KENYA - GENERAL

1992

JANUARY — AUGUST.

Sixth Kenyan minister quits

STAR 6/1/92 (163)

NAIROBI — Kenya's Environment Minister, Njoroge Mungai, announced his resignation at the weekend — the sixth minister or assistant minister to resign in the past two weeks

In a statement to reporters on Saturday, Mr Mungai said he would join the new opposition group, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), set up after Kenya ended its one-party system last month

He cited corruption within the government, election rigging and ethnic conflicts as his reasons for resigning

Another leading political figure, former minister Maina Wanjigi, also announced his defection from the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) to FORD

Political analysts say the government is reeling from the recent flood of defections, which could seriously dent Kanu's prospects in forthcoming multiparty elections They are due in 1993, but could be brought forward

President Daniel arap Moi, in accepting the resignations of ministers who resigned earlier, accused them of having worked against the ruling party from within He said Kanu would be stronger without them

KANU has since launched a new recruiting drive.

FORD is the only opposition party so far to have obtained official registration enabling it to operate But other groups are in the process of formation and are expected to secure registration soon

Kenya had been a one-party state since 1969, when the short-lived Kenya People's Union (KPU) was banned In 1983 the constitution was amended to make Kanu the only legal party — but this provision was removed last month

Armed policemen forced their way into a Nairobi printing works yesterday and seized partly printed copies of the weekly magazine Society, its editor Pius Nyamora said

The magazine, due to go on sale today, has a picture of Mr Moi on its cover, under a headline referring to a recent statement by former Health Minister Mwai Kibaki that he wanted to see Mr Moi removed from the presidency

Mr Kibaki, a former vice-president, resigned on December 25

Mr Nyamora said the printing works was closed when police arrived, but they forced their way in He said 30 000 copies of the magazine were being printed

Society, formerly a monthly, went weekly in November Its circulation has soared since debate here developed last year with calls for the restoration of multi-party politics — Sapa-Reuter

Multi-party moves in as Moi retreats

(163)

W\Mail 10/11 – 16/11/92

By MICHAEL HILTZIK. **Nairobi**.

THE government's way of marking the end of Kenya's last year of single-party rule was not a particularly encouraging one: a squadron of presidential guards invaded a provincial hotel a few days before January 1 and attacked a group meeting in support of Kenya's leading opposition party At least four people were beaten and robbed

But the incident failed to obscure a sea change in Kenya's politics The administration of President Daniel arap Moi, who as recently as two months ago seemed to have a stubborn grip on national politics, is in desperate retreat

Since late last month, when Moi legalised multi-party politics under pressure from foreign aid donors, the authority of his Kenya African National Union (Kanu), until then the sole legal political party in the country, has crumbled

That atmosphere promises to become even more intense in the run-up to nationwide elections, which Moi is expected to call early this year Already one new party has registered with the government. the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, or Ford, which was instrumental in putting pressure on the aid donors, and thus Moi, into ending Kanu's political monopoly. And smaller parties have begun organising

All this is happening amid wide uncertainty over how the balloting might unfold Moi is constitutionally required to call an election by 1993, but his timing is sure to hang on his appraisal of the relative strength of Kanu and other parties

Ford leaders have said that they would not be organised for an election before October, but other observers argue that a relatively early election would be to the new party's advantage That way it can ride the current wave of popular enthusiasm for new politics — and finish a campaign before policy and factional splits appear among its own leaders

Moi's own core popularity is difficult to judge Political observers believe he is likely to lose in the big cities, but his political strength in rural districts is hard to measure

Moreover, no one can say today what Kanu and Ford will represent by the time of an election, as scores of politicians have been defecting from Kanu to join Ford or form their own new parties

Moi himself has been increasingly isolated, even within the councils of Kanu

Political observers here see some reason for dismay in how Kenyan politics have begun to take shape in the new era of liberalisation

As many feared, and Moi predicted, political alliances have taken shape through tribal identifications

The creation of a political infrastructure is seen as encouraging economic or cultural alliances outside of the tribe as the most pressing need in the new era of political liberalisation

In the absence of grass-roots organisations, much of what is happening in Kenyan politics is little more than politicians positioning themselves to retain their old power under the new system.

"If they had done three years ago what they are doing now," said Anglican Archbishop Manassas Kuria of the officials leaving Kanu, "Kenya would not have reached the dangerous point it has reached" — Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED 1876

Hunt for bombers

(84A) CT 3/1/92

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police have vowed "ruthlessly to hunt down" right-wing extremists they believe are behind a wave of bombings of public buildings in SA over the holiday period

Post offices in Krugersdorp and Verwoerdburg were the latest targets devastated by powerful explosions in the early hours of yesterday morning Police said commercial explosives a trademark of right wing violence, were probably used in at least one of the blasts

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said right wingers had formed a network of secret cells and police believed some of these were behind seven major bomb attacks in the past month

'Hard to solve'

He added that right wing bomb squads were proving more difficult to track down and infiltrate than similar ANC groups because of the decentralised right wing campaign and no formal command structure

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the latest attacks

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht yesterday challenged police to provide evidence to back allegations that far right wing organisations were responsible.

Sapa reports that Dr Treurnicht said the CP did not endorse violence and said it could not accept responsibility for acts of terrorism committed by right-wingers.

AWB secretary-general Mr Piet Rudolph said the government should be held responsible for the increase in violence because it did not take note of right wing demands He said such violence would increase

Millions of rands' damage was caused to the post offices in central Krugersdorp and Lyttelton in Verwoerdburg, police said The blasts came hard on the heels of blasts at schools in Nelspruit, Lichtenburg and Klerksdorp which had opted to admit pupils of all races. No injuries resulted from any of the attacks

No arrests had been made by late last night, but Captain Kotze claimed police had had a 95% success rate in solving right wing terror cases in the past. He said that although the right-wing terror campaign had thus far avoided "soft targets" police did not underestimate extremists' ability to wreak havoc on communities

A secret letter circulated recently among right-wingers by the shadowy Boer Republican Army (BRA), which has claimed responsibility for several recent blasts urges people to "keep the explosives and the fire bombs" ready for use The letter encourages members to form cells of not more than three people It urges them to select their own targets and not to wear khaki uniforms or talk to anyone about bomb attacks

The BRA has been described as a clandestine umbrella body in whose name all right-wingers can claim responsibility for terror attacks in protest moves towards a non racial society

Police said they suspected that commercial explosives had been used in Krugersdorp blast, which destroyed post office where R2 million were completed recently Damage caused to 30 nearby shops and

The Verwoerdburg blast caused

AFTERMATH . . Cleaning up begins at the Verwoerdburg post office damaged by a bomb early yesterday Police believe right-wing extremists may be the culprits.

Picture: BRIAN

2 charged over rumours of Kenyan military coup

STAR 13/1/92 (163)

NAIROBI — Former Kenyan vice-president Josephat Karanja and former MP Matu Wamae have been charged with spreading unfounded and malicious rumours of an impending military coup, Kenya radio reported yesterday

A senior police officer was quoted as stating that the two, arrested yesterday, would appear in court soon on charges of spreading rumours intended to cause unrest, fear, despondency and alarm.

Mr Karanja and Mr Wamae were among a group of leaders of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) who publicised the rumours — promptly denied by the government — at a news conference on Friday

The radio quoted the police official as saying authorities were taking action against other people involved

Diplomatic sources said there seemed to be little, if any, basis for the announcement by the opposition group that there was a move to hand the government over to the army because of growing unrest

The sources said Kenya's political situation had become increasingly confused after the lifting of a ban on opposition parties and the emergence of several new political groups, each trying to build up its own power base — Sapa-Reuter

Environmentalist arrested in Kenyan political fracas

(163)

STAR 14/11/92

NAIROBI — A prominent environmentalist yesterday became the third person arrested over rumours that President Daniel arap Moi planned to stage a military coup to forestall Kenya's first multiparty elections in nearly 26 years

Wangari Maathai, a former professor of microbiology at the University of Nairobi, was taken by two policemen from her house in Nairobi where she had barricaded herself since Sunday, a local journalist said.

The arrest came a few hours after police spokesman Jeremiah Matagaro said officers were in court seeking an arrest warrant

Nairobi newspapers reported yesterday that Mrs Maathai, who heads the Green Belt Movement, had refused to get out of her house the previous day when policemen first went to arrest her

The Green Belt Movement is a grassroots organisation devoted to planting trees in deforested areas Mrs Maathai has won international recognition for her work.

A friend of Mrs Maathai said riot police kept a crowd of about 400 people at bay during the arrest

Mrs Maathai was one of 10 members of the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) who held a press conference on Friday to publicise the rumour that President Moi planned to hand over the government to the military

They urged the government to comment on the claim

FORD is the only political party officially registered since opposition was legalised last month Until then, the Kenya African National Union had been the sole legal party.

The FORD members said Mr Moi is feared defeat in elections expected some time this year.

The last multiparty contest was in 1966, when FORD's interim chairman and Kenya's first vice-president, Oginga Odinga, formed an opposition party, the Kenya People's Union

The party was banned in 1969 and Kenya became a de facto one-party state. A 1982 constitutional amendment legalised the status quo. — Sapa-AP

Crackdown on Kenyan opposition

Sowetan 15/11/92

Sowetan 15/11/92 (163)

NAIROBI - A fourth person was in jail yesterday in a continuing police swoop on opposition members who publicised a rumour that the president planned to stage a military coup to avoid calling multiparty elections

Mr James Orengo, a lawyer and former MP, was arrested late on Monday outside the High Court where he had joined lawyers representing two other opposition members arrested in the same crackdown, Nairobi newspapers said yesterday

The two, former Vice-President Josephat Karanja and businessman Mr Matu Wamae, were charged with "spreading a malicious rumour" and freed on bail They were arrested Saturday

On Monday, police also broke into the

Sapa-AP

home of environmentalist Mrs Wangari Maathai and arrested her Police first attempted to arrest the former university professor on Sunday but she refused to leave the house

Police spokesman Jeremiah Matagaro said Orengo and Maathai would also be charged with spreading the coup rumour

The charge stems from a news conference last Friday held by 10 members of the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, who said they had heard rumours that President Daniel arap Moi planned to stage a military coup to forestall the country, s first multiparty elections in nearly 26 years

Water project threat to lake

South 16/11-22/1191 (163)

KENYA'S MULTI-MILLION dollar water project, due for commissioning in Nakuru this month, has been slammed by environmentalists

For years Nakuru, Kenya's fourth largest town, has faced a serious water shortage.

The business community, industrialists and residents are eagerly waiting for water to flow into the town — with prospects of Nakuru becoming a future commercial and industrial centre

But just 50km east of the town lies Lake Naivasha which is choked with the weed "salvinia molesta", which hinders fishing, navigation and the pumping of water from the lake for irrigation

It is not yet known what the effects of the Nakuru Water Project on the lake will be, but environmentalists predict it will not be good

The project will divert two of the major rivers which flow into the lake to a dam that will supply Nakuru with water. But the two rivers help to keep Naivasha a fresh water lake

According to Mr Fred Muthuri of the Botany Department of the University of Nairobi, the diversion will "kill Lake Naivasha"

A study shows the diversion of the two river will turn Lake Naivasha into a salt lake the botanist added

"This will alter the marine life completely With those inlet rivers diverted, the lake will dry up completely It is already drying up anyway,' Muthuri said

There has also been considerable deforestation in the catchment of the two rivers, reducing the water flow

"In addition, the lake region is overtaken by horticultural forms that depend on irrigation from the lake," Muthuri said

He said the Kenyan government went ahead with plans for the Nakuru Water Project without doing an environmental impact assessment or feasibility studies

Environmentalists like Muthuri and the acting director of the National Environmental Secretariat, Mr Reuben Mugo, are worried the Nakuru project will cause more harm than good, especially to the ecology of the Lake Naivasha area

"We should remember that according to the available environmental evidence and local legend, this lake actually dried up 300 years ago," Muthuri said □

SA-Kenya trade pact

SOUTH Africa and Kenya have signed a co-operation agreement which is expected to result in a large increase in trade

The SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) and the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) signed the agreement.

They say that at this stage it is difficult to put a value on the bilateral trade which the venture will stimulate

Conservative estimates suggest that two-way trade could reach between R40-million and R80-million this year, but could grow by between 300% and 500% next year as projects get off the ground and trading areas are opened

Kenyan pact could open gate to Africa

WHILE official trade statistics pitched the value of trade between Kenya and SA at about R25m during the sanctions era, the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) believes the figure could be doubled

Safto Africa area manager Paul Runge says the figure could reach R50m, but it will be difficult to come up with a precise amount as trade statistics are in a mess. BIDay 20/11/92

After Safto announced on Friday that a mutual co-operation agreement had been signed between itself and the Kenyan Association of Manufacturers, Runge said it was an "open secret" that trade between the two countries had been conducted for years through Mombasa. (163)(8)(8)

The new agreement paved the route for formal trade links and would provide accurate statistics of trade between the two countries

Commodities had made up the bulk of trade, despite the highly organised nature of Kenya's small industrial sector Although there were no joint ventures under way, he indicated these could be expected soon. Access to multilateral funding would help to speed up the process.

Trade between the two countries — expected to reach between R40m and R80m for 1992 — was expected to rise by between 300% and 500% in 1993.

The agreement would also provide SA businessmen with a gateway to other African countries.

Kenya was sensible choice of entry for local businessmen as it had a good infrastructure, was English-speaking and was getting its house in order in accordance with IMF demands.

Runge said Kenyan authorities were acting fast to break down bureaucratic structures and corruption which hindered trade development. — Sapa.

Boost for SA trade with Kenya

(163)

South African and Kenyan businessmen have signed an accord, which could boost two-way trade sixfold over the next two years STAR 20/1/92

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) has announced the pact with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (Kam)

"Conservative estimates peg (bilaterial trade) at around R40 million to R80 million for 1992, with growth of 300 to 500 percent by 1993 as key projects get off the ground and new trading areas are opened," Safto said

Paul Runge of Safto said the agreement would promote industrial ties between the two countries — Sapa-Reuter.

Kenya sells off state firms in reform drive

NAIROBI — Kenya has begun privatising some of its state corporations in the wake of pressure from Western donors to carry out major reforms in the loss-making public sector, a special government committee said.

Nine profitable companies are to be floated on the Nairobi Stock Exchange. They include a vehicle assembly firm, a chain of supermarkets and a wine agency

Nine other loss-making bodies will be sold off completely, a statement by the parastatal reforms committee said. These include a shoe-maker, a textiles firm and a food-processing company (163)

"Some 22 companies are consistent loss-makers and are on the verge of bankruptcy," the statement added

The committee said six more companies would be sold in "a competitive tendering system"

Ten more firms the government regards as dealing directly with public welfare and security will be restructured to improve their efficiency, the statement said.

These include the national Kenya Airways, Kenya Railways and the National Cereals and Produce Board, a marketing board which has made huge losses in the past

Most of the East African economy's 250 state companies face severe financial difficulties and are poorly managed, economic analysts said

In November, Western governments delayed aid to Kenya for six months pending political and economic reforms Last month, the IMF delayed a $63,3m loan saying progress of public sector reforms was not satisfactory B/Day 24/11/92

In Khartoum, Sudan said it would sell its airline, telecommunications company and shipping lines to local and foreign investors as part of efforts to reform its economy

Industry Minister Taj al-Sir Mustafa said the World Bank had agreed to send experts to help with the privatisations

He said the sell-offs were part of the government's reform programme aimed at breathing new life into the economy through lifting of subsidies, price liberalisation, currency reforms and privatisation. — Sapa-Reuter

Nairobi rules against colonial relic

STAR 27/11/92

163

Kenya's Attorney-General has said that British judges are to be phased out, reports RICHARD DOWDEN.

THE SURVIVAL of five British judges in Kenya, three of them partly funded by the UK, has come under attack from radical lawyers, who have called for their removal

Alan Hancox, the Kenyan Chief Justice, is suing a British law magazine because of allegations of partiality

Amos Wako, the Attorney-General, told a meeting at the House of Commons "The appointment of British judges can only be seen as a transitional measure It is recognised that this is reaching its final stages"

Mr Hancox had been accused of being pro-government when the judiciary ruled continually in favour of a one-party state in Kenya, but Mr Wako said there were no grounds for setting up a tribunal to probe the contract judges or dismiss them

While his fellow politicians in Nairobi were engaging in personal attacks, Mr Wako delivered a statesmanlike assessment of Kenyan politics and the arrival of multiparty democracy He was proud to be associated with the return of multiparty democracy but warned Kenyans to guard against "evils of nepotism, clanism and tribalism"

President Moi has said he was forced to concede multiparty democracy under pressure from Western governments But Mr Moi's pessimism was not shared by his A-G, who said the elections due to be held this year would be free and fair

The Attorney-General also said Kenya's human rights record had changed and that there were now no political detainees, sedition cases had been withdrawn and confiscated passports had been returned — The Independent News Service □

Refugee crisis swamps Kenya

GENEVA — About 75 000 Somalis have fled to neighbouring Kenya since the latest internal fighting began in mid-November, creating a new refugee crisis, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has said About 700 new arrivals are reported every day Most of the refugees were old men, women and children, who arrived emaciated — Sapa-AP STAR 11/2/92

(163)

STAR 10/2/92

Kenyan leader's car bombed

NAIROBI — A petrol bomb exploded under a car belonging to Kenyan opposition leader Oginga Odinga in the western Kenyan town of Kakamega where he was addressing a public rally on Saturday The flames were extinguished by members of the public before the car went on fire, and only minor damage was caused (163)

Moi's rule may soon tumble like Kaunda's

Sowetan 10/2/92

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NAIROBI- Massive anti-government rallies are signalling disenchantment and defiance of President Daniel arap Moi's administration in the run-up to promised multiparty elections, Kenya's first in a quarter of a century.

"It will be a very turbulent year," said Mr Casper Odegi-Awuondo, a sociology lecturer at Nairobi University

"The president and his administration do not believe political pluralism can work and are keen to make it fail "

He added "Kenyan leaders live in a culture of presiding over silent people, have little respect for pluralism and are unwilling to learn It makes transition difficult."

Opposition leaders want to scrap what they call the present culture of mediocrity and immorality

Rallies organised by the main opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy party have drawn some of the largest crowds since Kenyan independence from Britain in 1963

FORD and the Democractic Party of ex-health minister Mr Mwai Kibaki are the only opposition parties so far registered since Moi, under mounting domestic and foreign pressure, ended decades of one-party rule in December in this East African nation of 24 million

The first multiparty elections since 1966 are expected later this year

FORD leaders say Moi's rule has been crippled by a lack of imagination, incompetence and corruption But the ruling Kenya African National Union party says opposition leaders have failed to address serious political and economic questions

FOCUS

After Kenneth Kaunda's dramatic fall from power in Zambia last year, Kenya's Daniel arap Moi may suffer a similar fate. The opposition groups are massing under the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, the tactic that led to Kaunda's demise. MANOAH ESIPISU reports.

Former Kanu stalwarts, mainly from the large Kikuyu tribe, have led defections and are poised to take over leadership positions in the opposition

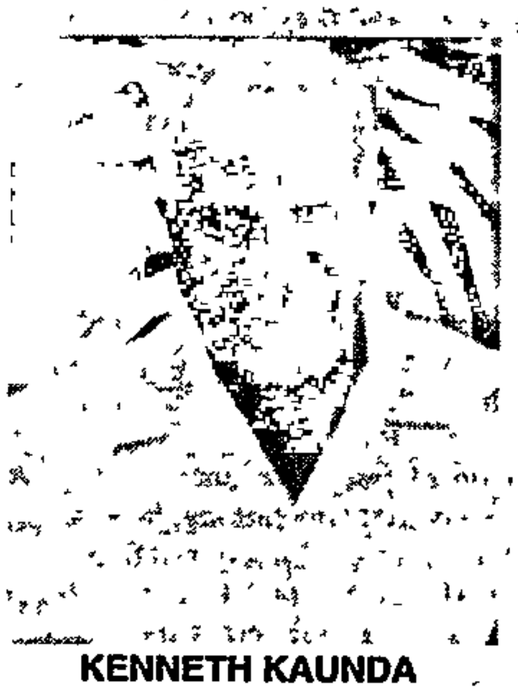
Western diplomats say the defections by former staunch Kanu officials such as Kibaki are an attempt to hijack the march to pluralism

Human rights activist Mr James Orengo said an exodus of career politicians from Kanu to join opposition parties was an acknowledgement of the soaring strength of the opposition

"These are essentially political animals They know the ship is sinking and want to avoid the plunge, they want to be with the victors," Orengo told Reuters.

Tribal affiliations are still strong in Kenya and any serious contender for power must build an alliance across tribal lines to avoid appearing ethnically based

FORD appears to have the strongest tribal balance among the emerging opposition groups



KENNETH KAUNDA

DANIEL ARAP MOI

Youthful top opposition figures such as reformist lawyer Mr Paul Muite appeal to the young middle class and offer a new, more accountable style of rule and economic management.

"The opposition cannot sideline this generation of young leaders when Kenyans between the ages of 18-35 comprise about 60 percent of total voters," said Orengo

After years of capitalism, a leftist tendency is apparent in opposition economic plans that reflect the growing crises of land, hunger and unemployment

Political analysts say rural voters are dismayed at the escalating prices of essential commodities, the rising cost of education and health services and the untended road network

"Farmers have not been paid for produce, the government interferes in their unions, and regional administrators force them to donate funds to ghost projects," Odegi-Awuondo said

Kenyan universities have been closed since student riots in July last year and now risk losing international recognition

Political analysts say Moi has lost immense popularity over the killing in February 1990 of foreign minister Robert Ouko, murdered while conducting a high-level anti-corruption probe

Opposition leaders accuse the government of involvement in Ouko's death and say Moi backed a cover-up

High-level corruption, disintegration of public amenities and services and poor education policies have further eroded public confidence in Moi's rule, economic experts say

FORD secretary-general Mr Martin Shikuku said the huge turnout at opposition rallies points to the ousting of Moi (67) who has been in power since 1978

Moi says he believes pluralist democracy will cause instability and ethnic strife and retard development.

Last November western donors suspended aid to Kenya for six months pending political and economic reforms In December the International Monetary Fund delayed a 63,3 million dollar loan due to slow progress in economic changes - *Sapa-Reuter*

Crowds dispersed

(163)

Sowetan 10/2/92

NAIROBI - Riot police fired in the air and used teargas to disperse hundreds of youths who took to the streets in western Kenya at the weekend

At least 15 civilians were injured

The incident was the latest in a wave of political activity following the rise of several new opposition parties after Kenya ended its one-party system last December - *Sapa-Reuter*

Big spenders are welcome in Kenya

W/Mail 14/2 -20/2/92

(163)

As Africa opens up more and more South Africans are travelling on the continent. **ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK** visited Kenya shortly after it opened its doors to South Africans

IN Kenya, they greet you with a word that sounds as big as the smile that accompanies it: *Jambo*. Translated from Swahili, that means little more than "hello", but it can be the beginning of a love affair with a language, a culture and a country.

By the time you can answer *uhali gana* ("how are you") with *nzuri sana* ("very well"), you will have dispelled a suitcase-full of myths.

That "African time" thing, for instance.

In the entire time this writer spent on holiday in Kenya, every arrangement, rendezvous and appointment, every pre-booked flight, taxi and bus, was dead on time. The one and only experience of "African time" in East Africa was the departure of our flight back to Johannesburg. It was 40 minutes late. But it was not a Kenyan plane.

This experience put into perspective, very neatly, the false arrogance that many South Africans have about their supposedly superior administration, time-keeping, and infrastructure.

The fact is, Kenya beats South Africa hands down when it comes to tourism infrastructure, and the sheer level of professionalism of that industry.

It is not the biggest industry there, as one is led to believe by sightings of tourist swarms from all parts of the world — coffee and tea are greater sources of foreign exchange. Furthermore, the tourism industry directly affects only a small proportion of the population.

Yet, almost every Kenyan seems to carry the same ideal of wanting to make things work for the visitor; it is as if each one of them knows that tourist money is good for the country, and tourists are therefore good for the people themselves. It is something like a mass goodwill campaign, but one that has emerged spontaneously.

The political relevance of this situation is obvious. In Kenya, while there is political disunity, there is a common patriotism that inspires every individual. In South Africa, 43 years of National Party rule has made patriotism a dirty word.

Kenyans don't mind that. For them, the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela has turned all South Africans into good guys. White South Africans do not have a hard time getting in, or getting around this country. Not only are they welcome in Kenya, they are eagerly awaited. Although that could have something to do with the widely held belief that South Africans are big spenders.

But it could equally be related to a perception in Kenya that South Africa is leading the way in Africa's struggle for democracy — a struggle that is only just beginning in earnest there.

On December 3 last year, President Daniel Arap Moi announced that opposition political parties would be allowed for the first time. This was the East African equivalent of the February 2 1990 "De Klerk declaration".

Unlike South Africa, however, where violence often seems to be a tool to influence negotiations, Kenya presents a strong sense of grassroots stability. The present political upheavals have little direct affect on the average Kenyan. Life goes on at a quiet, peaceful pace.

As in South Africa, it is never more peaceful than in the national parks. The reserves have been turned from poachers' backyards into wildlife havens by the tough policies of archaeologist-turned-tourism-czar Richard Leakey.

But the average South African visiting Kenya will probably have done the Kruger Park once or twice. Visiting a foreign country for its game may seem a little like Japanese tourists going to New York for its cheap cameras.

As fascinating as its natural heritage are its people and cities.

The further you move off the beaten path, the less likely you are to encounter tourists. And in a Kenyan city or town, the beaten path does not extend much beyond the main road.

Take, for instance, Mombassa. It is one of the most culturally diverse cities in Africa. It carries the combined legacies of 2 000 years of occupation and settlement by Arabs, Indians, Portuguese, British and the people of Kenya themselves.

The best-known city hotel, the Castle, stands on Nkrumah Road — the hub of the ubiquitous curio industry that seems to dominate trade on the coast. The hotel itself stands amid formal, respectable and air-conditioned souvenir shops. But wander a few metres down the road, and you are surrounded by rough and ready curio stalls, the proprietors of which insist that every passing tourist (they have a sixth sense which detects foreign passports) engage in strenuous haggling sessions.

But getting back to that beaten path. Nkrumah Road, which leads past the historic 16th century Fort Jesus, is permanently crowded with tourists, along with the opportunists who make their living off that class of human being. But one street away, you are in a different city. Everything is quieter, the hustlers have disappeared, the odd tourist goes unnoticed, and the shopping is "real" — real prices, real mementoes of Kenya, real opportunities of acquiring exotic clothing, music and gifts from the real world.

If you have the time, first take an organised bus tour to get your bearings, then explore the city by yourself. Be a little streetwise (muggers are not only a Johannesburg and New York phenomenon), a little adventurous, and the city opens itself up to you.

And that, for the tourist, is the real secret of discovering the rest of the country too.

Big spenders are welcome in Kenya

W/Mail 14/2 - 20/2/92 (163)

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But it could equally be related to a perception in Kenya that South Africa is leading the way in Africa's struggle for democracy — a struggle that is only just beginning in earnest there.

On December 3 last year, President Daniel Arap Moi announced that opposition political parties would be allowed for the first time. This was the East African equivalent of the February 2 1990 "De Klerk declaration".

Unlike South Africa, however, where violence often seems to be a tool to influence negotiations, Kenya presents a strong sense of grassroots stability. The present political upheavals have little direct affect on the average Kenyan. Life goes on at a quiet, peaceful pace.

As in South Africa, it is never more peaceful than in the national parks. The reserves have been turned from poachers' backyards into wildlife havens by the tough policies of archaeologist-turned tourism-czar Richard Leakey.

But the average South African visiting Kenya will probably have done the Kruger Park once or twice. Visiting a foreign country for its game may seem a little like Japanese tourists going to New York for its cheap cameras.

As fascinating as its natural heritage are its people and cities.

The further you move off the beaten path, the less likely you are to encounter tourists. And in a Kenyan city or town, the beaten path does not extend much beyond the main road.

Take, for instance, Mombassa. It is one of the most culturally diverse cities in Africa. It carries the combined legacies of 2 000 years of occupation and settlement by Arabs, Indians, Portuguese, British and the people of Kenya themselves.

The best-known city hotel, the Castle, stands on Nkrumah Road — the hub of the ubiquitous curio industry that seems to dominate trade on the coast. The hotel itself stands amid formal, respectable and air-conditioned souvenir shops. But wander a few metres down the road, and you are surrounded by rough and ready curio stalls, the proprietors of which insist that every passing tourist (they have a sixth sense which detects foreign passports) engage in strenuous haggling sessions.

But getting back to that beaten path. Nkrumah Road, which leads past the historic 16th century Fort Jesus, is permanently crowded with tourists, along with the opportunists who make their living off that class of human being. But one street away, you are in a different city. Everything is quieter, the hustlers have disappeared, the odd tourist goes unnoticed, and the shopping is "real" — real prices, real mementoes of Kenya, real opportunities of acquiring exotic clothing, music and gifts from the real world.

If you have the time, first take an organised bus tour to get your bearings, then explore the city by yourself. Be a little streetwise (muggers are not only a Johannesburg and New York phenomenon), a little adventurous, and the city opens itself up to you.

And that, for the tourist, is the real secret of discovering the rest of the country too.

Fast facts on Kenya

W/Mail 14/2 – 20/2/92

Malaria pills

The experts recommend Palodrine, which has to be started the day before you enter Kenya. Unfortunately, it can usually only be obtained once you arrive in Kenya. Mudoprim seems to be an adequate alternative, but must be continued for six weeks after departure. Start it the week before entry.

(163)

Currency

All the guide books are out of date on this score. Airline staff may still give you currency declaration forms on the airplane, and give you dark warnings about the consequences of not declaring everything. But at Jomo Kenyatta airport, they tell you to throw it away — no one uses them anymore. The bureaux de change take most major currencies (sterling, dollars, francs; the rand is not a major currency). Keep foreign exchange receipts, but don't be paranoid about them. They're only needed when you want to change your shillings back into dollars.

Kenya's currency is in cents and shillings, with 100 cents to a shilling. Conveniently, 10 shillings translates to exactly one rand.

Visas

Available at the airport on arrival, at $20 a shot. They won't look twice at your passport, but may well give you a hug when they realise you're a South African with vast quantities of foreign exchange. Occasionally, an airport official may try to suggest obliquely that you share some of that currency with them. Pretend you don't quite follow them, change the subject, and they won't press the issue.

Departure tax is $20.

Water

Horror stories about water in Kenya may well be true, but generally tap water is safe in the cities and in first class hotels. When in doubt, Mount Kenya Mineral Water comes in two-litre bottles. The beer is light, thirst-quenching and on sale at almost any cafe or tearoom. The best local brand of wine, Papaya, is dry, fruity, tasty, and made in the Rift Valley — NOT imported from the RSA for re-labelling, as many South African visitors like to believe.

Kenyans seek to nurture SA links

B/Day 17/2/92

SHERIDAN CONNOLLY

A FOUR-man delegation from Kenya's Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) and Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) is in SA to establish high-level contacts and broaden the base for commercial interaction between Kenya and SA.

Group leader and IPC chairman Joseph arap Letting yesterday said Kenya had a lot to offer the SA investor, including a well-established market economy, efficient public and private sectors and well-developed infrastructures.

"Now that SA has emerged from its isolation, Kenya's track record and its consistent business acumen can offer SA investors opportunities second to none."

The IPC was established to promote investment and help investors in Kenya. It offered a "one-stop" approval system, quickly processing project applications and obtaining relevant approvals on behalf of the investor, and provided information on investment opportunities and incentives offered by Kenya's authorities.

EPZA CE Silas M'Njamiu Ita said yesterday that investors who produced 100% for the Kenyan export market would be relieved of exchange controls and import duties. Investors would operate within a liberalised system and would be given the neccessary support and advantages to export competitively.

'No let up on ivory ban'

STAR 19/2/92

By Julienne du Toit

Kenya and the director of that country's wildlife service, Richard Leakey, are putting increasing pressure on southern African states, including South Africa, to uphold the ivory ban

This precedes next month's meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Cites) to be held in Kyoto, Japan, where some African states will fight to lift the moratorium on ivory trading

Mr Leakey said Kenya wanted the elephants to remain on Appendix I, which means no trading in elephants or elephant products, "except perhaps the Kruger National Park population"

He added the final decision on this would be made in Kyoto

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has said that while the two-year ban has not been enough time for elephant populations to recover, most ivory-producing states agree they have noticed a dramatic drop in ivory demand since the ban went into effect

They urged accelerated financial assistance and park protection for the ban to be effective in most parts of Africa

In an investigation in six countries, the WWF said the biggest drop in poaching was in Tanzania, followed by Zambia, Zaire, Cameroon and Ivory Coast

The only place where poaching had increased, according to the report, was Malawi Insufficient resources and a proximity to corrupt military establishments, expanding refugee camps and easily infiltrated national borders were factors, said the WWF.

Civil wars and political unrest often have devastating effect on elephant populations said WWF's Dr Holly Dublin

South African conservationists feel the country is losing out on much needed revenue for its parks because of the ban on ivory sales to foreign tourists At the moment, ivory and elephant products may be sold in the country, but cannot be taken outside its borders

Minister of Environmental Affairs and National Education Louis Pienaar said last week the South African Cites working group would propose the downlisting of the South African elephant, the white rhino and crocodile populations to Appendix II

This would mean that international trade could be allowed under a rigidly controlled system, but South Africa would then be able to decide to maintain the moratorium under special circumstances

Mr Pienaar said these proposals would be submitted because the populations in this country were in a very healthy state, and are being managed scientifically

South Africa's stance will be influenced by the progress made with effective control measures by countries that influence ivory, he said

Kenyans demand prisoners' release

Sowetan 19/2/92

(163)

NAIROBI - Kenya's president Daniel arap Moi has been given an ultimatum to release all political prisoners or face a nationwide general strike on March 2

The strike threat comes from the leading opposition group, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford)

If implemented, it will be the first mass disobedience action in Kenya in more than 30 years.

In announcing the ultimatum, Ford's vice-chairman, Mr Masinde Muliro, issued a list of 52 political prisoners whose release is demanded.

Among them are a former member of parliament, Mr Koigi wa Wamwere, who is in prison awaiting trial on a treason charge which carries a mandatory death sentence, and a former air force soldier who was involved in an abortive coup

Muliro said the list was compiled in consultation with Amnesty International

There was no immediate reaction from the government to the ultimatum - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania sign co-operation agreement

Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have signed an agreement in Nairobi as the first step towards reactivating the East African Community which was abandoned 15 years ago because of political differences.

The agreement provides for economic, political, cultural, scientific and social co-operation It was drawn up by a committee representing the three governments, which was formed after talks in Harare last October between President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya; President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda

The East African Community, once regarded as a model for Africa, collapsed after irreconcilable differences emerged between the leaders of the time

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS: *Kenya's first woman PhD*

gets international recognition but a string of vile epithets from her detractors at home

A bee in her bonnet

STAR 22/2/92 (163)

ON A continent racked by crisis, drought, famine, war, colossal debts and corrupt leadership, Professor Wangari Maathai has become a beacon of hope and inspiration. So why is she hated by just about every male politician in Kenya? JOE LOUW went to Nairobi to find out.

PROFESSOR Wangari Maathai's determined campaigning in Kenya for both the environment and human rights has earned her international recognition — and a string of vile epithets from her detractors

Professor Maathai, who was Kenya's first woman PhD (in anatomy) and who teaches at the University of Nairobi, has been harassed, intimidated and thrown in jail — and has even been accused of being a thief At one time she had the entire male-dominated Kenyan parliament vilifying her as a silly, vain woman with "a bee in her bonnet"

Yet the embattled professor remains rebellious and defiant and very much in the eye of the storm that has become known as Kenya's "new era of multi-party politics"

In the middle of last month Professor Maathai, after being arraigned with three others on a charge of "publishing a rumour", was carried from court writhing in pain from an acute attack of rheumatism believed to have been contracted from spending a night on a cold cell floor in a local police station

Yet last week the indomitable woman was photographed defiantly hugging the trunk of a giant indigenous tree felled by members of the Kenyan army on a private 40 ha farm where roses are to be grown for export.

A day later, Professor Maathai and her Green Belt Movement (GBM) had decided to make a formal protest following the felling of more than 1 000 indigenous trees on the property Citing the current water shortage which has left large parts of Nairobi's people without water, she dismisses the rose project as "a perfect example of the kind of non-sustainable development that the entire United Nations is concerned about"

Wangari Maathai first came to international notice in 1989 when she and her Green Belt Movement publicly opposed the construction of a 60-storey skyscraper on a 3 ha plot in the middle of a public park — an historic site where many national celebrations are staged and which thousands of city dwellers and workers use as the only available space for leisure.

