announced from State House that President Moi would be calling a meeting of the executive council of the Kanu Party this week

Meanwhile, Kenya's Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, whom the

president publicly praised recently for his loyalty, has urged Kenyans not to panic over the news of the traitor in their midst

"He will be known soon," Mr Kibaki said

The Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, Mr G G Kariuki, said over the weekend that inconclusive Press statements by politicians about the "traitor" had generated doubts and misgivings among the Kenyan people

Unless the mystery was cleared up soon, he told a public rally, people were likely to lose faith in their Ministers and MPs.

Other Kenyan leaders took tougher lines at weekend meetings, called to enable them to express their loyalty to President Moi

One MP, Mr Phares Wachira, wanted the traitor to be named, set ablaze, and rolled downhill in a beehive Kanu official Mr Gichohi Githua demanded that he be shot in public

Leftwing firebrand Mr Martin Shikuku, who is Kenya's Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development, said shouts of "traitor, traitor" were no news to him When he had said some people were sabotaging the government, no single MP, in Parliament or outside, had dared ask him to substantiate his claim

All leaders had a love for money, he said, and until every leader declared his wealth and how he acquired it, there would be traitors in Kenya

It is now widely believed in Kenya that full details of the alleged plot will be revealed at the Kanu governing council meeting

Jailbirds have a 'break' in crowded Irish jails

The Star's Foreign News Service

DUBLIN — The Irish have come up with a novel way of easing prison overcrowding — by giving the inmates a holiday

When the cells are full, lucky prisoners are told to go home for a break

In some cases convicted men have arrived straight from court only to be told there is no room for them.

They are often kept in police custody overnight and released the next day

Now police and prison officers are campaigning for more prisons

Ireland's 12 jails hold a total of 13 000 prisoners and the system is on the brink of collapse

Government officials have admitted that 1 200 prisoners had their time behind bars unexpectedly cut last year.

A spokesman for the Prison Officers' Association said "Some men who have been sent home for a holiday often return to prison and are sent away again It's outrageous"

163 S.M.P.

Kenyan elections will clean system — Moi

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NAIROBI — The Kenyan President Mr Daniel arap Moi, yesterday announced that a general election will be held in September, a year earlier than expected, in order "to clean the system" of corruption and disloyal politicians

Mr Moi addressing a special session of the governing council of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), said that he stood by his allegations of May 8 in which he accused unnamed foreign powers of grooming 'a certain person' to take over from him

The allegation created a political storm with Mr Charles Njonjo, the Minister for Constitutional Affairs, at the centre

Some observers expected Mr Moi to name the person he had in mind at yesterday's closed session of the council, but despite calls from delegates he refused to do so

Mr Moi's strategy is not immediately clear. By failing to give details of the plot and plotter but reviving his allegation the mood of suspicion and witch-hunting is unlikely to abate

The long delay before the polls will allow the faction fighting which has characterised Kenyan politics under Mr Moi to intensify and the process may well distract Ministers from the task of coping with Kenya's serious economic difficulties

Relations with Britain will remain uneasy, if not strained, for in his original allegation Mr Moi hinted at UK involvement

In a short prepared address to the Kanu meeting, later released to the Press, Mr Moi questioned the loyalty of unnamed Ministers and senior civil servants

"Greed and selfishness" at a high level had made it very difficult to eliminate corruption which in turn was "undermining



Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi waves to Kanu Party leaders outside the Parliament buildings in Nairobi after announcing that a general election will be held in September

our effort to reconstruct our economy", Mr Moi said

"People I have appointed to senior positions have outwardly pretended to be loyal to me, yet behind the scenes they have been using their positions to promote their selfish ambitions," he said

"In order to clean the system," said Mr Moi, "I have therefore decided that all elected leaders, including myself, will seek a fresh mandate from the electorate"

Kenya is a one-party state

and elections were last held in September 1979 after the death of President Jomo Kenyatta

The timing of the poll makes it unlikely that the long overdue elections for Kanu party officers will now take place before September. A key contest in the Kanu elections was expected between the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and his long-time rival, Mr Njonjo

Mr Kibaki is likely to retain his parliamentary seat without difficulty, while Mr Njonjo is almost certain to face a serious challenge. Should Mr Njonjo

lose his seat he would be without an obvious power base from which to mount a challenge in the Kanu elections

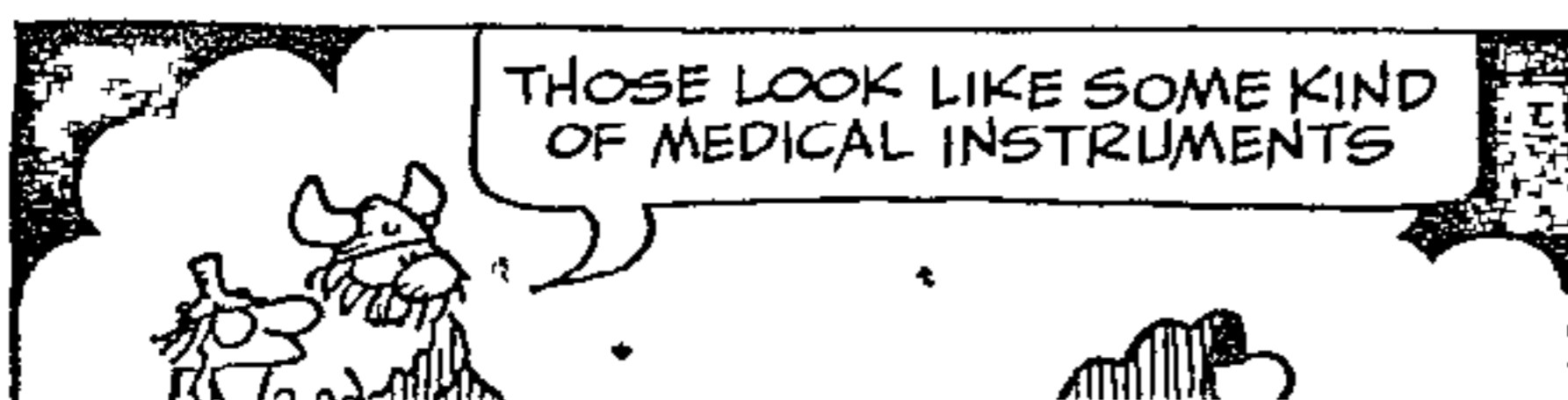
This may be one of Mr Moi's objectives in calling an early general election but Mr Njonjo could prove a tough campaigner. He has already demonstrated considerable political courage by returning from abroad to face his accusers, who will doubtless be disappointed that Mr Moi, for whatever reason failed to deal directly with the issue yesterday — Financial Times News Service

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By Dik Browne

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Blackout after rebel blasts

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist rebels again blasted power lines in El Salvador yesterday — leaving 1.3 million people in four provinces without electricity

A power company spokesman said the blackout affected Usulután, San Miguel, La Unión and Morazan provinces. The rebels dynamited power lines in San Esteban Catarina, a town 58 km east of the capital.

Kenya holds tourists who holidayed in SA 163

The Star's Foreign News Service 14/6/83

NAIROBI — Seventy passengers of several nationalities who had been holidaying in South Africa were detained all night at Nairobi airport at the weekend.

Forty of them travelled on the British Airways flight BA054 from Johannesburg. All but seven of these, together with detained passengers from other flights, were allowed to enter Kenya on Saturday morning.

Six of the seven were told to fly out to other destinations and the seventh, a Kenyan citizen, is reported to have been de-

tained on the grounds that his passport carried a South African stamp.

Airport sources said the Kenya Government had so far given no explanation or comment on what the 12 international airlines operating between Johannesburg and Nairobi regarded as the confusing and erratic behaviour of its immigration department, which, they said, was still continuing.

Travel agents in South Africa have been asked vaguely not to issue tickets to Nairobi-bound passengers whose admission to Kenya may be in doubt, but, as one airline spokesman said here, "There seems to be no pattern to the ruling on who should or should not be admitted, and we are therefore unable to be more explicit in issuing such advice."

Nairobi-based European diplomats have decided to send a joint communication to the Kenya Government asking for urgent clarification of the chaos and confusion at Nairobi.

The general manager of Swissair in South Africa, Mr Kurt Roethlisberger, said this morning that his office in Nairobi had advised him that whether one got into Kenya with South African stamps in one's passport or not depended on individual immigration officers.

Kenya bans all SA-stamped passports

The Star's Foreign News Service
15/01/83
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NAIROBI — Travellers from South Africa, of whatever nationality, will no longer be allowed into Kenya, Mr J K Mutua, Kenya's principal immigration officer, has announced

No explanation has been given for the ban, which follows 11 days of chaos and confusion at Nairobi international

airport where would-be entrants to Kenya, mainly tourists, have been turned away, held at the airport and subjected to other harrassments when found to have South African stamps in their passports

Until this month only South African passport holders had been banned from entering Kenya, and many exceptions to this rule had been made for participants in international conferences.

Tour operators in Kenya fear the new ban will affect 30 percent of Kenya's tourist industry, which is one of the country's largest foreign exchange earners, second only to coffee.

They say that many thousands of Americans, Britons and others pass through Johannesburg on international flights or visit Kenya annually on a tour circuit which includes New York, Rio, South Africa, Kenya and Britain

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KEE

KENYA, long considered "soft" on South Africa, is hardening up its policies

It has always been easy for Kenyans and others, provided they have British passports, to travel by air to and from South Africa. South Africans with British passports also enter Kenya without trouble.

But this week a change in policy seems to have taken place, though it is difficult to get official confirmation of what exactly is happening.

Passengers by air with British and other passports stamped by immigration officials in South Africa have been held up at Nairobi Airport, and some have been asked to move on to other destinations.

One group of passengers from South Africa were held up at the airport overnight.

Powerless

Phone calls were made to embassies, but diplomats were powerless.

It is understood that the new policy will not inconvenience travellers to Kenya direct from their own countries, and travellers destined for cities or points in Africa and want to get connecting flights in Johannesburg are

Kenya gets tough on S Africa



PRESIDENT MOI

NAIROBI

JOHN WORRALL on Kenya's clampdown on travellers from South Africa

not affected by the Kenyan stand.

This week, British Airways had 40 passengers affected by the ban.

The ban coincided with the international day of solidarity — "Soweto Day" — on Thursday

There has also been a good deal of anger in Kenya over the Pretoria executions.

South Africans with South African passports have never been allowed into Kenya, except with official permission to attend conferences and seminars in Nairobi

The tourist authorities feel that the ban may affect tour-

ism — many South Africans with British passports spend holidays on safari in Kenya

Apart from this, many white Kenyans have relatives in South Africa whom they visit from time to time. This may not be possible in future if the ban continues.

Travel agents from South Africa have hopefully been to Kenya to explore the possibilities of tourism in Kenya by expatriates in South Africa and people with British passports.

There is no official comment, but it could be possible that Kenya's leader, President Daniel Moi, may be pay-

ing more attention to the United Nations call to all African states to "terminate all economic collaboration with South Africa".

South African Airways does not fly to Kenya, and there are no diplomatic links.

● A strange case of the boot on the other foot was reported in Kenya recently. A white Kenyan with a Kenyan passport travelling to Cape Town was held up at Jan Smuts Airport and interrogated by immigration officials on the lines of: "What are you, a white woman, doing with a Kenyan passport?" Her interrogation lasted for several hours

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163 Kenya election fever boiling up

GENERAL election fever is already spreading through Kenya from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean coast.

The fact that it is being held — it is scheduled for September — in the framework of one party, Kanu, makes no difference to the political storms already breaking

Would-be members of the National Assembly are resigning wholesale from top civil service and other state jobs to stand for parliament this is a "must" before offering themselves for candidature

So compelling is the lure of parliament, with the prestige it commands, that high salaries and comfortable posts are being sacrificed for the big chance, and jobs may not be recovered if they lose out

About 1 200 men and women have declared their intention to contest 158 constituencies, many newcomers to politics

Sitting members will have to fight like lions for their seats, for the electoral statistics — showing that at least 50% will fail to get back to parliament — stare them in the face

President Moi's Cabinet has been putting up such poor performances in some areas in the last year or so that it is being predicted that about half the current ministers will also fail to be re-elected

Recent remarks by President Moi suggest that he will not be sorry to see many of them go, so that he can start his new government with buckets of fresh blood

Members of Parliament are rushing to their constituencies to recover ground after local accusations that they have neglected them

Hottest election issue is the explosive controversy over Mr Charles Njonjo, Minister of Constitutional Affairs and former Attorney-General, who was "named" in parliament as being the "traitor" referred to by the President as aiming to take over the



PRESIDENT MOI . . . poor performances in cabinet make a big post-election clean-out likely.

CHARLES NJONJO . . . traitor charge.

From JOHN WORRALL in Nairobi

presidency with the aid of a foreign power

Traitor and power were not named by Mr Moi

Named in the privileged atmosphere of parliament by a fellow Cabinet Minister, Mr Elijah Mwangale, Mr Njonjo told him to repeat his charge outside parliament

Mr Njonjo's power base is the important Kikuyu constituency near Nairobi which he has nursed as a good MP should, providing roads, hospitals, schools and bus services

Somehow the parliamentary row got mixed up with a Presbyterian Church service in Kikuyu, which Mr Njonjo attended, at which prayers for peace were offered up, also prayers for the long life and continued wise leadership of the president

One Kikuyu tribal proverb used in the service was "When the sheep limps the others won't reach the grass"

Which was interpreted by Mr Njonjo's detractors in parliament as referring to President Moi

One MP said he had "phoned State House to ask if the president was limping"

Mr Njonjo was continually shouted down Objection was also made to the meetings after the church service, when the 3 000 people present were urged to vote for Mr Njonjo

The whole affair is beginning to look like a campaign against the leading Kikuyu community, which for years has played the dominant role, since the Kikuyu made up the majority of the Mau Mau fighters in the war for independence against the British

The first president, Jomo Kenyatta, was a Kikuyu, but the man who succeeded him, President Moi, is a member of the minority Kalenjin tribe

In spite of the urgings against tribalism by President Moi (backed, it should be said, by Mr Njonjo, a leading Kikuyu, and Mr Mwai Kibaki, the vice-president, also a Kikuyu), it is likely to be an embittering feature of the coming election

So far the president has not made any move to intervene in the anti-Njonjo campaign, though Mr Njonjo — as the then Attorney-General — fought hard to secure the presidency for Mr Moi and won against his detractors, who came largely from the Kenyatta family and their mainly Kikuyu supporters, who wanted a Kikuyu president

Mr Njonjo is a cultured and very powerful man with strong support in parliament and the civil service and is not likely to stand idly by watching his reputation being whittled away by accusations that he is a traitor to his country

One big problem he has is the carefully cultivated rumour being spread around that he wants to be — and intends to be — president one day

What he will do, and how President Moi handles the explosive issue, makes the coming election one of the most fascinating events on the continent of Africa

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7/7/83

Kenya still 'difficult' about SA

Mail Reporter

SOUTH Africans are still unwelcome in Kenya and visitors with a South African stamp in their passports still encounter difficulties on entering the country.

Mrs Marie Vujovic, a British Airways public relations officer, said yesterday that people denied entry into Kenya were, however, permitted to use airport facilities at Nairobi.

She said various nationalities were affected by the ruling.

Moreover, people holding foreign passports containing a South African stamp were allowed into the country only at the discretion of a Kenyan immigration officer.

A spokesman for Remies Travel said that only Kenyan tourism was affected by this policy.

A travel consultant for Thomas Cook Travel, Mr Andrew Luckin, said that this policy affected the foreign businessman who had been to South Africa and who was denied entry to Kenya to do business there.

(163) RUM 3/8/83

Kenya looks for new order

KENYA is desperately trying to recapture its traditional image of black Africa's most stable country the state the Americans and the British admire most in Africa

President Moi recently decided that the best way of doing this was to make a clean sweep of his Cabinet and his Parliament, and introduce some new blood

One year earlier than constitutionally necessary he has called a general election, to be held in late September. Last week he formally dissolved Parliament, the fourth since independence, and the 158 MPs are now involved in fighting hard to regain their seats

Statistically more than half of them will lose their seats to newcomers. Already more than 1 200 candidates are contending for their seats

President Moi will almost certainly be unopposed, but Kenya had a shock this week when a 45-year-old farmer, Titus Mboga, declared his intention of opposing the Vice-President, Mwai Kibaki, at his Othaya seat

It is the first time a vice-president has been opposed while still in office

"I am concerned with my constitutional rights," said Mr Mboga. Mr Kibaki took over the job of vice-president on the accession of President Moi after the death of Jomo Kenyatta

It is this atmosphere of confrontation with the powerful establishment that is already characterising this election

One powerful minister, Charles

From JOHN WORRALL in Nairobi

Njonjo, is already out of the contest. The former Minister of Constitutional Affairs and a previous Attorney-General, has been involved in extraordinary allegations of subversion

President Moi suspended him from his job, he resigned from Parliament, and he is unlikely to contest his seat at Kikuyu, near Nairobi

A judicial inquiry into the affair is being held, but nobody knows whether it will be held before or after the general election

Mr Njonjo is unlikely to take the allegations against him in Parliament lying down, and the inquiry will probably lead to a great deal of mud being splashed round establishment figures

Kenya's are concerned that this sensational affair, involving a man who is probably the most powerful political figure in Kenya, will add to worries in Britain and America about Kenya's stability

It all comes too soon after the attempted coup by the Kenyan Air Force last August, which had a traumatic effect on the political establishment in the country and its reputation abroad. That reputation is vital to Kenya's economic well-being

Investments from overseas are im-

portant to one of the Third World's liveliest capitalist economies

One thing that has not suffered is the inflow of aid from the British, the EEC, the World Bank and the United States, which is now running at a record level to feed Kenya's big development plans

What President Moi hopes to achieve by this election is a clean slate of ministers

An uncorrupt man himself he wants to clean up the corruption that has been going on at high government levels, and bring better management into his government, areas of which have been fiercely criticised by big business

One thing President Moi is likely to do is cut down the size of the government, which is larger than most other countries', and leads to a great deal of overlapping

A host of ministers and assistant ministers is very expensive for the dwindling treasury. He is likely to opt for a smaller and more efficient Cabinet

Anyone who goes to Kenya knows that it is a businesslike and sophisticated country, where everything works. But the growing belief is that this is in spite of some government departments

The September election is a big opportunity for President Moi, whose own reputation among his people is unshaken, to bring some order and good planning into what has become an expensively disorderly regime where quarrels among ministers can break out at the drop of a hat

Lively chronicle of sacked cabinet minister

LONDON — Kenya has lived up to a reputation for surprising the world ever since it filled the world's screens, radios and newspapers with accounts of the Mau Mau and shook the white man's confidence in the benefits of colonial rule in Africa from Cairo to Cape Town

Many people believed that the country had settled down to development and tourism until July last year when its air force tried to stage a coup. Now there is to be a one-party election a year too early, following the extraordinary affair that led to the dismissal or the forced resignation of the pin-striped Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Charles Njonjo.

Njonjo enjoyed (and I mean "enjoyed") a certain notoriety in nationalist circles in Nairobi as a "black Englishman", as well as being a minister in the late President Kenyatta's cabinet. He had been fairly extensively educated, starting off like several other leading figures in the early days of independence at the University College of Fort Hare, and then passing on to the University College of Exeter and thereafter to the London School of Economics.

Superior manner

He married a white woman, took to collecting grandfather clocks and became the Attorney-General of Kenya from 1963 onwards.

He did not seek popularity, as Attorney-General he did not have to be elected to parliament. He cultivated the superior manner of an English barrister, tended to look down on colleagues of lesser education, and lived in the manner of the upper bourgeoisie.

His dress would have won him the prize for the "best turned out

lawyer in Africa' if it was ever awarded by that judge of sartorial good taste, "The Tailor". Only when the declining years of Kenyatta made it necessary for him visibly to enter politics did he begin to pay attention to the common man.

When it became apparent that Kenyatta was soon going to leave this mortal scene, he began to take active steps. To see that the law of succession would be followed and that the vice-President, Daniel Arap Moi, would take Kenyatta's place if the old man died.

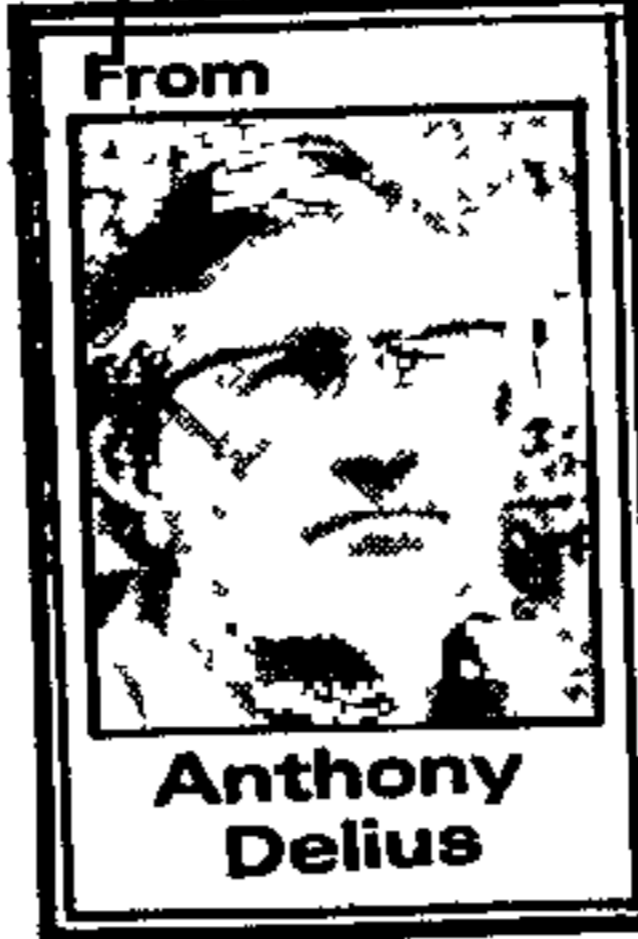
Many of the leading Kikuyu, Kenya's largest tribal group, wanted to ensure that Kenyatta would be succeeded by another member of their ethnic group. In alliance with Mwai Kibaki, Njonjo though they were both Kikuyu themselves, ensured that Moi, a member of the Kalenjin group, succeeded to the presidency.

Unopposed

This did not enhance what little popularity Charles Njonjo had among his fellow Kikuyu. Partly to broaden his attraction to his following he stood for election in his home area, named conveniently enough, Kikuyu, and was returned unopposed as a member of the Kenyan parliament. He was appointed by Moi to be a member of the cabinet as Minister of Home and Constitutional Affairs.

So things remained, outwardly, until the beginning of April 1982, but behind the scene things were rather different. Njonjo and Kibaki were now the two most powerful men in the cabinet after Moi, and began a political tussle for the best position from which to make a bid for the presidency, which of course meant first achieving and holding the vice-presidency of the country's ruling and only party.

Moi, nervous of where such rivalry could lead, moved in and demoted both men in the cabinet at the first convenient



From cabinet reshuffle

In July came the attempted coup, and this was followed by the OAU crisis. As head of the OAU for the year, Moi had his hands full attempting to gather a quorum for the OAU in Tripoli to have President Gaddafi voted in as the next chairman.

He had also to chair relevant African meetings that sprang from the refusal of African states to provide the quorum. Finally he was kept busy at home cleaning up the mess that the attempted coup had brought about.

But in the course of settling the country after the coup, Moi became highly visible to the public, a leader in his own right drawing

the sympathy of the country towards himself. He no longer held his position through the assistance of the "big men" of the Kikuyu. He was regarded more and more as representing all the groups of Kenya. Kibaki and Njonjo were no longer up at the top there as the great protectors. Njonjo actually soon took to travelling about the western world and visiting much abroad.

Then in May this year on a fund-collecting trip in western Kenya, the president told his listeners that some foreign powers were actually grooming a nameless individual to take over the presidency. There immediately followed a competition among leading politicians, mostly in parliament, to damn this "traitor" and edge as close to naming Njonjo as they possibly could.

The country was filled with guesswork, with the president himself egging it on. A minister rose in the house finally and said "the traitor" was Njonjo and Njonjo immediately challenged him to say this outside the house.

Another minister rose and accused Njonjo of



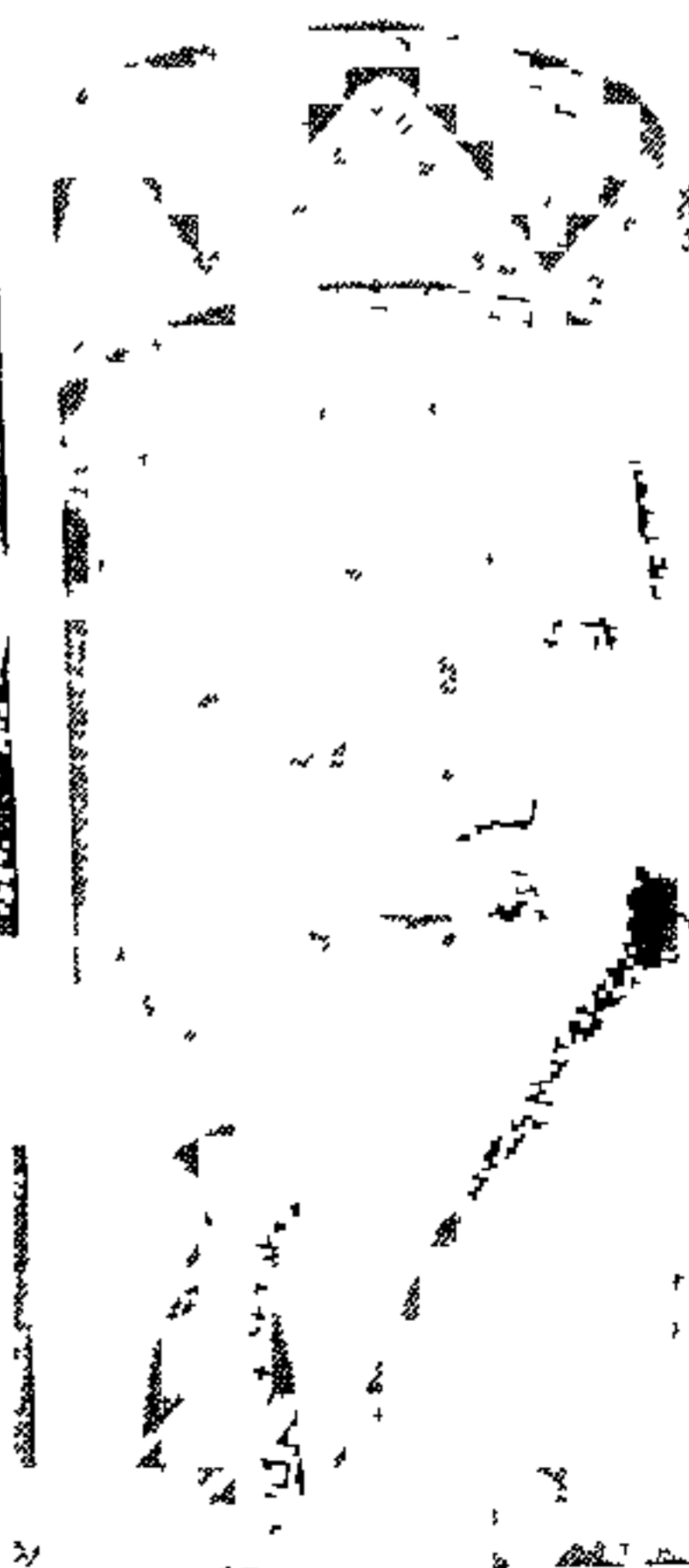
being paid great sums of money by Britain, South Africa and Israel, and of having been telegraphed another large sum of money via the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York.

The final blow was a charge that Njonjo actually owned an engineering firm in South Africa. No matter that the only proof offered of this was a spoof article in a defunct magazine "To The Point" believed to have been funded by the South African government, this all became too much to shout down or argue away amidst all the hubbub.