The story had all the ingredients of popular drama On the one side was this "powerful" joint venture between a subsidiary company owned by the ruling party (in power since independence in 1963 and generally considered by many as ruthless and corrupt) and Robert Maxwell, the international tycoon who died recently

Between them they had somehow obtained permission to construct their "Media Trust Towers" in Uhuru Park, common land that Kenyan law specifically says cannot be subject to real estate development

On the other side was this lone woman and her band of "foreign-inspired agitators" who were clearly out to "destabilise the government" by attempting to block a project that was going to create hundreds of jobs and raise Nairobi's already high international profile

Their reply was simple the GBM is not against job-creating investments but there are plenty of other public spaces that could be designated without depriving current and future generations of one of the few green spaces in an ever-growing jungle of concrete and steel

At first, only a few courageous souls dared join and oppose so august a "government" project

As more people spoke up, those opposed to the building were attacked The male-dominated parliament called the GBM a subversive organisation and called for its banning Professor Maathai was subjected to intense harangues and a torrent of abusive language

President Daniel arap Moi said opponents of the project "had insects in their hands" and should "shut up" Then police moved and kicked the professor and her green-belters out of their State-owned premises Professor Maathai was arrested and questioned by police but not charged with any wrong doing Nor was her organisation banned

Upon release she simply moved her offices into her small house in one of Nairobi's suburbs and proceeded to continue her campaign from there, quite undaunted

Throughout the country, however, the 800 or so women who were planting trees in many parts of the country were intimidated by sycophantic headmen and chiefs trying to please their bosses in Nairobi With the help of the international press and campaigners overseas, and with the help of lobbies at major financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Professor Maathai finally triumphed and the project was quietly shelved

In recognition of her efforts, she received the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize in 1990 and has been much sought after in many capitals of the world as a speaker in the cause of environmental protection

Throughout all of this international adulation and attention, Wangari Maathai, who lives in a modest little house at the end of a cul-de-sac in an equally modest suburb of Nairobi, has remained humble and down to earth but passionate and fiery about her cause — protection and enhancement of the natural environment

Today, leadership — its lack and abuse — is among her favourite topics She holds very strong and clear views on the role of leadership in Africa and on the central role she sees women, especially playing in the emerging new democratic continent

"The African woman has to provide leadership for herself by identifying what she really wants,' she says simply Confusion is caused by the fact that we don't have our own agenda

"I am called a controversial person in this country because I try to provide leadership But I am encouraged by my convictions because I know I am right and eventually people come to follow

"I have never really taken the women s rights agenda and said 'I am working for women's rights' Quite often the issues I have confronted have had to do with such rights, as in my divorce case, I was actually only defending myself But in defending myself I was actually defending the rights of women because I was being treated wrongly as a woman I was actually setting a precedent over how women should be treated"

Is Professor Maathai 'anti-man" in the mode of many strident feminists' Oh no, she says, it's not a characteristic of all men to usurp leadership, she says It is just that 'once they get on stage, then they act as if they are the leaders But all you have to do is listen to them and know they are not leaders They are just a bunch of followers, bootlickers and opportunists"

And what is the genesis of her passionate concern for the environment?

'When I started the GBM back then in 1974, she says "it was more through chance than by choice and I have spent 16 years of my life pursuing th idea

"I think it is very impori that once you start som" you do not waver, that you hav a vision and keep pursuing t' vision"

The idea of planting tr was not original Professo Maathai adapted it from idea expressed during a United Na tions conference on human set tlements in Vancouver in 1976

She brought the idea to t' National Council of Women Kenya and convinced them t adopt tree planting as part of national campaign "to encour age Kenyans to rededicate our selves to save our country from the threat of desertification"

What started simply as community activity graduall became a national campai inspired by sheer enthusiasm and credited with having plant ed over 10 million trees

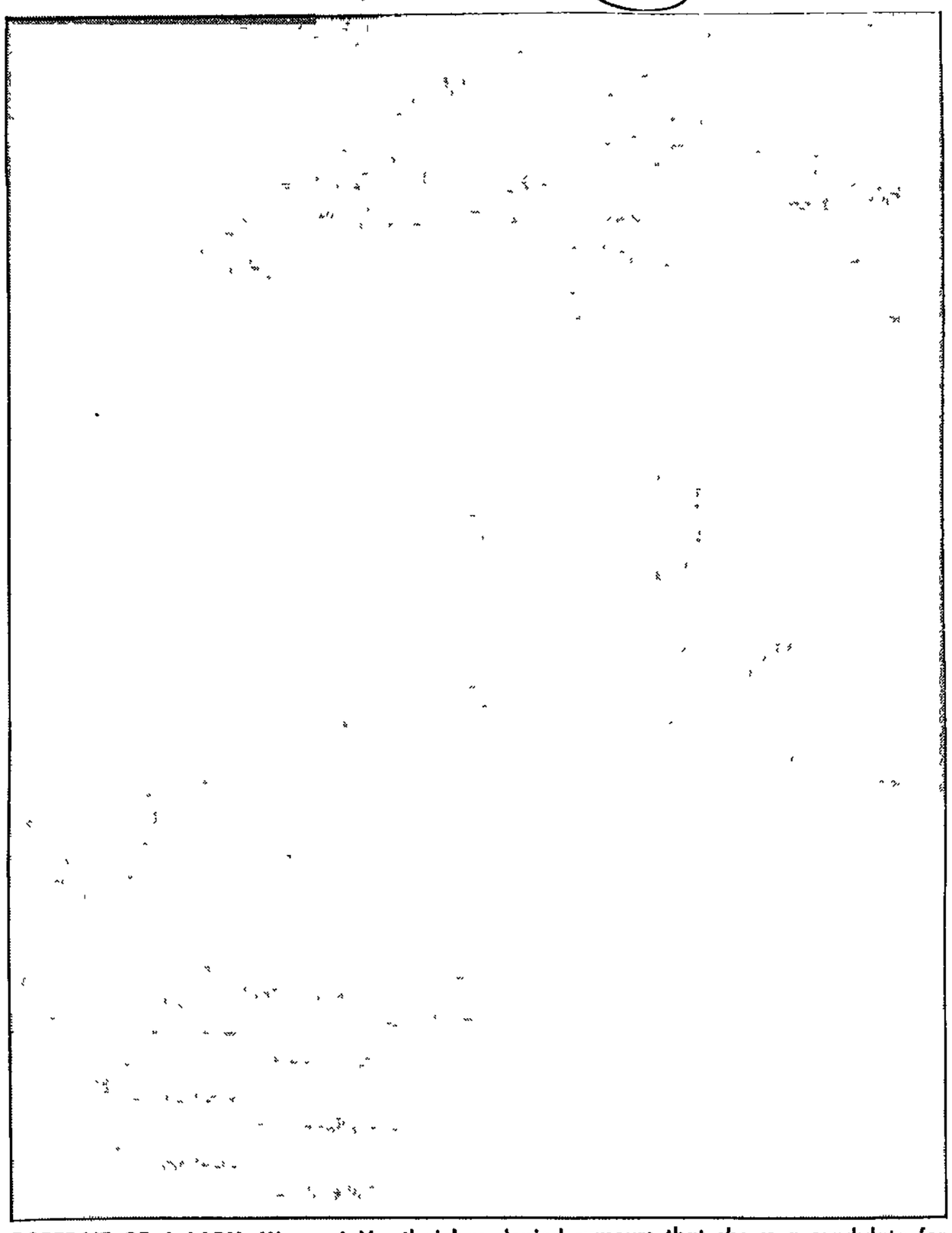
"I think one reason for ou success," says Professo Maathai, is that ours is a visi ble, affordable and replicat activity an idea that is sim ple It is something which useful to the community t which we address ourselves

"When you have trees you have hope When you have trees you are moving in a dan gerous direction You have erosion and deforestation, and you lose water The land be comes infertile You are there fore going to have less food, famines, poverty

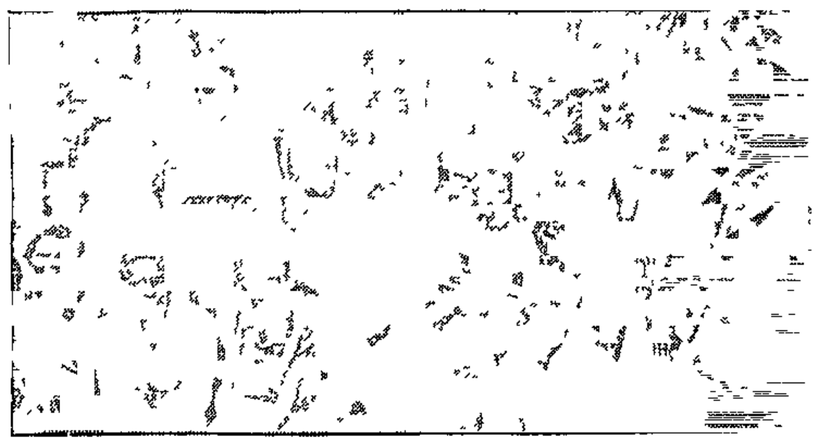
"You are going to have mar ginal lands and therefore yo are desertifying your country It is very easy to paint a sce nario of bleakness for ordinary people And that has helped us

Professor Maathai has defin itely developed a popular styl of leadership In her defiance campaign against the govern ment s building in Uhuru Park she had a simple point

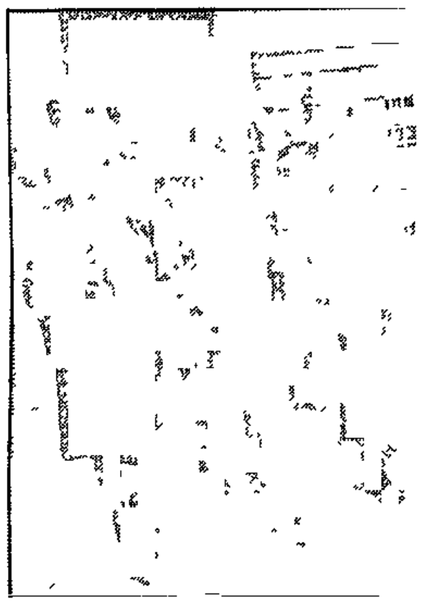
'This is our park," it said, and we don't want it spoilt"



PORTRAIT OF A LADY: Wangari Maathai has denied rumours that she is a candidate for Kenya's top post. But many are beginning to think the unthinkable — a woman president



GREEN BELT MOVEMENT Professor Maathai at her home headquarters with supporters of her "greening of Kenya" campaign



LEAVING COURT Professor Maathai has been harassed, intimidated and thrown in jail Here she is with her lawyers after being charged with "publishing a rumour"

Kenya's opposition Forum plagued by rifts

Sowetan 25/2/92 (163)

THE new opposition has been so disorganised since the government allowed a return to multiparty politics that many Kenyans wonder whether it has a future.

FOCUS

President Daniel arap Moi legalised pluralism in early December Less than three months later, officials of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy have briefly split into two camps, held competing news conferences and squabbled over who should lead the alliance

Such a start casts doubt on the ability of the new party, known by its initials FORD, to harness discontent with Moi's 13-year-old regime and mount a real challenge in elections expected later this year

Party officials say the stumbling is to be expected, that the organisation is learning to walk like any newborn As proof of public support, they point to the turnout of more than 100 000 people for the Forum's first rally on January 18

Mr Mutahi G Ngunyi, a University of Nairobi professor, wrote to the editor of the independent *Daily Nation* that the party might get "more applause and salutes than votes because to the people, FORD is still a symbol of opposition more than it is a political party''

How much operating leeway Moi will allow the opposition also is unclear

In January, his government briefly jailed 11 Forum members who claimed Moi planned to stage a military coup and hand power to his loyal military rather than lose it in an election They were charged with spreading rumours

Moi legalised opposition parties only after Western donors suspended millions of dollars in aid vital to Kenya's debilitated, corruption-ridden economy He continues to insist that political pluralism could lead to conflict among the nation's approximately 40 tribes

Dozens of groups have announced the intention to apply for registration as political parties, but the Forum was first and has the widest recognition

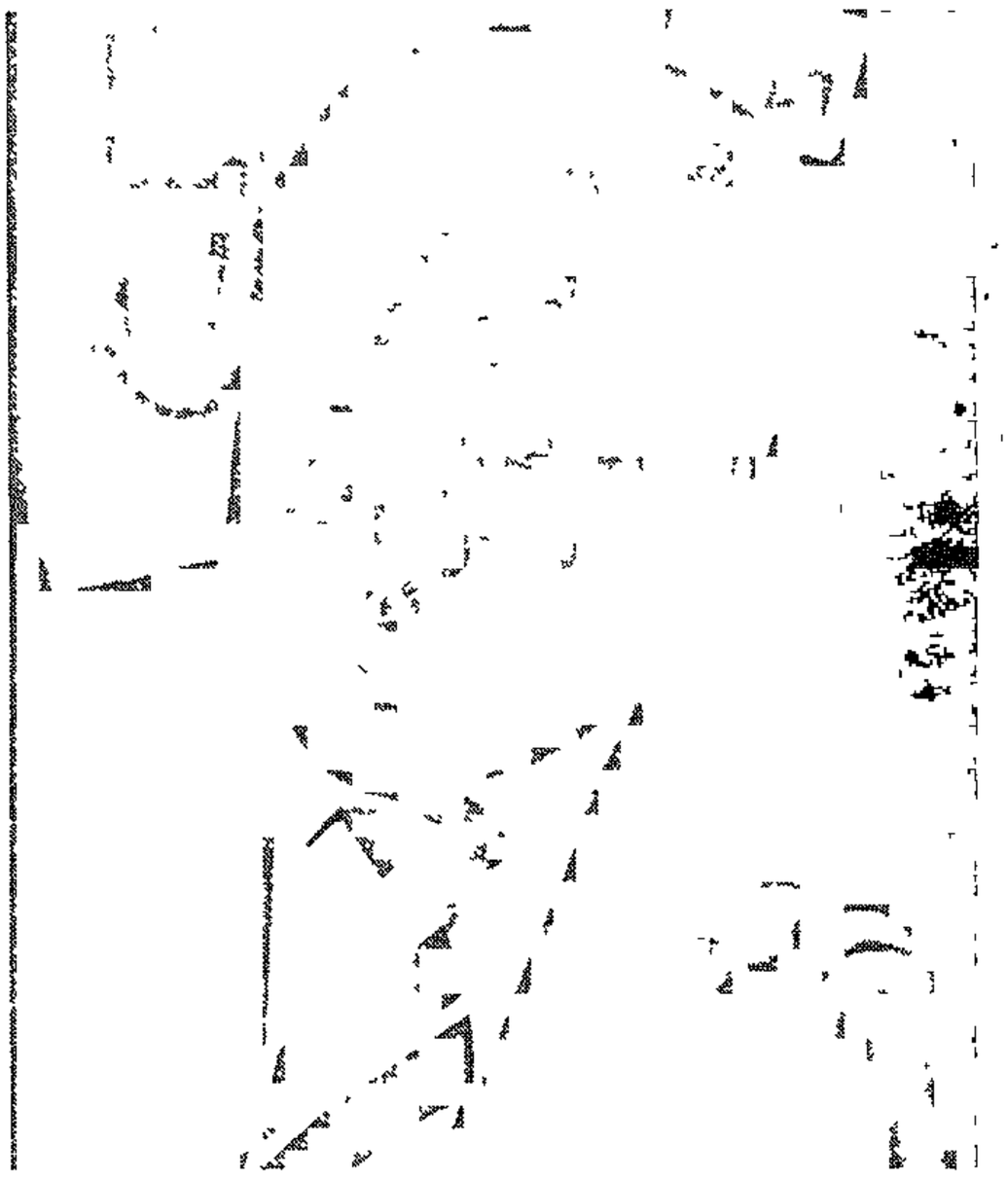
It describes Moi's government as corrupt, authoritarian and deaf to the people's needs, promising democracy, freedom and accountability instead The Forum began in August as a political pressure group and led the domestic campaign for multiparty politics

Despite the government's harsh early response, including violent suppression of a banned pro-democracy rally in November and widespread arrests, the Forum's six founders appeared unified and uncowed

But two days after Moi scrapped a nine-year-old constitutional amendment that made his ruling Kenya African National Union the only legal party, the Forum suffered an acrimonious public rupture

The split pitted the respected, elderly Mr Oginga Odinga, who was the nation's first vice-president, against Mr Martin Shikuku, a fiery former legislator from western Kenya

On the day the Forum was to announce its transformation into a political party, Shikuku and two others pre-empted the announcement by holding another news conference to declare themselves its leaders



DANIEL ARAP MOI

At the Forum news conference later in the day, two dozen senior opposition figures declared Odinga the interim leader

Odinga supporters dismissed Shikuku as a "self-seeker'' who did not believe in the democratic process

Although the rift was mended a week later, the Forum still is plagued by disorganisation and internal power struggles, including an apparent continuing rivalry between Shikuku and Odinga

Shikuku lost ground when, angered by the failure of two newspapers to print certain party statements, he threatened to punish some journalists if the Forum came to power

The Forum's image suffered further when its steering committee dissociated itself from the 11 members who claimed Moi planned a coup

Mr Paul Muite, chairman of Kenya's Law Society and widely seen as Odinga's adjutant, said problems are to be expected in a young party and will be sorted out when members are officially registered and leaders elected

"At the moment no one can claim legitimacy over anyone else,'' he said - *SA Press Association-AP*

Kenyan tourist industry threatened by attacks

BTD aug 28/2/92

NAIROBI — Bandits posing as policemen killed a Kenyan tour guide on Tuesday and robbed his group of 11 Austrians in an attack on a bus along the Indian Ocean coast, police said yesterday. (163)

The incident follows an assault in the Maasai Mara game reserve on Monday in which seven Britons were beaten and robbed.

It is certain to add to tour operators' worries that a recent spate of attacks on tourists could scare off potential visitors and hit Kenya's $400m a year tourist industry. The Austrians, led by tour guide Michael Kazungu, were heading from Mombasa Airport towards Watamu beach resort 100km to the north when men in police uniforms stopped their bus and drove it off the main road.

The tour guide was shot dead when he tried to resist. There have been three other attacks in recent months on German, American and British tourists in the Maasai Mara

Kenya's main travel industry association asked President Daniel arap Moi for better security in Kenya's most popular game park. The Kenya Association of Tour Operators said Monday's attack had already prompted cancellation of visits to the park, one of Africa's biggest wildlife reserves.

It said unless immediate action was taken, overseas agents could force it to declare a total ban on travel to the Maasai Mara.

Such a ban "would lead to the collapse of the tourist trade and the leading foreign exchange earner for Kenya". The association has advised precautions which include driving in convoys of at least two vehicles, and avoiding night drives or travelling with valuables.

The Maasai Mara is also suffering bad publicity because of the trial, which began this month, of two game rangers accused of killing British tourist Julie Ward in the park in 1988 — Sapa-Reuter.

Murderers stalk tourists

ARG 29/2/92 (163)

Bandits lie in wait in Kenya game park

Weekend Argus Correspondent

NAIROBI — Security has broken down in the Masai Mara game reserve and authorities are desperate, security chief Captain David Drummond has warned

"Unless something is done soon there will be a complete boycott of the park," he said

"It's not just poachers and bandits from across the Tanzanian border — they are working with rangers too. They just lie in wait at dusk for a tourist bus to be on its own and move in."

The Kenyan Association of Tour Operators held an emergency meeting this week and was due to meet President Mr Daniel Arap Moi to discuss the problems

The British High Commission and European and American embassies in Nairobi warn that tourists should visit the reserve only with "extreme caution" and Germany's ambassador has instructed operators to avoid the area

Adding to the problem, bandits have now struck in another area Posing as policemen, they have killed a Kenyan tour guide and robbed his group of 11 Austrians in an attack on a bus on the Indian Ocean coast

This incident, on Tuesday, followed an assault in the Masai Mara game reserve in which seven Britons were beaten and robbed

There have been at least eight attacks on tourists in the Masai Mara in the last year. In one of the worst, in December, six Germans were dragged from their car and robbed and a 23-year-old woman was raped

Masai Mara has also had bad publicity because of two sensational trials which began this month In one, two game rangers are accused of killing British tourist Julie Ward in the park in 1988 and, in the other, a herdsman is accused of murdering renowned conservationist George Adamson

The attacks have received wide publicity overseas, where there is much interest in the trials. And Kenya's R1 200-million-a-year tourist industry is facing its most serious crisis

On Monday the case against herdsman Abdi Shurie was adjourned for a week after only one day when an assessor became ill Mr Adamson and two of his employees were murdered in August 1989 near Lion's Camp in the Kora Game Reserve, northeast of Nairobi, where he had conducted his studies with lions

The prosecutor said Mr Adamson's cook and a German woman were ambushed by three armed bandits a kilometre from the camp and Mr Adamson and his workers rushed to the scene of the ambush He and his helpers were killed

In the trial of two rangers accused of murdering Miss Ward the entire bench of the Nairobi High Court flew to the Masai Mara Game Reserve to retrace the steps of Miss Ward, whose burnt remains were discovered in a thicket almost three years ago

The British woman disappeared while on her way from the reserve to Nairobi Her locked and broken-down jeep was discovered days later, stuck in a gully of the Sand River with the letters SOS scratched into the mud on the roof

This week Mr John Ward testified that he had decided to mount a search for his daughter after concluding that "no serious search had been launched by the Kenyan police"

☐ **ON-SITE HEARINGS:** John Ward, father of British tourist Julie Ward, believed murdered in the Masai Mara Game Reserve, explains a point to Judge Fidahussain Abdullah, right, during hearings in the game park.

SA Week to be held in Kenya

B/Day 2/3/92 (163)

THE worst kept secret in Nairobi is the presence of a South African representative office

The office, which has been in operation for about three months, has not yet received official recognition by the Kenyan authorities but is, in effect, an embassy without the traditional diplomatic titles

SA deputy representative Craig Coleman says his team has been inundated with queries from Kenyan businessmen wanting to contact SA suppliers.

The office is also doing a brisk trade in visas

The enthusiasm with which the South Africans have been welcomed is equally obvious in the SA exhibition which is to take place in June this year, coinciding with South Africa Week

The exhibition, organised by Contact Kenya, is the biggest exhibition of SA companies ever to take place outside the country, says a spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry

GILLIAN HAYNE

More than 100 countries have signed up to participate in the event in Nairobi from June 30 to July 4

Contact Kenya MD David Altman says response has been phenomenal Within four months more than 80% of the space was sold

Participants include large corporations and smaller private concerns

In conjunction with the exhibition, Coleman says the local representative office is hoping to arrange a pre-exhibition seminar for Kenyan businessmen

This will look at practical issues and hitches involved in trade dealings between the two countries

Outgoing national chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Francis Macharia, says an exhibition like the one being organised by Contact Kenya is essential to set the path for trade

Altman says it does seem bizarre that, at a time when trade doors are opening, the authorities are scrapping the Section 11 (bis) export marketing allowance

The authorities talk about an export-led economy, but unless they promote exports with a comprehensive tax package, exporters will find it difficult to take advantage of the opportunities

Ernst & Young tax partner Ray Eskinazi says although Section 11 (bis) is to be scrapped on March 31, any companies with expenses they cannot claim this year (because of the claimable limit of 20% of export turnover), will be able to claim in March 1993

In addition companies can benefit from the general export incentive scheme which gives incentives outside the tax system

The scheme may have more stringent qualifying conditions but it will help genuine exporters as well as promote companies with greater local content, Eskinazi says

Cash grants given through the general export incentive scheme are tax free

Women hunger strikers clubbed

STAR 4/3/92

NAIROBI — Riot police clubbed four women unconscious and fired shots into the air in central Nairobi yesterday as they dispersed a group of women hunger strikers and their supporters

Some of the women, who were demanding the release of political prisoners, stripped naked in protest at the police treatment

Witnesses said police waded into a group of about 50 women — many of them mothers of prisoners — who have been on hunger strike in the city centre Uhuru Park since Friday

Four of the women, including leading opposition member Wangari Maathai, were clubbed unconscious and taken to hospital in supporters' cars

At one stage a teargas canister landed in a tent the women had been using, but even then they refused to move

Earlier, the government ordered the women to end their protest, saying it had been taken over by opposition supporters who were using it to cause unrest in the city

"The opposition has hijacked the mothers' strike to promote their own political interests," a government statement said

Kenya was a single-party state until December when President Daniel arap Moi legalised opposition A number of opposition parties have emerged to challenge the president in an election he is expected to call later this year

● The United States has halted all new development aid to Kenya and suspended a small military training programme

A US Embassy official said yesterday the cut-off was forced by the Brooke amendment, under which Congress mandated a halt to all but food aid to countries six months in arrears on loan repayments — Sapa-Reuter/AP

Police remove women strikers

NAIROBI — Police forcibly removed about 20 women early yesterday from a park where they had staged a five-day hunger strike before security forces charged them with teargas and batons and violently dispersed their hundreds of supporters (1b3)

Police spokesman Mr Jeremiah Matagaro said the women were taken to their homes after being physically carried into vans by about 50 policewomen CTS/3/92

The women were demanding the release of political prisoners — Sapa-AFP

Kenya has lost; nor do they make a dent in US travel to Australia The 37 156 who visited SA in the first 10 months of last year were less than the 39 656 in the same period of 1990 But when Americans, now staying close to home because of the recession, start to travel again, SA could see major gains.

Protea Hotels MD Arthur Gillis disagrees After a fact-finding trip to the US last month he believes that there is far too much competition in the US from other destinations for it to supply the influx of tourists many operators here hope for, unless vast sums are spent on promotion

"Amazing packages are available in the US for short-haul destinations, such as the Bahamas, as well as long-haul destinations," Gillis says "Americans can go to Australia for less than half the cost of coming here"

Another complication is that 85% of the market is influenced by America's 33 000 travel agents. "They aren't clued up on SA They regard it as an obscure destination and are loath to sell it"

Some big US hotel chains, such as Ramada and Sheraton, have been sniffing around in SA, but Gillis does not expect them to come rushing in to revive the hotel business They would not be tempted by 49% average occupancies when their own average is 60%

Peter Hearfield, executive director of the Federated Hospitality Association of SA (the crisp new name of the old Federated Hotel, Liquor & Catering Association of SA — Fedhasa), concurs "There is no magic that US hotel chains can bring that will give them the edge over local operators They may enjoy a bit of brand loyalty, but they will have to operate under the same constraints as locals and accept that 90% of hotel business in SA is generated in SA" ■

27. Australian Tourist Commission MD Tony Thurlwell conceded "SA has major appeal, particularly in Europe" Among the advantages he cited for SA are its wide-open spaces, abundance of wildlife "and little or no jet lag for visitors from Europe"

He has told the commission's foreign offices to "structure advertising so that differences between Australia and SA are made known to potential tourists" He also advised "One thing we'll have to accentuate is Australia's relaxed, easy-going life style"

In the years when SA was the world's most politically incorrect destination, Australia and Kenya had an easier time diverting tourists their way For different reasons, each could struggle to cope with the new rival.

The lifting of sanctions has brought stiff competition for many Australian export industries, and the same is in store for the tourism industry For one thing, Australia is farther than SA from sources of Europe and the eastern US

Kenya is closer than SA to the US and Europe and has more well-known game parks But the wide publicity given the long string of attacks and robberies on tourists, and fatal crashes of light aircraft with tourists aboard, in addition to nearly two years of political unrest, have hit Kenya's tourism hard

For years Kenya boasted that it attracted more than 1m tourists a year and was the world's most popular long-haul destination

But last year, when the Gulf War added to home-made problems, hoteliers had a tough time filling their 13 000 beds (compared with SA's 47 000) The result foreign tourist numbers plummeted to just over 750 000 This is forcing them to target other markets, where they clash head-on with SA

But though Kenya and Australia may be getting nervous, SA's tourism revival has been slow in starting

The best barometer is the number of visitors from Europe, who make up the bulk of foreign tourists By this measure, SA's tourism turnaround finally began in August, when for the first time since the Gulf War, more Europeans visited SA than in the same month the year before 30 645 versus 27 106, according to the Central Statistical Service

The trend continued in September, when 28 575 Europeans made the trip, compared with 22 406 in September 1990 SA Tourism Board statistics for October counted 34 936 visitors from Europe, compared with 33 222 in October 1990

In the first 10 months of last year, 276 380 Europeans travelled here, compared with 272 010 in the same 1990 period

The big uncertainty is whether Americans, who make up a large chunk of the tourists to Australia and Kenya, will start streaming to SA An upturn started in September, when 4 276 Americans arrived, compared with 3 533 in September 1990 October also saw a gain, to 3 858 from 3 708 in October 1990

These modest increases do not come close to accounting for the American tourists that

TOURISM FM 6/3/92

Revenge of the polecat

Predictions of a tourism boom have SA's two main rivals for travellers' money — Kenya and Australia — looking over their shoulders

In December the Geneva-based World Tourism Organisation labelled SA and Dubai as the destinations to watch for hotel growth And the magazine *American Hotel & Motel Management* says "SA is well poised to serve the tourism market," adding that it "has the region's best tourism infrastructure, in hotels and transport network"

The magazine says Kenya now competes directly with SA for foreign tourists and concludes that Kenya's hoteliers are becoming increasingly concerned about the inroads SA is making into their traditional markets

Australia is so worried that it is adjusting its marketing to ward off the SA threat In Queensland's *The Courier Mail* of January

Kenya proposes reforms after street battles, riots

(163) STAR 6/3/92

NAIROBI — Details have emerged of major constitutional reforms to go before the Kenyan parliament next week, after two days of street battles between demonstrators and riot police

In a surprise move, President Daniel arap Moi's ruling Kenya African National Union has proposed sweeping democratic changes including direct presidential elections andza limit of two five-year terms of office for the president

Western diplomats here welcomed the proposals, which they say are needed to lay the foundations of a democratic system before multiparty elections expected this year

But the political climate has been clouded by two days of riots, during which anti-government demonstrators fought pitched battles with armed riot police, who finally dispersed them with teargas

The violence was the worst since Mr Moi reluctantly agreed to legalise opposition parties last December after Western donors froze new aid to Kenya

Already hard hit by low world prices for its two main exports — coffee and tea — Kenya's economy may now suffer a slump in tourism, its biggest hard currency earner, after a spate of attacks on tourists

Mounting political violence is also expected to deter tourists from visiting Kenya's wildlife reserves and Indian Ocean beach resorts Several tourists caught up in clashes between police and demonstrators on Wednesday had to run to the relative safety of their hotels

Kenyan officials also fear that coverage of the ongoing trial of two game rangers, charged with murdering British tourist Julie Ward, killed on safari in Kenya in 1988, is likely to further tarnish Kenya's image

Despite Kenya's return to multiparty politics, police have continued to harass and attack opposition leaders, and members of the biggest opposition party, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, have been prevented from opening offices in some towns

The violence on Monday and Tuesday, which drew condemnation from the US, Britain and Germany, followed weeks of simmering political tension as the government and the opposition traded accusations of thuggery — Sapa-AFP

Moi agrees to try road of democratic reform

(163)

B Day 6/3/92

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The violence was the worst since Moi reluctantly agreed to legalise opposition parties last December after Western donors froze new aid to Kenya, once an island of prosperity in war-torn, famine-stricken east Africa, but now struggling to cope with a rapidly declining economy

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Kenyan officials also fear that coverage of the ongoing trial of two game rangers charged with murdering British tourist Julie Ward, killed on safari in Kenya in 1988, is likely to further tarnish Kenya's image among Western tourists Another court trying a suspected bandit for the 1989 murder of Irish-born conservationist George Adamson, 83, heard last week that violent robberies were commonplace in northeastern Kenya, where travellers generally move with armed escorts — Sapa-AFP

STAR 7/3/92 (163)

Kenyan women to resume strike

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

NAIROBI — The Kenyan women whose peaceful hunger strike was violently broken up by police this week have vowed to continue the campaign for the release of political prisoners

The peaceful protest was ended abruptly on Tuesday when police threw teargas at the elderly strikers and then waded into the crowd with batons The women, some of them in their 70s, were locked in police cells before being sent to their home districts

On Thursday the strikers announced they would resume their strike at the All Saints Anglican cathedral

The city of Nairobi, which has been the scene of violent confrontation between the police and sympathisers of the strikers, was calm yesterday But armed police continued to patrol the city as shop-owners assessed losses in their looted shops About 26 suspected looters have been arrested

Reports from Kamiti prison, where the political prisoners are being held, say they are continuing with their own hunger strike in support of their mothers Several church leaders and opposition politicians are also on hunger strike in support of the women

The British, United States and German governments have condemned the Kenyan government for the violent break-up of the strike

The opposition has given the government until April 2 to release a total of 52 political prisoners or face a nationwide general strike.

Minister in loo: car burnt

NAIROBI — Stone-throwing youths broke up a pro-government rally here over the weekend, chased an assistant minister into a public toilet and burnt his car

Mr David Mwenje, Assistant Minister for Supplies and Marketing, took refuge in the toilet after firing his pistol in a vain attempt to ward off the youths

Riot police used tear gas and batons in a pitched battle with the youths, who shouted slogans of the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy. — Sapa-Reuter

CT 4/3/92

Kenya 'holds only 19' of alleged 52 prisoners

NAIROBI — Kenya says it holds only 19 of the alleged 52 political prisoners whose release has been demanded by women hunger strikers

In a statement issued late on Sunday, Attorney-General Amos Wako said 31 of the 52 people alleged to be political prisoners were not in police custody.

Information was not yet available on two others.

A crackdown by authorities on a peaceful demonstration by the women calling for the release of 52 detainees sparked two days of riots in the capital Nairobi last week

Wako's statement, also widely-quoted by state-run television, said 11 of those held were normal prisoners while eight others were in custody awaiting trial

"The eight awaiting trial either used or advocated violence to destabilise the nation and overthrow the government of Kenya, while the others engaged in acts of sabotage ... and espionage," the statement said.

Riot police last week clubbed four of the 52 women unconscious when they broke up a "freedom camp".

The women, many of whom are mothers of detainees and have since moved their protest into the grounds of Nairobi's Anglican cathedral, said they would march to Wako's office yesterday with a list of all the prisoners they wanted released

Environmentalist Wangari Maathai, one of the group's leaders who was badly hurt in last week's fracas, said, "We fear the police might arrest us and separate us just like they did last week. We shall not be separated again until our children are back."

Sapa-Reuter

Refugees pour into Kenya

Sowetan 11/3/92 (163)

GENEVA - Refugees from war, drought and famine with nowhere else to go are pouring into Kenya even though that country is also suffering drought, the United Nations said yesterday

"It's really looking bad," said Ms Christiane Berthiaume, a spokesman with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

She said the number of refugees in Kenya had jumped from 14 000 around five months ago to 123 000 and that figure could double in the next four to six weeks

The UNHCR projects that 80 000 to 125 000 new refugees will arrive from Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan within that time

They appear to be heading for Kenya because of continued strife in at least parts of their countries as well as famine

The majority are coming from Somalia

In its capital, Mogadishu, relief workers report the most appalling destitution as a result of civil war

Kenya has already granted five sites for refugee camps but the UNHCR is now seeking three more locations - *Sapa-Reuter*

...ers the wrong message — Sapa-AP.

...tries — Sapa.

Refugees flock to Kenya

GENEVA — Refugees from war, drought and famine were pouring into Kenya although that country was also suffering from the effects of drought, the UN, said yesterday (163)

"It's really looking bad," said UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Christiane Berthiaume B/Day 11/3/92

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Kenya has granted five sites for refugee camps but the UNHCR is seeking three more — Sapa-Reuter

Naira slumps as Nigeria scraps controls

B/Day 11/3/92 (225)

LAGOS — Nigeria's naira nearly halved in value this week, slumping to 17,9 to the dollar from 10,5 on Friday amid confusion marking the first business day since the government scrapped controls and threw the currency market wide open

The Central Bank said it expected the move to diffuse the concentration of foreign currency away from a handful of banks that dominated the market and made big profits by selling it at higher rates on the parallel, or black, market

The deregulation was sure to send costs of imports soaring in the oil-producing nation with Africa's most powerful consumer market serving more than 100-million people

On Friday, the bank announced it was halting the auction system and would compete with commercial banks buying and selling foreign exchange, effectively floating the naira — AP-DJ.

Kenyan police 'kill Somalis'

NAIROBI — Police have reported killing 11 Somalis in a shootout. The Somalis allegedly massacred 18 men, women and children in a village in Kenya's north-eastern Tana district last week

They were caught by police, army and wildlife services STAR 19/3/92

Hundreds of people are reported to have fled their homes because of deteriorating security in the Tana district as Somalis, driven by political instability and hunger, raided across the border — Star Africa Service

Over 50 killed in Kenyan (163) STAR 19/3/92 tribal battles

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — More than 50 Kenyans have been killed and about 6 000 made homeless as intermittent clashes between the Kalenjins and other tribes intensified into a full-scale battle in the Great Rift Valley region

The government is rushing food and emergency supplies to the area and has promised to send more security forces there to end the fighting

But opponents of the government have accused President Daniel arap Moi and his fellow Kalenjins in government of encouraging the fighting

They say the Kalenjin leaders in the ruling Kenya National Union (Kanu) want to create the impression that Kenyans are opposed to pluralism, hoping in this way to counter the rise of multiparty democracy in Kenya

More than 700 people have been arrested and quantities of arms confiscated

The death toll has continued to rise, however, as Kalenjins go on a door-to-door hunt for non-Kalenjins, killing and burning houses in an attempt to force them out of the region

Tribal fighting started in the Rift Valley immediately after the introduction of pluralism in Kenya last December.

With the formation of the Luo-dominated opposition party, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), the Kalenjins apparently feared that in the event of a change of government they would lose power and property which they have been enjoying for the past 14 years under President Moi's rule

However, the clashes have now spread to other areas and involved other tribes, among them the Kisiis and the Abaluyias.