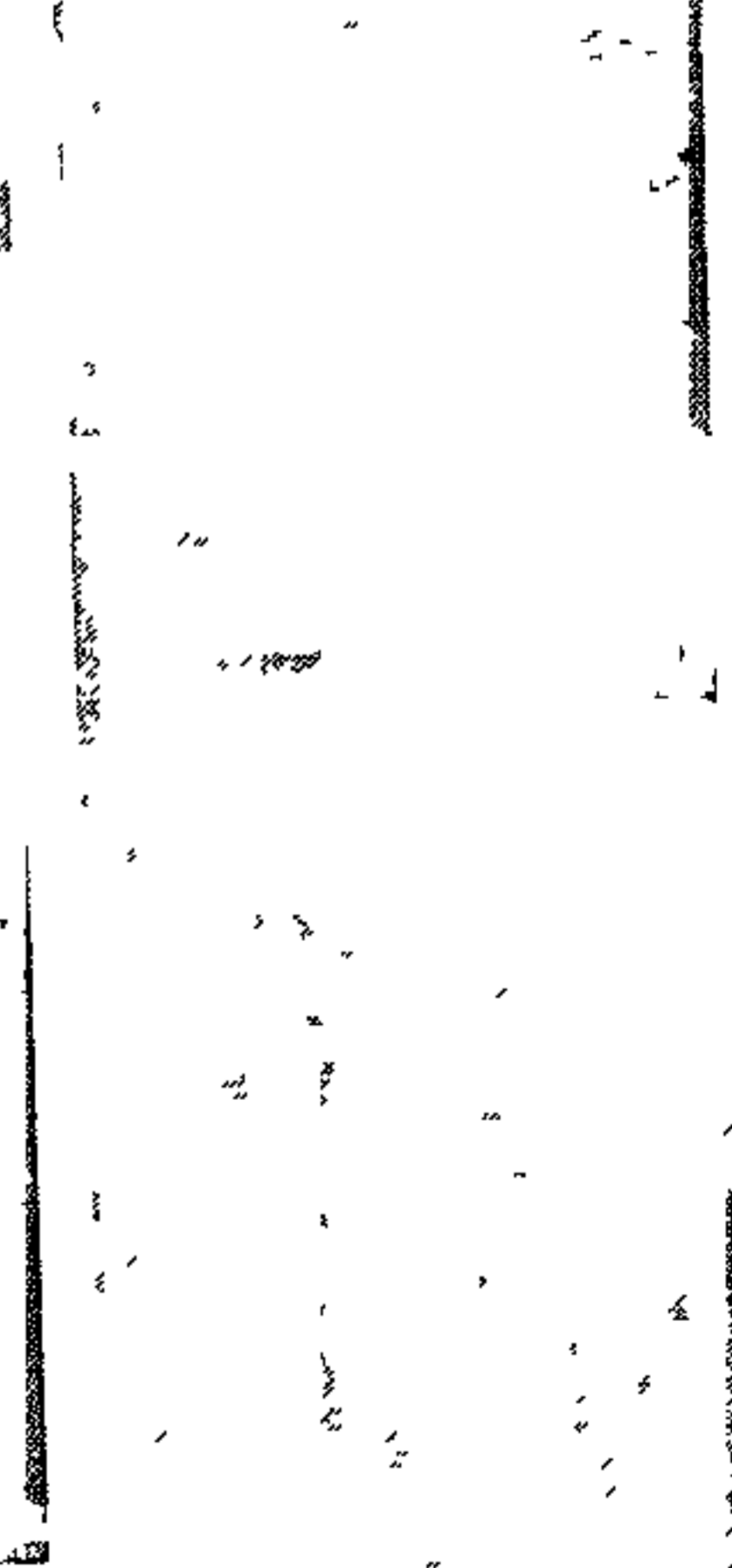
The president suspended Njonjo from his post pending a judicial inquiry. There was no chance of Njonjo's opposing Moi for the presidency next month.



Daniel Arap Moi in his own right



The late President Kenyatta declining years



Charles Njonjo... a certain notoriety

100 years ago

From The Cape Times, August 20, 1883:

From the Bible

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

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0440
1080
1140

0400
0800
1200

INCOME

INDIA

0110

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ROM
9/9/83

Kenya's elections off to a stormy start . . .

From JOHN WORRALL
in Nairobi

IS ANYBODY "pouring" South African money into the Mathare constituency of Nairobi to fight the parliamentary election there? If so, why?

One candidate, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, Minister of Agriculture, has alleged that South African money is being used to buy voters. One of his opponents has challenged him to name the person

The opponent is Mr Andrew Ngumba, a former Nairobi mayor, who said this week "Dr Waiyaki is a Cabinet Minister, who should know the rules and regulations governing the flow of money into Kenya

"If he seriously believes that such money is in Mathare he should have informed the government to take the necessary action instead of confusing the people unless he is implying that the government is unable to deal with it"

Dr Waiyaki also made the allegations about South African money in Mathare at the last election

The Kenya general election — due on September 26 — has got off to a stormy start.

One provincial commissioner, Mr David Musila, has warned candidates that they would be held responsible for "any violence committed by their campaigners".

There have already been a spate of violent incidents involving killings during the campaign

A 30-year-old butcher in Mathare died after being hit in the stomach by a stone flung by campaigners. And an old man was seriously injured during the incident.

Another man was killed in a row at a meeting in some constituencies, youth wingers supporting candidates have rampaged through shopping centres, and in one they ordered all shops to be closed

The police riot squad have had their fill in some areas, though others, probably the majority, are peaceful.

A storm has blown up about witchcraft being used by some candidates to coerce voters to vote for them

This is attacked by the Kenya Times, which editorialised "It is now nearly 20 years since we attained our political independence. By now we should have reached a stage in our political system where the choice of a leader would be free from threats of imaginary supernatural repercussions if we do not elect so and so"

After the last elections in 1979, there were a number of petitions by losing candidates alleging that the winners had used weird threats of witchcraft and oaths to coerce voters to vote for them.

**Poll leaves
Moi with
no mandate**

(163) Stew
8/10/83

It was supposed to give Kenyan President Moi a chance to 'clean up' a corrupt administration, but the recent elections gave no clear indication of anything. Except that the average Kenyan doesn't seem to care anyway
Alastair Matheson reports from Nairobi.

KENYAN President Daniel arap Moi chose a general election as the instrument to rid his government of individuals he accused of being disloyal, inefficient, greedy and corrupt, but the poll has not given him a mandate for wholesale reorganisation.

Twenty ministers of the 26-man cabinet were re-elected to parliament, along with 66 assistant ministers not in the cabinet.

The future of one of the cabinet ministers now hangs in the balance, however he is facing a murder charge arising out of the death of a supporter of his opponent, shot in a pre-poll fracas.

Even this, and another portfolio vacated before the elections, does not provide the President with much scope for what he promised Kenyans in May would be aimed at "cleaning the system"

It was the man who vacated the portfolio of constitutional affairs, Charles Njonjo, who is generally believed to have caused Moi to call the elections a year ahead of schedule.

Njonjo himself was unable to participate in the polls because the President had earlier suspended him from membership of the ruling party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU)

Moi still has the option of trimming down the large cabinet on "economic grounds" as justification for dropping anyone in whom he has insufficient trust.



Moi . . . now what?

As is customary in Kenya's post-independence elections, the attrition rate of MPs has again been high, with about 40 percent of them being defeated

This was the first general election to be held since Kenya legally became a one-party state, with KANU fielding the only candidates

Kenya's seven million registered voters seemed to have less enthusiasm for the poll than the candidates

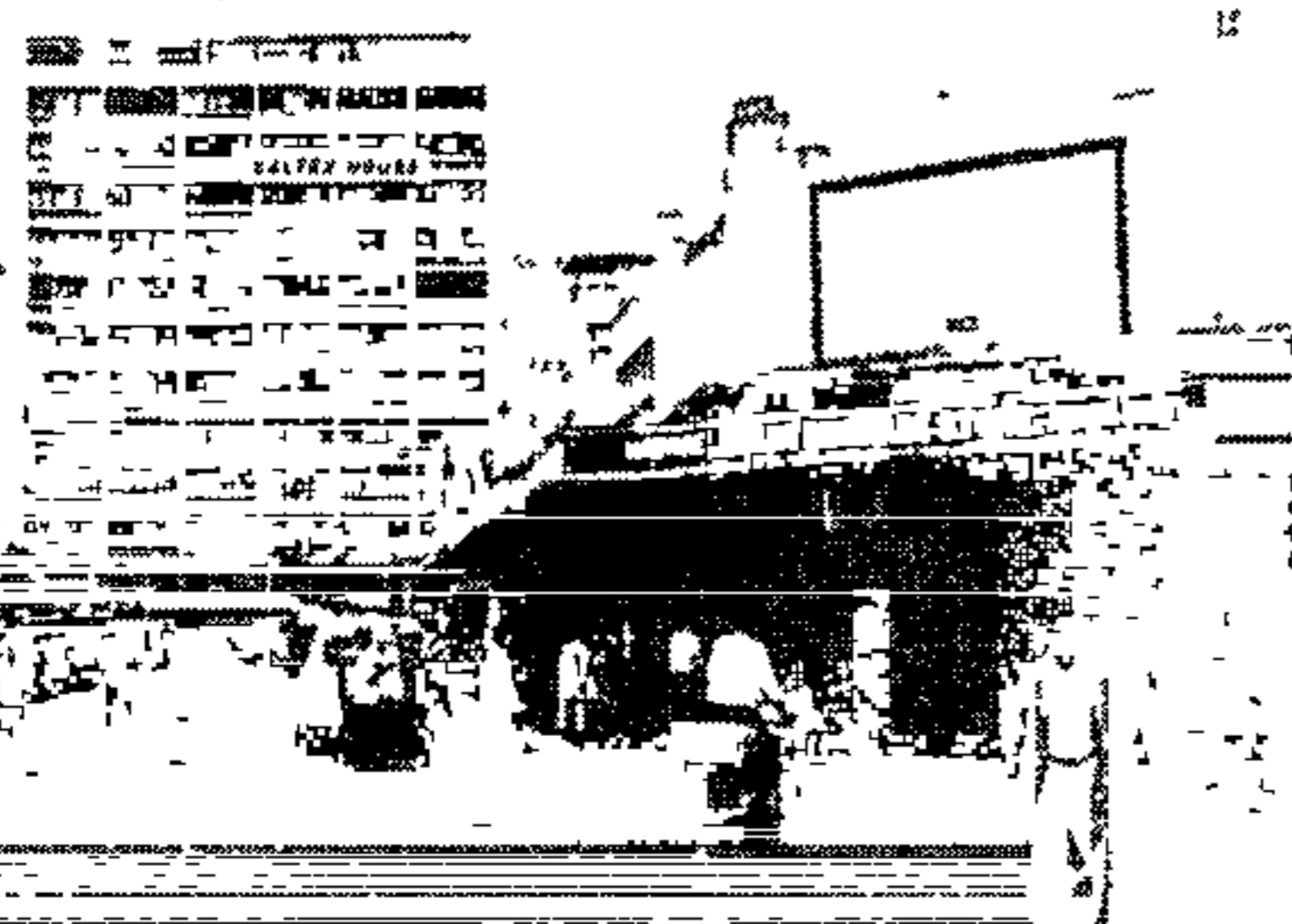
The national average turn-out fell below 50 percent, compared to 69 percent at the 1979 elections

Inquests into the cause of this apathy turned up several reasons, ranging from public disillusionment with MPs for their general poor showing in the past to arguments by low-income groups that MPs never do anything for them anyway

Kenya: 20 years of stability

ARGUS
12/12/83
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The Nairobi skyline,



shops in Nairobi . many were looted during the coup attempt in 1982,

NAIROBI — Kenya, once a British colony developed for white settlers and the battleground of the violent Mau Mau freedom struggle, this month celebrates its 20th anniversary as a black-ruled but multiracial African state.

The country's relative economic success and political stability are all the more significant in view of growing discontent today in white-controlled South Africa and difficulties Zimbabwe's new black leadership has had dealing with its white minority.

Gone are apartheid-like restrictions at hotels, clubs and public toilets. Races mix for business, at the race-track and around the swimming pool but surprisingly seldom for purely social occasions, and inter-marriage is the exception rather than the rule.

A rich agricultural area, once known as the White Highlands because of its concentration of European farmers, is now simply the Highlands.

Tea estates

And black farmers there, once legally prevented from planting tea on its rolling hills, now grow a higher quality tea and fetch better prices on international markets than do neighbouring large estates owned by multinationals.

The World Bank called their effort one of the few successful smallholders' schemes in a developing country.

A ruling black elite has replaced wealthy white farmers as Kenya's movers and shakers. Still, the majority of blacks remain at the bottom of the social scale with Asians — people who trace their ancestry back to the Indian subcontinent — composing much of the middle class between.

Some blacks are moving into business. Despite their small number their conspicuous consumption has earned them the 'not-too-kind name of a new tribe — the "Wa-Benzis" — for the Mercedes-Benz cars they seem to prefer.

Shops looted

But Asians still control more than 80 percent of the retail trade, and much of the country's manufacturing is split between them and the international corporations.

Two decades after "Uhuru" — Swahili for independence — the disproportionate share of wealth in the hands of the tiny Asian community of 70 000 is a source of social discontent among 17-million blacks. It is frequently discussed in Parliament, and the issue was brought into the streets when law and order collapsed during an abortive coup attempt on August 1, 1982.

Scores of Asian-owned shops and houses were looted that summer. Community members say at least three Asian women were raped, one of them later committing suicide.

"August 1 was an accurate reflection of race relations," said one black journalist. But other observers believe the looting was motivated as much by economic jealousy as racism.

Kenyan cowboys

Of the estimated 40 000 whites living in Kenya today, many are short-term businessmen, aid workers and employees of UN agencies. About 10 percent are permanent residents who opted for Kenyan citizenship in 1963, and a similar percentage are those who remained and kept British nationality.

Some of the offspring of the latter two groups



Sir Michael Blundell

have earned themselves the unflattering appellation of "Kenyan cowboys" — stereotyped as girl-chasing, bear-guzzling rowdies. Many are employed in the tourism industry and the growing home security field, made prosperous by a rising crime rate.

One young Kenyan white who has made a name for himself in public life here is Philip Leakey, 34, the only non-black member of the National Assembly. Brother of paleontologist Richard Leakey, he won re-election last September from a predominantly black district and was appointed Vice-Foreign Minister by President Daniel Arap Moi.

Silver

Prominent among the older-generation of white settlers who stayed on, is Sir Michael Blundell, 77.

An agriculture minister in two colonial governments, he was among the few white politicians to support majority rule. This earned him the animosity of many Europeans, including one who tossed 30 pieces of silver at him as he arrived from independence talks in London.

Sir Michael credits practical working relations between the races to an ability by most to

forget the Mau Mau killings of the 1950s and to the accommodating policies of Jomo Kenyatta, independent Kenya's founding father and first president.

In a historic meeting a few months before British rule ended, Kenyatta met an all-white crowd in the town hall of Nakuru, north of Nairobi, and told them their land would not be confiscated and that their skills and energies were needed.

Less optimistic

"Zimbabwe had 12 years of very bad and bitter fighting, and this has left its marks," Sir Michael said in an interview. "Whether Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe would have the strength that Kenyatta had to pull the country on to a moderate 'forgive and forget' keel, I don't know."

"It really depends, as it did here, on whether the whites feel they have become part of the country, or whether they are an imposed and superior element there," he said. "A lot of our recalcitrants who couldn't take the change, the really bitter ones who were violently racial, left."

The white Kenyan was less optimistic about South Africa. "I think what will happen will be increasing terror, increasing bomb explosions, civil disobedience, riots and troubles," he said.

But he said this might eventually divide Afrikaner hardliners and "the enlightened." "And the enlightened will gradually give in and work with the blacks, and begin to get the sort of society you have here with, perhaps, a more dominant white element."

Bloodshed

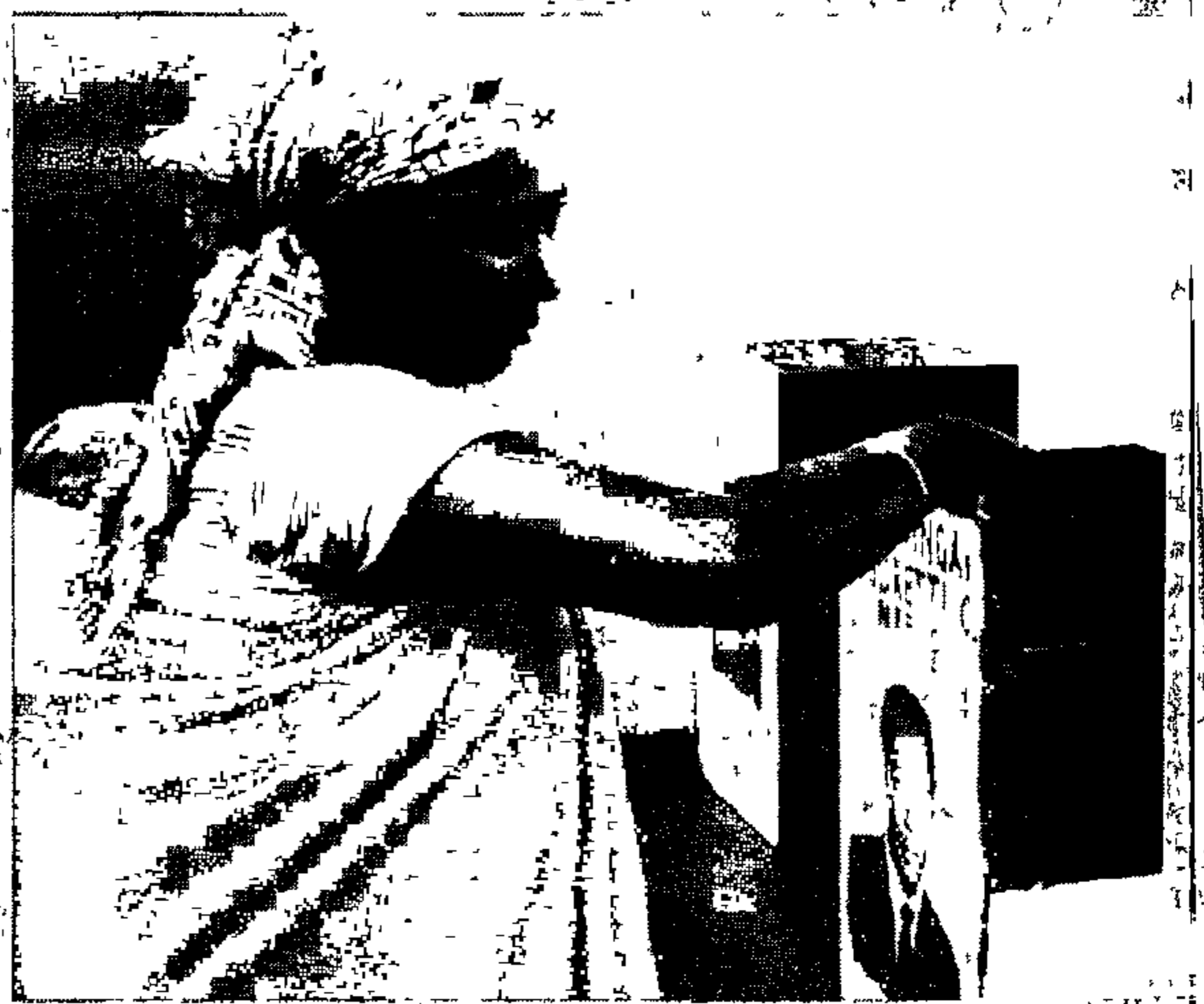
"I really think this might happen because already there are signs of movement in South Africa," he continued. "It is very slow, but compared with 25 years ago, it's astonishing the difference."

Sir Michael, sharing buttered currant bread and tea with guests at his home just outside Nairobi, remarked on the Kenyans' ability to put behind them the bloodshed of the Mau Mau struggle.

Some years ago, he said, he was at a function in his old constituency where a short, chubby Kikuyu tribesman next to him asked his name and then said he was once a member of the Mau Mau and had taken an oath to kill him.

"You weren't very successful, were you?" Sir Michael said he responded. "No, we weren't," the ex-Mau Mau was quoted as saying.

"I asked him what he was doing now, and he said: 'Oh, I'm running the oyster bar in Nakuru. And we had a good laugh together.' — Sapa-AP



A Kenyan woman casts her vote during the first elections after Kenya's independence.

Kenya inquiry told of secret entry

'Njonjo let SA military men in'

16/8/84

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Stew

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya's former Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, operated a clandestine ring to permit the entry of South Africans — including military personnel — into the country, a commission of inquiry into the Minister's conduct has been told.

The inquiry is in its closing stages after a 107-day hearing.

Summing up the evidence heard, the chief counsel for the commission, Mr Lee Muthoga, said the South Africans whom Mr Njonjo permitted to enter the country were "not just any South Africans".

He said they included a Lieutenant-Colonel F A J van Zyl, accompanied by a former Kenyan policeman, Mr J Lockley.

"We may never know the reasons for the visits of these gentlemen," said Mr Muthoga. "Nor will we ever know why Mr Njonjo, then Attorney-General of Kenya, should dine and dine with a serving officer of the South African Foreign Service, a Mr Kay."

"This gentleman was entertained to lunch at the New Stanley Hotel by our Attorney-General at a time when our declared foreign policy was one of no contact with South African governmental agents."

MERCENARIES

Mr Njonjo has denied accusations that he had secret links with South Africa, that he plotted to overthrow the President of Kenya, Mr Daniel arap Moi, that he misused his office, and that he was involved in the abortive attempt by South Africa-

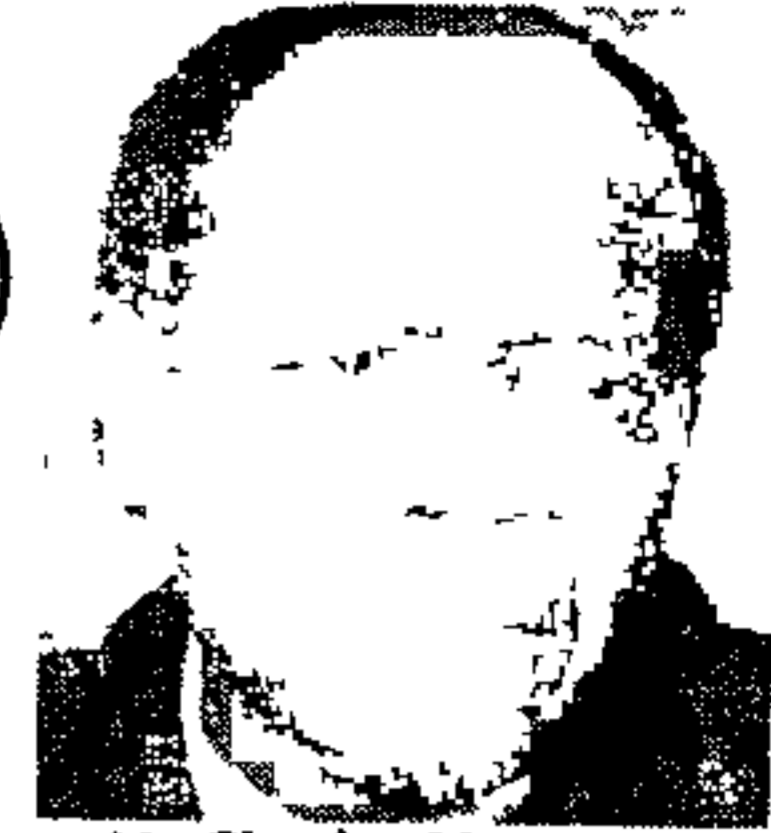
based mercenaries to overthrow the Seychelles Government.

Yesterday counsel for Mr Njonjo, Mr W S Deverell, said in his summing up that the evidence at the inquiry had been inadequate, impotent, ridiculous, scandalous and monstrous.

Mr Deverell said the proceedings had been used as a forum for the publication of smears.

He said counsel for the commission had been allowed to lead hearsay evidence.

And by the use of misleading headlines, inaccurate reporting, and in some instances the addition of material which was never produced in the proceedings, sections of the local Press had magnified the effect of the smears, doing totally unjustified damage to many people, including Mr Njonjo.



Mr Charles Njonjo ...
accused of conspiracy.

Mr Deverell said the commission's probe into allegations that Mr Njonjo was implicated in the attempt in 1981 by South Africa-based mercenaries to overthrow the Seychelles Government had revealed that the allegation was based on hearsay evidence.

He suggested that South African mercenary Martin Dolinckek, captured in the Seychelles, had made statements to please his captors.

COUP PLANS

Mr Dolinckek had said that Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare had told him that Mr Njonjo was involved in coup arrangements with the Kenyan Government.

Mr Deverell said it was probable that Colonel Hoare lied to his mercenaries about Kenya's involvement to encourage them to take risks.

Arap Moi's example may be too late for Africa

CAT Times
31/12/84
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LONDON — Between the latitudes of 23 deg north and 12 deg north there lies a block of catastrophe across Africa from the north Atlantic coast to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean coasts

It is in this area that starvation may fall upon the inhabitants of this continent, even worse than that which happened in the months of 1984

In Mauritania, Chad and Sudan droughts that have already happened may claim their victims in men, women and children, with as savage effect as the droughts across the areas of Tigray, Eritrea and Wollo in Ethiopia during this year. Millions more are going to die

Live under the shadow

Starvation on such a scale cannot but help disturb the world and the food-producing agencies of the world and cause concern and action across the globe

Already the prospect of failing rains and harvests is prompting international planners to think in terms of worldwide consultations about the agricultural arrangements of Africa

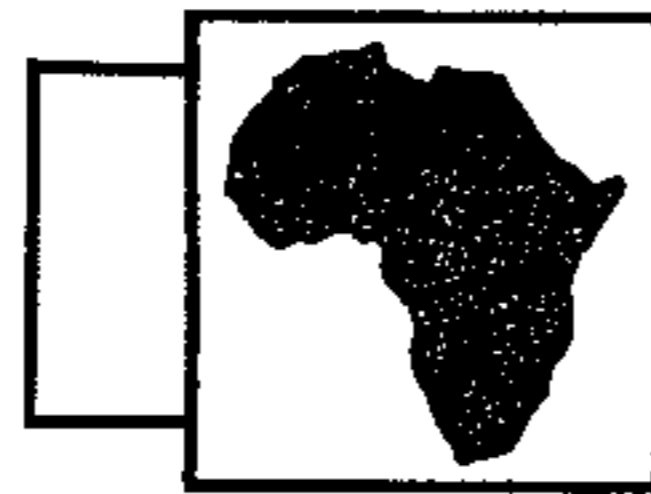
The United Nations and the nations of Europe face the prospect of preparing themselves to meet the drain on the world's nourishment for several years ahead

The people of this continent are going to live under the shadow of these circumstances well on through the remaining decades of the 20th century

It will be all very well claiming that Africa suffers from the misfortune of being a drought-haunted area, but there will always remain the tendency to regard the people and nations of Africa as in some ways responsible for the catastrophes that happen to them, as the world's poor relations

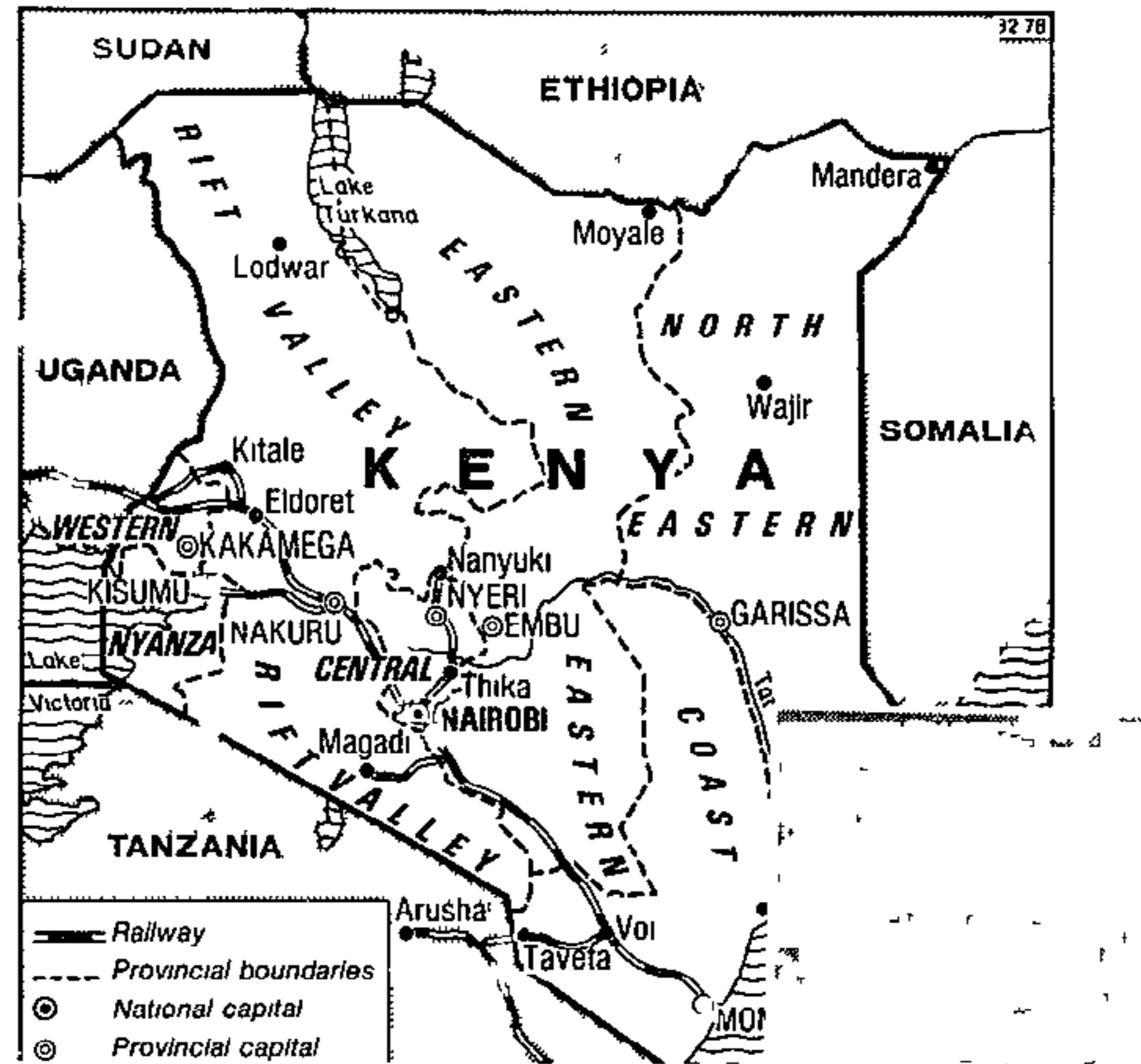
It will be all the more necessary for all the nations of this continent to co-operate with one another to the utmost to build up a kind of continental self-respect in the eyes of the world