Schools in the region have been closed and sugar cane plantations worth millions of rands — two of them belonging to FORD leader Oginga Odinga — have been destroyed by fire

Bomb rocks city hall as Kenyan clashes rage

STAR 24/3/92 (163)

NAIROBI — A bomb exploded in a toilet in Nairobi's City Hall yesterday, causing widespread damage but no injuries.

Witnesses said the blast knocked down most of one wall and blew several doors out.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blast, but an anonymous caller told the Kenyan Daily Nation newspaper that the bomb was in protest at tribal clashes in western Kenya in which several people have been killed.

On February 7 a bomb exploded in a Nairobi building that houses three government ministries

Nobody was hurt on that occasion, but later an anonymous caller told the Daily Nation the attacks by "God's oppressed army" would continue until six demands had been met.

Among these demands were the resignation of President Daniel arap Moi, the dissolution of parliament, the release of political prisoners, the return of political exiles and efforts to end tribalism in the military.

Also yesterday, Mr Moi's motorcade was pelted with stones during a tour of western tea-growing areas hit by a wave of tribal violence

Mr Moi's car was not hit when groups of youths threw stones as his convoy left the small town of Chemelil, but onlookers said a few vehicles containing local security staff were hit.

Earlier, the 67-year-old president was heckled as he told a sparsely attended rally that he had come with a message of peace and reconciliation

Gangs from Mr Moi's tiny Kalenjin tribe have been blamed for a spate of attacks on members of the Luo, Luhya, Gusii and Kikuyu tribes also living in Rift Valley province

At least 62 people have been killed in the last three weeks as the violence spread through the tea estates and dairy farms of western Kenya

"I want the Kalenjin and Luo people to reconcile because unity has been our great strength," Mr Moi said to loud jeers

On Sunday the country's influential Catholic bishops blamed Mr Moi's government for instigating the worst ethnic unrest since independence from Britain in 1963 — Sapa-Reuter

Strikes set to intensify — survey

By Mike Siluma STAR 25/3/92

More than 135 000 man days were lost to strike action in the first quarter of this year, with the retail and mining sectors being the hardest hit, labour consultants Andrew Levy and Associates reported yesterday.

In its quarterly survey of the pattern of industrial action since January, ALA said that while the strike figures were high for the first quarter, they nevertheless levelled off when compared with those for the same period last year (180 000) and were far below the 1990 January to March high of 550 000

Unions accounting for the most days lost were the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union and the National Union of Mineworkers

ALA warned that the figures were likely to rise sharply over the coming months, when the pay-talks season gets under way, especially with the decision by some companies to offer no pay rises this year.

Also likely to cost the economy more time lost was the planned action by Cosatu if its political and economic demands were not met by the Government.

Turning to the causes of strike action, ALA said grievances had accounted for 39,3 percent of strikes, wages 25 percent and recognition or bargaining levels 14,3 percent

"The grievance trigger is significantly higher than usual, indicating that shop-floor militancy is reflecting itself in 'control' issues such as changes in working practices, for example the introduction of short time and the use of contract labour.

"A distinct feature is the increase in strikes triggered by racial incidents (for example allegations of racialism against white management), indicating a hardening of attitudes on the shop floor between the different interest groups," ALA added

Sufferer drops dead during lecture on Aids

STAR 25/3/92 163

NAIROBI — A Kenyan patient suffering from Aids collapsed and died before a shocked audience of school pupils gathered to listen to his lecture on the killer disease, the Daily Nation newspaper reported

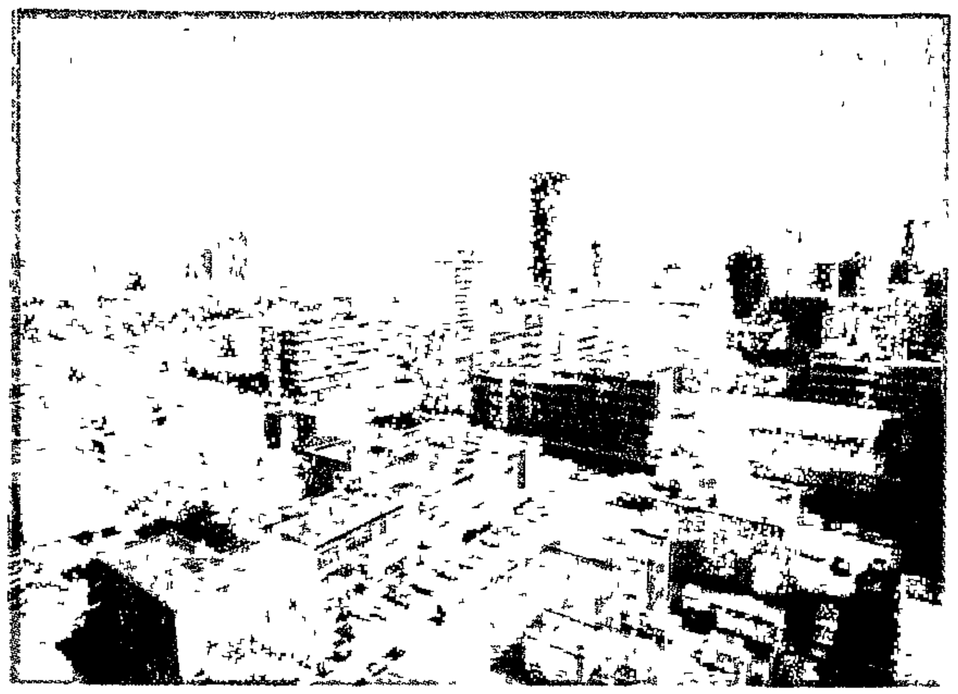
The man, whose name was not disclosed, died moments after he was introduced to the audience of some 300 pupils at St Charles Lwanga Secondary School in the port city of Mombasa on Monday, the paper said.

He had been invited by the Know Aids Society of Kenya to enlighten the students on the dangers posed to their lives by the disease, which is said to be spreading at an alarming rate in the city — Sapa-AFP.

whole page (163)

Business Day SURVEY

Pressure from donor countries has pushed Kenya into a new political era. Attractive incentives are being offered to foreign investors, foreign exchange controls are being liberalised and a determined effort being made to bring public spending under control **GILLIAN HAYNE** *reports.*



Nairobi was established as a railhead in 1899.

Pressure from donors heralds new political era

THE demise of communism has hit Kenya hard

Gone are the days when the West would buy democracy at any price and turn a blind eye to indiscretions

Pressure from donor countries has pushed Kenya into a new political era

President Daniel arap Moi has lifted the ban on opposition parties and has embarked on economic reforms

Attractive incentives are being offered to foreign investors, foreign exchange controls are being liberalised and a determined effort is being made to bring public spending under control

But it is Kenya's politics which are grabbing the headlines, with the attendant fears and negative publicity

In reality, the country is riding a wave of optimism

Businessmen are positive about a freer economy where corruption will be reduced and the red tape surrounding business dealings minimised

The possibility of barter trade to overcome Kenya's foreign exchange shortage is also under discussion

Slot into this scenario an opening of relations with South Africa and there is one recipe for success

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation deputy secretary James Simani says Kenya considers SA the key economic country in Africa and as such it must provide the leverage to make Africa a formidable economic entity

Although the politicians may still talk of waiting for SA to form an interim government, Kenya's businessmen are forging links with their counterparts in SA

The proximity of SA to Kenya, the cheaper prices offered in SA and the availability of Africa-adapted expertise are cited as the main reasons for strengthening links

SA was, in many cases, Kenya's main source of imports in the pre-sanctions era A return to SA markets will enable Kenyan businessmen to cut down on stockpiling and thus free funds for other uses

Not only is Kenya a market in itself, it is the gateway to the rest of eastern and central Africa

It has the infrastructure, economic framework and knowledge to be the economic stronghold in the region

Despite the obvious advantages of associations between the two countries, Kenyans have some criticisms about South Africans

They believe that SA businessmen are too insular and nervous of getting involved in intra-Africa trade and must adopt more aggressive marketing strategies if they want a slice of the economic pie

Kenyans are slightly irritated about the "fools rush in" logic which pervades much of corporate SA

"They are the fools for not being here," says one prominent businessman

Kenya has been involved in international trade for many years and SA companies will have to prove they can offer the Kenyans a better deal

A cloud marring the resurgent optimism is the population growth rate

Although officially quoted at 3,6% many fear it is over 4% and some sources quote 8%

It is believed over half the population is under 16, with the total population estimated at about 24-million.

Kenya's agricultural sector has not been keeping abreast with the reforms despite its pivotal role in the economy

It accounts for 30% of GDP, 70% of employment and 60% of the foreign exchange earned from merchandise exports

Agricultural growth has been limited to 3,5%, which, with Kenya's rapidly expanding population, has led to deficits in some crop productions

In 1992, for example, Kenya will have to import at least 16% of its annual maize requirement

Goals outlined by government have been frustrated by private sector merchants and public sector bureaucrats with vested interests, say governemnt officials

However, with Kenya's new catch phrase of "transparency and accountability" the future looks brighter

World Bank concern over cash controls

PARASTATAL reform, tightened government spending and a reduction in the civil service are the most important aspects of Kenya's structural adjustment

In November 1991, at a meeting of donor countries held in Paris, Kenya's donors expressed their concern at the deterioration in Kenya's macro-economy as seen in the public-sector deficit, inflation and declining real levels of private investment

They emphasised the need for greater transparency and accountability in decision-making and took Kenya to task over the misuse of public funds

It was clear a 1986 paper produced by Kenya which set out a programme to liberalise the economy and promote export-led growth was getting nowhere

Expense

Aid money was going into the country's balance of payments at the expense of project aid

Last year, Kenya's trade deficit was estimated at over R2,85bn

According to vice-president and Minister for Finance George Saitoti, Kenya required R1,2bn in additional balance of payments support for the year

Donors decided no further quick dispersements or new project aid would be given until reform was back on track, although projects already underway would continue

Moi responded almost immediately by opening the way for multi-party politics

Economic reform is taking longer to arrange

The area requiring urgent attention is the government's parastatal corporations

Favours

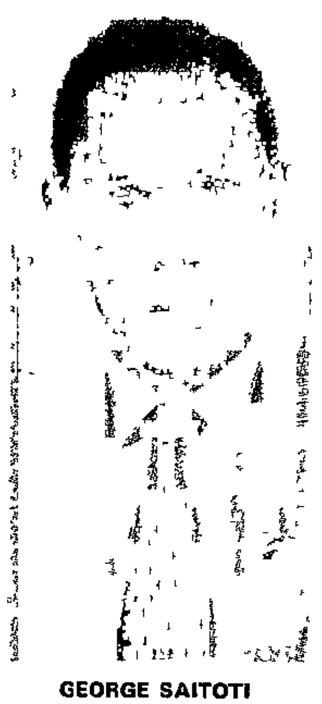
For years, the heads of parastatals were appointed on a 'favours done' basis, with little concern for management ability, efficiency or accountability

The result is parastatals have become dependent on government funding and cost the state R290m a year, or 1% of GDP

In 1991, the government paid out R110m in debt service on behalf of parastatals, while it was owed more than R49,21m in unpaid taxes.

Government's rate of return on its investments has also been low, with the authorities receiving less than 1% back on the R3,94bn invested in the parastatal sector by 1990.

The donors' ultimatum prompted Kenyan authorities to appoint a parastatal reform committee, chaired by Saitoti and including seven cabinet ministers, four permanent secretaries, governor of the Central Bank of Kenya Eric Kotut and three private sector representatives



GEORGE SAITOTI

The most difficult task facing the committee is formulating a procedure through which the government can privatise some state-owned institutions and re-vamp management in so-called strategic parastatals

It has been decided government shareholdings in profitable companies with appropriate capital be sold through public share offers

Nine such companies — East African Oxygen, the Cooper Motor Corporation, EA Portland Cement, Uchumi Supermarkets, the Housing Finance Company of Kenya, Kenya Wine Agencies, General Motors, The Kenya Reinsurance Corporation and Associated Motor Vehicle Assemblers — have been selected, and the sale of shares awaits processing and approval by the Capital Markets Authority and Nairobi Stock Exchange

Sold

Institutions which are perpetual loss-makers will be sold as is, for example, Tiger Shoe Company, East Africa Fine Spinners, Synthetic Fibres (K) Ltd, Kenya Taitex Mills and Pan Vegetable Processors

Companies such as Kenya Film Corporation, Kenya Cashew-nuts, Kenya Bixa and Africa Diatomite are to go to the highest bidder, while the sale of limited liability companies, joint ventures and the like will be decided after consultation with other existing shareholders

Strategic parastatals are being restructured and issues such as staffing levels, pricing of services and the elimination of subsidies are being given attention

In addition, government has discontinued forex allocations for all capital expenditure by parastatals except those approved by the Treasury

Improvements

A process of defining loan terms for past undefined lending to the parastatal sector has also begun, and the Treasury has been enforcing strict collection

Other decisions include improvements in the promptness of corporation audits and the holding of regular capital budget review meetings

Some of the parastatals included in this sector are Kenya Airways, Kenya Railways, Kenya Posts and Telecommunications, the Kenya Ports Authority and Kenya Power and Lighting

About 50 of the approximately 250 parastatals have been declared strategic, 8 to 10 of which are the main source of Kenya's fiscal problems

World Bank officials have made it clear they are not looking for sudden miracles, but rather sustainable, soundly based action from government to improve efficiency of operations, management and overstaffing.

Tribal loyalties divide the opposition

KENYA is facing its first multi-party general election since 1966

Although many Kenyans are adamant that President Daniel Arap Moi and his ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party must go, the blame for the corruption and economic mismanagement which has sent Kenya on a downward spiral may not rest solely on Moi's shoulders

Many believe he did not have the strength to keep his party in check and was badly advised by people with vested interests

It is by no means clear who will take over if Moi is defeated

The two major opposition parties are the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford), which has at its helm veteran statesman Oginga Odinga, and the Democratic Party led by recently defected Health Minister Mwai Kibaki.

Ford began as a pressure group and expatriates question the desirability of a Western-style democracy for Kenya, fearing that such a system of government could only lead tribal rivalry, never far from the surface, to erupt into full-scale civil war There have already been isolated incidents of violence

All opposition parties have similar objectives — to curb government corruption and force Kanu out of office To create the necessary political distinctions, their supporters fall back on tribal differences

The man in the street is sick of corruption and lack of accountability amongst the politicians, many of whom head bloated, inefficient parastatals.

They believe that even with Kanu in office, the existence of an official opposition in parliament and the threat of losing regular elections will help to curb corruption, but few expect

DANIEL ARAP MOI

An issue dominating Ford's campaign is the unsolved murder nearly two years ago of Robert Ouko (then Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation).

The question that has been asked continually since his death is whether the Minister was killed for conference in Nairobi would be strange bedfellows had it not been for the fact that, at one time or another and for different reasons, they had fallen out with Moi's government"

Opinion is that two months ago, Ford would have won an election outright, but now internal bickering and divisions over leadership are eroding its supporter base

The leadership question has dredged up the one factor the Ford leaders have been dreading the issue of tribalism within their own ranks

Party members are drawn from the Luo, Kikuyu and Luhya tribes, the three most powerful in Kenya, and, arguing on a tribal basis, they cannot agree on who should hold the top spot

The main problem surrounding Odinga's possible leadership is his age (believed to be 80 but which he

ter) and Hezekiah Oyugi (then permanent secretary in the Office of the President), as prime suspects

Moi ordered the two to be arrested, but they were released on the grounds there was insufficient evidence to charge

On Christmas Day, Mwai Kibaki, in a surprise move, announced his intention to set up another opposition party — the Democratic Party

Kibaki has a sound economic background and supporters believe his party holds promise of a government with solid economic management.

All Kenyans are capitalists to the core Many own property and have too much to lose should the economy be plunged into chaos.

Kibaki's weakness is that he does not have grassroots support and is seen more as part of an elitist, Kikuyu,

Sankorp acquisition bid delays capital base plans

WILLIAM GILFILLAN

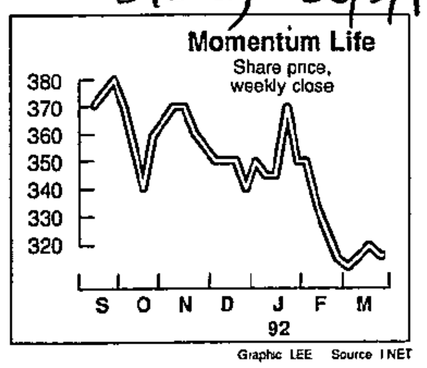
THE proposed acquisition by Sankorp of Absa's and Rembrandt's interests in Momentum Life had delayed the assurer's plans to strengthen its capital base, MD Niel Krige said yesterday when presenting the group's results

The current limited capital base and a conscious decision to reduce single premium business saw premium income decline to R420m from R461m in the six months to December, he added

However, helped by higher investment income and lower payouts on claims and benefits, the life assurer increased excess "income over outgo" to R291m from R283m

On earnings a share, which rose to 12,8c (11,4c), an interim dividend of 7,5c (6,75c) a share was declared

When the 1991 year-end results were published last September Momentum said it intended to strengthen its balance sheet But the proposed Sankorp deal had delayed this



"A rights issue would be the most obvious route to take to recapitalise the group But other possibilities were also being considered," he said

Currently the group's shareholders' funds as a ratio of total funds is about 1,5% As the ratio should be at least 3%, shareholders' funds would need to be increased to about R225m from R113m at the end of December

On the group's closing price yesterday of 320c a share, about 35-million new shares need be issued which is over half the 70-million in issue

In the R150m deal Sankorp is to acquire Absa's 30% stake and Rembrandt's 28,7% interest in the life assurer Following the acquisition, Momentum will continue to operate under its current management

Krige said the decision to reduce single premium business was taken over two years ago as profit margins in this area were limited

"As the main source of profit in this area is derived from the difference between interest earned by the assurer and the interest paid out to the beneficiary, margins are narrow," he explained

He noted the taxed surplus of R9m (R8m) represented 50% of the group's taxed surplus for the 12 months to end June As a result the 12,8c earnings a share did not reflect this year's performance

No merger, say FNB and Nedcor

MERVYN HARRIS and SHARON WOOD

SPECULATION hotted up again on financial markets yesterday about a possible merger between FNB and Nedcor, but both denied there were plans to join forces

Nedcor CEO Chris Liebenberg said a merger could not be done without Old Mutual, because it was the majority shareholder in Nedcor and it was not looking for a buyer FNB senior GM Norman Axten said the two parties had not spoken and had no intention of merging

Speculation was bound to happen after the Absa/Bankorp merger, Axten said FNB and Standard Bank were seen as unlikely partners and this left a possible Standard Bank/Nedbank merger or an FNB/Nedbank merger, and markets had settled on the latter

The rumours first started circulating about a month ago after Absa announced it would be taking over Bankorp While some analysts initially scoffed at the suggestion, the persistence of the rumours has given credence to such a possibility

An analyst said Anglo American would probably be happy to reduce its stake in the financial services sector It had recently reduced its interest in FNB

On the other hand, FNB would be favourably inclined to increasing its share of the home loan market through the Perm, which was part of the Nedcor group

There could be cultural synergies between Nedcor and FNB, the analyst said While Old Mutual would have to have discussions with Anglo's insurance-arm Southern Life, analysts pointed out that Old Mutual already had interests in all the major banks

Immediate investment rush unlikely, says poll

Business Day Reporter

THERE has been a subtle post-referendum shift in sentiment towards investment in SA among UK investment brokers, according to a survey

But while the referendum will provide impetus to the renewed global interest in SA, it is unlikely to galvanise institutions into immediate investment activity

This has emerged from a snap survey of influential brokers by London communications consultancy Financial Dynamics

James Capel broker John Taylor said SA was now increasingly viewed as a legitimate market "The final moral impediments are now out of the way and the stigma of unacceptability has been removed," Taylor said

But without exception, brokers did not expect the reform mandate to kick-start investment in SA immediately, the survey found

Capital House CE Norman Riddell told Business Day yesterday there was still a lot of work to be done before SA could expect any significant inflow of funds

Inflation remained a hurdle and the country could not expect any serious investment until government had addressed the problem, Riddell said.

Smith New Court analyst Steve Ohe said there had not been a flood of activity into the market but the way had been cleared for investors to make informed decisions about SA

The brokers surveyed were still looking forward to positive words from ANC leader Nelson Mandela regarding US investment

"This, coupled with the clear positive message from the referendum, will provide the much needed boost of American interest The frustration of still having American investment potential excluded continues to dampen the market," the poll found

Investors could still take the view that the balance between risk and reward did not yet lie favourably Although the attraction of the financial rand discount did not go unnoticed, liquidity was a serious hindrance and the market was considered expensive

DIAGONAL STREET

Market runs out of steam after big gains

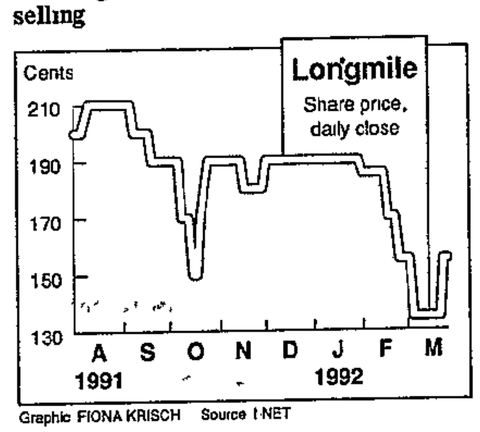
SHARE prices rose sharply at the opening of trading yesterday in follow-through buying from Tuesday's rally, but the market ran out of steam and industrials retraced most of their gains

"We are starting to see profit-taking of industrials at the higher levels," a dealer said

The initial upward thrust of blue chips lifted the JSE industrial index to a high of 4 456 but the index then spent the rest of the session easing back to close only six points higher at 4 432.

A more bullish performance by precious metals enabled the all gold index to retain most of its gains to end 19 points up at 1 140 for the overall index to close with a gain of 15 points to 3 558

Gold rose above $340 to a London morning fix of $340,10 and went on to touch a high of $341,50 on light short covering and an absence of recent heavy selling



Platinum gained more than $4 to go above $353

KLOOF, up 2,5% or 75c to R29,75 and DRIES, up 2,2% or 90c to R40,15, were in the vanguard of the rise of quality golds while ELSBURG was in the forefront of gains by lightweights with a rise of 8,6% or 20c to 250c.

NIGEL slumped from 6c to 2c on news that Consmining is considering closing the gold mine because of the low gold price and escalating costs.

Analysts said the balance sheet to March 1991 showed Nigel had negative interest cover, while in the quarter from September to December finance charges increased by 40%

CONSMINING eased 1c to go back to its recent low of 3c although the company said that, save for the possible write-off of the investment in Nigel, the closure would have no effect on other companies within the group

Dealers said the market did not have time to digest news that a consortium led by ANGLOS, and including DEBEERS and MINORCO, was to acquire joint control of an Austrian pulp mill with a turnover of $1,2bn a year

ANGLOS rose 125c to R121,25, and DE BEERS gave up early gains to close 50c off at R90, while MINORCO, which has been well traded over the past week with shares worth more than R20m changing hands, rose 75c to R51

The early rally of industrials saw SA BREWS and BARLOWS each gain 100c but the former closed 25c up at R55,25 and the latter 50c up at R58.

REMGRO gave up an early gain to end 25c down at R28

KERSAF featured in a bookover deal of 60 000 shares and the price advanced 75c to R42

Other large deals included KANHYM, IMPHOLD, METCASH, RALE and RAINBOW

LONGMILE, last traded at 155c, was bid at 200c and then 210c on news the company was formulating proposals for its delisting and planned to make an offer of 250c a share to minority shareholders.

TGH (Tollgate) was offered at the last traded price of 460c after selling its bus operations and announcing results for 1991 would be delayed to take this into account

Textile group FRAME rose 25c to 300c in further reaction to the Seardel/Gregory Knitwear bid for control, while leather manufacturer SILOAK rose 5c to 155c but was off a high of 160c in further reaction to sharply improved earnings

TRACLO was unchanged at 20c in the clothing sector after reporting a rise to 1c a share in interim earnings The shares were last traded in mid-January

MERVYN HARRIS

Manro falls far short of forecast

MARCIA KLEIN

DESPITE forecasts of substantial profit growth in 1991, chemicals manufacturer Manro Chemical Holdings has reported an 18% drop in attributable earnings from R4,7m to R3,9m in the year to end-December.

Directors said the anticipated profit growth was not achieved mainly because of a significant profit downturn in the Bevaloid division and an initial trading loss at Aquasol, a joint venture started in April

Turnover grew 3% from R86,3m to R89,1m, reflecting a marginal rise in domestic sales and a 15% increase in export sales Directors said "the continuing depression in the textile, paint and paper industries and a marked downturn in mining activity resulted in lower volume sales to these sectors".

Operating income dropped 24% to R7,2m from R9,5m, interest charges rose 45% to R3m, resulting in a 43% drop in net income before tax to R4,2m.

A substantial reduction in taxation, due to utilisation of tax losses and tax-exempt export incentives, contained the earnings decline to 18% — from 11,62c to 9,53c a share.

A 13% lower dividend of 3,25c (3,75c) a share was declared.

CMC's Nigel goes the way of gold mining's independents

MATTHEW CURTIN

THIS week's decision by Consolidated Mining Corporation (CMC) to close its Nigel gold mine marks the latest in a long series of setbacks for the independent mining sector.

Mining at Nigel, one of SA's oldest gold mines, first started in 1888 It was closed in the 1956 and reopened in 1981, and then taken over by mining entrepreneurs Roy Flowerday and Glenn Laing

Nigel's demise follows that of independent producers Osprey, Eersteling, Rand Leases, Wit Nigel and Sub Nigel, all in the past 18 months

Analysts said yesterday that Nigel was typical of mines worked out by old mining companies but revived by entrepreneurs in the '80s

They raised money on the JSE in the mid-'80s boom with ease, but the mines proved be no more than holes in the ground, workable only at high cost and with rising gold prices.

CMC finance director Hennie Buitendag said yesterday that under CMC's control, Nigel had always been a marginal operation Rising working costs and weak gold prices had made the mine's future as a large operation untenable.

Buitendag said CMC now had no option but to liquidate the company, the company, its creditors and shareholders through which gold mining could continue

Although production at the Nigel mine was suspended last year and the company had only three months of surface reserves left, he said mining on the Droogebult section could be economic on its own in the future.

In the '80s Nigel became the foundation for Laing's South East Rand Gold Holding (Southgo) which later formed the gold division of CMC.

Flexibility

The company's longer term future was apparently secured in 1990 when it acquired mining title and virgin ore reserves from Gold Fields' Vlakfontein mine

Laing, who resigned as Southgo MD last year, said as recently as July 1990 that Nigel had enough ore reserves "to keep our mills full for the next 15 years and plenty of flexibility to mine underground"

Problems at Nigel, which broke even at the end of last year after falling R1,3m into the red in 1991, were highlighted by its auditors'

Govt slated for backing takeover

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Government action in overturning the Competition Board's ruling against the takeover by FSI of Arwa raised doubts about its commitment to the promotion of competition, Cape Town Chamber of Commerce acting president Herbert Hirsch said in a statement yesterday.

Government had counteracted the first major action by the board in recent years to combat monopolistic practices, as FSI's takeover of Arwa created a monopoly in the manufacture of women's hosiery, Hirsch said,

EXECUTIVE SUITE By William Wells and Jack Lindstrom

whole page

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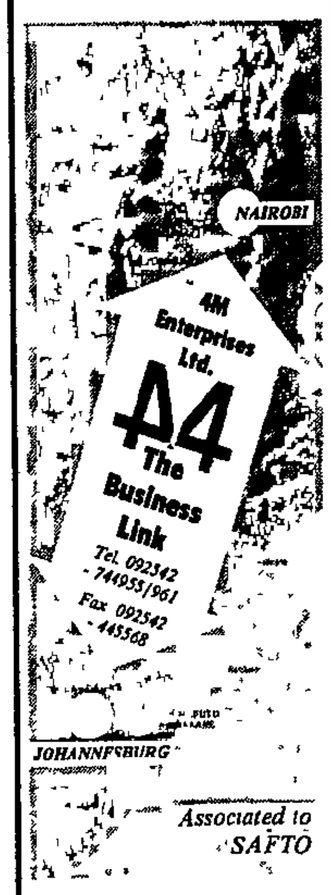

Associated to SAFTO

SA tourists not big spenders, say safari agents

KENYA'S greatest asset is its natural heritage — its wildlife, coastline and vast open spaces

It has created Kenya's largest industry which brings in more foreign exchange than any other sector of the economy

Statistics show in 1990, 889 000 tourists visited Kenya, earning the country about R1,5bn

The growth in tourism has been remarkable, but unfortunately the industry is sensitive to the vagaries in foreign economies and sensational news reporting

The industry is suffering from a worldwide recession (especially in the US), the effects of a volatile political situation and a run of negative publicity

One travel agent says reports about riots in Somalia from "our foreign correspondent in Nairobi", often result in mass cancellations

A series of measures by government and the private sector did stave off the slow-down for some months, but more effort is needed

The boldest move by government was the decision to open up Kenya to South African tourists

The success of this move has been questioned

Hotel beds may have been occupied, but the calibre of tourist attracted was not what the industry needed In fact, many cost the country revenue

Kenya has two tourist categories — those who stay in expensive hotels and travel the safari route in luxury and the less discerning package tour tourist whose sole interest is soaking up the sun on the beaches

Local agents are trying to pull themselves out of the mass market and concentrate on select, tailor-made trips

They see Kenya as an exotic destination which would appeal to corporate visitors looking for an incentive holiday destination

Potential

Governors Camp's Ari Grammaticas says there is also potential for promoting Kenya as a through destination for tourists from Europe and America who want to visit two countries in Africa on the same tour.

"We have fielded many queries from clients who also want to visit SA and we see SA as part of the Kenyan circuit," he says

The Kenya travel agents say although their country's attractions will have to compete with SA's luxury game camps such as Mala Mala, they welcome the challenge

"Competition is always good as it helps to maintain high standards," they say

Alliance Hotels manager Raymond Matiba, who is involved in coastal holidays, says Kenya is moving through a natural phase in its tourism

The country started out as an exotic destination for adventurous, affluent visitors

As it opened up and became a more widely known, the less daring heard of its attractions

In answer to pressure from European tour operators, many hotels have specialised to deal with one language group — for example, hotels which cater purely for German or Italian tourists

One criticism levelled by tour operators at the government is that not enough incentives are given to players in the tourist market. Particularly, they say, greater co-ordination and planning should be given to enable tourists to visit at least two African countries as part of their tour

Tea exports are now second highest forex earner.

Kenya Airways and SAA move to corner east African route

KENYA Airways and South African Airways (SAA) have agreed to increase the number of flights between the two countries

SAA manager for Kenya John van der Berg said that from this Sunday SAA will operate two scheduled flights between Nairobi and Johannesburg each week

Kenya Airways already runs two weekly flights

The controversy surrounding applications by Air Supply and Flitestar to operate charter flights between South Africa and Mombasa should be put to rest in Pretoria this morning when the National Transport Committee will announce its decision on which airline will be given the licence.

Spokesmen for SAA have been reported as saying such charters would threaten SAA's revenue on its Nairobi service

However, the airline then submitted its own application for the Mombasa route.

Indications are that

Prior to SAA and Kenya Airways taking up their rights, major European airlines handled traffic between the two countries.

Kenyan and SA authorities are removing the other carriers' rights to the route

British Airways Government Affairs head Robert Ebdon recently told journalists in London that the airline was disputing the move BA is demanding a 12-month notice period or, failing that, a settlement

Non-stop

Several other European carriers have not made an issue of the matter and have begun non-stop flights between Europe and Johannesburg Austrian Airlines still lands at Nairobi, but only to refuel, and not to take on passengers.

SAA was the major sponsor of the Kilifi International Fishing Classic 1992, held off the north coast town of Kilifi during February.

"South Africans are keen fishermen and Kenya has

Govt cuts the red-tape for potential investors

THE realisation that Kenya must make itself attractive to foreign investors has been gaining momentum

In 1982, an Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) was established to provide potential investors with a one-stop-shop able to give them the information they required and co-ordinate the approval of the necessary licences

For years, a lack of interministerial co-operation hampered the IPC's success, but recently its efficiency has improved, with project approvals taking only about 3-4 weeks

A number of approvals and registrations, some general and others applying to specific sectors or activities, are required when setting up a business

Since 1988, the IPC has received and processed 229 investment projects with an estimated capital investment of R1,02bn and a potential employment of over 23 000 people

About 85 projects (37%) are 100% locally sponsored, and 31 or 14% are wholly foreign-owned ventures

A foreign exchange inflow of R10,14m has been realised from foreign promotors

The IPC is not the only agency that receives new investment proposals — 30% go through commercial banks, financial development institutions and direct investment venture organisations

Government policy when evaluating proposed new investments is that it will give priority to those projects which create jobs (labour intensive industries such as textiles, component assembly and data processing are encouraged) as only 15% of Kenya's potential workforce of 7,8-million is formally employed

Encouraged

Investments which use domestic raw materials, intermediate goods and components are also encouraged (in particular agro-processing, mining and leather production)

Investments which generate new foreign exchange earnings are given priority, as are those which involve the introduction of new skills or technologies and improve small farmer output.

Investment incentives vary

Enterprises outside Nairobi and Mombasa are eligible for an allowance of 85% on plant, machinery, buildings and equipment, which takes the form of tax deductions applied through accelerated depreciation of capital assets

New investments located inside those two major centres receive a 35% allowance. In addition, the book value of assets may be depreciated at a rate of 4% a year for hotels, 2,5% for industrial buildings, 12,5% for plant and machinery, 25%-36,5% for trucks and tractors and 30% for computers and office equipment

Tax losses may also be carried forward indefinitely, to be offset against future taxable profits

Imported plant and equipment (up to a CIF value of R3,94m) are exempt from customs duties and VAT outside the main centres and given a 50% exemption in the urban areas.

Materials imported for use in manufacturing for export are eligible for remission of duty

An export compensation of up to 20% of FOB value of exports is also offered, provided the goods have a local value-added content of at least 30% and duties on major imported inputs account for at least 20% of the CIF value of the imports

Mombasa gateway to east Africa

THE key to Kenya's past successes and strategic importance is its port — Mombasa

With 14 vessels in port at any one time, Mombasa handles over 7-million tons of cargo a year and is a gateway to and from the sea for many of Kenya's landlocked neighbours

There are 16 deep-water berths, three of which are designed to deal with container traffic.

The port is administered

dled is Kenyan traffic, with the rest transit goods for Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire and southern Sudan

Kabuga says the opening of links with South Africa is exciting.

Ample

With the port capacity in the region of 20-million tons a year, there is ample room to cope with SA trade.

In addition to Mombasa's

pect an increase in repair work with the onset of Kenyan/SA shipping links, SA may become an important supplier of parts and equipment currently sourced from Europe

Situated on the western side of Mombasa island, the history of the port goes back to 1896, when the first jetty was built at Kilindi to handle material arriving for the construction of the railway line through Kenya to Uganda

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ager Alex Kabuga says about 94% of the cargo han-

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way traffic," Van der Berg says

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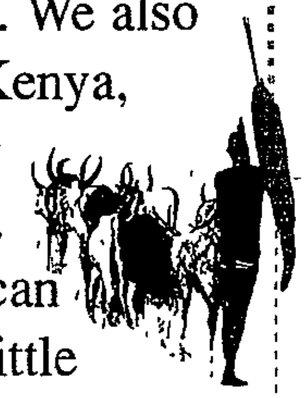

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Kenya B/Day 26/3/92

wildlife is the country's largest industry and brings in more foreign exchange than any other sector of the economy

de zones cut through es and restrictions

nation of export process- (EPZs) is the latest at- the Kenyan government 'age' foreign investment, exports and ease unem-

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the Kenyan experi- less than outstand-

strial Park, a 100% Firestone East tually empty and rs say the reason could be the close involvement of the government

For many, the credibility of the ruling party — the Kenya African National Union (Kanu) — is so low that investors do not want to be seen to be involved with its projects

Others say foreign investment would be acceptable to any government and whatever the result of the political situation, the EPZ will continue to receive full government support

Government's first state-operated EPZ is being built at Athi River, 26km from Nairobi, funded by the World Bank, which will be operational by mid-1993

The African Development Bank is interested in financing a second government-owned estate at the port of Mombasa, which should be ready by 1994, while the Commonwealth Development Corporation is considering developing a privately owned EPZ alongside

Various privately owned estates are being considered at Thika, Nakuru and Nairobi

Firestone/Sameer GM Brad Pettit says the idea of EPZs has been slow to catch on because of the Gulf War and worldwide recession

Shortage of forex certificates ups premium to 25%

THE most important action taken by the Kenyan government to encourage foreign investment was the introduction of foreign exchange bearer certificates (Forex Cs)

This financial instrument allows individuals and companies to bring foreign exchange into the country, exchange it for Kenya shillings (at which point one is given a Forex C certificate) and, at a later date, remit the same amount of foreign exchange without having to go through the Central Bank

Banks operate as trading mediums for Forex Cs and are currently offering premiums of 12%-15% to sellers and 18%-20% to corporate buyers

However, as bearer certificates, Forex Cs found a secondary market, in local cafés or "dukas".

Excess demand has pushed the premium paid up to about 25% — setting the unofficial exchange rate up to 35 shillings for US$1, instead of the official 28,5 shillings But at least the money can be repatriated

In the past two months, over US$20m was traded in Forex Cs, with many companies and individuals getting management fees, technical service fees, dividends and the like out of the country

The shortage of such financial instruments is pushing the premium on Forex Cs up

In an effort to control demand, banks are running a queuing system and are limiting volumes to about US$1,5-$2m a week

Other signs of the government's new relaxed policy on forex is that visitors entering Kenya no longer need to fill in currency declaration forms

However, Kenya is still one of the worst countries for remitting dividends

An allocation was granted in April 1991 for companies' 1988 dividends, but 1989, 1990 and 1991 dividends still have to be repatriated

Banks believe the Central Bank will rely on Forex Cs to absolve them from having to grant an official allocation

Kenya's banking sector has four major players — Barclays Bank and Standard Chartered (both with majority foreign ownership), Kenya Commercial Bank (partly government-owned) and National Bank (government owned)

It is home to 25 banks and about 60 financial institutions, which employ about 10 000 people

One of the newest high-profile banks is Trade Bank, a locally owned concern

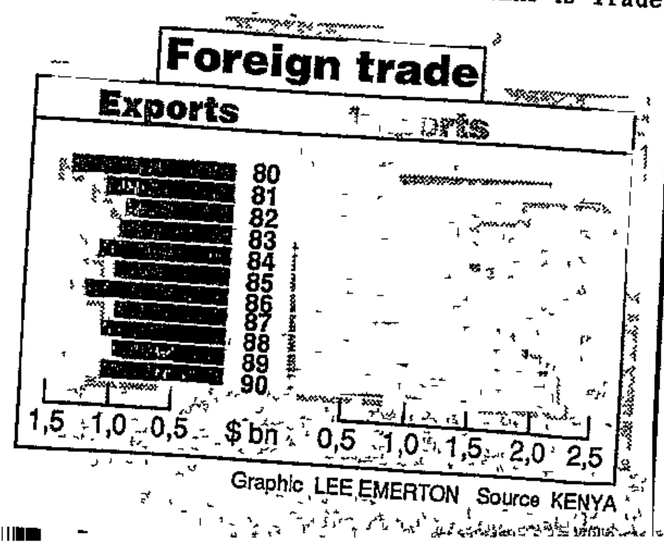
Trade Bank has support in the Asian community and has the distinction of being the first to pay interest on current accounts

Until about two years ago, interest rates were controlled by the Central Bank and the amounts paid on deposits and the charges leviable were controlled

Government then started liberalising deposit and lending rates and in April 1991 the process was complete

The Central Bank now plays a purely banker's bank role, determining rates through Treasury bills

It is rumoured banks in SA and Kenya are putting together a proposal which will allow trade between the two countries to take place in local currencies rather than via US dollars.



Industry still needs expatriate skills

THERE are indications that Kenya's Africanisation policy, which was adopted after independence, is weakening.

In many industries, both private and parastatal, expatriates are being brought in to reconstruct companies where production and efficiency levels have fallen through a lack of management skills

Work permits are being approved more readily than in the past.

In 1966-67, the government introduced an aggressive Africanisation policy Expatriates in industry were told to train locals to take over their jobs , and given work permits only for the time the authorities deemed necessary to complete the training.

Multi-nationals were put on a quota system, which determined how many non-Kenyans were allowed in each organisation.

Deliberate

Outgoing national chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Francis Macharia says the politics of the time and the pressure on government to move away from colonial rule, made it necessary to adopt a deliberate policy to bring blacks into the economy

The success of the programme is debatable.

Macharia says it worked well and has encouraged training in all sectors.

But some say the sacrifices in quality and efficiency were too high a price.

They maintain that if the compulsory training of blacks had been successful, Kenya would now be economically strong rather than dependent on donor countries.

The training process should have driven by demand, they say. Economics would have dictated the need for black advancement

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B/Day 26/3/92. whole page.

SA's chance for a slice of R72m duty-free sales

IN the last 18 months, Kenya Duty Free (KDF) has become the biggest duty free in Africa

A subsidiary of World Duty Free in London, KDF has opened five outlets in Nairobi and Mombasa which offer 8 000 items and average a total of R114 800 worth of sales a day

KDF marketing head Javid Ali Khan says sales will top R72m in 1992

"It is not unrealistic — passengers at KDF are spending about R46 each on duty free items compared to passengers at London's Heathrow, who spend R17 each per flight

Part of KDF's deal with the government to maintain free reign of duty free sales at Kenya's two international airports is to refurbish the airports, construct first-class and business-class transit lounges and build a transit hotel and restaurant

The investment is expected to be about R46m.

Apart from two traditional departure lounge duty free shops, Jomo Kenyatta Airport also has an arrivals duty free shopping arcade

Khan says the advantages of an arrivals shop is that passengers do not need to burden themselves with duty free purchases and gifts before boarding their planes, lug them through the corridors, search for space in the hatches above their seats and then be burdened with their purchases while they complete formalities in the bagagge hall

"Passengers can do all their buying after clearing immigration and before going for their baggage," he says

The next step is to get the government to increase the ceiling for duty free items

The group is also opening a downtown diplomatic shop catering to people of diplomatic status

As Nairobi is the centre from where most embassies cover the rest of central and eastern Africa and is also the headquarters for the United Nations and some of its agencies and Habitat for the whole of Africa, the potential market is huge

KDF's biggest selling items are electronic goods, for example 14-inch television sets, which are usually purchased by Africans in transit to countries such as Uganda, Nigeria, Zanzibar and Tanzania

Fax machines, cordless telephones and radios also move well and alcohol, tobacco and perfumes are always popular

The firm has also completed the construction of one of its first-class lounges, which offer free access to fax and telephone services to any part of the world; typing, photocopying and other secretarial services; a wide range of reading material, Reuters news service, TV sets with satellite broadcasts, and transfers, reservations and reconfirmations by KDF staff

Two business-class lounges (one for smokers and one for non-smokers) are still being completed.

The 15-room five-star hotel for transit passengers is on the drawing board

Khan says KDF is a useful way for new suppliers to get into the African market Once goods are proven in duty free, it is easier to approach local agents to handle them.

In this way, he hopes to play a leading role in introducing some South African goods to Kenya

"Apart from obvious items such as SA wine and food, the arrivals arcade could stock items such as spare car parts, fax machines and paper and other everyday items not readily available in town," he says

Tea exports boosted by small growers

STRENGTHENING world prices and high quality have pushed tea into second place in Kenya's foreign currency earnings list

In 1990, tea overtook coffee by earning the country R620m in hard currency. Total production was 197-million kg and exports totalled 170-million kg.

The boom is continuing, and 1991 produced a record crop of 203,5-million kg Forex figures have not been released

The increase in production has mainly come through smallholder farmers, who account for 69,1% of production

At independence, smallholders planted only 3 567 of Kenya's 21 448 hectares, compared to 67 041 hectares of a total 97 020 hectares in 1990.

Tea Board of Kenya secretary George Kimani says quality is often higher among the smallholders than the bigger estates

Quality is maintained by the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), which operates in the field to advise smallholders on techniques to maximise production

Kenya tea is used internationally for blending and is sold mainly in bulk.

In an effort to sustain the growth achieved, the government plans to expand the planted acreage with the goal of producing 300 000 tons by the end of the century, and to add value to the product.

The Tea Board is studying ways to blend and package the tea, which should further increase forex earnings

Kenya is also cashing in on recent research in the US and Japan which has concluded that tea has many positive medicinal qualities. The Tea Board has a campaign up its sleeve to punt tea as a health drink.

Kenya's major customers for tea are Britain, Pakistan, Sudan, Egypt, the US and Ireland.

Imported semen will improve herds

THE dairy industry in Kenya is a strange combination of sophisticated, modern, mechanised farming methods and basic hand-and-pail techniques

The latter accounts for nearly 95% of the industry and the result is that the industry cannot keep pace with demand

A recent consumer survey showed 26%, 34% and 78% of consumers in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu respectively complained that milk was not readily available

Industry sources say the problem is due to a lack of cooling facilities, the absence of processing facilities and Kenya's poor roads

At present, 94% of milk produced is sold as a liquid, leaving little for value-added products such as butter or cheese

In an attempt to address these problems, dairy co-operatives are trying to educate smallholder farmers to allocate more land to dairy grazing and improve breeding methods, feeding, and the acceptance of veterinary services

One way of overcoming insufficient production would be to improve the level of Kenya's dairy stock

Statistics show that 41% of all dairy cows in Kenya produce less than 200l of milk a year

This compares with the figure for large-scale producers only, which is, on average, 5 000-6 000l a year

Using imported semen and synchronised artificial mating techniques has already gone a long way to improving production among the large producers

Manera Farm, part of Lord Delamere's estates, is a showpiece concern

Manera manager John Owles says Kenya is looking to South Africa as a source of importing semen to improve the livestock herds — both dairy and beef

This could prove big business for SA, as Kenya provides breeding stock for Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania, where foreign-funded rehabilitation projects are on the go

The Kenyan government has also recently taken a proactive stance and is arranging to import semen to improve stock among smallholders

Zero-grazing farming is also gaining acceptance with the realisation of the shortage of arable land among smallholders and because of economic constraints among the big producers

M-Net and KTN in Africa link-up

KENYA Television Network (KTN), the first private television station to open in competition with the government's Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, is looking to introduce a decoder system based on SA's M-Net service

M-Net and KTN have entered into a joint venture in a deal reported to be worth R8,5m and giving M-Net a 50% shareholding in KTN

The network, which relies on commercial advertising to bring in about R492 000 a month, is planning to subscribe its service at a cost of R49 a month

Not only will decoders need to be imported from M-Net but additional boosters as well, as the available airwaves are limited to Nairobi at the moment

M-Net engineers are working on satellite links which will allow the SA company to transmit programmes to Kenya — the beginning of a larger plan to link the whole of southern and eastern Africa

There are about 300 000 TV owners in Kenya, most of whom are in the Nairobi area

Igambi says that, with the right marketing, KTN will be able to lure 100 000 subscribers to the pay-channel because of the poor quality of programmes offered on the government network

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Horticulture now a top foreign money spinner

ENCOURAGED by government incentives, horticulture has over the past 10 years expanded to become one of the country's top foreign exchange earners

The sector exports about 50 000 tons a year of fresh fruits, vegetables and cut flowers and a further 130 000 tons of processed fruits and vegetables — double the totals of a decade earlier.

In addition, 1 200 tons of seed were exported in 1991

Foreign exchange earnings from horticulture during the same period shot up from R218m to R399m and are expected to increase to R503m in 1993.

Rivalling

The sector is rivalling coffee as Kenya's second biggest export earner after tea, but a constraint to growth is the limited availability of air freight space

problem will improve or deteriorate with Kenya Airways and South African Airways taking up their monopoly of the Johannesburg-Nairobi route.

Horticultual Crops Development Authority (HCDA) MD Martin Mulandi believes that in future more produce will have to be exported by sea, and products that cannot adapt to the longer travelling time will have to be phased out

To overcome a drop in the number of products exported the HCDA is trying to add value to its exports by selling, for example, "mini-vegetables" (eg baby cauliflowers) and pre-packing items such as French beans so they can move directly onto supermarket shelves

Field cooling facilities are being developed and in the last year, Kenya devel-

difficult to export fresh produce," says Mulandi

Countries to which Kenya exports include the Britain, with 34,75% of the market, France (18,64%), the Netherlands (19,17%), West Germany (11,82%) and Belgium (6,77%)

Full swing

Trade with SA is in full swing, with weekly shipments of French green beans, Asian vegetables and cut flowers (cut flowers are sold to SA during the winter months).

The industry employs 100 000 full-time workers on 90 000 ha, with marketing services providing jobs for a further 35 000.

About 80% of fresh and processed horticultural products are grown by small-scale farmers.

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These products are sold to the Mines, Agricultural Co-operatives and the Forestry Industry as well as all major outlets in South Africa. Lasher products are also exported to over 30 countries worldwide.

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Unlikely figure of resistance

Sowetan 27/3/92

KINSHASA - Archbishop Monsengwo Pasinya is an unlikely symbol of resistance to President Mobutu Sese Seko, but he has joined a growing number of churchmen taking a leading role in opposing dictators across Africa.

No firebrand, the scholarly, soft-spoken Monsengwo was forced into the role when Zaire's opposition parties proved unable to topple Mobutu

The Roman Catholic theology professor and author of such papers as "The Notion of Law In the First Five Books of the Bible" was elected president of Zaire's national conference on democracy last year

Mobutu suspended the conference on January 19, after opposition delegates won control of it

Humble person

"The expectations of the people are frightening when they put their faith in such a humble person as me," Monsengwo said, adding, "I know the danger of being manipulated is always there"

Initially he was careful to avoid direct confrontation with Mobutu When the president failed to follow through on a promise to reopen Zaire's conference, Monsengwo virtually accused Mobutu of lying

Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops in Kenya and Malawi also are taking on their governments

It is a role Roman Catholic churchmen assumed two decades ago when some priests adopted "Liberation Theology" in Latin America Outside of South Africa, the church had rarely challenged Africa's dictatorships

Churches in South Africa were among early opponents of apartheid Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu won the Nobel Peace Prize

Democracy

Within the last two years, church leaders strongly supported demands for democracy that led to power sharing or new governments in Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Gabon, Togo and Zambia In Benin, a national conference led by Roman Catholic Archbishop Isidore de Souza stripped President Mathieu Kerekou of all but ceremonial powers Kerekou subsequently was defeated in a presidential election

Roman Catholic bishops in Malawi published a pastoral letter on March 8 accusing Life President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of human rights abuses and calling for democracy It was the first public criticism of Banda in Malawi The bishops were summoned to police headquarters for eight hours of questioning, and the shop that printed 16000 copies of the letter was burned down by men believed to be government agents

Tribal conflicts

This week, Kenyan bishops accused President Daniel Arap Moi's government of provoking tribal conflicts that killed 60 people In a pastoral letter, they said the government sought to portray the violence as proof of "the failure of the multiparty system in this country" Moi only legalised opposition parties in December

In Ivory Coast, where President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has placated the Catholic Church with multimillion-dollar cathedrals and basilicas, Cardinal Bernard Yago criticised the government in February for violating human rights

'Expectations of the people are frightening ... they put their faith in me'

Signs of the Roman Catholic Church's increasing involvement in promoting democracy are in line with Pope John Paul II's comments during his recent trip to Africa He urged Catholics to step forward and play a role in their societies, even if their numbers are small

Some in the church have had to catch up with the new approach Kinshasa Cardinal Frederic Etsou was almost lynched by a crowd after Mass because he was considered pro-Mobutu The cardinal then joined Mobutu's critics and lifted a ban he had imposed on priests organising pro-democracy groups

While Monsengwo and other church leaders negotiate with Mobutu in Zaire, parish priests and pastors have begun leading pro-democracy demonstrations On February 16, Mobutu's security forces opened fire on Christian marchers, killing at least 32, according to human rights groups

The Pope condemned the attacks and pressed Mobutu to accept democracy

Protest march

Priests were dragged from the protest march and singled out for beatings, witnesses said Officials accused the priests of trying to topple the government It expelled three foreign priests

Monsengwo has been protected by guards since armed men invaded his residence last year, and only left after Monsengwo managed to phone diplomats who intervened with senior military officers

In Kenya, Anglican Bishop Alexander Muge, then one of the government's leading critics, was killed on August 13 1990, when a swerving truck hit his car head on near his home in Eldoret in western Kenya

Only three days before, Labour Minister Mr Peter Okondo had told a ruling party rally in nearby Busia district that if Muge set foot in the district he would "see fire and might not leave alive"

Muge (44) defied the threat, visited Busia, and was killed in the crash on his way home - *Sapa-AP*

Tribal violence rips through Kenya

S|Times 29|3|92 (163)

From Scott Peterson in Nairobi

TRIBAL violence sweeping over western Kenya casts doubt on the government's commitment to multi-party democracy.

More than 60 people are said to have died in the clashes and 6 000 displaced from their burnt homes close to tribal borders in the Rift Valley.

Armed Kalenjin warriors — significantly, of the same small tribe as President Daniel arap Moi — have launched systematic attacks on the neighbouring Luo and other tribes whom they associate with the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy.

Some officials of the ruling Kenya African National Union Party have declared the Rift Valley a "Kanu zone" and have called for the expulsion of opposition supporters.

"My people are being killed by Kanu," assistant Minister Ojuang K'Ombudo said in parliament on Wednesday, banging a table with his shoe before being expelled.

Luos, he said, "are being hunted and killed everywhere like rats" by Kalenjins.

Cabinet Minister Mathew Onyango Midika said: "The air is pregnant with hate, revenge and destruction among people who have co-existed as brothers and sisters for 20 years."

Opposition leaders say the surge of ethnic violence is part of a self-fulfilling prophecy by Mr Moi that multi-party politics in Kenya, which were sanctioned by Kanu last December, would re-ignite tribalism.

Rift Valley politicians, they say, have paid Kalenjin warriors to "fan the flames of tribalism", with the government's blessing, to prove the President right.

The blood spilled in recent weeks by the Kalenjin tribe and security forces points to a dangerous run-up to the promised election.

Police clubbed and teargassed the hunger-striking mothers of political prisoners recently, sparking off two days of running battles in Nairobi between civilians and paramilitary police.

Riots in Kisumu, reported to have been incited by the police, were put down with bullets and brutal beatings. At least one man died.

According to the Standard newspaper, a policeman was shot in the knee by his colleagues when he tried to stop them from using live bullets against the fleeing crowd.

The government could end the ethnic clashes overnight, said a Western diplomat, but until now it has been "woefully silent".

● President Moi said on Friday his government would do everything it could to prevent a nationwide general strike called by the opposition next week.

But the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy stepped up efforts to bring about the strike on April 2-3 to protest against what it calls "state injustices" — *Telegraph*

New deal for Kenyan stock market

B Day 30/3/92 (163) B Day

GILLIAN HAYNE

THE Kenyan stock market has a new home, government support and the promise of more scrip

CE of the Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE) Job Kihumba says the future looks positive

Government has scrapped crippling taxes and, with its new goal of disposing of as many parastatals as possible, the possibility of more companies coming to the market is great

The exchange came into existence in 1954 as an association of stockbrokers with a listing of 70 stocks

But it was considered a white, elitist activity and after independence, development of the market slowed

It suffered a further blow in the early 1970s as political relations between Kenya and its two east African partners, Uganda and Tanzania, soured, leaving the NSE as a purely Kenyan affair

In addition, the government, seeing the exchange as a rich man's playground, introduced capital gains tax which limited any growth potential

In the mid-'80s, the government changed its tune and undertook a study of capital markets

It developed a Capital Markets Authority (CMA) to facilitate the expansion of the securities markets

However, the local Press says of the CMA "It appears to have degenerated into an ill-prepared bureaucracy that has missed the spirit of the law it was created to execute

"It has made the procedures of going public more difficult than they were before the authority came into being"

Notwithstanding that, the scenario is positive — in the last couple of years capital gains tax has been suspended, company tax has been reduced from 45% to 37,5%, and a 1% duty paid on all transactions on the NSE abolished

A withholding tax on dividends paid was made a final tax in January 1991

With the new developments, the structure of the exchange was found to be inadequate

Traditionally, trading was confined to stockbroker offices, who met once a day over a cup of coffee in the New Stanley Hotel to report what business had been concluded and to discuss outstanding orders

In 1991, a formal exchange was established with its own offices

It set up a centralised dealing system and acts as the market's regulatory body

Its trading floor operates for two hours a day using "an open outcry auction market system", says Kihumba

Boards on the trading floor are divided into "frequently traded shares" and "not so frequently traded shares" rather than being written up under sectors

Odd lots (of less than 100 shares) and special lots (of over one million — which must be on the board for a minimum of three days to give Kenya's six stockbroking members a chance to negotiate the best deal and give clients time to raise funds) are also separately recorded

Deals must be settled within seven days

If the seller wants to be paid immediately the deal is written up on the "prompt" board and if payment is delayed, it is recorded on the "delayed delivery" board

Kenya's bond market is inactive Kihumba says this is because government stock is not competitive

"The value placed on stock by government is fictitious

"If the stocks were traded, their values would drop by half, but we are trying to find ways to reactivate the market"

There are about 53 companies listed on the exchange Trade averages about R98 000 a day with 50 000 to 60 000 shares changing hands

With the privatisation of parastatals, Kihumba says he expects eight new listings to come on to the market in the next 15 months.

There is also hope that a few private companies may also be floated in the near future

The exchange is beginning to computerise its activities so it can centralise administration

However, at present, settlements are finalised between brokers

[redacted]

Another day in paradise . . .

Observers sought for Kenyan poll

STAR 31/3/92 (163)

NAIROBI — Kenyan opposition leaders said yesterday they had asked the Commonwealth to send observers to the east African nation's first multiparty elections in 25 years.

Opposition leaders said they feared that otherwise there might be cheating in the polls, expected later this year.

Opposition members said they had told Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku at the weekend that it was necessary for the organisation to monitor the Kenyan election "to ensure that fair play prevails in the transition to true democracy". — Sapa-Reuter.

[redacted]

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Strike threat over Kenya detainees

STAR 1/4/92

By Joe Khamisi
Star News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya is bracing itself for a two-day national strike called by opposition groups if President Daniel arap Moi refuses their demand that the release all political prisoners by tomorrow

President Moi appears determined to resist the demand At a public rally over the weekend he urged Kenyans to ignore it and threatened to take strong action against any who went on strike

The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), which is organising the strike, responded by calling on people to stay indoors during the strike and avoid confrontation with security forces

Nine FORD leaders, among them former Cabinet Minister and political detainee Charles Rubia, quietly left the country last Friday after receiving reports that the government intended detaining opposition leaders in a bid to quell the strike

Thousands of leaflets urging the closure of business premises during the strike have secretly been distributed in shops and offices

FORD's strike call has the tacit support of a pressure group called Release of Political Prisoners, whose members include relatives and sympathisers of detainees

A few weeks ago the opposition groups produced a list of 52 detainees whose release was demanded These included lawyers, political activists and students who are facing charges of subversion, terrorism or treason

Attorney-General Amos Wako said the government knew of only 21 people being held for political offences Others had either been released or had been convicted of criminal offences

Blast rocks Nairobi station (163)

An explosion believed to be a bomb blast rocked the main railway station in the Kenyan capital Nairobi yesterday, but no one was hurt and little damage was done, witnesses said It was the third bomb blast in the city since February.

STAR-2/4/92

Kenya government blamed

Guardian Weekly [in W/mail] 3/4 – 9/4/92

(163)

By Peter Biles in Nairobi

THE Kenyan government has been blamed for inciting tribal clashes over land in the west of the country and failing to stop the further loss of life and damage to property

Kenya police say 68 people have been killed and 142 injured since the beginning of March Nearly 1,500 houses and 11 farms have been burnt

A police statement on Monday reported that calm now prevailed in the troubled area, although there were still isolated cases of tribal clashes

A tea estate manager in western Kenya described the area as a war zone and said "The government is entirely responsible the hatred this has engendered will take years to reconcile I really think this is the end The government does not care about the destruction of the economy What a mess they have reduced the country to"

The ethnic violence has involved members of President Daniel arap Moi's small Kalenjin tribe who have been attacking larger groups, including the Luo and the Kisii

Many farm workers in the heartland of Kenya's tea-growing region have fled in fear of their lives On one estate nearly half the 3,000-strong workforce, mainly members of the Luo community, have left their jobs, bringing tea-picking to a standstill and virtually paralysing a mainstay of the Kenyan economy

Thousands of Kenyans heed stayaway call

(163)
Star 3/4/92

NAIROBI — It was like a Sunday in Kenya's capital yesterday as thousands of people stayed at home in response to a call by opposition groups for a two-day national strike

The opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy and other smaller groups called the strike to reinforce demands that President Daniel arap Moi's Kanu government free political prisoners.

Most shops appeared to be closed There was little traffic on the streets in spite of a government threat of action against anyone supporting the stayaway

Heavily armed riot police patrolled the streets

A bomb exploded yesterday in a toilet at the Nairobi railway station, injuring one person. An anonymous telephone caller told news media the bombing was carried out by an organisation calling itself "God's Oppressed Army". — Star Africa Service.

Acclaimed Green activist jailed by Kenyan govt

SAVING TREES is a criminal offence in Kenya At least, that is the experience of environmental activist Ms Wangari Maathai, recently labelled a "subversive" and jailed by President Daniel Arap Moi

Maathi is in prison, awaiting a court appearance on April 11, and a trial scheduled for May She was recently discharged from hospital wearing a neck brace after a beating received in prison

Maathi is best known as founder of Kenya's Green Belt Movement In Kenya, as elsewhere in Africa, trees are felled by people with no other source of fuel The result is denuded rain forests, eroded soil, diminished crops

As the desert expands, poverty and hunger increase Maathai's tree-planting project resulted in 10 million new trees and employment for 50 000 people during the 15 years of its existence

But her most recent environmental endeavour landed her in prison

Kenya's first woman PhD and the first woman professor at the University of Nairobi, Maathai was a member of the National Council of Women of Kenya when she established the Green Belt Movement and, with international aid, set up 1 500 tree nurseries to provide seedlings for public and private lands For every tree that survived three months, the women who planted them got four US cents

The movement Maathai started has spread to a dozen African countries In 1987, the Green Belt Movement was a winner of the United Nations Environmental Global Programme 500 award

But the Green Belt Movement threatened President Moi As Maathai herself had acknowledged, he didn't like her organising ordinary, poor people and telling them they could make positive changes to the environment.

Moi found out how inconvenient organised environmentalists could be. He had arranged publicly-guaranteed loans to build a $200-million 60-storey office tower — the tallest in Africa and featuring a mammoth statue of himself — in the middle of Uhuru Park, the capital's largest green space, used largely by poor families

The building was to house the headquarters, newspaper and TV station of Moi's Kenya Africa National Union, then the country's only legal political party.

When Maathai organised opposition and filed a lawsuit against the building plan in 1989, the government denied her permission for a public demonstration, ordered the Green Belt Movement out of a state-owned building and threatened to ban the organisation

Moi has since been forced by foreign aid donors to abandon the building project

In January this year Maathai participated in a meeting in Nairobi at which the public was warned Moi might be planning to turn the government over to the military to prevent multiparty elections Her house was surrounded by police and she was subsequently arrested

Under growing internal and external pressure to Kenya's political system, Moi is anxious to intimidate and counter opposition leaders who can challenge his power

Through her environmental work, Wangari Maathai is one of few Third World leaders to gain a mass constituency.

If the UN succeeds in its goal of protecting environmentalism, there will be a lot more people like Maathai posing similar challenges to dictatorial regimes

The UN not only needs to galvanise government leaders to pay attention to the environment but also to acknowledge, advocate and defend the rights of those like Wangari Maathi who act for the environment at grassroots level

— Pacific News Service

Kenya places curbs on power

Gowetan 8/4/92 (163)

NAIROBI - THE government is curbing the use of electricity and irrigation in response to dropping water levels in Kenya's dams.

Severe drought has resulted in the lowest water levels in 43 years being recorded at the four dams which produce more-than 80 percent of the country's electricity

A major electricity rationing programme goes into effect this week and the government has restricted irrigation in some areas and banned it altogether in others

All consumers except those providing essential services will be affected by the electricity rationing programme

A notice from the managing director of Kenya Power Lighting Corporation said consumers would be divided into two groups, with one group getting electricity in the mornings and the other in the afternoons Both groups will be supplied at night

Tourist attacks could cost Kenya millions

(163) CT 8/4/92

NAIROBI — Kenya's tourism industry could lose up to $40 million (about R112m) this year through political turmoil and recent attacks on tourists, operators said yesterday.

Mr Zul Harunan, chairman of the Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association, said: "There is a drop expected of between 80 000 and 100 000 in tourist flow"

Tourism is Kenya's top hard currency earner

Officials of the industry, which brought Kenya about R1,1bn from 700 000 visitors last year, said early signs of losses were the slow bookings for May, June and July

Kenya is a popular destination for wildlife safaris and beach holidays

Growth of the tourist industry was hit by the Gulf war and a recession in Western countries last year Kenya's target of a million visitors in 1992 was certain to fail, operators said

They blamed the downturn on bad publicity in Western countries following several recent attacks on British, German and American tourists by robbers

Bookings had also dropped because of political tension since Kenya legalised opposition parties last December — a move that has been followed by tribal violence in the west of the country, widespread riots and a general strike, they said

Britain and the US have advised their nationals to be cautious when travelling in Kenya — Sapa-Reuter

Kenya pushed by donors to reform

Sowetan 9/4/92 (163)

Kenya is having a hard time trying to meet a six-month ultimatum by Western donors to improve its human rights record or forfeit their aid, reports JOE KHAMISI of the Sowetan Africa News Service.

NAIROBI - It came as something of a shock to the Kenyan government when last November it encountered the new tendency by Western donors to tie human rights strings to their aid.

In a bid to arrest a rapidly escalating balance of payments deficit now hovering at about R400 million, Kenya had called for a meeting in Paris of 12 donor nations and five international institutions to negotiate financial aid over a three-year period

The meeting was promptly arranged by the World Bank and was attended by Kenya's strongest aid allies, among them Britain, France and Denmark

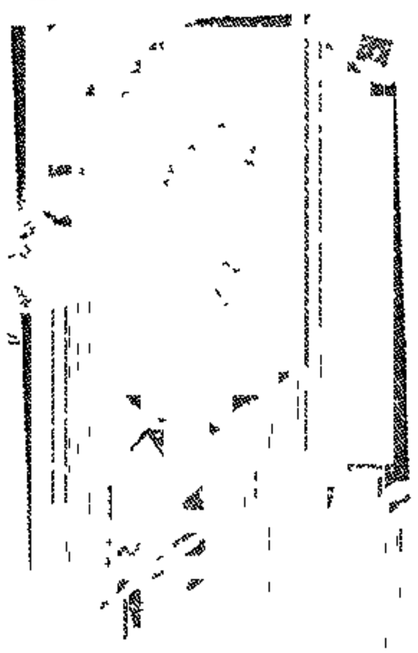
But it turned out to be something of a nightmare for a country which over two decades had maintained excellent relations with donor nations and agencies

As usual, the government felt secure in the knowledge that it was one of very few African countries which have met their debt obligations regularly and on time It knew that in stand caught the leader of the Kenyan delegation, Vice-President George Saitoti, unprepared

He had gone to Paris to plead for increased aid to deal with skyrocketing inflation, a balance-of-payments deficit, declining private investment and spiralling unemployment

He was not expecting to find Kenya being accused of violating human rights through its suppression of fundamental individual freedoms, and the donors demanding a timetable for the country to move from one-party dictatorship to pluralism

At the end of the two-day conference the Western nations issued a communique



stance taken by the donors in Paris, tried frantically to explain the reform measures his government had undertaken until then These included the restoration of the independence of the judiciary and the release of what were said to be the last three political detainees

He also mentioned the decision to privatise 139 commercial state enterprises, the restructuring of strategic parastatals and the implementation of the structural adjustment programmes as advised by both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

However, the Western donors signalled that these reforms were inadequate What they wanted was a change from one-party autocracy to pluralism

Less than two weeks after the consultative group meeting, Moi, who was now also under growing pressure from internal opposition groups, capitulated He rushed a constitutional amendment Bill through Parliament transforming Kenya into a pluralist state, thus ending almost 20 years of one-party economic situation Inflation is running at 22 percent and is expected to rise The balance-of-payments deficit in 1991 was the highest ever, while the gross domestic product fell to 4,5 percent from 5 percent with expectations of a further drop to 4 percent this year

Recent incidents of police brutality against unarmed civilians while exercising their rights to free assembly and the general lack of stability have brought widespread condemnation of the government and fresh charges of human rights violations

They have also prompted an anonymous pressure group calling itself "an informal group of donor representatives and private sector members" to call for more stringent conditions for the renewal of economic assistance to Kenya

It is still too early to predict the reaction of the donor group when it meets again in Paris in July to review the Kenya issue It is clear, however, that Kenya should not expect to sail through easily and come back with a fat cheque

1990 donors had pledged more than one billion dollars towards Kenya's development needs

But instead of getting another golden handshake, Kenya found itself being slapped with a six-month ultimatum to institute a wide range of social, economic and political reforms or face an aid freeze

The donors called for greater accountability and transparency in the government's administration. They expressed deep concern over reports of rampant misuse of donor funds And they imposed a series of conditions, including the liberalisation of exchange controls, the abolition of price curbs and increased taxation

Their unprecedented

DANIEL arap MOI

whose message was clear Reform or perish

The writing had already begun to appear on the wall with two previous rebuffs from traditional donors The United States last year suspended a R25 million military aid programme to protest against the deteriorating human rights record. And Norway broke diplomatic relations after Nairobi accused it of supporting anti-government elements in exile.

President Daniel arap Moi, though furious at the rule

Now, two months before the expiry of the six months' deadline, Kenya is assessing its progress in meeting the donors' conditions and there is cause for pessimism

The government's economists have all along complained that six months was too short a time in which to push through some of the reforms The programme to dispose of unprofitable parastatals is still mired in red tape and there are also fears in some quarters it might expose the parastatals to being looted by unscrupulous insiders

The government's ability to meet the donors' demands have not been helped by a deteriorating

Nuclear accord 'imminent'

DARAIS SANAI

SA AND Kenya are set to sign a historic agreement to co-operate on a wide range of nuclear projects

Chief science secretary of the National Council for Science and Technology Ammon Onyango, head of a Kenyan government scientific delegation visiting SA, said yesterday he expected the agreement to be signed within weeks

It would pave the way for co-operation between Kenya and SA in a wide variety of fields, including nuclear power expertise as well as medical and agricultural applications of nuclear technology

Onyango was accompanied by Centre for Nuclear Science Techniques director Anthony Kinyua and George Nyambati, head of the science and techology division of the foreign affairs and international co-operation ministry

Yesterday the delegates visited the Pelindaba nuclear facility near Johannesburg They and officials of SA's mainly government funded Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) hailed the visit and pending agreement as a breakthrough

AEC CE Waldo Stumpf said yesterday he expected similar agreements to be signed with other "major players", without specifying who, in the nuclear power industry in Africa

He said the AEC had extended invitations to several African governments to to send representatives to SA

Onyango said he would be nominating SA as a member of Afra, the African section of the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) at the association's next meeting at the end of the month SA is an IAEA member but has been prevented by sanctions from co-operating with Afra

The fields of co-operation between SA and Kenya will include training, joint ventures and the purchase of SA-made nuclear equipment by Kenya

The delegation ends its visit tomorrow in Cape Town

AEC CE Waldo Stumpf points out a key panel to his Kenyan visitors yesterday, from left, Anthony Kinyua, Ammon Onyango and George Nyambati Looking on is AEC chairman Wynand de Villiers.

Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Kenya faces tourism drop

NAIROBI — Kenya's tourism industry could lose up to $40m this year due to political turmoil and recent attacks on tourists (163)

Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association chairman Zul Harunan says a drop of between 80 000 and 100 000 in tourist flow is expected Bday 10/4/92

Tourism is Kenya's top hard currency earner

Officials of the industry, which brought Kenya about $400m from 700 000 visitors last year, say the target of a million visitors in 1992 is certain to fail

They blame the downturn on bad publicity following recent attacks on tourists by robbers

Bookings also dropped since Kenya legalised opposition parties last December and tribal violence, riots and a general strike ensued — Sapa-Reuter

New market for SA also benefits Kenya

Sowetan 14/4/92 (163)

NAIROBI - South African business could find a new export market for second-hand machinery in Kenya following a new policy guideline by the Kenyan government

Kenyan Minister of Industry Mr Francis Ole Kaparo has said his government was reviewing foreign exchange regulations in order to make it easier for Kenyan industrialists to operate and for foreigners to invest in Kenya

An inter-ministerial foreign exchange allocation committee comprising officials from several ministries has been set up to vet applications from local importers and to make the necessary recommendations

The new policy is expected to result in millions of rands being saved by Kenya in foreign exchange

"If we can get a good machine for half the price of a new one, we will have done Kenya a good thing," Kaparo said

Meanwhile, two Kenyan dealers will attend a three-day car parts conference in South Africa next month The conference is organised by one of South Africa's largest exporter of car parts, and several African countries are expected to attend

built-in practices and habits and psychological expectations opposing moves to lower the rate

However, "there are ... to the average level of that of the country's most important trading partners"

STAR 14/4/92

Kenyans may buy used SA machinery

Star Africa Service (163)

NAIROBI — South African business could find a new export market for second-hand machinery in Kenya resulting from a new policy guideline by the Kenyan government

Kenyan Minister of Industry Francis Ole Kaparo has said his government was reviewing foreign exchange laws to make it easier for Kenyan industrialists to operate and for foreigners to invest in Kenya

"If we can get a good machine for half the price of a new one, we will have done Kenya a service," Mr Kaparo said.

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Edgars installs Amdahl

IN A deal worth more than R1,7m, retailer Edgars Stores has bought two Amdahl 4745 front-end processors from Large Scale Systems (LSS).

Edgars group information systems executive Jim Swannell says the decision to buy Amdahl equipment was based on a 50% cost saving.