This was foreseen among the



Africa Report

By ANTHONY DELIUS



President Daniel Arap Moi

planners of an independent Africa in the middle of this century

In the eyes of these people it was regarded as essential that the various areas of Africa — North Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa and Central or Equatorial Africa and so on — should combine their individual resources into regional strengths

West Africa has made some progress towards integration, but the central pillar of strength and population, Nigeria, has destroyed itself by corruption

East Africa destroyed itself by internecine jealousies

Africa of the Nile — Egypt and Sudan — was just too big to handle and not enough interested in the rest of the continent

The OAU always misjudged its strength, and so on

Southern Africa began to develop the technical communications and the wealth and resources to make a foundation for a united Africa, but its first leaders were diseased with a fault of racial superiority

Even when the blacks eventually developed inter-tribal organizations capable of creating one society from the Cape to the Zambezi, the white society proved too shortsighted to see the advantages of co-operating with them. In the end its strongest group deliberately broke up the society of Southern Africa

In fact, Africa more than any other continent in the world, tends to break itself up into ever smaller parts. This is made worse by nationalist

European influences on Africa, which helped to divide the continent into too many colonies which eventually became independent nations and created the biggest block of nations in the so-called United Nations

If one looks across the particular block of drought-tormented nations from Mauritania to Eritrea, one can see how it stretches from some of Africa's least viable nations still involved in struggle, to become smaller and even less viable, in fact, from Mauritania and west Sahara to Eritrea and Tigray

In the middle is Chad torn in a war between a dozen parties; at either end there is civil war. Only Kenya seems to have a leader with a unifying spirit in him

Recruiting the peasants

The Kenyan leader, President Daniel Arap Moi, was, indeed, appointed as vice-president originally because he belonged to one of the country's smaller tribes

President Moi, a member of the Kalenjin tribe, had every reason to struggle against Kenya's tearing itself to pieces in a fight between rivals to establish the Kikuyu as top-dog in the country. It was only by keeping the Kikuyu together that he managed to survive

What's more, when he managed to suppress the efforts of one of the most ambitious of the Kikuyu, the astute Mr Charles Njonjo he forgave the man in the hope that he had learnt that fighting for tribal leadership would only destroy Kenya

Now President Moi is courting the peasant farmers of Kenya who were the backbone of the nationalist Mau Mau. He is recruiting them to be the true basis of present government instead of the money-grubbing urban middle class of the country

However, I don't believe that the example of one Moi in East Africa is going to succeed fast enough and far enough to spread across Africa in time

KENYA — GENERAL

1985 — 1987

Kenya won't admit four SA women

163

South African 8/7/85

NAIROBI — Four South African women were refused entry to Kenya on Saturday when they arrived at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta Airport from Johannesburg to take part in a Women's World Day of Prayer programme, immigration officials here have disclosed.

The prayer meetings are preceding events commemorating the ending of the United Nations Decade for Women which begins in Nairobi with the launching of women's workshops on Wednesday, to be followed by a ten day conference, beginning on July 15.

Chairman of the Kenya Committee organising the UN events, Mrs Mary Wanjau, said the refusal of immigration officials to admit the South African women "and a few others" was a serious setback for the

conference, which is expected to attract up to 17 000 participants from all over the world.

But Kenya's principal immigration officer, Mr Milton Ole Ncharo, claimed yesterday that the women had been refused admission because they were not among official delegates to the UN meetings, all of whom would be admitted to Kenya whether or not they were from South Africa.

He pointed out that Kenya's Immigration Act demands the admission to the country of all delegates to UN conferences.

Women's World Day of Prayer events, organised in conjunction with the Decade for Women programme, are being held at a mission guest house in Nairobi all this week, and are due to end on Saturday.

Kenya joins in call for SA sanctions

~~163~~ (163) 13/1/85 S. Times
KENYAN Government leaders have joined Zambia and Zimbabwe in flatly refusing to co-operate with the personal recommendation by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, to exercise patience over the American-led peace negotiations for Namibian independence.

"There has already been patience and if independence for Namibia is delayed much longer, there must be bloodshed," a senior Foreign Office official said in Nairobi.

Sir Geoffrey failed in this aspect of his eight-day diplomatic mission to the three countries as much as he succeeded in winning warm praise from the African leaders on bilateral issues, especially pledges of substantial aid.

With Zimbabwe's economy clearly under strain and Zambia near-bankrupt, there was no doubting the genuine gratitude expressed publicly and in private by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Sanctions

But when it came to the Namibian issue, the British Foreign Secretary left African soil empty-handed.

Even President Arap Moi of Kenya was coldly disapproving when Sir Geoffrey put forward his familiar doctrine of "patience and perseverance" for the American negotiations.

Mr Mugabe made predictable demands for Britain to go one stage further than its

Sunday Times Reporter
Nairobi

arms embargo and impose economic sanctions to force South Africa more speedily towards granting independence to Namibia.

Zambia and Kenya made the same request.

The leaders dismissed as humbug Sir Geoffrey's statement that economic sanctions would serve only to turn South Africa into a "siege economy" and further retard the lot of the black majority.

There were more troubled waters for the British delegation when their hosts talked of ambivalence in Sir Geoffrey's assurances that Britain wanted unqualified and early independence for Namibia.

The African leaders told the Foreign Secretary that they were incensed when the American negotiators travelled to Angola with South African demands that the independence of Namibia would be settled only after the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Sir Geoffrey agreed that there should be no such linkage, but added, "Of course the scale and duration of the Cuban presence in Angola has to be a consideration."

Kenya wants 'controlling interests'

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has signalled a radical change in his country's liberal foreign investment policy, the centrepiece of the east African country's economy since independence from Britain in 1963.

In a speech in the provincial town of Nakuru, Mr Moi said that Kenyans must in future hold a controlling interest in joint ventures with businesses based abroad. The move was to put Kenyans in charge of the economy

"From now onwards, Kenyans must own 51 per cent or more shares of any joint ventures with foreign investors," the official Kenya News Agency (KNA) quoted him as saying.

Mr Moi left a loophole for large projects beyond the scope of local businessmen, however, saying that in such cases foreign companies would be allowed to act alone.

The president's ruling, if followed through, would be a dramatic break with the open-door free-enterprise policies which have made Kenya one of the most attractive environments in Africa for foreign investment

Economists say the liberal rules in force for the last 23 years, which encourage multinational companies even without local partners, have helped Kenya avoid

many of the economic disasters evident in many of its neighbours

Mr Moi's proposal was the most specific he has made in a series of recent speeches critical of the strong Asian and European influence in local business activity.

Last Monday he promised to speed up the process of Kenyanisation to phase out the large expatriate workforce and said he would set a task force to ensure Kenyans were given the means to take control of local enterprises

Diplomats and busi-

nessmen said they doubted the government would enforce the 51 per cent principle with immediate effect as this would tend to frighten off potential investors.

They noted that other recent economic decisions, like the announcement of a five-day working week earlier this year, had come into effect only haphazardly

A change in the ownership structure of Kenyan businesses would, however, encourage exports to the 15 member states of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), a regional

grouping of Eastern and Southern African countries.

Under PTA rules goods produced by companies at least 51 per cent owned by nationals receive customs concessions

Amendments agreed at a PTA summit in Burundi last month also give lower levels of preference to goods produced by firms with foreign shareholdings of between 30 and 51 per cent.

The changes were a compromise between conservative states like Kenya and socialist states like Ethiopia.

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STAIR 9/6/86

Kenyan joint-ventures surprise

10/6/85
163 BUS DAY

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has taken the Nairobi business community by surprise with a promise to ensure that Kenyans in future hold a controlling interest in joint ventures with foreign businesses

Moi told a political rally in Nakuru on Sunday "From now on Kenyans must own 51% or more shares of joint ventures with foreign investors"

Kenya Federation of Manufacturers officials said they doubted the government

would follow through the idea retroactively
British companies have the largest stake in Kenya, with a total investment of around £1bn

A US embassy spokesman said about 125 US companies had put \$325m into Kenya

Some businessmen explained Moi's remark as reaction to the successful flotation in April of 5-million shares in Barclays Bank of Kenya. It was heavily oversubscribed and shares are now trading on the Nairobi stock exchange at 50% above the 16 Kenyan shilling (about R2,50) striking price — Sapa-
Reuter

MWINYI IS WELCOMED IN KENYA

NAIROBI — Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in Nairobi on Monday for a three-day State visit to Kenya.

He was met at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by his Kenyan counterpart, Daniel Arap Moi, the Vice-President, Mwai Kibaki, Cabinet Ministers and other Kenyan officials.

After introductions the State motorcade left the airport for State House where the two Presidents were expected to hold bilateral talks.

While in Kenya, President Mwinyi will tour several industrial concerns and institutes in Nairobi's industrial area, and farms in the Rift Valley province.

Meanwhile, all the three Kenyan dailies, the *Kenya Times*, the *Daily Nation* and the *Standard*, in their editorial comments welcomed the Tanzanian President to Kenya.

Milestone

The party-owned *Kenya Times* said that the visit would mark yet another milestone in the enhancement of the healthy relations which exist between Kenya and Tanzania.

"For Kenya and Tanzania, the spirit of good neighbourliness is not a mere political gimmick. The harmony which exists between the people of the two countries has never been an illusion, but a living reality," the paper added.

Relations

If the relations between the two countries could be exported, it said, many regions in the world today would be spared senseless loss of life and wanton destruction of property.

African News Organisation

"Recent developments in political relations between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania inevitably calls to mind the envied East African community which brought the people of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania together in all sorts of co-operation," the privately owned *Daily Nation* said.

Remember

"As we welcome Al-haji Mwinyi to Kenya today we must remember that our forefathers in East Africa taught us to live together as brothers and sisters and we owe it to our sons and daughters to hand them the three countries united," it added.

Kenya's oldest newspaper, the *Standard* recalled with sadness the close co-operation which existed during those "good old days" when the three countries shared a number of common services.

Church-State tension flares over ballot

NJM 12/9/8
163

POLITICIANS have been thumbing through their Bibles in search of polemical ammunition for a rancorous debate with Kenyan churchmen over the secret ballot.

The Kenya African National Union (Kanu), the country's only political party, agreed last month to introduce a new voting system in which voters would queue up in public behind the parliamentary candidates of their choice

The Protestant National Christian Council of Kenya (NCCCK), in a rare sortie into politics, promptly came out in defence of secret voting, stirring up a hornet's nest of Church-State tension

The Energy Minister, Mr Nicholas Biwott, replied angrily 'If the Church is the Light of the World, why should they advocate things done in darkness or secret?'

One MP, Mr Mulu Mutisya, cited Romans 13 1, which enjoins Christians to obey civil authorities, in support of his belief that Kanu could safely ignore the NCCCK's reservations

Mr Ockola Mak'Anyengo, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, attempting to refute the Anglican archbishop's charge that queuing was un-Christian, said that 'as Christians we openly take sides to follow Christ'

President Daniel Arap Moi, himself a regular churchgoer, said clergymen who want to go into politics should abandon church leadership 'No man can serve two masters,' he added, adapting Luke 16:13

The NCCCK statement that set the ball rolling said the new system might infringe the constitutional rights of the clergy and other Chris-

tians by deterring them from voting

A Kanu delegates' conference had endorsed the queuing method the day before, apparently without extensive local consultation, and Kanu officials said the party would make the necessary constitutional amendments in time for 1988 elections

The public queuing system would apply only in a preliminary round of voting to eliminate candidates who do not win at least 30% of the vote. Voting would be secret for a run-off among the candidates who qualify

Party leaders said the purpose of the change was to prevent electoral malpractices such as intimidation, buying votes or stuffing ballot boxes. Kenyans who object to queuing say in private that they suspect the motives are quite the opposite

Mr Moi, apparently caught off-guard by the violent emotions aroused in the debate, has defended the innovation as in keeping with African traditions. 'The secret-ballot system was introduced to the country by foreigners who did not want to identify themselves with the wishes of the people,' he said

Other political hot potatoes, like Kenya's chronic banking crisis and the fate of a disgraced politician, Mr Charles Njonjo, have since become strangely mixed up in the furore

'Why didn't the pastors say anything about the party (Kanu) decision to recover depositors' money from unscrupulous directors of the ailing private banks?'

neck out, helping to transform the debate from a Church-Kanu conflict into an internal party squabble

'I am amazed by the statements made by these ministers. They have openly and unashamedly advocated the unconstitutional and illegal denial of freedom of expression,' he said

Mr Muliro's defence of Archbishop Kuria brought

Jonathan Wright NAIROBI

asked Mr Moi

A Kanu statement echoed the theme 'The NCCCK statement was designed to distract public attention from the economic issues facing the country. The NCCCK should be considered an accomplice (in the banking crisis) since the organisation has not condemned this evil,' it said

The Minister of Education, Mr Peter Aringo, brought out the Njonjo line, saying Archbishop Manasses Kuria of the Anglican Church of the Province of Kenya was conducting an anti-government campaign on behalf of the former attorney-general

'Njonjo is the man who enabled him to become archbishop and we know in whose interest the church and himself are working. There is so much freedom in Kenya that some people are getting drunk on it,' he said

Mr Masinde Muliro, an MP risking his political career, fought back on behalf of Archbishop Kuria saying Mr Aringo's suggestions were uncalled for and in bad taste

Another MP, Mr Charles Rubia of a Nairobi constituency, has also stuck his

him into a head-on clash with Mr Shariff Nassir, Assistant Minister of Lands and Settlement and Kanu strong-man in the coastal city of Mombasa

'The time has come for Muliro to resign from politics before he plunges the country into chaos. Wananchi (Kenyans) do not want to see another Lebanon here,' he said

Arab descent

'Mr Nassir is of Arab descent and in the event of any catastrophe in this country Mr Nassir will definitely go to Saudi Arabia while I shall be here to face the full music,' retorted Mr Mulira

Mr Moi, accustomed to unquestioning applause for his leadership, seems genuinely surprised by the challenge from the Church. 'Every time they come to me they express their support for me. Now it seems it is not genuine,' he said mournfully

In an attempt to still the debate, he last week offered to reinstate the secret ballot for senior churchmen, accepting their argument that impartiality was important to their mission — (Sapa-Reuter)

Church and State Clash Over Ballot

By Jonathan Wright in Nairobi

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also stuck his neck out, helping to transform the debate from a church-Kanu conflict into an internal party squabble.

"I am amazed by the statements made by these ministers. They have openly and unashamedly advocated the unconstitutional and illegal denial of freedom of expression," he said.

Mr Muluro's defence of Archbishop Kuria brought him into a head-on clash with Mr Shariff Nassir, assistant minister of lands and settlement and Kanu strongman in the coastal city of Mombasa.

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PRESIDENT MOI

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Another MP, Mr Charles Rubia of a Nairobi constituency, has

moved to a new township
le - Sapa

Kenya walks out over SA

CLIP 163
A KENYAN delegation to the first world livestock producers' conference in Denver has walked out - in protest against the presence of an SA representative.

"Had we known that South Africa was coming, we would not have come," said Kenyan delegate EK Belsoi. *2/11/86*

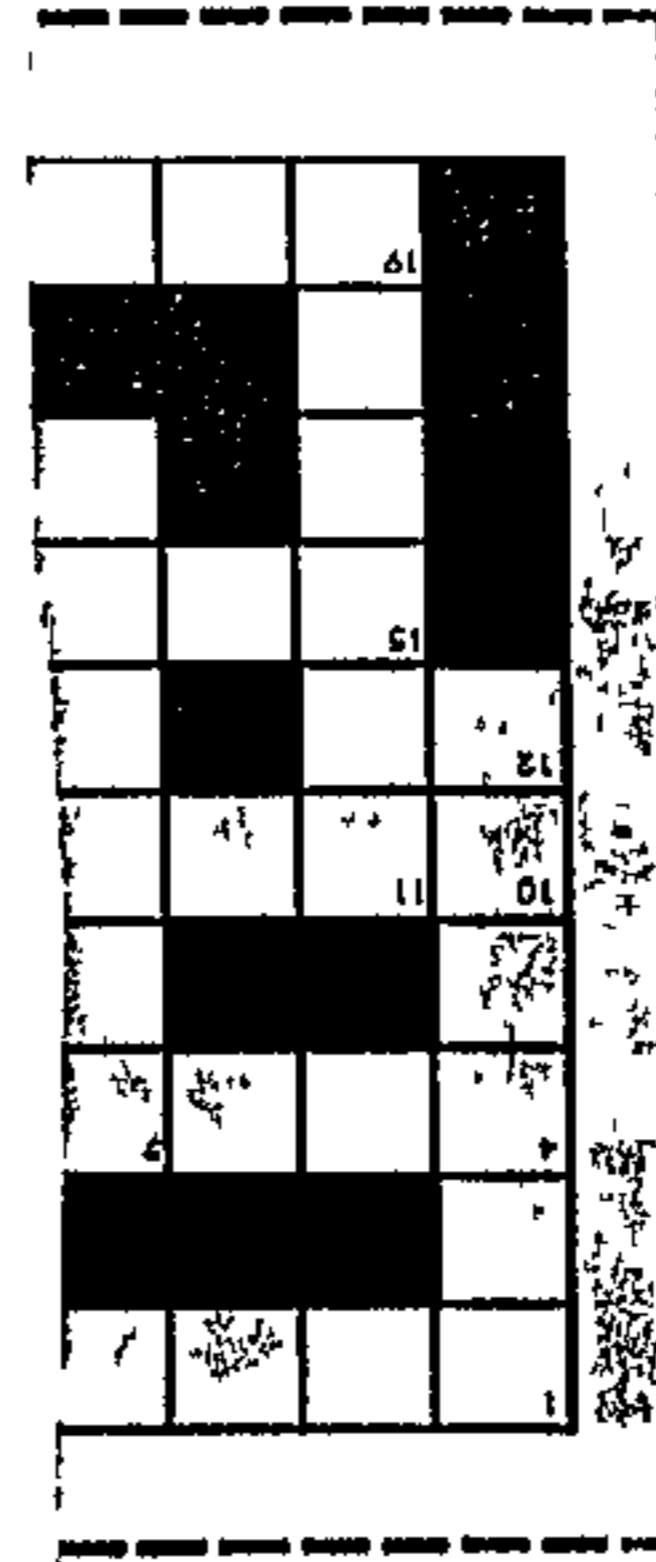
SA delegate Jan Van Der Walt was placing his country's flag with the flags of 30 other participating nations when the Kenyans decided to leave.

"I was rather sad when I learned what they had done," Van der Walt said.

John Cameron of Britain, chairing the conference, said he regretted that the Kenyans - the only black delegates from an African nation - had left. "We told them they are welcome to resume at any time," he said.

"We are an international association of farm organisations, a forum for discussing farm problems - not a political organisation."

The conference, the first of its kind, is sponsored by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, a Paris-based organisation with 38 member countries - Sapa.

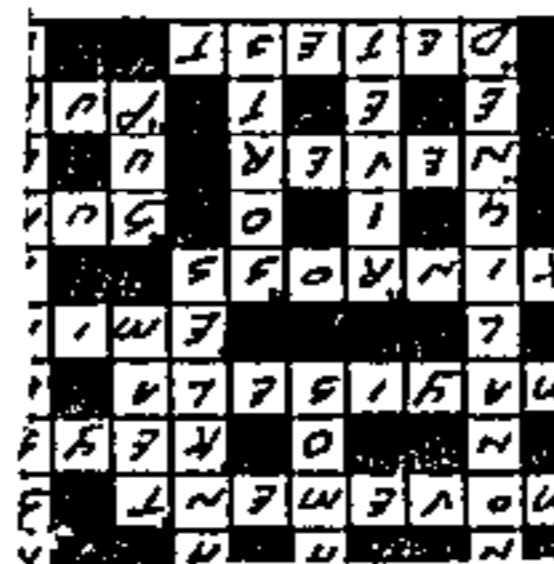


- 1. Economic punishment
- 4. See 1 down
- 7. Once round the track
- 9. Clock that wakes you the morning
- 10. Bunny
- 12. Before noon
- 13. Older

Across

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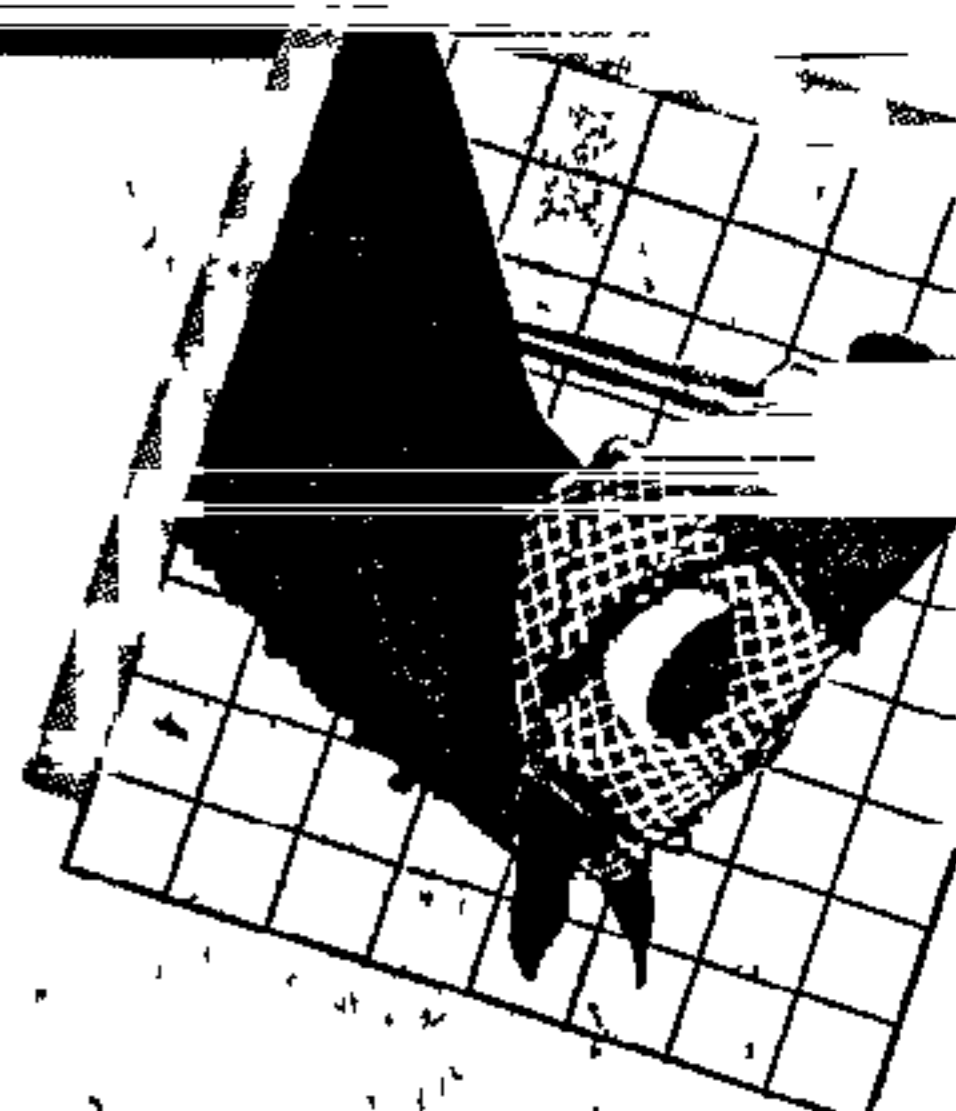
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TIME



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NAIROBI — With large-scale cuts being made among government employees, usually at the behest of the World Bank of International Monetary Fund, and many private companies facing an economic squeeze, self-employment on the fringes of the formal economy is providing the answer for African governments unable to make sufficient jobs available in the formal, or "modern" sector.

The informal sector, also known as 'the bazaar economy', petty trading or the lower circuit" is now seen as the only alternative to mass unemployment and destabilisation.

Kenya is one African country that has already included the informal sector in its current development plans and economic planners who used to ignore such workers now include them in their calculations.

Shocked

Many Kenyans were shocked earlier this year when the government issued a report that put the facts starkly before the country's 21 million people — that even if family planning effectively curbs the birth rate, now running at 4.3 per cent, Kenya will have to provide jobs for more than six million people by the end of the century.

The report explained that with a population of at least 37 million in the next 14 years, and another five or six cities the size of present-day Nairobi, the formal economy could only absorb a quarter of those seeking jobs, even if all the available resources for investment were spent on creating work in that sector.

The remaining three-quarters will have to find work in the informal sector.

Kenya finds a way to create new jobs

163



PRESIDENT Arap Moi

like Lagos vendors do good business in the monumental traffic jams, called euphemistically 'go slows'.

One of the main concerns of African governments trying to remove the stigma from such work is to ensure that all the workers are engaged in productive activities which contribute to the national economy.

While these productive entrepreneurs are no longer targets for police harassment, the authorities still do their best to discourage the hustlers, prostitutes, tourist touts and currency dealers who abound in the urban areas.

Ideally, governments would rather see most of those in the informal sector producing food in the countryside, but being realistic, accept the inevitable, and have given up trying to force city dwellers into the strange environment of the rural areas.

The International Labour Organisation has estimated that an investment in Nairobi of R120 000 would generate 5 500 jobs in the informal sector, but only 500 in the formal sector, with all its overheads and benefits.

Little wonder that Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi is doing his best to improve condi-

tions for the craftsmen and mechanics working in the so-called *jua kali* 'garages' near Nairobi's industrial area.

The open work areas have now been roofed over, with stalls for the individual workers. Perhaps even more important than the improvements is the recognition that the self-employed are seen as usefully contributing to the economy.

With inflation eating into the earnings of even the richer Africans, most tend to take their cars to the *jua kali* mechanics rather than to the approved dealers, when repairs are needed.

Today such jobs consist of back-street mechanics, shoe-shiners, hawkers and vendors, tinsmiths, furniture-makers, barbers, basket-makers, tailors, and shoemakers. Many more are engaged in the 'pirate-taxi' or *matatu* business in competition with established bus routes.

The West African equivalent is *cabu cabu*, and in congested cities

'Scandalous' charges rejected by Kenya

SMK 163 2/11/87

NAIROBI — Complaints by United States Congressman Howard Wolpe of suspected human rights abuses in Kenya were "scandalous and unfounded", Kenya's Foreign Minister has charged.

Mr Elijah Mwangale gave Kenya's response to Congressman Wolpe's criticisms last night, a day after the opposition Democrat from Michigan said police broke up two meetings between himself and Kenyans at which he had intended to discuss alleged human rights violations.

Mr Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives sub-committee on Africa, said a church leader and members of a local non-governmental development group called off meetings on Saturday after police told them "that it was not in the interest of the State" to talk to him.

"We are most surprised that a man of Congressman Wolpe's stature and experience should have made such a

scandalous and unfounded statement against Kenya with which his own country enjoys such cordial and productive relations," Mr Mwangale said.

"The importance of these relations were further emphasised during the recent visit of the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz."