A Siltek subsidiary, LSS, is SA's distributor for Amdahl Corporation's range of mainframe equipment. B/Day 16/4/92

The order includes an Amdahl 4745-210 with 50-line interface couplers and a Token Ring adaptor, and one Amdahl 4745-210 with 12 couplers.

Both systems have 4MB memory.

The first machine is installed at Edgars' head office and is the biggest 4745 in SA.

The second is at the company's disaster recovery site

Swannell says the systems are used to drive the organisation's telecommunications lines.

This is the first time Edgars, traditionally an IBM centre, has purchased non-IBM communications controllers as well as its first acquisition of Amdahl equipment

ABS signs Kenyan contract

A CONTRACT to supply financial transaction software to Kenya's Trade Bank paves the way for ABS's participation in the world market

As the SA distributor of transaction automation equipment from VeriFone, ABS is involved in developing and supporting software The software for Trade Bank will process credit card transactions on a store-and-forward basis

The VeriFone terminal on which the card is processed has a cartridge with up to 256KB of memory Each transaction is stored on the cartridge, and details are uploaded via telephone lines to the bank's computer each trading day

The cartridge holds a list of "hot" cards which the terminal refuses, and a "warm" list which requests authorisation before acceptance is given

Trade Bank's contract involves supplying this software, which will be installed in terminals at 200 Kenyan outlets this month

KPMG Peat Marwick 80 Apple Tantons

AFRICA BRIEFS

Kenya tries to discredit witness

(163)

THE Kenyan government sought to discredit an ex-police officer who served in intelligence but who has since fled to Britain seeking political asylum. Since his arrival in Britain former inspector George Luchiri has given officials accounts of two human rights cases that are damaging to the reputation of President Daniel arap Moi's government. The cases concern the suspicious death of Moi's foreign minister, Robert Ouko, and the abduction from Uganda of a former MP, Koigi wa Wamwere. The Kenya High Commission in London claimed that Luchiri was "extremely unreliable" and said the Nairobi government wished to "categorically refute" his allegations.

16/4 - 23/4/92

Almail

Chamber of Industries eyes Kenya

(163 964 Sl Times Cape Metro)

THE Cape Chamber of Industries is mounting a trade mission to Kenya from June 20 to 28 19/4/92

The chamber says Kenya offers a relative degree of sophistication and a free market system that should interact well with South Africa's industrial level of competence. 19/4/92

The Western Cape, with its concentration of consumer orientated industry covering a wide field, is regarded as well placed to expand business into Kenya.

The trade mission is open to registered exporters. It is limited to 15 participants, who will be accepted on a first-come first-served basis

The total cost will be R7 000, with a deposit of R2 000 and the balance paid by May 29.

Under the Export Marketing Assistance Scheme (EMA), registered exporters will qualify for financial assistance of 50 percent of the airfare and a daily allowance of R300

Further details from the deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Colin Boyes, on ☎ (021) 21 5180.

Kenya is trying hard to meet the deadlines set by Western donors, writes **Joe Khamisi**

Credit runs out on Nairobi

STAR 22/4/92 (163)

IT came as something of a shock to the Kenya government when last November it encountered the new tendency by Western donors to tie human rights strings to their aid

In a bid to arrest a rapidly escalating balance of payments deficit now hovering at about R400 million, Kenya had called for a meeting in Paris of 12 donor nations and five international institutions to negotiate financial aid over a three-year period

The meeting was promptly arranged by the World Bank and was attended by Kenya's strongest aid allies, among them Britain, France and Denmark But it turned out to be something of a nightmare for a country which over two decades had maintained excellent relations with donor nations and agencies

As usual, the government felt secure in the knowledge that it was one of very few African countries which have met their debt obligations regularly and on time It knew that in 1990 donors had pledged more than $1 billion (R2,89 billion) towards Kenya's development needs

But instead of getting another golden handshake, Kenya found itself being slapped with a six-month ultimatum to institute a wide range of social, economic and political reforms or face an aid freeze

The donors called for greater accountability and transparency in the government's administration They expressed deep concern over reports of rampant misuse of donor funds And they imposed a series of conditions, including the liberalisation of exchange controls, the abolition of price curbs and increased taxation

Their unprecedented stand caught the leader of the Kenyan delegation, Vice-President George Saitoti, unprepared He had gone to Paris to plead for increased aid to deal with skyrocketing inflation, a balance of payments deficit, declining private investment and spiralling unemployment

He was not expecting to find Kenya being accused of violating human rights through its suppression of fundamental individual freedoms, and the donors demanding a timetable for the country to move from one-party dictatorship to pluralism

At the end of the two-day conference, the Western nations issued a communique whose message was clear reform or perish

The writing had already begun to appear on the wall with two previous rebuffs from traditional donors The United States last year suspended a $10 million (R28,9 million) military aid programme to protest against the deteriorating human rights record And Norway broke diplomatic relations after Nairobi accused it of supporting anti-government elements in exile

President Daniel arap Moi, though furious at the stance taken by the donors in Paris, tried frantically to explain the reform measures his government had undertaken until then These included the restoration of the independence of the judiciary and the release of what were said to be the last three political detainees

He also mentioned the decision to privatise 139 commercial state enterprises, the restructuring of strategic parastatals and the implementation of the structural adjustment programmes (SAPs)

However, the Western donors signalled that these reforms were inadequate

Less than two weeks after the consultative group meeting, Mr Moi, who was now also under growing internal pressure, capitulated He rushed a constitutional amendment Bill through Parliament transforming Kenya into a pluralist state, thus ending almost 20 years of one-party rule

Now, two months before the expiry of the six-months' deadline, Kenya is assessing its progress in meeting the donors' conditions and there is cause for pessimism

The government's economists have all along complained that six months was too short a time in which to push through some of the reforms The programme to dispose of unprofitable parastatals is still mired in red tape and there are also fears in some quarters it might expose the parastatals to being looted by unscrupulous insiders

The government's ability to meet the donors' demands have not been helped by a deteriorating economic situation Inflation is running at 22 percent and is expected to rise The balance of payments deficit in 1991 was the highest yet, while the gross domestic product (GDP) fell to 4,5 percent from five percent with expectations of a further drop to four percent this year

Recent incidents of police brutality against unarmed civilians while exercising their rights to free assembly and the general lack of stability have brought widespread condemnation of the government

It is still too early to predict the reaction of the donor group when it meets again in Paris in July to review the Kenya issue It is clear, however, that Kenya should not expect to sail through easily and come back with a fat cheque — Star News Service □

Under pressure . Arap Moi

DANIEL ARAP MOI

Weapons banned by Moi

NAIROBI - President Daniel arap Moi has ordered the immediate disarming of village home guards and banned the carrying of weapons in affected areas

The order came as 16 more people were killed and 15 others admitted to hospital with serious injuries as ethnic clashes which started last year spread to new townships and villages in the western part of the country

Kenya is facing an escalation of tribal clashes in parts of Kenya which has claimed more than 70 lives so far.

Hundreds of homes have been destroyed and more than 3 000 people displaced since the fighting started

The fighting is between Moi's Kalenjin tribe and other inhabitants

The clashes are attributed to fears of Kalenjins losing power and influence should the forthcoming multiparty elections dislodge Moi from power

Meanwhile, the government has announced that it has impounded a mysterious cargo of military-type items at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport Among the items were arrows, army uniforms and boots - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

Kenya bans carrying of weapons

STAR 23/4/92 (163)

Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi, facing an escalation of tribal clashes in parts of Kenya which have claimed more than 70 lives so far, has ordered the immediate disarming of village homeguards and banned the carrying of weapons in affected areas

The order came as 16 more people were killed and 15 others admitted to hospital with serious injuries as ethnic clashes which started last year spread to new townships and villages in the western part of the country

The fighting is between the Kalenjin tribe of President Moi and other inhabitants More than 70 people have been killed, hundreds of homes destroyed and over three thousand people displaced

The clashes are attributed to fears of Kalenjins losing power and influence should the forthcoming multiparty elections dislodge President Moi from power

The government has impounded a mysterious cargo of military-type items including arrows, army uniforms and boots

The opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy has called on the government to reveal who sent the cargo

President Daniel arap Moi violence threatens to unseat him.

Kenyans look at JSE

Sitimes (Bliss) 26/4/92

163

By ZILLA EFRAT

THE JSE and a delegation from the Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE) this week discussed jointly sponsoring a conference of African stock exchanges

The Kenyan delegation was on a three-day mission to assess trends on the JSE. It is believed to be the first official delegation from an African stock exhange to visit SA

JSE president designate Roy Andersen says a conference of African stock exchanges could take place before the end of the year.

He will discuss the issue at a meeting of the International Federation of Stock Exchanges in London next week

Stock exchanges from sub-Saharan Africa, as well as Nigeria, will be invited, but a venue has not been agreed on.

Mr Andersen says common areas of interest could include technology interchange. The JSE could also learn much about operating in an emerging economy and an African stock exchange was a long-term possibility.

NSE chief executive Job Kihumba says the delegation's meetings with experts in SA's financial market were fruitful

Visiting stockbroker Lawrence Sutcliffe says the NSE has undergone major changes in the past few months. The NSE, which has six broking members and about 60 listed companies, has moved to a board system Deals were previously struck on the phone and at daily mettings

Assistance

Foreign investment in the NSE has been inhibited by foreign exchange control and the depreciation of the Kenyan currency in recent years.

Another visiting broker, Chandulal Shah, said there was a possibility that the Kenyans would ask the JSE for assistance in developing the NSE in the future.

The delegation will also visit the Gaborone and Harare stock exchanges

STAR 27/4/93

'Moi saw Minister shot'

LONDON — A Kenyan government Minister executed a Cabinet rival in front of President Daniel arap Moi, a former Kenyan intelligence officer has claimed (163)

George Wajackoyah, who is seeking asylum in Britain, told the London Sunday Times the president had ordered Foreign Minister Robert Ouko to be beaten because he felt Mr Ouko was undermining his position in the US

His assailants decided Mr Ouko was too badly hurt to be allowed to live Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott was then said to have shot Mr Ouko in front of Mr Moi

Arap Moi consoles victims of worst violence since 1963

STAR 28/4/92 (163)

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi toured villages in western Kenya yesterday where at least 42 people have been killed in a week of the worst tribal fighting since independence in 1963.

Official sources said Mr Moi was visiting districts around the town of Molo, 250 km northwest of Nairobi, and would console victims of clashes between his small Kalenjin tribe and other groups

Kenyan police spokesman Jeremiah Matagaro said police on Sunday shot dead seven unidentified men armed with bows and arrows who attacked Olenguruone village, near Molo

At least 42 people have been killed in the clashes over land in the past week.

The latest deaths took the official toll to at least 125 since March 1 in the worst ethnic violence since Kenya won independence from Britain in 1963

Opposition parties accuse Mr Moi's government and Kalenjin political bosses of fuelling tensions in a conspiracy to derail Kenya's first multiparty polls expected later this year

The government said on Sunday there was a plot by the opposition to spread violence

A police spokesman said more than 100 people had been arrested and would be charged in connection with the violence

Democractic Party leader and a former vice-president Mwai Kibaki warned Kenya was on the brink of civil war and appealed for urgent measures to restore law and order

Leaders of the Kikuyu tribe — whose settlers in the Molo area have skirmished with Kalenjins — told a rally outside Nairobi their people would fight for land rights — Sapa-Reuter

'People are tired of Africa', where 15 die every day

(163) STAR 28/4/92

Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — At least 250 people are known to have died in the past two weeks in a refugee camp in Kenya which houses Somalis and Ethiopians fleeing famine and civil wars in their own countries

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) say on average 15 people, mainly women and children, are dying daily at the Ifo camp, one of seven overcrowded camps on the Kenya-Somalia border

Morine Commely of the UNHCR said "Most collapse on arrival, having walked some 600 km with little food or water They are in appalling condition, some little more than skin and bones and many with gunshot wounds"

Fleeing

At the Ifo camp, 152 refugees died last week In the neighbouring Dagahaley camp, housing more than 30 000 Somalis, 485 people died in the last month and 135 are said to be dying every week

Kenyan officials say more than 400 Somalis and between 800 and 1 000 Ethiopians flock into Kenya every day The Somalis are fleeing inter-clan skirmishes which erupted following the overthrow of president Siad Barre more than a year ago The Ethiopians are running away from a drought threatening up to 40 million Africans

With the refugee population expected to swell from 180 000 to 340 000 by the end of June, the UNHCR is making a special appeal for an extra $35 million (R100,6 million) for relief purposes

● Thousands of skeletal figures came running when the plane swooped towards the landing strip in the Ethiopian hamlet of Dolo

On the ground, haggard and emaciated men and women — some clutching their bony children — waited expectantly for long-promised food handouts as the party of journalists piled out of the aircraft

Slowly, the crowds realised this was not to be the day Dejectedly they shuffled back to the makeshift camps which surround Dolo

"There is no food, no water, no medical care There is nothing here except death," said one camp resident

Community leaders told journalists that more than 20 people die every day around Dolo, a remote spot near the Somali border

The huge number of people now living around Dolo has dried up the water wells in the area

Demoz Kebebu, a representative of the UNCHR, said about 300 tonnes of grain and 18 000 litres of edible oil were distributed among the people some months ago

Ethiopia has appealed for 1,4 million tons of emergency food aid but only a fraction of this has arrived

"People are tired of Africa It just never seems to get any better," lamented one aid worker based in Addis Ababa Sapa-Reuter

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bday 29/4/92 (82 269)

Charter gets go-ahead

KENYA's government has authorised Johannesburg-based charter company Air Supply for a one-year licence to operate inclusive holiday package charters between Lanseria and Mombasa (163)

The operating licence is valid from July 1. Air Supply will have the right to carry passengers whose journeys started in SA to and from Mombasa. It is believed the Kenyan approval is subject to SA granting reciprocal rights to a Kenyan charter operator

Nairobi camp set up for refugees

SD weekend 29/4/92

Sowetan Africa News Service 163

NAIROBI - A holding camp outside Nairobi has been established to receive thousands of people fleeing intensified tribal clashes in the western parts of Kenya

The camp is staffed by members of local church groups and by the Kenya Red Cross Society

Many thousands more people are arriving at police stations and churches away from the strife-torn areas

The clashes, pitting members of the Kalenjin tribe of President Daniel arap Moi against other tribes, were set off in November last year when opposition parties were legalised

Moi has accused the opposition parties of instigating the violence to destabilise the country, while the opposition blamed the government of fuelling the conflict as a pretext to declaring a state of emergency

Somalis invade Kenya in search of Barre

NAIROBI - Rampaging United Somali Congress soldiers have invaded the Kenyan border town of Mandera in search of the deposed Somali president Mohammed Siad Barre Sowetan 30/4/92

Barre was reported to have crossed into Kenya over the weekend

The invading soldiers were repulsed by Kenyan troops and then sent a request for a meeting with Kenya government officials The meeting was expected to be held yesterday (163)

Many of Mandera's shops were looted in the attack, cars were stolen and communication links destroyed One woman was reported killed by a stray bullet and another was run over and killed — *Sowetan Africa News Service*

Peacekeepers for Kenya sought

STAR 30/4/92

Star Africa Service (163)

NAIROBI — Opposition leader Oginga Odinga has warned that Kenya is on the brink of civil war and has called for intervention by an international peacekeeping force.

At the same time Kenyan MPs yesterday staged a mass walkout from parliament after the Speaker had refused to allow a discussion on the tribal clashes in western Kenya that have resulted in more than 200 deaths.

The walkout coincided with a march by over 1 000 university students through Nairobi in protest against the continuing violence The students are also calling on the Kenyan government to resign.

The fighting, mostly pitting President Daniel arap Moi's Kalenjin tribe against other tribes in the Rift Valley and western regions, erupted after the president was forced six months ago to agree to political pluralism in formerly one-party Kenya

Kalenjins, apparently fearing the loss of their present privileges if pluralism takes hold, began ejecting members of other ethnic groups from what they claim are traditional Kalenjin lands

The refusal yesterday by the Speaker, Professor Jonathan Ng'eno, to allow a debate on the violence was the fourth such ruling by him in two weeks Professor Ng'eno is a Kalenjin

In yesterday's call for outside intervention, Mr Odinga, who is interim chairman of the Opposition, said the international community should provide not only a peacekeeping force but also humanitarian assistance to the thousands of people who have been displaced by the violence

Aid agencies the key to generous Kenya

B/Day 30/4/92 163

GILLIAN HAYNE

MULTILATERAL aid organisations are one of the keys to SA's involvement in Africa because they have both the funds to undertake major projects and they pay in hard currency

They are also looking increasingly to private enterprise, whose management and technical expertise is trustworthy, to fulfil the role previously undertaken by parastatals

Kenya Equity Management operations director Michael Power says SA's re-entry into Africa has coincided with a radical change in philosophy by aid organisations No longer are they prepared to support parastatals but increasingly want to co-invest with the private sector

"There is plenty of money but not enough reliable delivery vehicles — private enterprises and financial intermediares — which gives SA companies enormous scope and opportunity," he says

But for SA companies to succeed they need a more adventurous spirit and need to be prepared to deal with the swings and roundabouts in African business

Statistics show that the World Bank spent $3,932bn in aid to Africa in 1990, while the EC has channelled about $15bn

Throughout Africa, aid organisations are still involved in large scale infrastructural developments such as building roads, dams and hospitals

Major organisations with leanings towards private enterprise co-investment include the US Agency for International Development and the European Investment Bank British aid is channelled through the Overseas Development Agency and the Commonwealth Development Corporation

Other major players are the International Finance Corporation (the private enterprise arm of the World Bank), the African Development Bank and German and Dutch aid organisations

Zones

One of the US Agency for International Development's activities in Kenya is its involvement in export processing zones Companies operating in the zones are given extensive tax and other incentives but many Kenyan companies do not have the foreign exchange necessary to operate within the zones

The agency swaps Kenyan shillings for US dollars, thereby giving Kenyan companies the opportunity to establish themselves

There are virtually unlimited opportunities in agriculture, manufacturing, construction and tourism

Power says although projects are put out to tender, the best way to find out what projects are on the go is to cultivate relationships with Kenyan businessmen For example, SA construction companies should get to know local architects and quantity surveyors

SA companies are already involved in reinsurance, office supply and the leisure industry Sun International chairman Sol Kerzner is rumoured to be planning a big project in Watamu, a village on the north coast

Power says companies which process agricultural products are needed Agriculture contributes 30% of Kenya's GDP but most of the produce is exported without value being added

Kenya also acts as a regional manufacturer for its neighbours and is a major economic force

Kenya Equity Management is one of Kenya's leading merchant banks, specialising in mobilising and co-ordinating project finance

It is one of the few companies in the country which deals on an equity level Power says equity finance is not common because it is not widely understood

The company combines external and internal investment by bringing together Kenya's small but vibrant institutional investor market, the government and aid organisations It also invests in the projects it co-ordinates and works closely with commercial banks which provide loan finance if necessary in a venture

Other companies involved in project finance in Kenya include the fund for Economic Development for Eastern and Southern Africa (Edesa), a fund backed by many leading SA companies, and the Investment Promotion Service (IPS), a company within the Aga Khan group

Allowances

There are generous allowances for foreign companies establishing ventures Capital allowances are given in the early stages and favourable tax treatments are granted

Within Kenya's export processing zones the incentives are even greater Companies are permitted to keep their accounts in foreign currency, are given a 10-year tax holiday and pay tax at only 25% for the next 10 years They can repatriate their money at will with no restrictions on profit and dividend remittances, they are exempt from import duties on machinery, raw materials and intermediate inputs and are exempt from VAT

There are also no restrictions on management or technical arrangements

The corporate tax rate in Kenya is 37,5% and at present there is no capital gains tax

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- Sapa-Reuter

200 die in Kenyan clashes in week

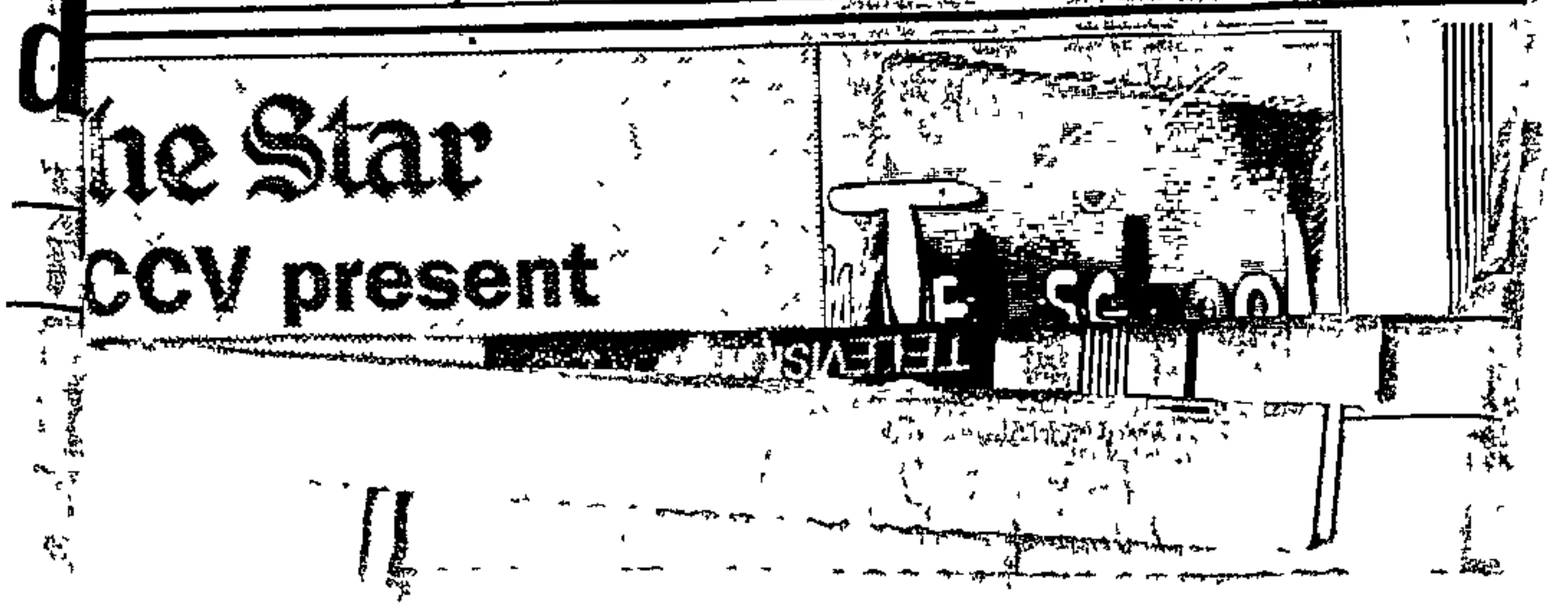
NAIROBI — Tribal clashes in the Molo region of Kenya since last Friday have left 200 dead, The Standard newspaper reported in Nairobi yesterday.

In the same period about 10 000 people fled the area.

Parliament meanwhile decided to appoint a committee to try to stem the violence which has spread through western Kenya since November.

Molo's member of parliament Njenga Mungai has accused the government of being behind the ethnic disturbances. STAR 11/5/92

Kenyan police yesterday dispersed several hundred anti-government students who took to the streets for the second day to protest against alleged government involvement — Sapa-AFP.



SA and Kenya to forge wildlife links

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — SA and Kenyan wildlife authorities have agreed to forge closer links and to exchange research information for the benefit of each other's wildlife conservation programmes.

It is believed that SA's National Parks Board is particularly interested in expanding the involvement of rural communities in game parks, and hopes to draw on Kenya's experience in this area

SA also hopes to benefit from Kenya's experience in attracting wealthy "eco-tourists" from overseas

An informal agreement was reached this week in Pretoria between National Parks Board chief director Robbie Robertson and Kenya Wildlife Services director Richard Leakey

Robertson was invited to Kenya last year soon after President F W de Klerk's visit to the country.

Leakey has subsequently visited SA three times and 12 members of Kenya's wildlife department arrive on Saturday for a two-week visit to several of SA's national parks.

Robertson said yesterday he had been discusssing mutual co-operation with Kenyan authorities for nearly a year

AFRICA

Boys escape Kenya's ethnic killings (163) disguised as girls

B/Days 7/5/92

NAIROBI — Thousands of children in dresses accompanied by elderly men and women trudged up the muddy road to Olenguruone in a bedraggled column, fleeing the worst violence in Kenya in 40 years Most of the youngsters were boys.

"They are killing men and young boys That is why we dressed them this way," said Nancy Nyokabi Ngugi, 21, fondling the head of her four-year-old son Under his tattered green dress, he wore shorts

The disguises were a bid to escape ethnic violence, which has claimed the lives of several hundred people and left tens of thousands homeless since November in Kenya's western Rift Valley region and neighbouring areas bordering Lake Victoria and Uganda

Roman Catholic priests estimated 7 000 people were in the group that walked four days to get to Olenguruone late last month Olenguruone is about 145km northwest of Nairobi

Victims, church leaders and opposition figures have accused President Daniel arap Moi's 13-year-old government of orchestrating the clashes to justify a crackdown The fighting pits his minority Kalenjin tribe against Kenya's predominant Kikuyu, Luo and Luhya ethnic groups

The president's critics say his security forces do nothing to stop the attacks on the largely defenceless peasants

In December, Moi reluctantly restored political pluralism after 22 years of single-party rule His critics say he needs the violence to prove his contention that multi-party politics will plunge Kenya into ethnic conflict

The opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy claims further that Moi plans to stoke the clashes to a level that would justify his calling a state of emergency, suspending the constitution under which he must face his opponents in general elections by early 1993 Moi has countered by accusing the forum of inciting the clashes to discredit his rule

The violence is Kenya's worst since the Mau Mau revolution of the early '50s when Kikuyu tribesmen took up arms against white rule, killing about 13 000 of their own people and 32 white settlers.

Kenya, which won independence from Britain in 1963, was long among Africa's most stable and prosperous nations But it has slipped from that vaunted position in recent years through widespread official corruption, mismanagement and increasing political violence

The latest round of fighting began on April 20 in the Molo area, 100km north of Olenguruone Like previous clashes, the attackers use bows, arrows, spears, machetes and arson as weapons Police say more than 60 people have died in the Molo fighting alone The victims who fled to Olenguruone said attackers caught up with them on the way

Ziphora Wanjiku, 63, said "They ordered us to drop everything we had, including money and documents"

Several said they were made to kneel and shout support for Moi's ruling Kenya African National Union "They accused us of supporting opposition parties," Wanjiku said "I am chairman of the Kanu women's branch here" — Sapa-AP

Kenya's tribal turning point

W/Mail 8/5 - 14/5/92

163

Democratic reform in Kenya is floundering amid ethnic violence and tribal politicking, reports **HUGH McCULLUM**

IN the dimly lit basement of All Saints' Anglican Cathedral, about 20 women lie on mats, sipping water, praying and humming. Several are elderly, and most of them wear white T-shirts saying "Release the Political Prisoners".

A dynamic woman bustles in with news of Kenya's turbulent political scene. She's Wangari Maathai, leading environmentalist, creator of the Green Belt movement which has planted 10-million trees worldwide, and a founder of Kenya's Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford), the country's leading opposition party campaigning against the regime of President Daniel arap Moi.

Maathai tells the women of more arrests of opposition activists and of the latest round of ethnic violence that has swept through Kenya Recent clashes in the Rift Valley have resulted in 150 deaths and left more than 10 000 homeless The women themselves have sought the church's refuge from the waves of violence and from the threat of police detention

It is a situation which must seem eerily familiar to South Africans An opposition movement is weakened by rounds of killings and clashes perpetrated by one ethnic group against others. Bands of thugs mysteriously appear in townships and rural villages and initiate violence Political campaigning has degenerated into ugly tribal slurs

Opposition figures charge that Kenya's ethnic violence has been cynically masterminded by Moi's deputies in order to throw the opposition movement into disarray

Moi's main base of support is among his Kalenjin tribe, a minority group which nevertheless dominates his party and government In the past three weeks, scores of civilians have alleged that bands of Kalenjins have gone on door-to-door hunts for non-Kalenjins, particularly the Luos who dominate Ford. Some rural people charge that government helicopters have flown the Kalenjin gangs in and out of areas where they have killed, raped and pillaged.

More than 1 000 people have been arrested and millions of rands of property damaged, particularly by the burning of tea and sugar plantations, some owned by Ford leaders.

The Moi government has sent troops, food and emergency supplies to affected areas in an effort to end the fighting and restore order. But opposition leaders accuse Moi of deliberately fomenting the violence and encouraging his fellow Kalenjins to attack Luos, who are Kenya's largest ethnic group

Maathai charges that the president and his ruling party, the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), have secretly instigated the violence to delay national elections

"Moi wants an excuse to postpone multi-party elections promised for this year and perhaps even to declare a state of emergency or martial law," she said bitterly

In the past year, Moi has frequently predicted that multi-party politics would lead to ethnic violence Yet independent analysts suggest that he has worked to make the violence a self-fulfilling prophecy Kanu is dominated by the Kalenjin tribe and is rife with corruption which benefits prominent Kalenjins, critics charge.

The ethnic favouritism has steadily increased during the 14 years that Moi has been president, since he succeeded the country's nationalist hero, Jomo Kenyatta

Unfortunately, for advocates of pluralism, some Ford leaders have also descended to the base level of tribal politics "They (Kalenjins) have had their hands in the cookie jar long enough Now it's our (Luos) turn to get some of the action," said one middle-level Ford official

Late last year Moi, under heavy international pressure and with his back to the wall domestically after a series of scandals and demonstrations, agreed to amend Kenya's constitution to allow multi-party elections No date was set but most Kenyans expect a vote sometime this year, unless the violence results in a state of emergency

Opposition leaders in Ford have rallied around veteran politician Oginga Odinga, a former vice-president under Kenyatta who was placed under house arrest for several years of Moi's rule and was released a year ago as a result of international pressure

But now another Ford member has thrown his hat into the ring Kenneth Matiba, a former cabinet minister, returned to Kenya last week to a tumultuous welcome He had been in England for medical treatment following heart problems which occurred when he was in detention Matiba, who is a Kikuyu, is popular but it is feared his new candidacy will split Ford's support along ethnic lines and thereby weaken the opposition's chances

Often lost amid the political turmoil are Kenya's daunting economic problems The recipient of one billion dollars of assistance in 1989, the country remains desperately short of cash The biggest worry concerns the conditions that major Western donors have placed on future aid

The United States has said that truly competitive multi-party elections are a minimum condition and Japan, by far the largest bilateral donor, has agreed. Britain has indicated it will also press the Moi government to reform.

AFRICA

Mothers come out fighting

By CAROL FOUKE

AN unprecedented campaign for the release of Kenya's political prisoners, which began with a "Mothers' Hunger Strike" nine weeks ago, has attracted both widespread popular support and government ridicule.

Thirteen women, including some of the mothers of 23 political prisoners, launched the protest on February 28 at "Freedom Corner" in Nairobi's spacious Uhuru Park. They delivered their demands to Kenya's attorney general and informed him that they would camp at "Freedom Corner" and go without food until their demands were met.

In the following days, 10 more women and 10 men joined the "Mothers' Hunger Strike" and a large crowd of sympathisers gathered at the site.

But anti-riot police forcibly dispersed the crowd before attacking the women. Most of the mothers, including an 83-year-old woman, managed to sit tight even when police threw four teargas canisters into their small tent.

In the face of repeated onslaughts by the police, the exasperated women stripped naked, making news worldwide. The police finally succeeded in arresting the women at about 10pm that night, taking them first to a police station and then delivering each woman to her home.

But the next day, all the women except those in hospital found their way to the All Saints' Anglican Cathedral, where they were granted sanctuary. They continued their hunger strike for 15 more days until concerned supporters convinced them to take at least one regular meal daily. Eleven political prisoners also embarked on a short hunger strike in solidarity after they heard of the mothers' protest.

All Saints' sanctuary ... Mothers protest in the basement of the Anglican cathedral
Photo: MBULELO LINDA

"They sent dogs and guns to scare us. They tried to arrest us. But we are still here," said one of the women in a recent interview. "We have truth and justice on our side, and so we have the strength and courage to continue."

Now, tucked into a basement corner of the church, the women are employing the moral weapons of prayer, fasting and information to discredit the government's contention that the political prisoners are in fact criminals.

Though their sons are not yet free, the women have succeeded in putting the issues of political prisoners and of Kenya's appalling prison conditions on the national agenda. And they have won the support of several opposition leaders.

Furthermore, the hunger strike — a rare form of protest in Kenya — sparked an outpouring of free speech at "Freedom Corner" during the five days before the police forced the women to seek sanctuary in the church.

Njeri Kabeberi, one of the women, described how opposition party officials and others took the platform to demand the release of political prisoners.

"People were singing, talking. Nothing like that has ever happened before," she said. "People said anything and talked about anything. For five days, Kenya enjoyed quite a bit of freedom."

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Sowetan 13/5/92

Sowetan Africa News Service

NAIROBI - Trade between Kenya and South Africa was expected to flourish and personal contacts to increase after the two governments signed an agreement last week

Kenya's Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, Mr Katana Ngala, told a news conference on his return from a six-day visit to South Africa that it was unfortunate the people of the two countries did not know each other well

However, with the signing of the agreement formalising diplomatic relations, "we expect trade to flourish and people-to-people contacts to increase between Kenyans and South Africans"

South Africa was potentially a lucrative tourist market and Kenya was considering how to tap it, he said

The Kenyan delegation, led by Foreign Minister Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah, had talks with South African government officials and leaders of political groups Ayah has remained in South Africa for further discussions

Kenya and SA scratch backs

Sowetan 145792

163

The courtship of two of Africa's economic giants, South Africa and Kenya, is beginning to produce results and could lead to a strong partnership. JOE KHAMISI reports for the *Sowetan* Africa News Service

FOCUS

NAIROBI - The once-frosty relations between Kenya and South Africa are undergoing a transformation that some Kenyans believe could result in the creation of a formidable trade alliance.

The new relationship has come at a fortunate time for the government of President Daniel arap Moi With inflation running at about 22 percent, with the budget hugely in deficit and with the manufacturing, agricultural and tourist sectors all depressed, Kenya was on the lookout for new markets and trading partners

Air links which were resumed in December 1990 after a break of 28 years opened some avenues for entrepreneurs of both countries There has been a continuing exchange of visits and some business agreements, including the multimillion rand joint venture between M-Net and Kenya's only privately owned television station, RTN Channel 62

M-Net is reported to have taken a 50 percent stake in RTN in an R11 million deal that is described here as the biggest joint venture between Kenya and South Africa so far

As a result, Kenyans are expecting to receive entertainment programmes from South Africa from September this year

The deal was followed by the signing of a trade agreement in January between the South African Foreign Trade Organisation and the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, aimed at facilitating relationships in the industrial sector and paving the way for joint ventures

Immediately afterwards, two separate visits were made to South Africa by officials of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the government supported Investment Promotion Centre

KNCC chairman, Mr Francis Macharia, says Kenya and South Africa are on "the way to greater heights" while Mr John Mwangeka of IPC, says Kenya is destined to be South Africa's trade gateway to East and Central Africa

"South Africa has the most advanced economy on the continent and, therefore, presents many opportunities to the rest of Africa" Mwangeka says

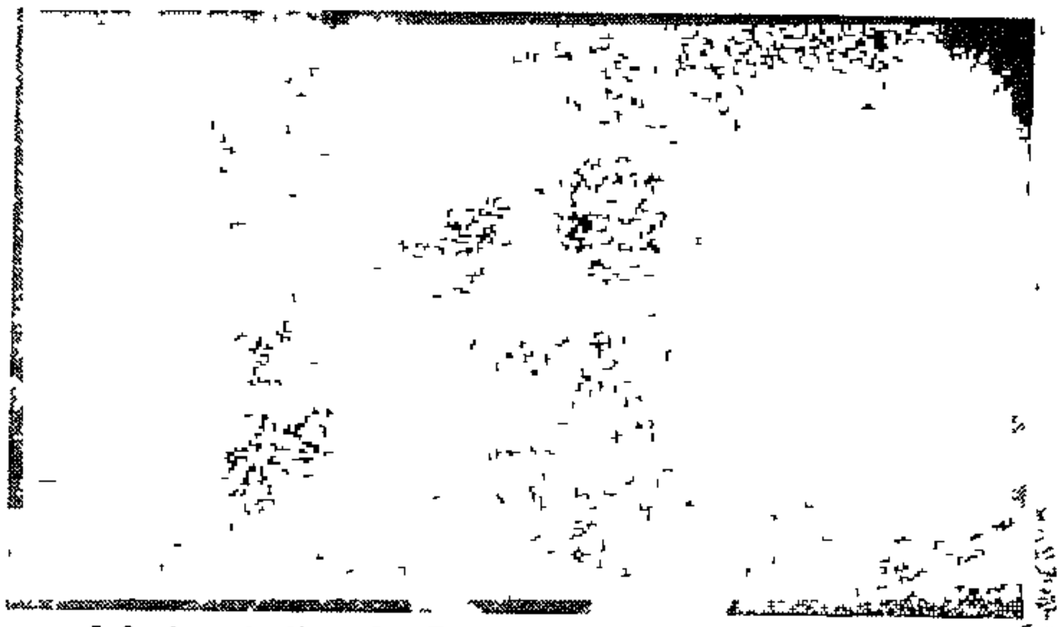
It should be noted, however, that despite official Kenyan government embargoes, some underground trade between the two countries has been going on for years

Available figures show that in 1989, Kenya exported to South Africa goods worth more than R1,7 million, while it imported products worth more than R1 million from South Africa

Most of Kenya's exports were sodium carbonate, a by-product of soda ash which reportedly accounted for 40 percent of the total figure

From South Africa, Kenya bought coal for its cement factories and steel products

Mr Nicholas Gor, chairman of the Kenya External Trade Authority, the government's international business watchdog, says most of the South African businessmen who have visited Kenya since air links were established have expressed interest mainly in the fields of hardware, food processing and tourism



A fortunate time for Daniel arap Moi's government.