Congressman Wolpe arrived in Kenya on Friday, four days after Mr Shultz had ended a three-day visit to this East African capitalist nation.

He said he would notify the White House of the events he witnessed in Kenya and hinted that he would take the Administration to task for not speaking out about suspected human rights abuses in Kenya.

"These events re-inforce the concerns that a number of people have expressed regarding a marked decline in the freedom of political expression within Kenya," Mr Wolpe said during his news conference — Sapa-Associated Press.

Kenya's secret party grows

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S. K. 1/28

One of the two businessmen sentenced to four years in prison for taking oaths to the MwaKenya organisation, Kirinya Kamanza, was the organising secretary for the KANU (Kenya African National Union) branch in Nakuru district.

Both Kamanza and Remjoh Mwangi Mathenge admitted to taking oaths to MwaKenya last year. Mathenge further admitted to having been a formal member of the organisation between mid-June 1986, and the beginning of this year.

Evidence at the trial on Tuesday also implicated a KANU MP from the Nakuru area, Karuki Chotara.

The two defendants said that Mr Chotara, who is the chairman of the Nakuru branch of KANU, and — ironically — a member of the party's disciplinary com-

mittee had been administering oaths in the area last year.

Mr Chotara is one of the MP's appointed to Parliament by President Moi personally.

Another local politician, country councillor William Lasoi was also named in court. There has as yet been no news that action might be taken against either of them.

There is still little known publicly about MwaKenya — almost a year after the first wave of detentions began following the appearance last January and February of pamphlets published by the movement.

Since then, some 59 people have been tried and sentenced to date in connection with it, while others are thought to be held in detention awaiting trial.

The numbers of people detained in Kenya on suspicion of subversive activity is not known either, although human rights activists believe that somewhere between 100 and 200 people may be held in connection with MwaKenya alone.

for investigation

One human rights report, which is still to be published, says that a common form of torture by immersion in cold water is being used at a Special Branch detention centre at Nyati House — the Special Branch's National Headquarters — in Nairobi, and at the Special Branch's National Headquarters — in Nairobi, and at the special Branch's other office in Nyaho House.

It's alleged that prisoners are forced to stand upright, often for as long as four or five days continuously, immersed in a tank full of cold water. The method has been called "the swimming pool" by detainees.

needs

So far, however, few accusations of torture or abuse in detention have emerged in the Nairobi courts, and with one recent exception, all those brought to court on MwaKenya charges have pleaded guilty. None of them has been given legal representation in the trials, and a four years sentence has apparently become normal in cases where the accused has admitted to taking an oath to the organisation.

Other, lighter sentences, of eighteen months or two years have been passed on people accused of related offences, such as receiving MwaKenya publications, or failing to report that they have received MwaKenya material. The most spectacular trial so far was last July, when three Kenyans were jailed for fourteen years for attempting to sabotage a railway line.



DANIEL ARAP MOI, president of Kenya. The secret MwaKenya movement has infiltrated his own KANU party.

NAIROBI — Kenya would not unilaterally ban international airlines from using Nairobi as a stopover for flights to and from SA, President Daniel Arap Moi said at the weekend.

He said his government would halt the overflights only if all 50 member states of the OAU enforced the ban.

Moi's announcement ended months of speculation that Kenya might implement

No aircraft ban

213187
a proposal by the 49-member Commonwealth to cut air links with SA.

Moi's statement underscored the dilemma of black African states which support sanctions but stand to lose from

Day • To Page 2

Kenya won't ban SA-bound planes

them. Many black African states try to hide their collective billion-dollar annual trade with Pretoria, while clamouring loudly for international embargoes

Moi said "If we do not want planes to use facilities on the continent on their way to or from SA, we (the OAU) must pass a unanimous resolution and we will be bound by it

"We should not be asked to do this

alone as Kenya
At least seven international airlines fly 16 round trips a week to Johannesburg with transit stops in Nairobi. The services earn Kenya \$25m

Tourist agents here fear fewer travellers will come to Kenya if international air links with SA are banned — Sapa-AP

From Page 1

5/10/87 (163)

18/3/87

Kenya to crack down on aliens

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi yesterday ordered a crackdown on illegal aliens, whom he accused of causing insecurity.

"From now on police must crack down on these aliens, whether they are from Somalia, Ethiopia or any other country," Moi said on his return from official visits to the US and Britain.

The government would deal firmly with any aliens who abused Kenya's hospitality.

Moi's order came after the killing of 13 people by armed robbers — apparently of Somali origin — who attacked a bus in central Kenya last week.

His remarks were also made in the wake of a recent crackdown on political dissidents in Kenya, which was openly questioned by the Reagan administration during Moi's visit to Washington last week.

Moi cut short his visit to the US by one day, apparently in protest against a statement issued by the State Department, which expressed concern over the human rights situation in Kenya.

But his visit to Britain went more smoothly, with both sides steering clear of the contentious issues of political freedom and human rights.

The Kenyan president signed a £50m (\$80m) British aid agreement with

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during his stay in London.

Moi said his trip had been aimed at strengthening Kenya's relations with the US and Britain — the country's biggest aid donors and the main buyers of its tea and coffee exports.

He accused the foreign media of distorting the political situation in Kenya.

"I was surprised to read in the foreign papers that my government was detaining 300 people under squalid conditions. The truth is that only 11 people with a consistently poor record are detained."

"In 1978 I personally released all of them in the belief that they harboured good intentions for this country. When they came out, they behaved like pigs who soil themselves even after you have washed them," Moi said.

Despite US concern over a suspected deterioration of the human rights situation in Kenya, Moi said his government had a sound human rights record.

He appealed to foreign diplomats accredited to Kenya to help improve the country's links with other nations.

He said Kenyan dissidents, including Andrew Ngumba, a former mayor of Nairobi and assistant minister, who fled to Sweden last year, were free to return home. — Sapa-Reuter.

Fence-mending visit

RV600 recreational tyre.



Harsh new Press curbs for Kenya

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — Kenya has introduced restrictions on the foreign Press even more onerous than those in South Africa, according to reports reaching Lusaka from Nairobi

Television film crews must now obtain licences before they may operate in Kenya and even then may not shoot any film unless a government press officer is present

Television film must be processed in Kenya and submitted for official inspection before it can be sent out of the country, according to the reports

The government is also reported to be clamping down on the number of foreign journalists operating in Kenya

President Daniel Arap Moi has said the 150-strong foreign Press corps was too large and must be reduced to "more manageable proportions"

No measures have yet been announced to achieve this

19/3/82

SMR

(163)



THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Kenya today: A state of fear and dictatorship

W/Mail
27/13/83
214/87

THE carefully nurtured post-independence consensus among Kenya's ruling groups has been destroyed

Every sector of society has been systematically alienated except for a narrow clique surrounding, and benefiting from, one of the world's most corrupt leaderships

How "narrow" this clique is — and how fearful of conspiracy — can be gauged by President Daniel arap Moi's January directive forbidding members of the cabinet, including the foreign minister, from visiting foreign embassies or attending diplomatic receptions without prior approval

The cabinet has stopped functioning as a deliberative and policy-making body, and all decisions, both major and minor, are being made by a shadowy group around the president with little experience or understanding of national or international political life

With the regime so isolated, and suspicion and paranoia reigning at the top, virtually all democratic rights have been suspended. The slightest criticism of any aspect of government policy is seen as a challenge and immediately crushed. Debate and discussion no longer exist and even moderate, pro-government institutions, such as parliament and the press, have been silenced

At least half a dozen journalists are in jail, while two MPs, Abuya Abuya and Charles Rubia, "disappeared" in police custody over four days in January after they urged parliament to consider carefully a constitutional amendment which enhanced the president's already vast powers

Kenya never was as democratic or

Fraud probe

Once fairly stable and democratic, Kenya has descended into a state of paranoia where human rights are abused and detainees routinely tortured, reports a special correspondent

as stable as the Western world has pretended. But just five years ago, it did not have a single political prisoner, no Kenyan was in exile, and the constitution permitted opposition parties

Today there are many political prisoners. Amnesty International, which sent a law professor to Kenya last December, has asked Moi to investigate "a persistent pattern of prisoners being held illegally for prolonged periods before trial, an absence of legal representation, an extraordinary pattern of legal pleas, a virtual absence of evidence presented by the prosecution"

In addition to the political prisoners, there are scores of Kenyans from all walks of life who have fled the country, including an assistant minister, former members of parliament, and some of the country's — and the continent's — most distinguished artists, intellectuals, journalists, professionals, university teachers and students

Some have gone to the US, while others have been offered asylum in England, Sweden, Denmark, as well as some African countries

More important, Amnesty International has pointed to repeated allegations of torture by those being held in custody. Torture, given its roots in colonial practice, is currently the most explosive issue of all. It is now believed to be used on all political prisoners, and has so enraged the nation that a highly respected



Daniel arap Moi allegations of torture abound

constitutional lawyer, Gibson Kamau Kuria, began to prepare an unprecedented case, including affidavits from two detainees accusing the government of torturing political detainees

But Kuria was picked up by security police on February 26 and is being held incommunicado. The government now alleges that he is a member of the underground movement Mwakenya, a charge the lawyer denies in a statement he prepared for publication in the event of his arrest.

While the regime correctly sees enemies everywhere, Mwakenya has been the main target of repression. Mwakenya condemns the government for corruption, granting military facilities to the US and the UK, lack of concern for the poor, refusal to respect constitutionally sanctioned democratic rights, and for foreign dominance of the national economy

The group first surfaced in early 1982. The government's repression then left no room for public discussion. It led soon to a bloodily suppressed coup attempt. The movement is considered to present no physical threat to the security of the Moi regime, which fears however, that it might have links with the military or one of the competing ruling factions

In the face of the rising tide of opposition on all fronts, the president recently abolished the secret ballot. Instead, Kenyans have to line up publicly behind the candidate of their choice

This proposal is astounding in a country where all opposition is now officially outlawed, and where the leadership of the only political party decides who will be allowed to contest the election — The Guardian, London

Kenya offers to halt European flights to SA

ADDIS ABABA — Kenya offered yesterday to stop planes landing in Nairobi on their way to and from South Africa if it could be sure other African countries would not step in to fill the gap

A Foreign Ministry official made the offer at an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) foreign ministers' meeting here in response to Ghanaian accusations that Kenya had failed to implement OAU resolutions on landing rights

"We are in favour of putting an end to these European planes going to and from South Africa. (but) there will be no desired result if a certain airport is closed to European flights only to see another airport not too far away welcoming those same flights," said a statement read by Mr Omar Fakh

Mr Fakh, head of the Africa desk in the Foreign Ministry, read the statement on behalf of the head of the Kenyan delegation to the five-day OAU conference

Seven airlines — KLM, El Al, Iberia, Olympic, Swissair, Lufthansa and British Airways — run a total of 16 round trips a

week to Johannesburg, stopping in Nairobi on the way and bringing some 25 million dollars a year into Kenya's economy

The Kenyan statement said the leaders of the states in Eastern and Central Africa had discussed the flights and agreed in principle that they should stop

"But they decided that this should be done in the context of a global African effort if the desired results were to be obtained. This is the next stage," it added

The statement also asked why other African states had not banned these same airlines from overflying their territory on the way to and from South Africa

"Some countries think they can advance their international standing by casting doubt on others," it added, apparently in reference to Ghana, which brought up the subject yesterday

The Ghanaian Foreign Minister Mr. Obed Asamoah named Kenya along with Zaire, Malawi and the Comoros as four African countries which should clarify their positions on links with Pretoria — Sapa-RNS

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Industrial Council: Pretoria Municipal Undertaking

Kenya impounds illegal cars from SA

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6/10 Day 2/4/87

LONDON — Kenya's Customs and Excise Department has impounded hundreds of second-hand cars suspected of being illegally imported from SA.

The latest issue of *Trade and Investment in Eastern and Southern Africa* said Kenya's Commerce and Industry Minister Professor Jonathan Ngeno had ordered the rounding-up of all cars bearing foreign registrations, especially those from Botswana.

Own Correspondent

A probe has been launched to discover how foreign cars were imported and, if registered, who gave authorisation

Ngeno's announcement follows the publication of another magazine article which exposed the illegal importation of cars into Kenya from SA

The article said imports from SA were mainly continental European and Japan-

ese luxury models and that they were part of a wider operation which included the smuggling of Mandrax tablets, car batteries and accessories, electronic equipment and second-hand clothes.

The imported cars ostensibly came from Botswana and Lesotho and included BMWs and the latest Mazdas.

In 1984 Kenya broadened import restrictions on new passenger cars to include second-hand vehicles

PRICE MONEY

A CHANGE

Paramoia' stifles voice of democracy in Kenya

There are few individuals in Kenya bold enough to voice in public the suspicion that MwaKenya might largely be a figment of the imagination of President Daniel arap Moi.

MwaKenya is supposed to be an underground organisation dedicated to the violent overthrow of the Kenyan Government. But to date it has actually done so little that Nairobi wags offer it, *sotto voce*, as an example of the condition which is now unofficially known there as "paramoia".

There is considerable doubt as to what, if anything, MwaKenya is up to. But, as one Commonwealth diplomat in Nairobi put it, "there is no doubting the reality of President Moi's attempts to crack down on all forms of dissent".

In recent months hundreds of people have been picked up by the police on suspicion of membership. Some 70 of these were sentenced to an average of five years' jail after confessing to taking an illegal oath of fealty or failing to report to the police the existence of its subversive literature which is allegedly Libyan-flavoured.

One Nairobi lawyer, who asked for his name not to be published, said "There seems no real doubt that the confessions are obtained by threats and torture which include naked solitary confinement in cells flooded with freezing water, and beatings". At least three prisoners are known to have died in custody.

All this is disturbing enough in itself. But what causes deeper concern is the shift in the political climate which has allowed it.

In the first of a two-part series, Paul Vallely of The Times discusses the growing moves towards a one-party state in one of Africa's most prosperous countries.

Since its independence in 1963, Kenya has come to be regarded as one of the happier African states. It has not abandoned the traditions of free enterprise and parliamentary democracy which were its colonial inheritance.

As a result it has, with the assistance of the 50,000 Britons who stayed on, become one of the most prosperous countries in Africa.

There have been one or two suspicious deaths in high places, a few detentions of opposition figures and the banning of political groupings other than the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party. But for all that it was seen, by and large, as standing for Western values of freedom, tolerance and constitutional law.