South African-manufactured interior and exterior wall coatings are already gracing the Hilton Hotel, Jomo Kenyatta Airport and the new Meridien Hotel, Cape wines are toasting weddings and corporate functions and travel packages to South Africa are being advertised in the news media almost daily

Gor said, however, that there was a need for market surveys to determine the whole range of available trading possibilities

"Both Kenyan and South African businessmen need a clearer picture of existing possibilities and this can only be achieved through comprehensive market surveys," he said

Despite the optimism, growing fears are being expressed in Kenyan business and government circles that the opening of trade could tip the balance in favour of Pretoria

These fears were fuelled by a speech here last December by the Secretary of the Preferential Trade Area, Dr Nbingu waMutharika, who advised businessmen in the PTA region to be cautious of South African moves to woo them with large business opportunities

He said a lot of African businessmen had not analysed the SA market or their own potential and had, therefore, become targets of what he called "that country's business psychology"

Mutharika, a Malawian, said "South Africa has developed a strategy of the romance of the unknown and a lot of our business people have been attracted by this without realising the consequences"

Most businessmen here believe that much of what will come out of the Kenya-South African alliance will depend on the political stability in both countries

They say that while there has been tremendous interest in Kenya from South African businessmen, very few tangible commitments have been made and deals sealed

South African investors are believed to be awaiting the outcome of the multiparty elections that are due to be held in Kenya within the next 12 months

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Kenyans wary of Pretoria's trade tentacles

The courtship of two of Africa's economic giants, South Africa and Kenya, is beginning to produce results and could lead to a strong partnership By JOE KHAMISI in Nairobi for The Star Africa Service

STAR 18/5/92 (163)

THE ONCE-FROSTY relations between Kenya and South Africa are undergoing a transformation that some Kenyans believe could result in the creation of a formidable trade alliance.

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Chamber chairman Francis Macharia says Kenya and South Africa are on the way to greater heights" and John Mwangeka of the IPC says Kenya is destined to become South Africa's trade gateway to east and central Africa

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Dr waMutharika a Malawian said. 'South Africa has developed a strategy of the romance of the unknown and a lot of our business people have been attracted by this without realising the consequences

Most Kenyan businessmen believe that much of what will come out of the Kenya South African alliance will depend on the political stability in both countries

They say that while there has been a tremendous interest in Kenya from South African businessmen, very few tangible commitments have been made or deals sealed South African investors are believed to be awaiting the outcome of the multiparty elections that are due to be held in Kenya within the next 12 months □

Sacob team cements links with Kenya

B10ay 19/5/92. (163)

SHERIDAN CONNOLLY

REGULAR two-way contact between SA and Kenya was the most important ingredient for more trade between the two countries and their adjacent regions, SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) vice-president Cedric Savage said yesterday

Savage led a Sacob delegation to Kenya at the weekend to discuss trade relations between the two countries

The delegation met representatives from the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Association of Manufacturers as well as senior political and government representatives.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg Savage said "Not only is trade starting to grow but so are joint-ventures, co-operation agreements and tourism"

As with all new markets, it would take time and effort to maximise opportunities but there was tremendous goodwill and enthusiasm from the people of Kenya, Savage said

"My delegation is very positive about future co-operation leading to increasing interaction at political and business levels which ultimately will benefit both countries' economies," Savage said

The delegation held discussions on plans for the upcoming "Contact Kenya" South African trade show to be held in Nairobi at the end of June.

Details on a pending visit to Kenya by members of the Cape Chamber of Industries were also discussed

After the Kenyan visit, the delegation went to Egypt for a five-day visit It is currently holding discussions in Cairo on trade relations between Egypt and SA

Sapa reports that a 12-member Russian government trade and economic delegation has arrived in SA on a week's fact-finding mission

The delegation, led by Russia's Deputy Minister of External Economic Relations V N Rabotyazhev, will meet government officials, members of organised trade and industry and various interest groups

Kenyan drought 'causing unparalleled suffering' (163)

Bdays 20/5/92

NAIROBI — A severe drought was killing children and livestock in Kenya's arid northeast and creating "human suffering unparalleled in Kenya", international aid groups said on Monday

The aid groups described death rates as appallingly high and said relief must start immediately In the worst-hit areas, 10 children in every 10 000 were dying daily

The groups included Unicef, the UN Children's Fund Doctors Without Borders-Belgium, International Action Against Hunger and Crescent of Hope

A drought described as the worst this century has severely affected southern and eastern Africa

The UN World Food Programme estimates 39-million people are in need of food aid this year

Of those, two-thirds are on the continent's arid horn

An estimated 280 000 people were at risk in Kenya's desert-like northeastern area where 8 000 children were so malnourished they needed therapeutic feeding, said aid groups

Their assessment said another 700 000 people were in "terrible difficulty"

In the worst-hit area of Wajir, malnutrition among children under five was 72%, the assessment said

One reason children had been so severely affected was the loss of livestock, it said, adding that milk formed the major part of the diet, not only of the children but of adults as well

The relief team said their findings "illustrate a situation that is worse than anything seen in the Sahel in recent years and indicates a scale of human suffering unparalleled in Kenya"

Northeastern Kenya is sparsely inhabited, impoverished and undeveloped

It borders Somalia and Ethiopia, both also suffering from severe drought as well as conflict

Fighting in the area has pushed more than 180 000 refugees into camps in Kenya where dozens are reported to be dying daily — Sapa-AP

Kenya contingent

Nine hundred Kenyan soldiers are due to leave tomorrow to join the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia Herzegovina

(163)

15/5/92

SA companies to exhibit at Nairobi's trade fare

Cover for 21/5/92

NAIROBI - A five-day business exhibition of products exclusively manufactured in South Africa is to be held in Nairobi from June 30 to July 4.

More than 150 South African companies are expected to be at the exhibition, the largest trade show ever held in East Africa

The organiser of the event, Mr David Altman, said about 300 businessmen and company executives were expected to attend. Most of these businessmen, he said, would be seeking agents and distributors for their products.

Some would also be exploring opportunities for investments and joint ventures

Some of the companies at the exhibition will include SA Breweries, the Macksteel Corporation, the Nampak Group and Standard Bank.

Altman said the "Contact Kenya" exhibition had the support of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs

Sowetan Africa News Service

Muslim youths on rampage in Mombasa

NAIROBI — Youths set vehicles on fire and damaged government buildings in the Kenyan coastal town of Mombasa in protest against the arrest of seven Muslim preachers, it was reported yesterday

Nairobi newspapers said the riot began when police attempted to seize an eighth clergyman, who was delivering an open air sermon at noon on Tuesday

Mombasa is the east African nation's main port and gateway to tourist resorts on the Indian Ocean coast

The Daily Nation said police fired into the air to disperse the mostly Muslim youths who gathered outside the main police station demanding the release of the clergymen The youths then erected barricades and threw stones at business premises and state buildings

The newspapers said it was not clear why the clergymen were arrested Police promised a statement later

There were no reports of injuries

Residents said recent sermons by the clergyman who escaped arrest have been critical of local supporters of the Kenya African National Union party, which surrendered its political monopoly in December after 22 years

The newspaper said the youths shouted slogans in support of a proposed Islamic Party of Kenya — Sapa-AP

Kenya to set up herbal college

NAIROBI — The Kenyan government has approved the setting up of a herbal medicine college which, it is believed, will be the first in sub-Saharan Africa

The college will offer a five-year course of training in herbal medicine and folk remedies

(163)

The privately run college in Nyeri aims to make medical services accessible to people who cannot afford conventional medical treatment — Star Africa Service STAR 21/5/92

SA stages Kenya show

Star Africa Service

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during their visit to the Expo 92 Universal ... Seville, Spain, yesterday Picture AP

Kenyan activists set free

Four of Kenya's most prominent political prisoners have won an appeal against a seven-year sentence for sedition Opposition activist George Anyona, academics Edward Oyugi and Isaiya Ngotho, and Augustine Kathangu, an official of the ruling Kanu party, were freed yesterday after the High Court ruled they had been convicted on insufficient evidence

Quake kills 25 in Pakistan

PESHAWAR — At least 25 people have died and more than 60 have been injured in a powerful earthquake that rocked northern Pakistan

Nigerian unrest spreads

LAGOS — Violence in Nigeria spread to Maraba, a satellite town near the new capital, Abuja, and residents said some people were killed Up to 300 people have died in fierce religious and ethnic clashes in the northern city of Kaduna

Stir over Murphy's baby

...the undertal... conversatio... gating offic... SAP spo... Eugene Opp... were still ... about Miss ... "It is bel... desperate n...

Yeo... vote... go ... old...

By Shirley W...

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AFRICAN BRIEFS

Kenya denies child massacre

THE Kenyan government has denied rumours that President Daniel arap Moi's Kalenjin tribesmen massacred children in the latest outbreak of unrest. The government's security secretary, William Kimalat, took the unusual step of issuing the denial after rumours of the massacre swept Nairobi and sent scores of people fleeing villages in areas north-west of the capital. He also denied allegations by opposition leader Jaramogi Oginga Odinga that Kalenjins were undergoing terrorist training. At least 130 people have been killed since violence erupted at the start of the year between the minority Kalenjin group and other tribes.

Airlift for hungry Somalis

A DAILY airlift of emergency humanitarian aid has begun to the Somali capital, Mogadishu, where tens of thousands of people are facing starvation. The Lutheran World Federation is using Hercules C-130 transport planes to fly high-protein food, medical and other essential supplies from Nairobi and Mombasa to support the Mogadishu operations of the Save the Children Fund and Medecins Sans Frontieres. It is planned to airlift at least 1 000 tons of aid over the next month.

Sudan prepares for talks

SUDAN has named a nine-man government delegation for peace talks with its southern rebels in Nigeria on Sunday. A Khartoum newspaper reported that the team would propose some form of federal rule.

Ghana lifts political ban

GHANA'S military government this week lifted a 10-year ban on politics, but opposition politicians went to court saying the new law aimed to restrict them and help the soldiers keep power. The permission for political parties to register is part of a programme to return to civilian rule, culminating in presidential and legislative elections in November and December. However, 29 prominent politicians said they would boycott the registration to protest against its ban on using the names of political parties that existed before the military coup in 1981.

Bids from oil firms

FIFTEEN foreign oil firms have offered to invest up to US$4,2-billion in Algeria to recover a billion barrels of oil over 20 years, the state-owned energy company Sonatrach said. Industry sources said United States, French, Japanese, Italian, Norwegian, Danish and Canadian companies had shown interest in a call for bids.

Party HQ torched

THE headquarters of Uganda's Democratic Party, one of the main groups in Yoweri Museveni's coalition government, has been destroyed by fire. Party officials called it arson. Robert Kitariko, the party's secretary general, said several men broke into the two-storey building before dawn and torched the party's offices on the second floor.

Diamond crackdown

SIERRA LEONE'S new government, cracking down on diamond smuggling, said this week it had suspended four Swedish mining experts from their jobs and was investigating the accounts of a Swedish-owned firm, Intertrade Prospective Mining Company. — Compiled by Peter Biles in Nairobi and foreign staff.

SINESS

Hope for starvelings in Kenya

Sowetan 25/5/92 (163)

NAIROBI - The World Food Programme said it will soon provide 25 000 metric tons of wheat to about 1 million drought victims in northern Kenya.

The Rome-based UN Organisation said in a statement sent by telex to news organisations in Nairobi that the amount is a third the victims require if they are to escape starvation

"The affected areas face serious food shortages for months to come Unless further assistance is forthcoming quickly, there is a distinct possibility of widespread famine," the statement said

The aid will continue for six months

Last week, four international aid groups said the drought was killing children and livestock and had created "human suffering unparalleled" in this East African nation

The groups were Unicef, the UN Children's Fund, Belgium's Doctors Without Borders, International Action Against Hunger and Crescent of Hope

An estimated 280 000 people are at risk in the desert-like north-eastern areas where 8 000 children are so malnourished they need therapeutic feeding, the groups said

They said another 700 000 people are going hungry and also need food

A drought described as the worst this century has severely affected southern and eastern Africa The World Food Programme estimates 39 million people are in need of food aid this year, two-thirds of whom are on Africa's arid horn - *Sapa-AP.*

War drums as Kalenjins prosper

STAR 28/5/92 (163)

The issues of ethnic regionalism and power transfer that have deadlocked Codesa are being violently echoed in Kenya, which some fear is on the brink of civil war — just as that country is opening up to a potential trade boom with South Africa, reports a Special Correspondent of The Star Africa Service in Nairobi.

LOOKING at the unprecedented political and social upheaval in the first six months of Kenya's transition to pluralism, some political analysts are beginning to fear that the country could be plunged into civil war

Parallels are being drawn between Kenya, once a bastion of peace and stability, and Somalia, its strife-torn, militarily devastated neighbour.

Analysts say that at no time in Kenya's post-independence history — not even during the turbulent events surrounding the attempted air force coup of 1982 — has the nation been plagued by so many political, economic and social troubles Foremost among these are the ethnic clashes that broke out around the time of the introduction of multipartyism last December

Ignited by a seemingly minor disagreement between Kalenjin and Lukya village-mates in a remote outpost in western Kenya, the clashes spread like wildfire

Some estimates put the casualties in the first six months at more than 300 dead and hundreds injured, with over 20 000 made homeless.

Only a few weeks before the violence erupted, leaders of the Kalenjin tribe — to which President Daniel arap Moi belongs — had launched a campaign extolling the virtues of a divisionist political ideology popularly known here as majimboism Basically, majimboism is a Swahili equivalent of federalism

The Kalenjin community is one of the smallest tribal groups in Kenya Prior to Mr Moi taking over the presidency from Jomo Kenyatta in 1978, Kalenjins appeared content to be pastoralists, satisfied with the international accolades showered on them as a result of their natural athletic prowess.

Their generally low level of formal education (Mr Moi himself was only a primary school teacher) relegated them to subordinate positions in the tea industries of the Rift Valley Few sought jobs in government and their generally rustic demeanour tended to keep them out of the armed forces, which were dominated by the Kambas from the Eastern Province.

During Mr Moi's presidency, however, everything appears to have changed in favour of the Kalenjins.

Kalenjins emerged from obscurity to take executive positions in government and the parastatals. They were given the choicest ambassadorial posts.

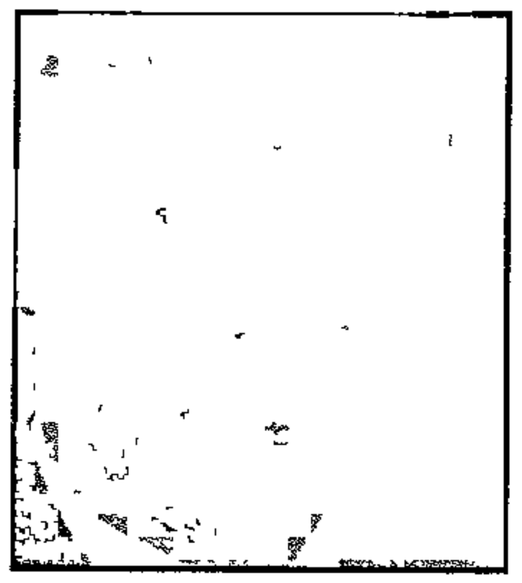
Last year the Nairobi Law Monthly published a long list of names to show that Kalenjins were holding most of the executive positions in parastatals The editor, Gitobu Imanyaka, was immediately arrested.

Kalenjins nevertheless continued to be favoured with multimillion-rand public contracts and they continue to benefit from unsecured loans arranged by their tribal cronies in the banking sector A good example is the Kenya National Assurance Company, a money-guzzling government parastatal which is now in financial trouble after having dispensed millions of rands in unsecured loans to some of Mr Moi's closest tribal associates.

Parliament was told recently that among those who benefitted from those loans were former energy minister Nicholas Biwot and former Cabinet secretary Joseph Letting The chairman of the company, Henry Kosgei (a Kalenjin), has denied any wrong-doing but the treasury now says it is looking into the viability of the assurance company.

The middle to upper levels of the armed forces are littered with hurriedly recruited and promoted Kalenjin officers And State House, which should represent a tribal balance, is staffed mainly with people from Mr Moi's tribe

With the approach of the first pluralistic elections, fears had begun to grow among Kalenjins that if Mr Moi were to be defeated at the polls, they would lose the power and privileges they have derived from his 14-year occupation of the presidency So they had begun to advocate the removal of members of other tribes from Rift Valley province, where the Kalenjins are in the majority, and the creation of their own separate region



President Daniel arap Moi .. members of his tribe have been elevated to top positions.

Opposition members maintain that it was the majimboism rallies that eventually incited the Kalenjins into belligerence The goverment denies this and instead puts the blame on the leading opposition party, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) It has accused FORD of assembling and arming youths for the purpose of fomenting disorder

It is clear, however, that Kenya's obsession with tribalism draws its strength from the very top of the country's leadership and is reinforced by attitudes born of entrenched traditional values

Of late, Kalenjins in Nairobi and elsewhere have been hit by a backlash, with innocent Kalenjins being pulled out of vehicles and beaten up or killed by angry mobs avenging the killings in western Kenya

Recently a former Mau Mau freedom fighter and Kikuyu politician, Kihika Kimani, announced the launching of a People's Defence Movement which, he said, would train men between the ages of 18 and 40 to deal with what he called the Kalenjin menace Mr Kimani was arrested for questioning and then released

What in essence should be strictly a political problem has now turned into an economic nightmare for the country. In the tribal clashes, thousands of hectares of sugar cane were burnt and production of tea — one of Kenya's leading foreign exchange earners — was disrupted.

Rumours of impending Kalenjin attacks in some parts of the country caused riots in Nairobi

Tourism, Kenya's top revenue earner, has been battered so much by the news of the violence that this year's high season, due to begin in October, could turn out to be a flop

On top of that came the six-month ban on foreign aid imposed by donor nations in an attempt to speed up democratic reform in Kenya A meeting scheduled for this month to review the ban appears to have been shelved, thus depriving Kenya of $900 million (about R2,5 billion) of much-needed foreign assistance

According to the revised budgetary estimates tabled in parliament last month, Kenya needs R190 million to bridge its operations until the end of the financial year in June

Kenya's economic future looks even grimmer when viewed against figures released recently by the treasury showing that the country's economic growth rate dropped from 4,5 percent in 1990 to 2,5 percent last year.

All this is happening at a time when the country is facing its worst drought in almost a decade International agencies were this week rushing emergency food supplies to thousands of people who are starving in the north-eastern region bordering Somalia, an area additionally burdened by about 200 000 refugees from the fighting in Somalia □

JS

Editor's fight for human rights earns jail and beatings

163

BIDay 29/5/92

THEO RAWANA

A REPORT of a Kenyan editor's arrests, beatings and imprisonment was one of the accounts that gripped the audience at the 41st general assembly of the International Press Institute (IPI) in Budapest last week

The IPI, with 2 000 leading editors and publishers in 70 countries as members, was established to safeguard the freedom of the Press, achieve understanding among journalists — and so among people — promote the free exchange of news among nations, and improve standards of journalism

Gitobu Imanyara is editor in chief of the Kenyan publication he founded, Nairobi Law Monthly.

He told the assembly he was arrested several times, held in solitary confinement, beaten up, had his paper banned and, generally, was harassed by the Kenyan government when he campaigned for the "restoration of democratic institutions in Kenya"

While serving a five-year sentence (for a crime he says he did not commit), Imanyara was held in solitary confinement in the psychiatric ward for mentally ill prisoners

There he got to know of many Kenyans who were tortured and brutalised to confess to crimes they knew nothing about.

This set his mind on starting a publication that would campaign for greater respect for human rights and expose police brutality and the horrible conditions in Kenyan prisons

His aim, too, he said, was to act as a medium through which civil rights could be explained.

The first issue of the Nairobi Law Monthly came out in September 1987

It carried a report on a Kenyan who had been arrested, tortured, killed and secretly buried without his family being informed.

The case, said Imanyara, resulted in one "courageous" judge resigning

"I personally was arrested, held in prison for two weeks and eventually released with a warning from the police that I should watch out"

With Kenya under one-party rule and support for the formation of opposition parties declared a criminal offence, Imanyara was arrested for reminding government of fundamental basic rights

An international outcry followed and Imanyara was released

A series of arrests and beatings by police then followed as he kept on publishing reports that fell foul of the Kenyan government

When Kenyan Vice-President Mwai Kibaki set up a review committee to gauge the views of the people countrywide, the Press was banned from covering the activities of the committee, Imanyara said

So Imanyara published the full representations of the main pressure groups, and his publication was banned

The editor of Society magazine had 30 000 copies of his publication confiscated in April because he had published a report on the defection of the vice-president to form a second opposition party

Editor in chief Pius Nyamora, his wife and three children were arrested, held in solitary confinement and eventually charged with sedition They are out on bail

Imanyara used the conference to thank the international media for campaigning for his release and the freedom of the Press in his country

Kenyan offer fails to entice

NAIROBI — Kenyan investors, worried about the country's troubled economic and political climate, failed to buy a single share when the government offered its majority stake in the East African Oxygen company yesterday.

It was the first sell-off of a government asset under a plan agreed after pressure from the World Bank and Western donors to streamline the loss-making State sector — Sapa-Reuter

NEWS IN BRIEF

(163)

Visa requisites waived

THE Kenyan government had waived visa requirements for SA passport holders on business or tourist trips not exceeding 14 days, the Foreign Affairs Department announced yesterday.

Kenya might soon agree to increase the visa-free period to a reciprocal 30 days.

Deputy Foreign Minister Renier Schoeman visited Kenya for talks with government officials and to open the office of SA's representative there. He also opened the Contact Kenya '92 trade fair.

BIO dy 17/192

Foreign exchange brake on SA-Kenya trade

B/Day 2/7/92

MICHAEL ACOTT
in Nairobi

AFTER the first hectic day when the doors of the SA Trade Exhibition had to be closed against thousands of curious Kenyans, SA businessmen sat down yesterday to examine prospects of trade with East Africa.

The Contact Kenya Exhibition is now open only to businessmen until the final day on Saturday when the public will be readmitted. So yesterday it was businessmen who queued to register for the exhibition which has taken Nairobi by storm.

Entrances at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre were closed for more than two hours after the exhibition opened on Tuesday because of the crush of people who jammed the halls and thronged each one of the 160 stands. Organisers estimated that about 7 000 people attended on opening day.

Exhibitors found that while most inquiries came from Kenyans, there were also Ugandans, Tanzanians and other businessmen at the show

The SA delegates, who now number about 500, have long lists of contacts and inquiries but are unsure of how much business will eventuate Whether they are looking to appoint local distribution agents or to set up joint ventures for local assembly or manufacture, they keep coming up against two problems an acute shortage of foreign exchange and import tariffs which range from 50% to more than 100%

Truworths advertised that they were looking for a joint venture with a local franchisee and have had numerous inquiries.

"If we could get around the prohibitive import duties we could be extremely competitive with current imports from Britain and Europe," said Truworths logistics and franchise manager Derek Kohler

"We have not come here to write orders but to see whether there is a market for us The market is here and if we can reduce the blockages the potential is tremendous"

All of the appliance and consumer electronic exhibitors have been deluged with inquiries and could have sold every display item 100 times over Now they are waiting to see how much of the enthusiasm transpires into business

Ellies national sales manager Marlon Nathan is confident he will appoint a local agent this week for his range of TV aerials and accessories "Our products were tested here and found to be 50% better than what is available and at about a third of the price."

That price, like everyone else's here, is fob Durban because the problem of import duties still has to be addressed

Export director of Nampak subsidiary Printpak, Tom Wiggett, is among the many cautious SA exhibitors "We have had very positive inquiries that we still have to translate into orders People might want the products badly, but whether they will have foreign exchange to pay for them remains to be seen"

Equally cautious is Tom Ryan, GM of Dorbyl subsidiary Pipe Couplings The Dorbyl stand is divided between automotive products and waterpumps, valves and irrigation equipment.

Wiggett believes the exhibition will prove to be worthwhile but that the Kenyan foreign exchange problem will delay business prospects temporarily "It will come right, but until Kenya starts getting hard currency donations it won't be able to spend a lot."

Lasher Tools is one of several manufacturers exhibiting hardware such as hammers, scythes, saws and shovels, and all have had non-stop inqiries. Exhibitor Judy Richards said the SA products would slot into the Kenyan market between the British and German inputs and the cheaper Indian goods "We are already talking to hardware outlets and the co-operatives," she said

Venter Trailer marketing manager Rob Stewart is delighted with the response, already has some orders and is looking to set up a local assembly plant for imported kits Stewart, however, faced an unusual problem he wants to sell trailers in a country without tow hitches

Venter's major SA suppliers did not join the trailer manufacturer at the exhibition and the shortage of tow hitches could present a major difficulty

Contact Kenya MD David Altman is delighted with the response so far and dismisses ANC criticism that the exhibitors are for white SA only

"It is not true We went to a great deal of trouble to contact black business organisations such as Fabcos and Nafcoc when we were setting up the exhibition and we have at least 10 black exhibitors

"A lot of trade has taken place and deals have been concluded or are in the pipeline

"Foreign exchange is a concern and, like SA, Kenya needs to address the problem of import tariffs.

"If they intend stimulating investment in this country they need to stimulate trade first

"We are achieving our purpose of putting East African businessmen in contact with the SA business community," Altman said

"I believe the short-term prospects for trade look good but the longer term outlook is definitely where the money is"

LETTERS

Kenya fears SA trade

Sowetan 3/7/92

Sowetan Africa News Service

NAIROBI - The Contact Kenya Exhibition in which 150 South African companies with about 500 delegates are participating has drawn thousands of interested Kenyans

An editorial in Kenya's second-largest daily, *The Standard*, described the exhibition as offering the best opportunity for businessmen in the region to sample South African goods and to establish business links, but warned against dumping in Kenya

Professor vs the president

The first Kenyan woman to earn a doctorate, to set up a 50 000-strong woman's movement to plant trees, is on a collision course with the government, reports: **Ruth Davies** (163) South 4/7-8/7/92

IF THERE is one woman Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi could get rid of, it would be a soft-spoken environmental activist who has become a thorn in his flesh

She is Professor Wangari Maathai, who has linked her green crusade to the campaign for democracy in her country

Maathai is under constant government assault In March this year she was clubbed by police after she had joined mothers in a march to call for the release of political prisoners

The government also tried to silence her when she applied for a passport to travel to the Earth Summit in Rio last month, but was forced to back down when she brought legal action against it

At 52, Maathai is an inspiration to millions of African women She was the first Kenyan woman to earn a doctorate, to be appointed as professor and the first to head a university department

She has earned 10 international awards, is listed in three international "Who's Who" volumes, including the "Who's Who of World Intellectuals"

Maathai is the founder of Kenya's 15-year-old Greenbelt Movement and mobilises solidarity action from around the world.

She is a founder member of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy in Africa and it is her work here which has earned her the wrath of the Moi government

"I know that I am in danger and I know that the government has tried to put me aside Because of the political turmoil in my country, one cannot rule out the possibility of the worst, so I do feel that I need to take care of myself

"I don't want to pay a price with my life, but fighting for democracy often entails a cost"

Maathai's Greenbelt Movement has mobilised 50 000 women, who have planted millions of trees and saved thousands of acres of topsoil

Three years ago, the organisation blocked Moi's plans to build a 60-storey office tower flanked by a large statue of himself in Nairobi Park The organisation persuaded foreign funders that the project was environmentally unsound.

Moi responded by cutting off aid to the Greenbelt Movement and evicting them from their offices

Although Maathai believes that her problems with the government stem from the fact that she is a woman standing up to men, she is convinced that men and women must form a partnership for change in Africa

"When we talk about the position of women in Africa and see how miserable it is, we often forget that these miserable women are married to miserable men," she says

"They are oppressed together and it is only a small group of elite middle-class Africans who can say they have made it What I'd like to see is not just an improvement in the condition of women but the economic and political improvement of the African economy, so that all people can move forward," Maathai says

SA shows trade flag in Kenya

163

ST Times (Buss) 5/7/92

ZILLA EERAT reports on Contact Kenya, South Africa's largest-ever exhibition which opened in Nairobi this week.

THE South Africans are coming, said the large posters — and arrive they did

Representatives of nearly 500 SA companies streamed into Nairobi this week for Contact Kenya.

Their products ranged from footwear, wines and chocolates to luxury cars, chemicals and electronic products.

Some say the show was one of the major topics of conversation in Nairobi. About 700 people were expected to attend the opening on Monday night — 1 400 arrived.

The show also drew business delegations from Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi

Indeed, a Burundi-based company was formed on Wednesday to facilitate trade among Burundi, Ruwanda and Zaire

Called Bursa, it has been given the blessing of Safto and SA's Department of Trade and Industry

The reports from standholders were mixed. The first day was characterised by a rush of visitors, many offering dollars for goods at the stands. But more serious buyers arrived later and exhibitors said they had made some important contacts

Deputy Foreign Minister Renier Schoeman says trade between SA and Kenya is estimated to be running at between R25-million to R35-million and could rise by as much as 500% in the next year or so

Mr Schoeman says Kenyans received the South Africans with open arms

To improve business contacts between the two countries, the Kenyan Government this week waived visa requirements for SA passport holders visiting SA representative in Nairobi Dries Venter

Mr Venter says SA offers goods and services for between 15% and 30% cheaper than Kenya's industrialised trading partners Its major trade is with the EEC. SA's proximity to Kenya reduces delivery lead times.

Mr Venter says SA has developed technology suited to African conditions

Kenyan Government officials say major imports from SA could include fertiliser, farming machinery, household appliances, high-quality clothing and textiles, wines and spirits, catering equipment and surgical and hospital goods

Among the Kenyan products SA can buy are coffee, tea, cashew nuts, curios, sisal, soda ash, salt, fruit, cut flowers and soya beans

Kenyan import duties range from 5% to 70%, but are about 35% on average, says a customs and excise official

VAT of 18% is applied on imports, but it is zero rated or exempt in some cases

Importers require licences to bring in goods The allocation of licences is divided into orders of priority

There is some concern among SA exhibitors about whether they will be paid for their goods

Kenya's foreign-currency earnings have been hit by low commodity prices Foreign currency has also been limited by the suspension of donor aid since November last year, a move designed to force the government to introduce multiparty rule

***

A FESTIVAL of Kenya culture and art is planned for Johannesburg in March.

Chairman of the festival committeee Lady Wood says it could spearhead the opening of more communication and trade between SA and Kenya

Kenya's Festival of Africa will include a costume pageant, modern Kenyan music and exhibitions of art, photography and jewellery The programme will also include nightly discos featuring Kenyan bands and a street market.

Lady Wood says one focus of the festival, expected to be held at the Market Theatre Complex, will be the export of handicrafts to SA

"It is also hoped that the festival will attract further trade and tourism interest in Kenya among SA businessmen," she says

The festival aims to make a statement about modern Kenya and show the rich variety of art and culture in its mixed society

The project is expected to cost about $500 000 Lady Wood leaves this weekend for London and New York to raise funds She will speak to the Rockefeller and Ford foundations She is also looking for SA sponsors

STOP PRESS!

ANNOUNCING A POWERFUL

SUNDAY TIMES

Kenya launches privatisation drive to woo back donors

B/Day 6/7/92 (163)

NAIROBI — The Kenyan government, denied Western aid, put up for sale its stake in 207 firms at the weekend — everything from the state airline to a quaint mountain fishing inn

The finance ministry published a list of all the companies it is putting under the hammer in one of the biggest privatisations Africa has seen since the West and aid donors began pushing in earnest for major reform two years ago "All the companies listed will have to go We are serious about carrying through the privatisation process," said George Mitine, principal secretary responsible for the selloff

Initial Western reaction was satisfaction mixed with concern about Kenya's turbulent economic and political climate "It's something we've been wanting to see for ages but these are troubled times for Kenya," said a Western envoy

Publication of the list was seen as a further attempt by the government to woo back aid and put the economy, which is in the worst shape for 10 years, back on an even keel Western states suspended aid worth $600m a year to Kenya last year to press the government into overhauling its inefficient, loss-making state enterprises and end decades of one-party rule

President Daniel Arap Moi, in power since 1978, bowed to the pressure last year and agreed to hold free elections, ushering in an era of free but heated debate in which personal attacks rather than policies have dominated The country has also suffered its worst tribal violence since independence — mysterious clashes between Moi's minority Kalenjin tribe and the majority Kikuyus — as well as a flood of refugees from war in Somalia, lawlessness and a killer drought

The "for sale immediately" sign went up over government shares in 45 companies including Kenya Airways, a cement works and state firms involved in everything from cashew nut processing to wine imports and the General Motors vehicle assembly plant

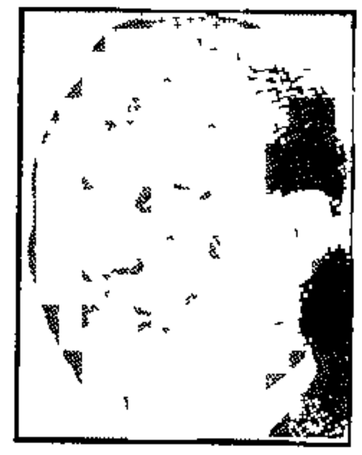
A further selloff will include banks, hotels and the quaint Izaak Walton (author of The Compleat Angler) inn

Tea factories processing Kenya's third most important forex earner after tourism and coffee will also be sold — they are regarded by Western businessmen as a success story in a chapter of otherwise costly state involvement

The government will retain control of only 33 so-called "strategic" corporations including telecomunications, oil refining, the ports and postal system — Reuter

Soweton 6/7/92.

Editor and lawyer, **Gitobu Imanyara,** jailed four times by the Kenyan government for his human rights activities, addressed a media conference on journalists' "daily acts of courage" last week. These are extracts from his keynote address:



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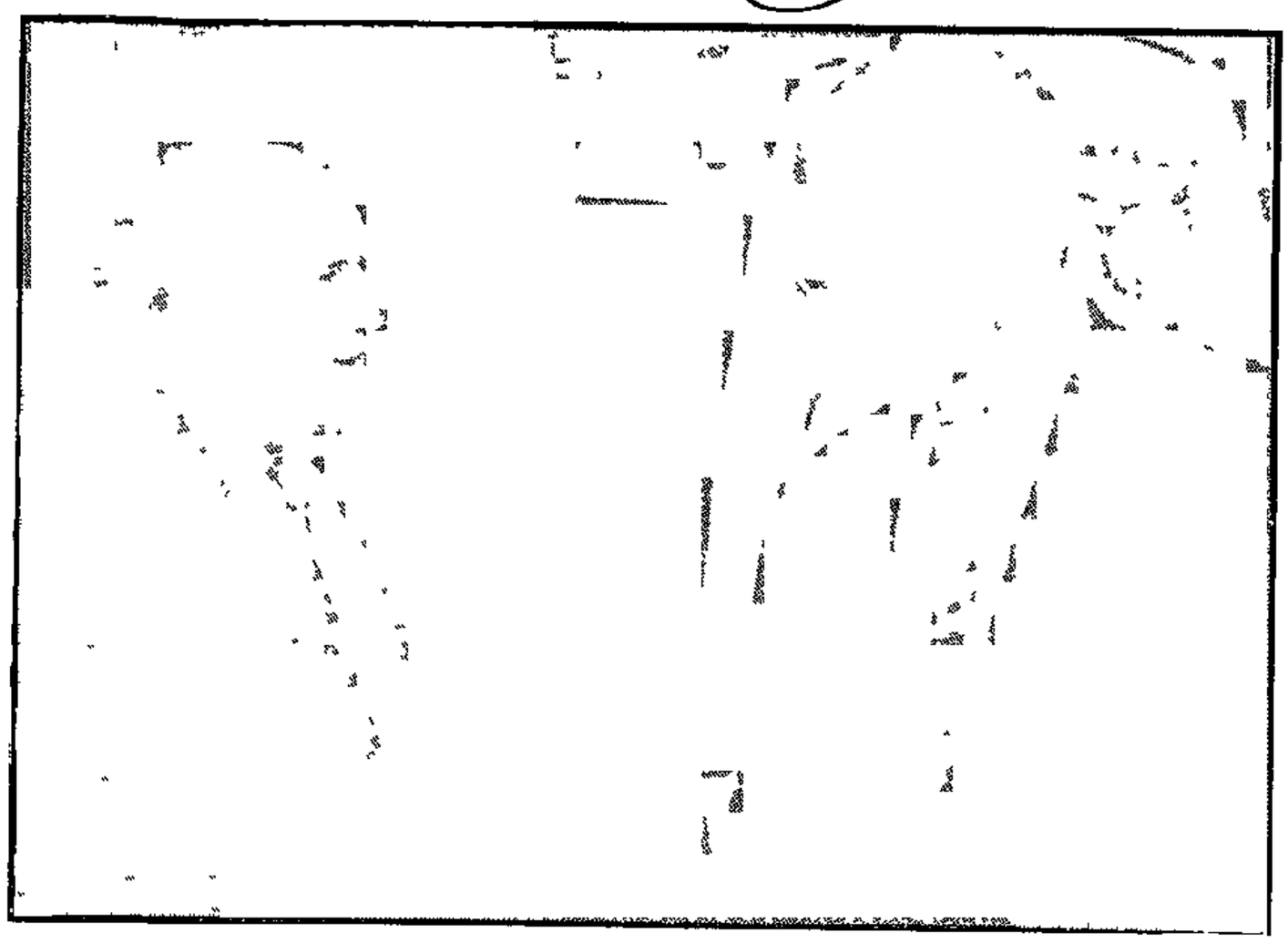

Presidents meet . . South African State President FW de Klerk greets his Kenyan counterpart, President Daniel arap Moi in Cape Town.