Then, in June 1982, President Moi



Moi... secret ballot abolished

placed legislation before Parliament to make Kenya a one-party state. The move was followed by a series of political detentions and increasing Press censorship. In August, members of the Kenyan Air Force and the University of Nairobi combined in an unsuccessful coup attempt. From then Kenya's equilibrium was only precarious.

Over the past 12 months the situation has deteriorated quite significantly.

Perhaps most serious has been the abolition of the secret ballot in favour of a system where voters queue publicly behind the candidate of their choice.

Earlier this year the President also pushed through constitutional changes which abolished the security of tenure of the Attorney-General and Auditor-General, placing the Kenyan judiciary even more under his personal control.

As parliamentary powers have been attenuated, so the party has grown in strength. Increasingly MPs have been subjected to party discipline for their remarks in Parliament. The largest women's welfare organisation, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, representing about 20,000 women's groups, was forcibly amalgamated with KANU.

President Moi, after promising that the abolition of the secret ballot would be discussed in Parliament, recently announced that the party, and not Parliament, was supreme. Last month the party's chairman, Mr David Amayo, announced that KANU disciplinary committees were competent to try non-KANU members on all matters.

There is less opposition, publicly at any rate, than might be imagined. The collar of repression has tightened so gradually that the Press and most parliamentarians have fallen into self-censorship.

NEXT: Repression grows.

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STAR 9/4/87

NAIROBI — Kenyan police had been extracting statements from suspected dissidents by detaining them in cold water until they confessed, Kenyan politician Mr Odinga said yesterday

In an interview with three foreign journalists, Mr Odinga said after this ordeal some people, who at first said they were not members of the underground opposition movement, Mwakenya, had eventually admitted joining the organisation.

Claims of torture by Kenyan police

The Kenyan Government has denied allegations of torture by the police, but President Daniel arap Moi last week ordered a purge of policemen

A police inspector in the western town of Kisumu appeared in court last week charged with the murder of a Ugandan teacher who was in po-

lice custody at the time of his death last month

Mr Odinga (76), who served as vice-president under the late President Jomo Kenyatta from 1964 to 1966, elaborating on a statement last Sunday in which he strongly criticised President Daniel arap Moi's government, said yesterday that Kenya was sliding to-

wards tyranny and chaos
Courts have sentenced more than 60 people, including three of Odinga's associates, for membership of Mwakenya

The government says the organisation, which came to light in March last year, was planning to overthrow the country's rulers

Mr Odinga's statement on Sunday, which broke a lengthy silence on politics, was his response to parliamentarians who demanded he answer court testimony naming him as a Mwakenya member

(163) STAR 9/4/87

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city Press.

30/8/87.

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Spear for a wife

A 16-year-old peasant who speared a killer lioness to death last week has been promised a wife as a reward for his courage by a village elder.

A newspaper report said Muuku Abakula stabbed the lioness in the neck when it attacked a bull grazing alone near his village in Moyale, on Kenya's northern border with Ethiopia.

In Kenya it can take young men years to save the required dowry for a wife. The smallest gifts presented to the father of a semi-literate peasant girl wanted in marriage are about 10 goats, a cost equivalent to about R500.
- Sapa.

Kenya seeks

By Rory Channing

NAIROBI — Kenya, in courting the International Monetary Fund (IMF) again after its economy boomed in 1986, highlights the trauma of Third World states exposed to volatile world commodity prices

"Kenya's fortunes, like those of all Africa's commodity exporters, are dictated largely beyond national borders," said a western diplomat, echoing the views of colleagues and bankers

Not only have prices for the east African country's top exports, coffee and tea, crashed this year, but poorer rains rule out a repeat of last year's bumper grain harvest. And the cost of crude oil imports has doubled since mid-1986

As a result the balance of payments has dived back deeply into the red and foreign exchange reserves have sunk to worrying levels, bankers and diplomats say

Kenya — one of Africa's most creditworthy borrowers — will be tested in its ability to service its debt and keep the economy growing faster than its population, which is rising more rapidly than any other in the world

The reversal in fortunes, after economic growth last year of 5.7 percent in real terms — accounting for inflation — has forced Kenya back to the IMF

Banking sources said Nairobi could sign for around \$175 million by the year-end if talks succeed as expected

Amplifying Kenya's leading foreign exchange earners,

163 SA

loan after slide into red

10/9/87

they say, only tourism appears to have held its own. They expect a repeat of last year's record 600,000 visitors. But for wide publicity abroad about the killer disease Aids in Africa, tourism might have set new records

Bankers list several areas of concern in the economy

- Foreign exchange reserves are estimated to total no more than the cost of imports for 2.0-2.3 months — well below the usual international safety norm of three months' cover

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

- The overall balance of payments is expected to slide \$180 million or more into the red in 1987, from a \$90 million surplus last year

- World demand for coffee has fallen well below supply. So Kenya is selling less at far lower prices — even though it took advantage in 1986 of a collapse in production quotas of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) to export record volumes at high prices. It is now stuck with several months' supply of costly stocks

- On top of the slump in tea prices, Kenya has to look for new markets because a top buyer, Pakistan, slashed imports early this year after what was believed to be a tea-for-arms deal with Sri Lanka

- Maize and wheat crops are forecast to be 10-15 percent lower

- The budget deficit forecast, at 29 percent of gross

domestic product in the fiscal year ending next June 30, after 5.0 percent in 1986/87, is now considered "optimistic"

- Kenya, having never defaulted or had to reschedule its foreign debt, estimated by bankers and diplomats at \$3.8-\$4.0 billion, will find it harder to repay its loans

Noting that the share of export earnings needed to service debt has risen to 37-38 percent, a recent diplomatic review commented "The government will have to exercise extreme caution and prudence in the future"

"Prospects aren't rosy," said a senior commercial banker "But the situation is not desperate either"

Economists said Kenya had done some of the groundwork, though nowhere near all that is needed, to groom the economy for sound, sustainable growth

With IMF assistance it enforced a rigorous austerity drive to pull itself out of balance of payments and budget crises in 1981 and 1982, when it suffered its worst drought in 50 years

It has reined in budget spending, streamlined development projects, introduced a measure of flexibility in exchange rate policy, and taken tentative steps towards liberalising trade

Bankers and diplomats expect any new loan accord with the IMF to be linked to goals for further reforms aimed at public sector efficiency, removing industrial and trade bottlenecks, and efforts to boost local capital markets — Sapa-Reuters



President Moi

Kenya offers to host SA talks to solve conflict

ARGUS 15/10/87

From MICHAEL MORRIS
The Argus Foreign Service

VANCOUVER. — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya has offered his country as a venue for a meeting between South Africa's white and black nationalists.

President Arap Moi said at the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver yesterday that he hoped Pretoria would "see the sense" of negotiations

He would put Kenya at the disposal of the parties to facilitate a conference between them

NEIGHBOURS

Meanwhile, President Botha has told the Commonwealth to look to the problems of neighbouring countries instead of interfering in South Africa, reports The Argus Political Staff.

Speaking at the Natal congress of the National Party, Mr Botha said he was not particularly interested in the Commonwealth conference.

"If we are so bad as they want the world to believe, how do they explain the hundreds of thousands of people who flock across our borders to look for food, health services and security?"

He suggested the conference should rather find methods to restore good order and prosperity in South Africa's neighbouring states.

In Vancouver, Britain is fighting sanctions proposals with the argument that market forces within South Africa will be far more effective as an agent of

change than trade embargoes imposed abroad.

In what is seen as a major coup for South Africa's liberal business community, which can claim to have pioneered the arguments, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday "Whatever is done from the outside (sanctions) may operate on the margins, but if you are looking for real change in South Africa, internal economic pressures are likely to have a greater effect."

While Britain stands firm against sanctions, the rest of the Commonwealth may go it alone and impose their own new measures.

Jamaica has proposed that all countries intensify financial bans refusing new loans, the rescheduling of old loans and new investment and that they order the withdrawal of existing investments.

Canada is still committed to intensifying sanctions pressure

Frontline Commonwealth states have been effectively exempted from having to agree to impose sanctions

The leaders have now left it to the foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, Australia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Nigeria, Guyana and India to work out details of a new policy on Southern Africa — covering sanctions, aid and a possible diplomatic initiative

At the United Nations in New York, Argentina, an elected member of the UN Security Council, has announced support for mandatory sanctions against South Africa during a debate on racism.

OF SOUTH AFRICA

stone.

Riots rock Kenya

STW 11/11/87

SUNDAY TIMES FOREIGN DESK
THOUSANDS of rampaging Muslims shouting Allah-hu-Akbar — God is Great — clashed with police and ran amok in the Kenyan port city of Mombasa after the government banned a religious rally.

More than 4 000 Muslims were involved in the rioting, which raged throughout Friday night until dawn yesterday.

Police used teargas to disperse one fierce mob besieging the headquarters of the provincial administration.

According to eyewitnesses, running battles continued throughout the night in the Muslim suburbs of the city. The demonstrators stoned and overturned cars.

At least 20 people were injured

Stormed

Police confirmed they made several arrests but declined to give details

One group of Muslims shouting anti-government slogans stormed the city's central police station, prompting the police to fire in the air, but no one was hurt in the incident, the eyewitnesses added

Muslims go on rampage

The police brought special anti-riot units into the city of half a million people and the streets had returned to normal by dawn yesterday, they said

The authorities initially gave approval for the rally, where Muslim preachers from Tanzania were to speak. But later they withdrew the permit, citing security reasons

The area's Provincial Commissioner, Simeon Mung'ala, in an argument with a group of Muslims who marched into his office, described the demonstrators as fanatics

The riots were the first by Kenyan Muslims, who have traditionally been one of the country's most peaceful communities

The Muslims, who are the majority population group in Mombasa, complained that Christian evangelicals had no difficulty obtaining permits for their religious rallies in the city

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KENYA

Tottering forward

The Kenyan economy appears to be defying gravity. Despite the drop in tea and coffee prices this year and the rise in oil prices, growth of over 5% is expected to be maintained. Both the government and World Bank agree that the balance of payments deficit will be limited to around US\$20m, compared with last year's surplus of \$90m.

Though such a record is the envy of most African nations — especially in Uganda and Tanzania, where war and mismanagement respectively have devastated their economies — the future is far from rosy.

This year's good performance is largely a carry-over from the boom in 1986, when high coffee and tea prices combined with record tourism earnings and low oil prices to boost growth to 5.7% from an average of 3.4% in 1978-1985. Earnings from coffee, long the country's primary source of foreign exchange, are expected to drop from \$490m in 1986 to under \$300m this year.

Tourism may move into first place for the first time with an expected improvement over last year, when 650 000 visitors brought in a record \$310m. Despite a serious decline in occupancy rates at coast hotels due to concern about Aids in Kenya, greater interest in activity holidays means the more lucrative safari business inland is booming.

But if tourism and non-traditional exports such as horticultural produce can cushion the country from fluctuations in coffee and tea prices, they cannot protect it from long-term decline.

This year's balance of payments position would have looked a lot worse but for the planned reduction of foreign exchange reserves by \$110m, from three-and-a-half to two-and-a-half months' import cover. Such

measures cannot be repeated and Kenya is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for \$170m from a standby credit and structural adjustment facility loan to help cover an expected balance of payments deficit of \$150m-\$200m in 1988.

The loans are likely to be granted, given Kenya's good record for servicing its \$4 billion debt, but donors, who have been committing about \$500m a year in aid, have become increasingly concerned by Kenyans' large overseas holdings — an estimated \$1.28 billion in non-bank external accounts.

This concern was one of the reasons for a crackdown on illicit foreign exchange transactions, in particular the failure to remit tourism and export earnings. So far only five executives of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International and Biashara Bank of Kenya and two coffee traders have been charged with failing to remit foreign exchange earnings from coffee. The fact that they are all Asians has led to fears that the 80 000 strong community, which dominates private-sector business, will provide the scapegoats despite the general belief that Kenyans of all races are heavily involved.

Kenya seems to be doing all the right things for the IMF. A steady slippage in exchange rates has already devalued the Kenya shilling by over 30% in the past year and the black market premium is a relatively modest 20%. Private enterprise is encouraged.

The government has promised to take measures facilitating foreign and local investment and to reduce progressively import barriers, to increase the competitiveness and export capacity of the manufacturing sector. It has promised to reduce the role of the State corporations and do away with price control on all but the most basic goods.

In practice, however, there remain great problems, both with the basic structure of the economy and the implementation of the proposed remedies. At their root is the country's 4% population growth rate and the shortage of unused fertile land — only 17% of the total land area is described as arable. Manufacturing industry offers the only hope of giving jobs and incomes to the 300 000 school leavers a year, but even in the 1986 boom only 20 000 formal jobs were created. Though the industrial sector grew by 6% last year, its share of gross domestic product has only increased from 8% in 1964 to 13% in 1986.

Yet there is strong opposition to the government's declared policy of reducing import barriers because of the threat to profits of more competition. Many local companies are controlled by people with high political connections. Even with balance of payments support from the IMF and bilateral donors, it may prove impossible unless there is a dramatic improvement in Kenya's terms of trade. Despite new procedures streamlining import licence applications, companies report increasing difficulties getting approval even for essential machinery and spare parts. ■

KENYA

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Unhappy New Year

Next year will be a troubled one for Kenya. The problems are economic, political and social, some analysts describing the task facing President Daniel Arap Moi as "Herculean" and questioning whether he can surmount them.

The unrest at Nairobi University is only one of the symptoms. The university has been the target of government hostility for years — the latest is the seventeenth shutdown since 1970. In 1982, at the time of the abortive air force coup, the university was closed for a year, and three years later it was closed for 10 weeks. Now it has been closed again and the student union banned, following campus protests which the police put down with their usual heavy hand.

Amnesty International has accused the police of brutality and torture, the main offenders being the para-military General Service Unit (known as God Sent US). President Moi, according to his critics, is displaying symptoms of paranoia, seeing plotters everywhere. He is especially sensi-

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**Kenya's Arap Moi ...
waiting for the deluge**

tive to foreign criticism and to the publicity which is being given to the outlawed Mwa-Kenya Movement, which co-ordinates the opposition of exiled leaders. His clampdown on the opposition is earning a reputation for Kenya as one of the less tolerant of African states.

Kenya's long-term problem is its population growth, said to be one of the highest, if not the highest, in the world. This growth is placing an intolerable strain on the country's institutions. The short-term manifestations of the problem are the budget deficit, unemployment, declining living standards and a weakening infrastructure. President Moi is definitely not expecting a happy new year. ■

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