WE LIVE in exciting, dangerous and unpredictable times The world appears to be in a state of flux and confusion, a world that will in a moment give birth to democracy and in another a full-scale war

Indeed, the rate at which the world's political environment is changing is what creates special challenges for journalists

Encouraged by the people revolutions of Eastern and Central Europe, the breach of the Berlin Wall and the consequent end of the Cold War era, the people of Africa, long-subjugated and long-forgotten, are rising from the ashes of colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and single-party dictatorial regimes

At the forefront of this new struggle are African journalists who have acted as the carriers of this new message of hope

Everywhere in Africa will be found young men and women, most times with little or no professional training, challenging the long-established propaganda machines and defying an amazing and treacherous maze of decrees, statutes and regulations designed, forged and fashioned to curb Press freedom and to ensure the perpetuation of dictatorial regimes

In Kenya an array of rules regulations and decrees have been used to ban newspapers, to detain journalists without trial, to refuse registration of new publications or to bring malicious criminal prosecutions under the country's oppressive sedition laws

What then is the proper role of the independent media in a changing South and Southern Africa?

There cannot in my view, be an all-encompassing answer to this question One has to examine the current media experiences, limitations and restrictions and the issue of the democratisation process currently sweeping the region

When three decades ago MacMillan's famous "Winds of Change" speech began the process that saw Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya gain political independence, many saw in these new nations the promise of human worth and dignity

Indeed, the constitutions of these new nations contained wonderful phrases of commitment to the ideals of democracy

We know that within a short space of time these hallowed phrases were reduced to meaningless chants Africa's Founding Fathers disgraced us

Our former colonial masters could cite the Kenyan example as an illustration of their contention that Zimbabweans, Namibians, Mozambicans, Angolans and the majority of people in South Africa were "not ready" for democracy

And because we were not ready for democracy, we were also not ready for democratic institutions such as a free Press

In the priorities for development that would create an environment for democracy, the growth of an independent Press was seen as a luxury that could wait until we had eradicated poverty, ignorance and disease

In Kenya Kenyatta did not formalise the "isms" - he simply banned opposition parties, independent newspapers and publications and placed people he did not get along with in preventive detention

I cite illustrations from Kenya because for far too long Kenya was the reference point of an African democratic country

Even as I speak, President FW de Klerk is using Kenya and a number of African countries as the centre-piece of a new policy that will, unless exposed, create a serious obstacle to the democratisation processes in Kenya and South Africa

President Daniel arap Moi, whose human rights record and policies have isolated him from world leaders, has found a new friend in De Klerk

It is the proper role of an independent media to expose the non-democratic tendencies of De Klerk and Moi

As journalists in the region we have the moral obligation and duty to expose the real causes of the Boipatong massacre and the massacres in western Kenya that have been perpetrated to stem the tide of democratic change In the struggle for the restoration of a human being, for the restoration of democratic practices and the rule of law, there can be no question of neutrality

We in the media must side with those that strive for the restoration of these basic values Never before in the history of the world has the media been so instrumental in influencing the fate of the government of the day

(Imanyara is the editor-in-chief of the Nairobi Law Monthly)

... said the drastically increased fines would also not address the "blatant disregard" of traffic regulations by a small

He raised concern about the accessibility of the courts after the increases, saying problems had been experienced in the

... so as to carry out visible law enforcement Another prerequisite would be the early implementation of the demerit points system," said Mr Scholtz

Threats close SA exhibition in Nairobi

STAR 7/7/92

Star Africa Service (163)

NAIROBI — The Contact Kenya exhibition by 150 South African companies ended almost seven hours earlier than planned on Saturday after anonymous callers threatened to disrupt it

When the organisers received threats of looting, police were called in to secure the Kenyatta Conference Centre and people were shut out of the four-day exhibition, which had attracted about 40 000 people

After the exhibition, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman David Gitao told Kenyan businessmen not to feel threatened by South African entrepreneurs

He said there was no competition between Kenyan and South African businessmen because South Africa was not yet a member of the Preferential Trade Area

He said there was much to learn from South Africa and that his chamber would soon hold discussions with South African businessmen

Scholtz said the drastically increased fines would also not address the "blatant disregard" of traffic regulations by a small

He raised concern about the accessibility of the courts after the increases, saying problems had been experienced in the

so as to carry out visible law enforcement Another prerequisite would be the early implementation of the demerit points system," said Mr Scholtz

Threats close SA exhibition in Nairobi

STAR 7/7/92

Star Africa Service (163)

NAIROBI — The Contact Kenya exhibition by 150 South African companies ended almost seven hours earlier than planned on Saturday after anonymous callers threatened to disrupt it

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Kenya's coast makes for idyllic holidays

B|DAY 9/7/92 (163)

Reports by
GILLIAN HAYNE

PALM-lined white beaches, colourful coral reefs and a classic tropical climate have established Kenya's coastline as a popular holiday destination

Up-market resorts vie with simple accommodation but the coast is not all highly developed Tourists have a choice of big five-star hotels with all the sports facilities and night life, or more remote, unsophisticated places

Mombasa is an island city and the major hub of coast life Mombasa Island and Kilindini port with its deep-water creek is the gateway for much trade into Africa

Alongside mammoth modern container ships are dhows, which, in the tradition of over 2 000 years, still sail back and forth between Arabia and Africa

To Kenyans, the 100km coastline south of the port is known as the South Coast, while the 386km area between Mombasa and Somalia is referred to as the North Coast The South Coast is the more highly developed

Although the beaches are the most beautiful in Kenya, the rapid development has led to irritating hard-sell tactics by locals wishing to trade anything from curios to guided tours Muggings are also becoming more frequent

However, trips on double outrigger dugout canoes, walks on the exposed coral reefs at low tide, deep sea fishing expeditions and diving adventures make it a great holiday

The North Coast is punctuated by navigable creeks and river mouths It is not as developed as the South Coast and is renowned for its deep sea fishing and diving options and virtually deserted beaches

Dotted

The coast is dotted with marine conservation areas with a number of reefs in its underwater parks and reserves The Watamu Marine National Reserve, just off the holiday village halfway between Mombasa and Malindi on the North Coast, has been given rave reviews by diving enthusiasts Getaway reporter Patrick Wagner says Kenya offers better dives than Seychelles and Comoros and is on a par with Sodwana Bay

In the far north, a mere 100km from the Somalia border is the Lamu Archipelago, consisting of Lamu, Manda and Pate islands The ancient Islamic town of Lamu remains largely untouched by the 20th century

Many towns and villages with Arabian influences along the coast were buried by jungle and only rediscovered 20 years ago

Rift Valley's strange lakes need exploring

B|DAY 9/7/92 (163)

ONE of Kenya's more spectacular features is the Rift Valley, with its lakes, mountains and plains

The Great Rift of Africa runs 6 000kms from Mozambique to Syria, creating highlands and valleys, pocked by craters and lakes and criss-crossed by secondary faults

In Kenya the valley is at its deepest and, with no outlet to the sea, its lakes tend to be shallow and have a high mineral content

No tourist can visit Kenya without spending time exploring the Rift's many lakes Lake Baringo has the greatest concentration of bird life in the country

Close by is Lake Bogoria, which, like most lakes in the Rift, is fed by volcanic springs and is so caustic it holds virtually no life But flamingoes have adapted to live on the algae, which is the only form of life, and can stand in the boiling hot water There are several camping sites next to the lake but many tourists visit Bogoria just for the day Lucky visitors have seen the fish eagles catch flamingoes, which they eat in the absence of any fish life

Lakes Elementeita and Nakuru also contain substantial soda flats, making them home to thousands of blush pink flamingoes

Lake Magadi is so caustic the water has become a pink slush Most tourists do not get to see this out of the way phenomenon

The first view most visitors get of the Rift is just west of Nairobi, looking down in the crators of Mt Longonot and Suswa Lake Naivasha, supplied by freshwater springs deep under the earth, is nearby

National parks in a class of their own

BIDAY 9/7/92 (163)

KENYA's national parks, about 10% of the country, encompass all vegetation types, from dense forest to rolling open plains, giving tourists a variety and quantity of wildlife that is difficult to equal

In the northern frontier district, an endless expanse of desert sand, interspersed with volcanic lava flows and intermittent acacia trees, is Kenya's most remote and rugged countryside It is considered by archeologists to have been the cradle of mankind, with evidence of life as far back as 3-million years ago

Most tourists prefer to visit the more accessible national reserves on the southern fringe of the frontier — Samburu, Buffalo Springs and Shaba

Renowned

Fed by the perennial Ewaso Ngiro River the parks are renowned for sightings of Grevy's zebra, reticulated giraffe, gerenuk and Beisa oryx, which are not commonly seen in other parks Leopards are also seen often

On the edge of the frontier is Mount Kenya, Africa's second tallest mountain

Straddling the equator, it is snow capped all year round, and its densely forested lower slopes are home to scarce species like the bongo antelope and giant forest hog (which looks like the wild boar of Asterix and Obelix fame)

Waterbuffalo in a Kenyan reserve

Better geared for tourists, though, is the Aberdares National Park in the Central Highlands, west of Mount Kenya Most visitors only spend a night in the forest in one of two treetop lodges situated near salt licks and waterholes

No trip to Kenya would be complete without a visit to the Masai Mara National Reserve on the southwest border between Kenya and Tanzania

A continuation of the Serengeti National Park, it is said to have the highest concentration of wild animals in Africa

Migration

The spectacular wildebeest migration (involving tens of thousands of animals) moves from the Serengeti plains to the Masai Mara in July/August and back again by mid-October It also holds Kenya's largest population of lions

Kenya's largest park, covering about 21 283km², is Tsavo Situated between Nairobi and Mombasa, it holds the biggest elephant herds in the country

Its dense vegetation, hills and rocky outcrops make it a beautiful setting and virtually all the animal species in Kenya are found there It is also a popular stop for bird enthusiasts

Amboseli National Park, a semi-arid region on the Tanzanian border, is renowned for its stunning views of Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain A flat pan comprises much of the park but leads to high concentrations of game around the waterholes The sparse vegetation and backdrop of Kilimanjaro makes Amboseli a photographer's dream

SA-Kenya sea link in offing

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — Tourism in South Africa and Kenya may soon be linked by sea if arrangements can be finalised for a regular Durban-Mombasa cruise run, according to N A Stathakis, an official connected with the recent South African trade exhibition in Nairobi

Addressing a domestic tourism workshop in the city, Mr Stathakis said South Africa was ready to start cruise links but was awaiting the final approval of the Kenyan government.

He said that during a recent visit to South Africa by Kenya Port Authority managing director Philip Okundi, an agreement was reached to place a cruise ship permanently on the Durban-Mombasa coastal route.

KENYA (163) (CAT)

The C-solution FM 10/7/92

The greatest obstacle to SA-Kenya trade could be Kenya's lack of forex The 150 SA exhibitors at the Contact Kenya exhibition in Nairobi last week found interest exceeded expectations but the next few weeks will determine whether orders will come in with confirmed forex payments

Before November Kenya relied on aid to support its balance of payments deficit Then foreign donors suspended aid until the one-party state moves to a multiparty democracy A general election will be held before March

Tourism, Kenya's chief source of forex, has also dwindled in the face of tribal violence and the worldwide recession, the prices of major commodity exports, such as coffee and tea, have fallen, and a drought has caused shortages of maize and other crops

Even earlier a black market developed in which Kenyan shillings are exchanged for forex at a premium of around 30% To formalise forex dealings the Central Bank of Kenya in October introduced an instrument called the Convertible Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificate (Forex-C) It is similar to the financial rand but can be used by nonresidents and residents Holders of forex outside the banking system are allowed to buy Forex-Cs without documentation

The Forex-C, a bearer instrument, is issued by the central bank in exchange for forex in denominations of US$500, $1 000, $5 000 and $10 000 Certificates guarantee that the central bank will buy them back at face value, plus a premium calculated on the Eurodollar bid rate, after three months or more The Forex-C can also be used as an inward investment instrument

Forex from the sale of Forex-Cs is placed in an account separate to the regular forex account so there should always be sufficient forex to repay holders of Forex-Cs

They can also be used to ensure immediate repatriation of capital or remittances of dividends Kenya guarantees capital and dividends on disinvestment through an Act of parliament but this can take two years or more depending on forex availability

A secondary market has evolved around Forex-Cs Banks and individuals now trade them freely Two auctions are held weekly in Mombasa and Nairobi The purpose is to bring together buyers and sellers of Forex-Cs outside the ambit of the central bank

Import permits, which depend on the availability of forex, are allocated according to priorities — importers of raw materials, machinery, industrial spares, crude oil, pharmaceuticals, agricultural products and vehicle parts for local assembly plants get first option Permits have been granted freely until now but the forex shortage is likely to make them more difficult to obtain

Investec Bank international treasurer Steve Elliott, in Nairobi for the exhibition, says South Africans have various options They can try to receive cash upfront Letters of credit are also acceptable though confirmation of a European or SA bank is preferable to that of a Kenyan bank Barter is another option but difficult unless, for example, the products being traded have a reference price on the commodity exchange Another method is for the Kenyan buyer to hold Forex-Cs in an account until the shipment is made However, some Kenyan importers enjoy generous credit facilities from suppliers

With trade between Kenya and SA increasing, there have been discussions about the convertibility of the Kenyan shilling and the rand The go-ahead is expected to be a formality SA/Kenya traders now have to go through a third currency Once the two currencies are linked, exchange will be cheaper because the cost of changing three currencies will be alleviated and risks relating to third currency fluctuations won't exist ■

FM 10/7/92 (163) (CAT)

Cape to Cairo trade route is on

Sowetan 10/7/92

■ **Once sanctions end business opportunities will become a reality:**

By Joshua Raboroko

163

THE African dream of creating trade from Cape to Cairo is becoming a reality

The largest business-to-business exhibition held by South Africans outside this country - Contact Kenya - has been an overwhelming success

The organiser and managing director of Contact Kenya, Mr David Altman, said the exhibition achieved its main objective of introducing business communities of South Africa and East Africa to one another.

Representatives of about 500 South African companies flocked into Kenya this week for the exhibition held in Nairobi

It is understood that their products ranged from footwear, wines and chocolates to luxury cars, chemicals and electronic products

The show also drew business delegations from Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Zaire, Rwanda and other parts of Africa

The fair has been seen as an indication that once sanctions are gone, business opportunities from Cape to Cairo will become a reality

Sources say that trade between South Africa and Kenya is estimated to be running at between R25 million to R38 million and could risesoon rise to 500 percent

Africa in brief

Minister beaten up

(163)

NAIROBI - Kenyan assistant Foreign Minister Mr Christopher Obure was recovering in hospital following an attack by people in police uniforms on Wednesday Sowetan 10/7/92

The attack on Obure as he travelled from western Kenya to Nairobi is one of a spate of attacks on diplomatic staff and other foreigners over the past few months. Obure was stopped at a makeshift roadblock and beaten

Moi puts Kenya up for sale

SOUTH 11/7-15/7/92 (163)

In one of Africa's biggest privatisations, the Kenyan government plans to sell its stake in the economy to woo back aid

THE Kenyan government, which has been denied Western aid, put up for sale its stake in 207 firms last week — everything from the state airline to a quaint mountain fishing inn

The Finance Ministry published a list of all the companies it is putting under the hammer in one of the biggest privatisations Africa has seen

"All the companies listed will have to go We are serious about carrying through the privatisation process," said Mr George Mitine, the Principal Secretary responsible for the sell-off

Initial Western reaction was satisfaction mixed with concern about Kenya's turbulent economic and political climate.

"It's something we've been wanting to see for ages but these are troubled times for Kenya," said a Western envoy

Publication of the list was seen as a further attempt by the government to woo back aid and put the economy, which is in the worst shape for 10 years, back on even keel

PRESIDENT MOI: Taking desperate measures to stabilise a tattered economy

Western states last year suspended aid worth some $600 million (R1620 million) a year to pressure the government into overhauling its inefficient state enterprises and end decades of one-party rule

President Daniel arap Moi, in power since 1978, bowed to the pressure last year and agreed to hold free elections before April 1992, ushering in an era of free but heated debate in which personal attacks rather than policies have dominated.

The country has also suffered its worst tribal violence since independence — mysterious clashes between Moi's minority Kalenjin tribe and the majority Kikuyus — as well as drought, a flood of refugees from the war in Somalia and lawlessness

The "For Sale Immediately" sign went up over government shares in 45 companies including Kenya Airways, a cement works and state firms involved in everything from cashew nut processing to wine imports and the General Motors vehicle assembly plant.

A further sell-off will include banks, hotels and the quaint Izaak Walton inn, a remote hillside haunt named after the 17th century British fisherman-philosopher

Tea factories, processing Kenya's third most important foreign exchange earner after tourism and coffee exports, will also be sold They are regarded by Western businessmen as a success story in a tale of costly state involvement

The government will retain control of only 33 "strategic" corporations including telecommunications, oil refining, the ports and postal system.

In his budget speech last month, vice-president and Finance Minister Mr George Saitoti promised to slash state involvement

He said economic growth was a dismal two percent and the state sector was "a substantial liability" which had to be cut — **Sapa-Reuter**

Massacres 'used to stave off democracy'

SOUTH 11/7-15/7/92 (163)

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, whose human rights record and policies have isolated him from world leaders; has found a new friend in President FW de Klerk, says Mr Gitobu Imanyara, editor in chief of the Nairobi Law Monthly

Speaking recently at the opening of the Nieman African-American Institute Media Conference in Johannesburg, Imanyara questioned Moi's recent state visit to South Africa when "the majority of African people are asking that such visits be withheld"

He claimed independent investigation teams had proven "beyond doubt" that Kenya's security forces "officially instigated and perpetuated" a wave of ethnic violence now sweeping through Kenya

It was the media's duty to "expose the real causes of the Boipatong massacre and the Western Kenya massacres that are perpetrated to stem the tide of democratic change" — **Quentin Wilson**

The dog sits in Nairobi

S Times (Buss) 12/7/92

DIAGONAL STREET

by JULIE WALKER

ALL those JSE-quoted companies enjoying prominence in Nairobi last week should heed the sad tale of a Johannesburg businessman's aborted venture in Kenya

The man, who prefers not to disclose his name because he still has to return to Kenya to sort out the mess, went to set up a factory in Nairobi two months ago after being wooed by officials

Members of Kenya's export-processing authority (EPA) visited SA this year They were promoting a series of export-processing zones (EPZs), the first of which is Sameer Industrial Park in Nairobi.

The businessman was told he would enjoy the benefits of belonging to the preferential trade association of 18 Central African countries as well as an import tariff reduction from the normal 35% to 20% and a tax-free holiday for 10 years.

He was also told that investment and trade would be in US dollars and all EPZ customers would be granted import licences

"We tied up with a British company and opened a factory in Sameer Industrial Park. My South African company was to provide the equipment and the management. Selling the plant for dollars earned valuable hard currency for SA."

But when he got there, he found two fundamental problems. Government departments had no understanding of, nor had they been instructed about the operation of an EPZ or the promises made by the delegation that visited Johannesburg.

Second, most officials thought that the EPZ was for multinationals to add value to imported goods for re-export to European markets.

"Anyone who believes that goods can be taken into Nairboi, 500km from the coast, wharfage, railage, clearance and tariffs paid, bonds provided, value added and goods shipped out to the world at a competitive price needs his head read," says the SA entrepreneur.

He and five other foreign firms went there to make goods for sale in the 18 nations.

But to operate, a Kenyan partner was needed — and found — to provide expertise The next hitch was foreign currency When the Kenyan partner applied for dollars (not for money, only for the hard currency) to buy its share of the business, it was told it had repay the same number of dollars over four years The plant had to be pledged as security even though the Kenyan investor held only 51% of the company.

The factory was opened and began work

"The customers in Kenya alone were queuing up to buy, but they had to pay in dollars. When they applied for foreign currency, they were turned down and we could not make any sales. It was stalemate."

Peripheral problems include half-day electricity outside the EPZ because the hydroelectric power stations on the Tana River are silting up and there is a drought, unreliable telephones and appalling roads.

So with no tariff protection, no benefits of Kenyan trading and no customers with the money to pay, the venture died and the man is back in Johannesburg.

His dog is in Nairobi kennels, his furniture in storage in Johannesburg and he and his family live in a furnished flat where the employees are on strike.

"After all the publicity about doing business in Kenya last week I want to warn others who believe they can do business there. There will be a shortage of foreign currency until there are free elections because all aid has been cut off Until then, forget it."

Crime and violence hits Kenyan tourism

(163)

ARG 13/7/92

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Kenya's tourist industry is facing its worst crisis in a decade with overseas tour operators recording a drop of as much as 50 percent in bookings for the high season beginning in October

The crisis has been precipitated by adverse publicity on ethnic clashes, increased incidents of crimes against foreigners, and political riots following the introduction of political pluralism seven months ago

The Kenya Tour Operators Association claimed that the outlook for the industry had not been this grim since the 1982 coup attempt

Foreign missions, including the United Nations office in Nairobi, have asked for government protection against increased attacks and burglaries

In the past two months a British businessman and an American woman were murdered by gangsters while a Finnish school girl was seriously injured in Nairobi

A recent survey by The Times of London reported that bookings by British tour operators to Kenya had dropped by 50 percent

A United States travel advisory, issued eight months ago, is still in force and warns Americans to be aware of "increased political tension, civil unrest and ethnic clashes"

Last week the Kenyan government announced that 21 people had been arrested for attacks on tourists

The director of the Kenya Wildlife Service, Dr Richard Leakey, claimed that attacks on tourists in game reserves had stopped

The minister for Tourism and Wildlife, Mr Katana Ngala, said Kenya could not afford to be dropped as a tourist destination He called on the industry to redouble its efforts in marketing and promotion to insure the survival of Kenya's number one foreign exchange earner

Last year 800 000 tourists visited Kenya earning the country R1,7-billion

Kaunda to step down as party boss

(163) ARG 13/7/92

LUSAKA. — Former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda, who had refused to give up the leadership of his party after its heavy defeat in elections last year, has agreed to quit next month.

His decision follows a two-day closed meeting of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) central committee last week. Insiders say he was begged to leave the seat amid threats of resignations from key party members.

UNIP general secretary Kebby Musokotwane told journalists that the former president agreed at the meeting not to stand for the party presidency at the general conference in August.

"His going will be of benefit to Zambia but his services in other areas will be available," he said.

Since his fall from 27 years in power eight months ago, Dr Kaunda has stubbornly clung to the top UNIP post, ignoring strong calls to let a younger person led the party

Mr Musokotwane said a successor to Dr Kaunda will be democratically elected at the conference, where four former cabinet ministers, including Mr Musokotwane himself, will stand for the presidency

Dr Kaunda has always been the sole candidate.

In spite of his embarassing defeat by Mr Fredrick Chiluba's Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) last October, Dr Kaunda had declared on several occasions that nothing would move him from heading UNIP

He told a recent press conference· "I am not going to quit yet. I am a very stubborn man and I will repel all pressure or moves to force me into retirement. If they push me I will resist."

That statement caused Mr Enock Kavindele, a UNIP stalwart tipped for the party's presidence after Kaunda, to resign and form his own United Democratic Party (UDP) last month

Dr Kaunda ... begged to leave.

Critics argue that Dr Kaunda was a liability to the party, which had already lost by wide margins two by-elections since the MMD government came to power.

Once one of Africa's most respected elder statesman, the 69-year-old Dr Kaunda is still widely blamed for the country's deep economic woes

"He has finally put the last nail in his political coffin We can only hope he will rest in peace," a leading member of Mr Kavindele's UDP said.

His insistence on remaining in active politics led to mass resignations from UNIP to other parties and his decision to leave politics is expected to be widely welcomed — Sapa-AFP.

Sasol, Engen in line for deal with Kenya

(163) By ZILLA EFRAT: Nairobi

SASOL and Engen are about to form a joint venture with a project cost of $10-million with a Kenyan company called Oil Tanking.

A source says the project involves lubricating oils and blending facilities A plant is being built in an export processing zone in Mombasa, the largest port in East Africa It should be in operation by the end of the year

Once in full swing, the project is expected to generate between $25-million and $100-million a year in exports from SA.

The plant will supply Central and East African markets Oil Tanking would not comment when approached this week

W&A Investment corporation has formed a joint venture with two Kenyan finance and trade companies — Abbey Investments and Marathon Corporation Called Kensa, it will facilitate trade between SA and East Africa, particularly Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

● See page four

4704
698
16

march led by American civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King

the police. Key distribution points will include railway stations.

Mandela

● FROM PAGE 1.

peaceful protest while the real causes for violence were the Government, its security forces and Inkatha.

Addressing the issue of nationalisation, Mandela said this policy remained an instrument of the ANC. But if it was ever implemented "it is likely to be used extremely sparingly".

"In fact, nationalisation may never be used as a strategy if there's maximum co-operation between business and ourselves."

He explained that some businesses had alreadybecome involved in a form of redistribution by allocating huge resources to the country's transition. Some businesses were also already making massive efforts to address workers' problems by offering housing, training, scholarships and other developmental programmes to them and "we hope the process will grow".

Although the ANC still considered nationalisation as a strategy it would only implement it if a cost benefit analysis indicated this was the necessary option.

The ANC supported a balanced approach to industrialisation which sought to overcome regional inequalities and imbalances. "We're concerned with our economy. We want maximum production and we want to cut down and eliminate unemployment.

"Our policies cover the need to open the economy to create competition and enhance the development of a dynamic private sector by the application of anti-trust legislation." — Sapa.

13/6/92 STAR

Watergate

● FROM PAGE 1.

He is not a fictional character," Andrew Lack, executive producer for the special, told a news conference.

"We're making a highly educated guess," he said, adding that among the people who the programme has ruled out as being the source were former White House chief of staff Alexander Haig and former secretary of state Henry Kissinger

Deep Throat's identity has been a mystery since the Woodward and Bernstein's book "All the President's Men" and the movie of the same name.

The name Deep Throat comes from the title of a popular pornographic movie of the early 1970s and is a play on the phrase "deep background" or information provided on a confidential basis for background use only.

Woodward, Bernstein and Washington Post editor Ben Bradlee have repeatedly vowed not to reveal the name of the world's most famous source until after he dies.

To stimulate interest the network would not reveal its guess before the broadcast. It also edited out the Deep Throat section in the videotaped preview copies. — Sapa-Reuter.

THERE is no sign of an end to t real-life royal soap opera and seemingly insatiable demand titbits about the shipwrecked marriage of Charles and Dian ALAN ROBINSON reports.

LONDON — Prince Charles took his younger son to school yesterday .. and it made front page banner headlines in British newspapers

Not only that. It also set the gossipers' tongues wagging all over again. Was this small step for Charles and Harry a giant stride on the road to reconciliation for the Prince and Princess of Wales? Or was there something seriously wrong with deeply distressed Diana?

Buckingham Palace immediately intervened in an attempt to silence the tongues ... and got it horribly wrong by announcing that there was "nothing unusual" about Friday's school run. A palace spokesman said soothingly "I don't think you should read anything into this. It is not unusual for the prince to go to school and he does it from time to time."

● See Editorial Page 12

Unfortunately, the palace's memory is not as accurate as newspaper files A quick search turned up the fact that the last time Prince Charles was seen near the school gate was on September 5 1991 And on that occasion he was accompanied by his wife ...

This time Diana was nowhere to be seen. But Buckingham Palace saw nothing unusual in that either. The same spokesman said: "There is absolutely nothing wrong with the princess. She is at Kensington Palace ..."

Yet the same princess was seen less than 24 hours earlier to break down and sob uncontrollably when given a public display of warmth and affection in Southport And her tearful face dominated pages of millions papers yesterday ned millions more viewers the previou

The palace and Establishment h solved to carry on nothing has happen

Even while new are reporting R Diana's turmoil an graphing her trai unhappiness about of her marriage Charles and Princ have managed t jokes about the pre even to praise it.

An impressive d upper-class phlegm is doing nothing image of the royal f

From the recepi corded the Prin Wales public ment from ters the newsp

is clear she has hearts of the peopl the prime causes c ing between the fu and queen is said jealousy of the a heaped on her Ch parently compl friends that the pr him when he goes with his wife. The for her to come groan when he app

There is no sign to this real-life so that grips audience the world. Foreig spondents based i wearily admit that being asked to wr nothing else There satiable demand and more titbits a shipwrecked marri

Tomorrow, the Times will publish huge chunk from Morton's book, "D True Story", that all. A voracious pr not wait

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Lloyd-Webber

LONDON — Best-selling British novelist Jeffrey Archer was made a lord and composer Andrew Lloyd-Webber a knight in honours

a millionaire and Abel" Equals". In book deal

Moi lashes out at press and churches

W/Mail 17/7 - 23/7/92

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By HUGH McCULLUM **Nairobi**

KENYAN President Daniel arap Moi, increasingly beleaguered and isolated, is lashing out at the two institutions which are his severest critics the press and the churches

Attacks by the minority Kalenjin ethnic group — Moi's own clan — on other tribal groups in the Rift Valley of western Kenya have left almost 200 people dead and more than 10 000 injured since last November The churches and independent press allege that the Moi government is orchestrating the violence in order to discredit the country's movement towards multi-party elections

Rather than taking action to stop the violence, the government is taking repressive measures against its critics

The most outspoken magazine, *Society*, was raided last month and 10 000 copies were impounded by police, along with all the printing plates, colour separations and copy for the issue The police told editor-in-chief Pius Nyamora they were acting on instructions from the attorney general on information that the issue contained "seditious material" It was the second time this year that *Society* had been unable to publish due to police harassment.

An even more brutal blow was struck at the magazine this month when its offices were firebombed. Nyamora and his staff escaped, but the offices were badly damaged

"The Moi government is trying to discourage us from publishing," said Nyamora, with uncharacteristic understatement In the past, the government has arrested Nyamora for publishing articles critical of Moi and his ruling party, Kenya African National Union (Kanu)

Nyamora denies supporting the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford) and says he simply wants to "expose the truth so Kenyans can make informed decisions, if and when the elections take place"

Under pressure from international donors, Moi amended Kenya's constitution last year to allow for multi-party elections While no date has been announced, the elections for parliament and presidency are supposed to be held sometime this year

A major row over voter registration, which was to have started in June, threatens to delay further progress towards the elections

Moi (68) calls himself a Born-Again Christian and each Monday the *Kenya Times*, the Kanu-owned daily newspaper — one of three dailies in Nairobi — publishes pictures of the president at worship in a variety of rightwing evangelical sects.

But his relations with the mainstream churches, especially the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and the umbrella National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK), have deteriorated badly Moi has accused the mainline churches of close ties to Ford

Last month the NCCK, whose membership includes most major Christian churches, published a report charging that Vice-President George Saitoti, who is also finance minister, had "either hosted the so-called Kalenjin warriors or provided them with vehicles for transport" In response, Kanu said it would sue the NCCK and Moi issued a veiled, but ominous, threat against the church body

Individual churches have also issued a number of statements condemning the government's corruption, incompetence and inability to "provide security for its subjects" during the inter-tribal fighting

The row over voter registration is complex, but crucial The opposition charges the government has appointed an electoral commission heavily weighted in its favour

The churches, through the NCCK, say that since the last election in 1988 more than 3,5-million Kenyans have reached the legal voting age of 18 but are not registered to vote In order to be registered, under existing laws, a person must first have a national identity card

The NCCK alleges the government is refusing to issue the cards, thereby disenfranchising a section of the population which surveys indicate would vote against Moi Both the opposition and the churches are calling for a voter registration boycott until the identity cards are issued

Kenya hit by corruption

(163)

NAIROBI — Corrupt Kenyan officials embezzled millions in government money last year, according to a report by the auditor-general presented to parliament

Details were published in the Standard newspaper yesterday

The daily said auditor-general Mr David Njoroge accused foreign and home ministry officials of embezzling 234 million shillings (about R20,4m) last year

Allegations of high-level corruption surfaced last year during an inquiry into the murder of foreign minister Mr Robert Ouko who had called for a probe into government corruption — Sapa-AFP

Sowetan 24/7/92

(-163)

Rally gassed

NAIROBI - Kenyan police fired teargas to disperse crowds at a rally for opposition leader Mr Kenneth Matiba in the regional town of Embu, commercial television reported.

Kenyan leaders unite (163)

NAIROBI — Leaders of Kenya's main opposition party yesterday vowed to end internal bickering to improve their chances of ousting President Daniel arap Moi in the country's first multi-party elections in 26 years. STAR 22/7/92

news in brief

Preacher in treason row

(163)

NAIROBI - A Muslim preacher who has been agitating for the registration of an Islamic political party in Kenya has been charged with treason

Sheik Khalid Salim Balala of Mombasa has been charged with threatening President Daniel arap Moi and two officials of the ruling Kenya African National Union party

Balala, who faces a death sentence if convicted, has emerged as the torchbearer for the Islamic Party of Kenya

The government has refused to register the party, saying the law prohibits tribal and religious political parties

Oiling the wheels of business with Kenya

W/Mail 24/7 - 30/7/92 (163)

Kenya is becoming an important trading partner for South Africa. But local businessmen must get used to the Kenyan culture of bribery, reports

MATTHEW WHITE

AS the rest of Africa dismantles barriers to trade with South Africa, Kenya has become a major destination for local business people The past month has seen strong South African participation in two trade shows, the Aitec East computer conference and exhibition, and the broader Contact Kenya

It is easy to understand the lure of Kenya Apart from the fact that it is a beautiful country that welcomes visitors, it has a comparatively well developed infrastructure and a long tradition of commerce It also has the highest per capita income in the region except for neighbouring Sudan, and there the economy is dominated by the Arab north (the black south is ravaged by war and famine) which has historic ties with the Magreb, rather than with the rest of East Africa

But despite much that is positive, there is a strong downside to doing business with and in Kenya, as I found out by talking with business and professional people during a recent visit there, my first for more than 20 years

Viewpoints tended to differ according to whether those I talked with were indigenous or expatriate, but there was general agreement that trade between East and South Africa was in the interests of both regions However, while Kenyans see South Africa as a potential source of expertise, capital and tourists, they are wary about competition

Many of Kenya's problems are typical of the Third World — a weak currency, high inflation, scarcity of foreign exchange, a low level of bribe, regardless of whether that company's terms are best or whether it is best placed by reason of resources to fulfil the contract

This bribe is just the start. Every item that is brought into the country is required to pass through Customs In addition to the high duties imposed, individual Customs officials must be bribed to clear the goods No bribe, no clearance

Once the goods are cleared into the country, the next stage must be negotiated For instance, in the case of a computer system installation, access will be needed to, say, an office to lay cabling etc Unless you are prepared to suffer interminable delays, the palm of the senior official on the spot will have to be greased before work can commence

A further complication, warns another local businessman, is the legacy of years of single-party rule and the disproportionate importance of aid to the economy These have created a culture of timidity and dependency, he says.

"Civil servants are afraid to take decisions and so pass everything upward The man at the top is over- endemically corrupt government of Daniel arap Moi, the opposition is in disarray And even if a government were to come to power on a platform of "clean" administration, corruption is so ingrained it would take years to eradicate

In the meantime, those wishing to do business with and through Kenya need to do a lot of spadework. Developing relationships with local partners who "know the ropes" and have established lines of communication into government and business would seem a prerequisite for success

These ropes include the keeping of multiple sets of accounts, underinvoicing of imported goods, illegal transfer of money on the black market, etc

But, in such an environment, will you be able to trust your partners? Warns one expatriate, who says he has learnt the hard way and survived in business there for more than 10 years "There are lots of sharks around"

But, there are also a lot of seemingly successful businesses Significantly, familiar international logos

standards, infrastructural weaknesses There is also corruption

While anyone travelling in Africa will have encountered some degree of graft, in Kenya it is so ubiquitous and blatant that to this outsider it appears to be the mainspring of activity

One cannot, I was told by a leading Kenyan businessman, expect to conduct business in Kenya without being prepared for "bribery all the way" Businesses have to build this into their expense structure, he said

Despite its stated commitment to free enterprise, the government dominates the economy and the state is, therefore, the major customer But to get government business routinely requires an upfront payment to the senior official concerned in negotiating the contract This would typically be 10 percent of the contract's value, payable to the permanent secretary of the ministry concerned On major contracts, all or most of the bribe will have to be paid into a foreign bank account It is widely believed that such bribes are shared with the minister himself

Often there is an auction Where more than one company is bidding, the contract will generally be awarded to the one that offers the biggest burdened with detail and cannot possibly attend to everything, so delay is inevitable."

Finally, your end of the job is done But, if you require a signature of acceptance before submitting your final invoice, this too may cost

Once everything is accepted as satisfactory you will begin a new phase of activity — trying to get payment Bribery is likely right to the point where some clerk finally admits to having a signed cheque ready for release All that is now required is to pay him to release it

Not all of these steps are inevitable in every deal One South African company that supplied a computer system to Kenya was paid in advance This was unusual, however, and resulted from the fact that it was the customer, one of Kenya's many banks, that approached the supplier

Also, where a deal involves foreign aid, donor countries have acted to minimise the illegal rake off But then much aid to Kenya is on hold until progress towards democracy becomes more evident

Could a new government clean Kenya's Augean stables? It seems unlikely at present. Though there is widespread dissatisfaction with the — Benetton, Coca-Cola, Packard, IBM — abound True, most overseas companies work through local representation, but they presumably know the score and turn a blind eye to it

Does South Africa really want to do business this way?

Preferably not, but that is really beside the point While it is surely wiser to resist corruption, not least because of the distortions it creates, there is an overwhelming need for economic development in Africa

Given the present reality that doing business almost anywhere in this continent requires the lubricant of palm grease, the stark choice is one of playing by these rules or not playing at all

At least there is the consoling thought that the country that is hurt most is the country forced to pay most because of its own corruption

In Kenya's case, one hopes that the populace will eventually become so sick of being ripped off that they will bury their tribal animosities and back leaders who have a genuine commitment to an open, clean administration

Only then is it likely that a start can be made to providing an improved standard of living for the

INDUSTRY	DATE	WAGE	INDEX	PAGE
414-MINER				
430-PLYWOO				
432-PLYWOO				
472-PLYWOO				
422-PUTE H			0.84	0.82 160
422-PUTE HOTEL:B	6/87	0.84	0.82	160
422-PUTE HOTEL:C	6/87	0.78	0.77	171
422-PUTE HOTEL:D	6/87	0.75	0.74	176
422-PUTE HOTEL:E	6/87	0.68	0.67	185
422-PUTE HOTEL:F	6/87	0.68	0.67	185
415-ROAD PAS TPT:A	12/85	1.22	1.20	55
415-ROAD PAS TPT:B	12/85	1.10	1.08	87
415-ROAD PAS TPT:C	12/85	0.98	0.97	118
415-ROAD PAS TPT:D	12/85	0.86	0.85	155
431-RUBBER:A	3/87	1.30	1.28	37
431-RUBBER:B	3/87	1.30	1.28	37
412-SECURITY SER:A	7/87	1.24	1.22	49
412-SECURITY SER:C	7/87	1.14	1.12	70

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Kenya gets maize

NAIROBI - KENYA is importing 4,5 million bags of maize for R330 million to deal with the current famine, the country's Minister of Supply and Marketing, Mr Musalia Mudavadi, said

1,4 million bags have already arrived and the rest are expected within the next three months Kenya has had to dig into its six million bag strategic reserve to combat widespread shortages of food caused by bad weather conditions during the past two years

Sowetan 24/7/92

163

27 000 have Aids

NAIROBI - UP TO 10 percent of blood donated to the Kenya blood bank was HIV-positive, the head of the National Blood Transfusion Services, Dr Jack Nyamongo, has said. Sowetan 24/7/92

Nyamongo said nearly 27 000 Kenyans had full-blown Aids and one million of the country's population of 25 million were infected with the virus. It was also revealed that 12 percent of pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics in Kenya were HIV-positive.

3 die in tribal violence

Sowetan 24/7/92

(163)

ETHNIC CLASHES Fighting between the Kalenjin and Kikuyu erupts after a lull:

NAIROBI - Three people were killed in a fresh eruption of tribal violence in Kenya, the first bloodshed in three months after ethnic clashes killed hundreds earlier this year, a government official said yesterday

Fighting between the minority Kalenjin tribe of President Daniel arap Moi and the Kikuyu, one of Kenya's biggest tribes, broke out in the central district of Nakuru on Tuesday after Kikuyus killed a Kalenjin suspected of stealing cattle, District Commissioner Ismael Chelang'a said

Two Kikuyus, a man and a woman, were killed in attacks by Kalenjins who burned 54 Kikuyu huts, Chelang'a said, adding that calm was quickly restored

The violence was seen as unlikely to unleash a new wave of the tribal bloodletting which killed hundreds of people, left thousands homeless and disrupted agriculture earlier this year amid widespread food shortages and pockets of famine caused by a severe drought, diplomats said

The opposition accused Moi's government of instigating the fighting as an excuse to call off Kenya's first multiparty elections in more than 20 years due before March

Several Western governments expressed concern at alleged government involvement and the authorities' apparent inability to stem the violence, which died down in May

Most of the clashes pitted Moi's minority Kalenjin tribe against bigger tribes numbering many opposition supporters such as the Kikuyu and Luo - *Sapa-AFP*

ctions have ignored an EC-okered ceasefire, the 39th ıce fighting erupted in ıril, which was to have ne ınto effect last Sunday A new round of talks has en called for today in Lon-n — Sapa-Reuter

stay indefinitely while others could rotate.

The soldiers will help to defend strategic places, and search for hidden weapons and Mafiosi They will have the power of arrest — Sapa-Reuter

Refugees stranded on ship receive UN aid

STAR 27/7/92

NAIROBI — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees yesterday delivered food, medicine and water to 351 Somali refugees stranded in a ship for five days off the Kenyan coast

Panos Moumtzis, a spokesman for the UNHCR, said the agency hoped to disembark the 150 children, 118 women and 83 men today.

He blamed Kenya's bureaucracy for the delay in disembarking the refugees

The Jamaica-registered ship, which is also carrying scrap aluminium, was denied permission to dock at Mombasa on Wednesday

Authorities said a nearby refugee camp was congested and ordered the ship to Lamu, about 250 km north of Mombasa

The captain, Nisar Ahmad, of Pakistan, said he had no fuel for the journey

Tens of thousands of Somalis are believed to have died from malnutrition and factional fighting in their country and hundreds of thousands have fled

United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on Friday proposed a massive relief programme for Somalia, where the UN says 1,5 million people are on the brink of starvation and 4,5 million more need assistance.

Somalia's crisis began in January 1991 when the rebel United Somali Congress chased President Mohamed Siad Barre from Mogadishu — Sapa-AP

Algerian killing: 10 held

ALGIERS — Ten members of Algeria's elite presidential guard have been arrested in connection with last month's assassination of President Mohamed Boudiaf, says the head of a government commission investigating the killing The president was shot dead by a member of the guard on June 29 Police arrested 2nd Lieutenant Lembarek Boumaaraf but the commission said it doubted his assertion that he was acting alone

STAR 27/7/92

Bid to repair Mir

MOSCOW — A Frenchman and two Russian cosmonauts blast off today to install new equipment that may help prolong the lifespan of the Mir orbital space station A Soyuz TM spacecraft is scheduled to take off from Kazakhstan and rendezvous with the space station that has been the workhorse of the Soviet space programme since 1986. It was feared the station might have to be abandoned as equipment ages and its orbit brings it closer to earth's atmosphere

Kenyan rally broken up

163

NAIROBI — Riot police broke up a rally by supporters of Kenya's largest opposition party, the Forum for the Restoration for Democracy (Ford), in Kagunduini, Murang'a A government official declared the rally cancelled and ordered policemen to disperse hundreds of supporters who turned up for the meeting on Saturday

STAR 27/7/92

● Reports by Star Foreign Service, Sapa, Reuter, Financial Times and Associated Press

Bloom 27/7/92

SA firms eye Kenya

SA COMPANIES were showing interest in the privatisation of Kenyan companies, deputy director of the Kenya Parastatal Reform Committee (KPRC) Alfred Vienna said in Nairobi on Friday The committee had been approached about two sugar mills and the African Diatomit mine, although no concrete offers had been made (163) (Kaye)

Africa in brief

Kenya rally chaos

So We Tan 28/7/92

KENYA- Two people were seriously injured on Sunday when supporters of rival members of Kenya's largest opposition party, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) clashed during a rally here, local newspapers reported yesterday (163)

Riot police fired in the air in a futile attempt to disperse supporters of Mr Raila Odinga and those of MR Kimani Rugendo as they exchanged stones and pieces of wood.

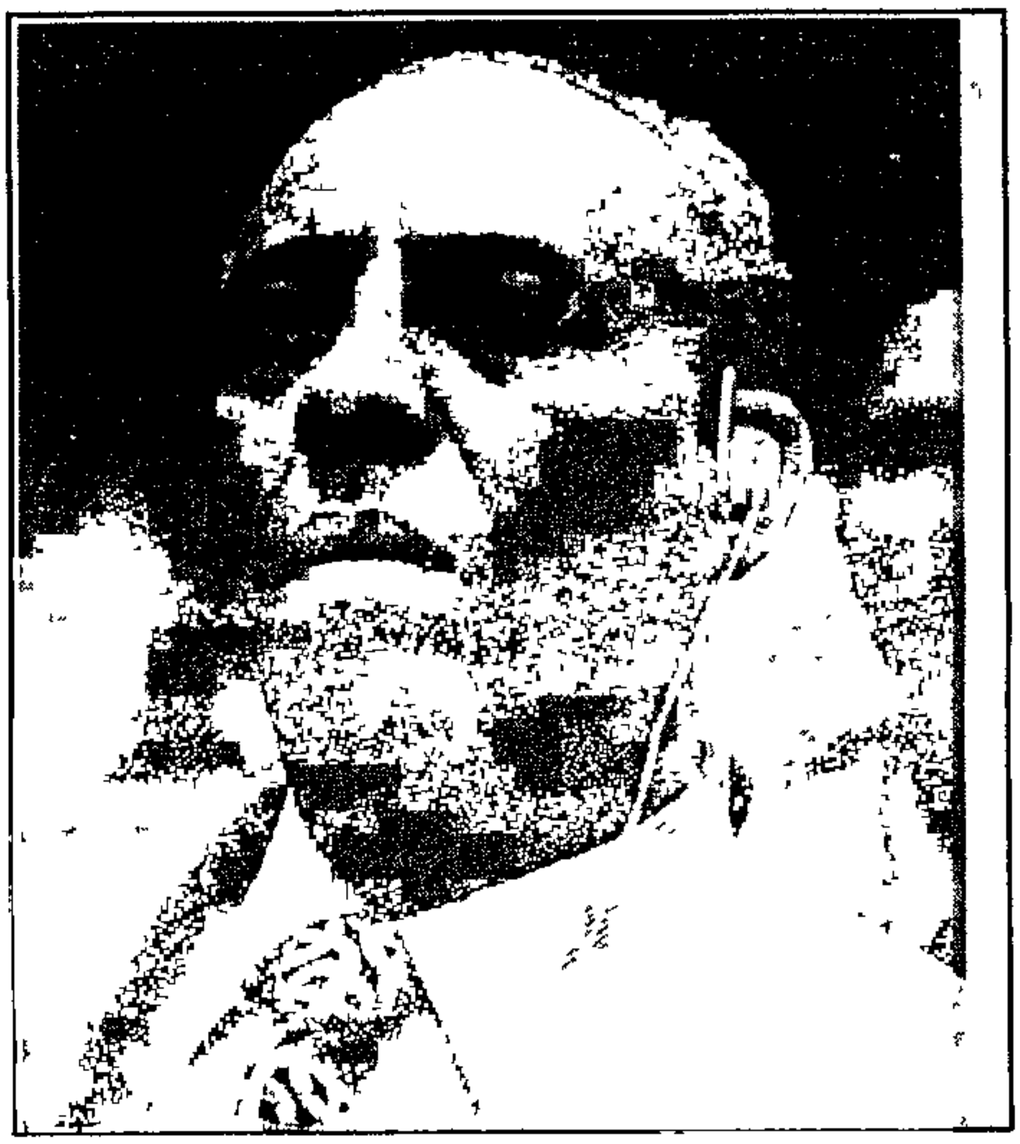
NEWS FEATURE *Most refugees suffer most from greed*

Criminals prey on Africa's refugees

Sowetan 28/7/92

BIG PROFITS

Amid the suffering in refugee camps the unscrupulous are making lots of money: (163)



Mohamed Siad Barre.

NAIROBI - Think of an African refugee camp and the image of a sea of passive and hungry children, with food bowls extended for charity, may spring to mind

Think again Amid the suffering of these makeshift cities, there is profit for the clever, the unscrupulous or the plain criminal

In the Somali refugee camps of eastern Ethiopia or northern Kenya, kiosks sell fax telephones, cameras and other electronic goods looted from the bombed-out Somali capital Mogadishu

When clan rebels ousted dictator President Mohamed Siad Barre 18 months ago, looters stripped the city bare of everything from public bronze statues of national heroes to its electric cables

Many of the goods found their way abroad - along with guns such as the Soviet-designed assault rifle, the AK-47, which can be bought for as little as R270 in northern Kenya.

Under cover of the genuinely needy, bandits have found rich pickings with the arrival of foreign food aid and equipment

"We've had cars stopped at gunpoint and robbed, cars stolen and warehouses looted," said Kenya-based United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) official Mr Panos Moumtzis

"These may be local bandits, but we think some refugees may also be involved," he added

Daily flights of small aircraft transport qat, a mild drug chewed by Somalis, from the Kenyan capital Nairobi to refugee camps in the north - suggesting there are enough inmates who have substantial surplus cash to buy the pricey narcotic

A favourite trick of gangs that haunt the Somali camps is to forge registration cards that ensure a food ration

Another is to buy the card from a family which has just had a death The food is then sold on the commercial market.

"We often see lorries taking food aid back into Somalia," said an aid official working in eastern Ethiopia

After several riots that erupted when relief agencies tried to conduct registration counts of camp inmates, aid workers have resorted to making only a rough estimate of numbers to feed

Refugee camps are also a honey pot for the plain needy, not just those suffering because of war, disaster or emergency

Nomads keen to be fed turn up at Kenya's 38 000-strong Walda camp and report that all their livestock have died in the drought sweeping the region

Many herds have been wiped out, but corrals in the vicinity also fill up with animals at night when the aid workers have gone home, relief officials say

"If we're so naive, then good for them, but we'll be feeding them for years to come," said one UN worker from Walda

In Kenya's Lokichoggio camp near the Sudanese border, rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) cross the frontier at night to extract a "food tax" from its 22 500 refugees

Young boys are also press-ganged into the rebel forces from the camps "For years the SPLA has regarded refugee camps as a recruiting pool and there's nothing we can really do about it," said one aid expert

"The fact is there are a lot of things we cannot understand about the people we are dealing with, so we're often taken for a ride," said the UN worker

Most refugees, however, are helpless victims of drought and war and it is these people who suffer the most at the hands of the black marketeers, smugglers and gangsters, aid workers say - *Sapa-Reuter*

(163)

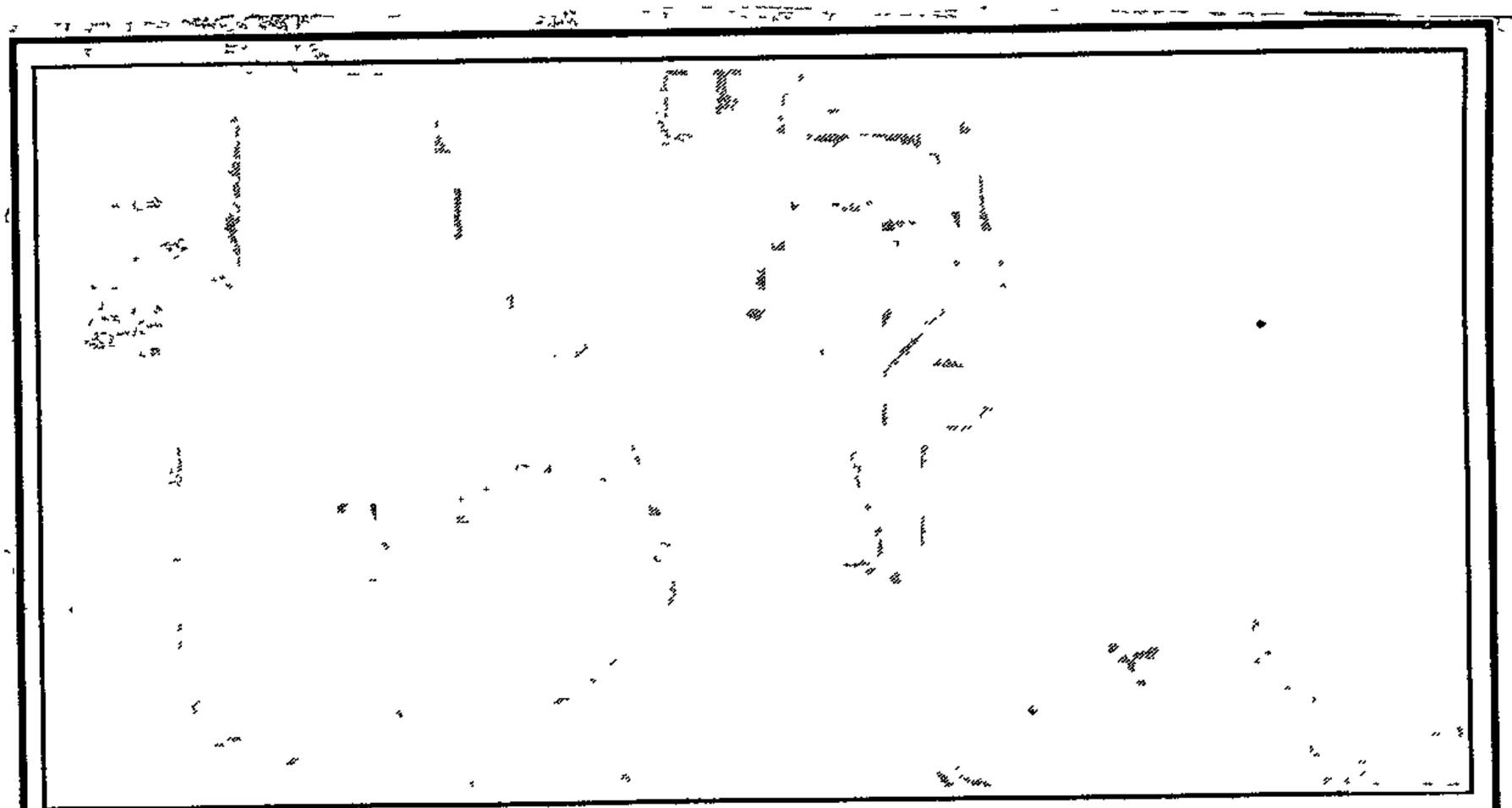
Kenya lets in more Somali boat people

MOMBASA (Kenya) — Nearly 600 frail and exhausted Somali boat people were allowed ashore in Kenya yesterday, a day after the bodies of 52 others were fished out of the sea off Djibouti, UN officials said. STAR

Among the 586 Somalis taken in were 396 refugees who had been stranded in squalid conditions aboard a cargo ship off the port of Mombasa for six days until Kenya reluctantly granted permission for them to disembark. Another 190 were allowed to disembark from a second boat. 29/7/92.

Kenyan officials had expressed concern that their country's resources were stretched too thin to look after more refugees from 18 months of factional fighting, famine and drought in Somalia. But UN officials urged them to relent, saying the world body would provide food and shelter.

Four of the refugees, including two women who delivered babies aboard the ship, were immediately hospitalised. The others were taken to the Utange refugee camp north of Mombasa, already overcrowded with 26 000 Somalis. — Sapa-AFP



A man squats next to 20-year-old Ruqiya Yero laying on the ground close to death in the remote bush town of Bandera, Somalia, where no foreign food aid has arrived in 18 months because of civil war and drought. According to a United Somali Congress faction official, 30 to 40 people are dying a day in Bandera. UN secretary general Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali called last week for expanded UN presence in Somalia, but insecurity has hampered relief efforts.

Relief for refugees

Sowetan 29/7/92

■ GOOD NEWS The clearance to (163) disembark Somalis given by Kenya:

NAIROBI - The Kenyan government yesterday allowed a ship carrying 283 Somali refugees to dock after a six-day refusal and also gave permission to a second vessel which arrived overnight with 200 fugitives clearance to disembark

"I have some good news for a change," said Mr Panos Moumtzis, spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees who was involved in six days of talks to secure Kenyan permission for the first vessel to dock

"The Kenyan government has allowed Sanaa-1 to dock The 283 refugees on it were taken off overnight and are on their way to a camp," he said

Moumtzis said that a second, unnamed vessel had arrived off Kenya's Indian Ocean port of Mombasa overnight and that this too had been given clearance to dock and discharge another 200 Somalis fleeing war, drought and famine at home

Details of the second vessel were not immediately available The first ship, the Jamaican-registered Sanaa-1, left the Somali port of Kismayu two weeks ago and has been stranded about 7km off Mombasa for the past six days

Five of its 283 passengers needed immediate medical attention and two Somali women gave birth during their flight from their shattered homeland

All of its passengers were in desperate need of food, water and medical attention but the Kenyan government, already host to half a million refugees from neighbouring states, at first refused them sanctuary

Moumtzis said all the refugees would be taken to a camp at Tanga, 10km north of Mombasa where some 26 000 Somalis who crossed into Kenya by land are already settled

It was not clear why the Kenyan authorities had had a change of heart The government admits 1 000 Somali refugees who cross the border daily seeking respite from more than a year of civil strife, the worst drought in 100 years and a withering famine - *Sapa-Reuter*

Refugees reach Kenya

NAIROBI — Another ship carrying Somali refugees has reached Kenya and two others are on their way, United Nations sources said They said a dhow with 251 refugees, docked off Mombasa yesterday and was expected to receive clearance to land its passengers soon

STAR 301792 (163)

Immigrants invade Beijing

BEIJING — More than one million people from the countryside are flooding into Beijing in search of work, putting pressure on housing and food supplies, news reports said yesterday. It said immigrants consumed 200 000 tons of grain and 120 000 tons of vegetables a year.

Sikh militant killed

Kenya third in computers (163)

NAIROBI - The director of the Kenya Computer Centre College, Mr FS Baraza, has told graduating students that Kenya will rank third in computer technology in Africa in the next decade after South Africa and Nigeria Sowetan 30/7/92

"After five to 10 years we shall be close to South Africa and Nigeria which are the most advanced countries in computer technology." He said Kenyans were pleased with the government for opening trade links with South Africa following improved political developments in that country

This would enable Kenyans to buy computer kits directly from SA at a fair price compared to the US and Britain

NEWS Madagascar radio station in Antananarivo occupied for third time in two years

The 'coup' that never took place

Sowetan 30/7/92

CALM RESTORED Armed civilians flee radio station after holding workers hostage and announcing a takeover: (163)

NAIROBI - Armed civilians briefly occupied the radio station in Madagascar's capital of Antananarivo early yesterday and announced they had seized power, but fled a few hours later, diplomats said

The diplomats, contacted from the Kenyan capital Nairobi, said reports of a military coup were incorrect They said calm had been restored and the city had returned to normal by 10am and no unusual military activity was visible

The civilians, numbering between six and 10, were believed to belong to an extremist faction of the opposition Forces Vives party which has several Ministers in the government but wants an end to the rule of President Didier Ratsiraka, the diplomats said

They said the civilians had broadcast messages on the national radio that had apparently been pre-recorded, and in which a churchman, Michel Fety, declared himself head of state and announced the dissolution of the government

A small crowd gathered at the radio station, near Lake Anosy in the centre of the capital, but dispersed after the civilians left by car at around 9 45am, the diplomats said

They were apparently not arrested or intercepted by security forces

The diplomats said the government and the Forces Vives had appealed for calm over the party's FM radio after the coup message was broadcast on state radio

They asked people to stay away from the area around the radio station

The seizure of the radio station followed a similar incident on May 13 1990, when a group broadcast a coup announcement before fleeing

Two years ago, however, the occupation ended in bloodshed as security forces used handgrenades to disperse a large crowd that had gathered outside the radio station, killing three people

Ratsiraka's whereabouts were not immediately known yesterday He has managed to contain mounting and often violent protests against his 17-year rule over the past year

The soldiers said they had established a Committee to Rescue the Nation and urged people to remain calm "Rest assured The committee only wants the best for the nation and its people," Fety said in the broadcast

Radio staff broadcast messages to their families saying they were safe and being well treated by the 10 gunmen who were holding them hostage

The occupation took place soon after dawn - *Sapa-Reuter-AFP.*

Factions in Ford could cause split

(163)

G/Mail 7/8-13/8/92

By MARK HUBAND **Nairobi**

KENYA'S main opposition party could split within weeks because of differences between factions led by the four men seeking the party's presidential nomination

A senior party activist, Paul Muite, predicted last week that the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford) will split and may lose the elections, scheduled to be held before March 1993, to President Daniel arap Moi's ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), which has run the country as a one-party state since 1964.

Ford led the campaign against one-party rule as a pressure group before becoming a political party seven months ago Its factional strife has intensified in the past week or more over the issue of procedures to nominate a presidential candidate at a delegate conference on August 22

Two factions led by the presidential aspirants Jaramogi Oginga Odinga and Kenneth Matiba have insisted on different procedures Odinga wants delegates to choose the candidate while Matiba wants a ballot of all party members

Muite, who is on the party's national steering committee and an ally of Odinga, said a split was inevitable "I don't think the marriage is likely to last much longer " He said he would prefer to see a split while there was still time to repair the damage, because Moi would be likely to call an election as soon as he felt Ford had wrecked its electoral prospects.

Matiba is considered to stand a better chance of receiving the presidential nomination in a direct ballot His faction, which includes Ford's general-secretary and third presidential aspirant, Martin Shikuku, last week announced the indefinite postponement of the elections

Odinga subsequently announced the elections would go ahead this week, while the fourth presidential aspirant, Masinde Muliro, said they should be postponed for a week

Ford activists are worried that if Matiba, a member of the Kikuyu tribe, is nominated, Odinga's Luo tribe will vote for Moi as they will regard Matiba as having usurped their candidate

Many tribes fear a Kikuyu president after the 14-year rule of Kenya's Kikuyu founding leader, Jomo Kenyatta

If neither Shikuku nor Muliro, both from the Luhya tribe, gets the Ford nomination, then it is possible the Luhya will also vote for Kanu rather than support a Kikuyu, practically assuring Moi another term — The Guardian

Kenyan Bill would gag bold press

STAR 12/8/92.

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

(163)

NAIROBI — Kenyan publishers and journalists are angry over proposed legislation which they say will stifle press freedom and lead to stiff penalties against newspapers and magazines found guilty of publishing defamatory material

The Bill, the Statute Laws Amendment Bill, is to come before parliament during the current session

The Bill calls for damages of up to about R100 000 against newspapers or publications found guilty of defamation

The highest damages ever awarded against a newspaper in Kenya is about R25 000 Observers believe politicians are trying to protect themselves against a press which has become increasingly bold in exposing corruption in high places

The Bill comes only weeks after a private member's motion was introduced in parliament to curb what some MPs called "the irresponsibility of the media"

The Bill has been roundly condemned by journalists, lawyers and opposition leaders Nairobi Law Monthly editor and political activist Gitobi Imanyara said the Bill was an "act of desperation meant to kill what is left of a free press" in Kenya

Even the ruling party's Kenya Times described the Bill as ridiculous

Although Kenya's press is considered relatively free, recent events suggest that President Daniel arap Moi may be getting uneasy over media attacks on his government.

Before the advent of the current relaxed press atmosphere, newspaper editors operated under a cautious unwritten dictum of self-censorship.

In an attempt to pre-empt the Bill, publishers and editors have decided to establish their own press complaints commission, which will attend to grievances against the press

that it has renounced terrorism and prove that it no longer harbours terrorists or operates training camps

Council President Li Daoyu, the ambassador of China, said after closed consultations there was "no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for

Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988

The council also demanded that Libya co-operate and make suspects available to a French investigation into the bombing of a UTA airliner over Niger in September 1989. Libya has said it would co-operate with the French probe - *Sapa-AP.*

EC hails peace accord

■ End of Mozambique's 15-year civil war

LONDON - The European Community on Wednesday welcomed an agreement by Mozambique's leaders to end the southern African nation's 15-year civil war Sowetan 14/8/92

The president of Mozambique, Mr Joachim Chissano, and the rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama, committed themselves in Rome on August 7 to signing a general peace accord on October 1 They agreed to sign a ceasefire by then - *Sapa-AP*

'Bring cash home'

NAIROBI - Parliament has passed a motion requiring Kenyans with money in foreign banks to bring it into the country soon to help the country deal with the worsening economic situation

MP Mr Kennedy Kiliku, who made the sugestion, claimed that over R8 million was being held overseas by Kenyans

Assistant minister for finance, Mr Mathias Keah, said the government would approach the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for a list of Kenyans with foreign accounts so that "culprits and unpatriotic Kenyans" could be forced to return the money for the country's development. - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Africa in brief

Sowetan 14/8/92

UN forces welcome

NAIROBI - All Somali's faction leaders have signed an agreement for 500 UN troops to be deployed in the port and international airport of Somalia's capital Mogadishu Sowetan 14/8/92

UN envoy Mohamed Sah said on his arrival in the Kenyan capital yesterday: "We have signed an agreement today with the Somali leaders who were hitherto opposed to the deployment of 500 security guards from the United Nations"

The UN representative had returned from talks with the warlord of southern Somalia, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, at Bardera in the southwest of the famine-stricken Horn of Africa country, which is gripped by civil war - *Sapa-AFP*

Spendthrift refugees tax Kenyan hospitality

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

(163)

NAIROBI — While the rest of the world is watching horrific TV footage of starving refugees from the fighting in Somalia, Nairobi residents are seeing a different kind of Somali refugee — the rich kind

At the same time that more than half a million Somalis are struggling to survive in refugee camps in Kenya's northern semi-desert, a much smaller number are living in relative luxury in Nairobi

The well-heeled refugees have been coming in for most of the past year, and in increased numbers since the flight of Somali strongman Mohammed Siad Barre in May Some of Mr Barre's cohorts are said to have brought with them large sums of money looted from Somali government coffers

The tolerance of Nairobi residents is beginning to wear thin as they see the newcomers race around the city in brand-new, four-wheel-drive vehicles or meeting at expensive restaurants and cafes

Earlier this month the Kenyan government allowed more than 350 Somalis to land at Mombasa after they had been adrift on the high seas for a week The first thing the refugees are reported to have done was to haul out handfuls of dollars and go on a spending spree described as "panic buying comparable only to Christmas shopping in a good year"

The rising anti-Somali sentiment in Kenya is further encouraged by a spate of armed attacks along the northern border with Somalia

Star 17/8/92

Africa in

Sowetan 19/8/92

UN access denied

NAIROBI - The UN High Commissioner for Refugees office in Nairobi protested yesterday after its officials were refused permission to meet some 1 000 Somali and Ethiopian refugees rounded up in the Kenyan capital

UNHCR spokesman Panos Moumtzis said Kenyan security personnel refused to allow a team of UN officials into the temporary shelter in the eastern Nairobi suburb of Embakasi where Kenyan immigration officials began screening the refugees on Monday. (163)

Kenyan principal immigration officer Frank Kwinga said he was not aware that the UNHCR team were denied access to the refugees

Somalian refugees detained in Kenya

BIOAY 21/8/92

163

NAIROBI — Kenyan police forced 1 000 Somali refugees to spend a fifth night penned in open fields while international donors rushed to get food to millions of starving compatriots, a UN official said yesterday

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Panos Moumtzis said the refugees were still detained after a police crime sweep at the weekend, when they were dumped in a guarded field outside Nairobi without food or shelter

"They are still there despite government assurances that they would be released — in fact, more people have been rounded up," Moumtzis said.

"The situation is worrying Conditions are really bad, they would be better off in a camp than where they are now"

Government officials said they were vetting those refugees held in the field at Embakasi, a chilly and isolated district 15km from the capital, "to find out which ones were genuine"

At least 720 000 Somalis are estimated to have fled to Kenya to escape famine and clan-based fighting in their Horn of Africa country, where 1,5-million people are at immediate risk of starving to death

Refugees and drought-hit locals in northern Kenya will be the first to receive food in a massive US airlift being set up from the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa.

Relief flights to the northern Kenya town of Wajir were due to start yesterday but were delayed while US troops chopped down trees near the airstrip to clear sufficient landing space for military C-141 transport planes

US embassy officials said they expected deliveries to Wajir to start today Flights into Somalia for the bulk of the 145 000-ton airlift are due to start early next week

More US airmen and women left the US for Kenya on Wednesday, bringing the relief team to 126

France started its own 200-ton airlift on Wednesday from the Red Sea state of Djibouti to the southwestern town of Baidoha, in an area of Somalia facing the brunt of the famine

French doctors returning from the region say skeletal corpses litter the ground and desperate villagers are chewing their clothes to try to stay alive

But while donors rush to get food to the starving, Somali refugees are facing a backlash in Kenya

Police blame them for soaring crime and officials say they are placing a huge strain on Kenya's limited resources.

Relief workers say the refugees detained at Embakasi are crammed into tiny tents, with hardly any toilets or water and no warm clothing to face Nairobi's cold winter nights.

Police spokesman Jeremiah Matagaro said the refugees would be moved "as soon as possible" but could not say when — Sapa-Reuter

INTERNATIONAL NEWS Flight of refugees slows down ● Duchess puts on brave face

Africa in brief

A goat for a Swazi job

MBABANE - If you want a job in Swaziland, you'd better have a goat, or even better, a cow According to reports, recruitment officials of many companies based in the country's industrial sites are demanding bribes of livestock, or even cash of up to R200 from job seekers

The racket was uncovered by a disgruntled job seeker who paid R200, but did not get a job

7 militants killed in Egypt

ASYUT - Egyptian security forces shot dead seven Islamic extremists during a siege of their hideout in Manqabad, southern Egypt

Election material stolen

LOME - A convoy of vehicles carrying election material for a planned vote on a democratic new constitution was ambushed and its contents were

Food for starving millions

Sowetan 25/8/92

MORE AIRLIFTS International community steps up efforts to feed famine-stricken Somalia:

NAIROBI - Efforts by the United States to feed the Horn of Africa's starving millions grew yesterday with additional airlifts to Kenya's northeast

United Nations officials said relief efforts inside Somalia had apparently slowed the flight of refugees

Also yesterday, a 45-truck relief convoy from the United Nations World Food Programme arrived in Gelib, in southern Somalia

The convoy carried 450 metric tons of food, the first to reach the community of 40 000 since the beginning of the year, said spokesman Paul Mitchell

The United Nations convoy and United States airlift are the latest in stepped up international efforts to feed the millions of people starving in the region and to reach the famine stricken in Somalia's previously unaided remote villages

Aid officials estimate 1,5 to 2 million Somalis suffering the effects of drought and warfare could starve to death in coming weeks if food is not delivered immediately

Food is also needed by hundreds of thousands of refugees and drought victims in neighbouring Kenya and Ethiopia

Slow to respond

Although slow to respond to the disaster which has been building since December when the International Red Cross issued its first warnings about the situation, the donor community in recent weeks has vigorously begun efforts to stem the deaths In addition to the United States and the United Nations, France, Britain and Italy are funding or operating airlifts that aim to infuse the region with food Germany plans to follow suit soon

The United States, which has announced plans to deliver 145 000 tons of food to the region, on Friday began flying food to the northeastern Kenyan town of Wajir

The food is for distribution to Kenyan drought victims as well as the nearly 400 000 refugees living in camps along the East African nation's border, most of whom are Somalis - *Sapa-AP*

Africa

in brief

Sowetan 26/8/97

(163)

Kenya imposes ban

NAIROBI - The Kenyan government has banned the movement of all Somali-registered vehicles in refugee camps along the country's border with Somalia

The decision was announced after a meeting between the area's district commissioner, Mr Francis Segei, and United Nations representatives Segei said the decision was taken for security reasons due to the escalation of banditry in the area.

Odinga denies plot

NAIROBI - A leading member of the Kenya opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, Mr Raila Odinga, has denied that he was organising a guerilla movement to topple President Daniel arap Moi. (163)

Odinga, whose father Oginga Odinga is a founder member of Ford, was reacting yesterday to

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brief

Sowetan 27/8/92 (163)

claims by three men who told a news conference at the weekend that they had been taken to Uganda for military training by an organisation called the Popular Resistance Movement. The three men said the group was headed by Oginga Odinga and his son Raila. Oginga Odinga has also described the claims as "fallacious and a fabrication".

Moi warns of war

(163)

NAIROBI – Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has accused opposition parties of adopting policies and strategies that could plunge the country into a civil war Sowetan 28/8/92

Addressing a rally in Mombasa yesterday, Moi said since political pluralism was introduced late last year, more than 200 people had been killed and thousands displaced as a result of tribal clashes He accused the opposition of advocating warfare and not democracy - *Sowetan Africa News Service*

KENYA — GENERAL

1991

Kenya to offer safe passage to Siad Barre

(163)

NAIROBI — A senior Kenyan foreign ministry official yesterday said Kenya would offer ousted Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre safe passage through the country.

"The principle is that if anyone comes to our borders from an area where there is trouble, and whose life is threatened, then there will be assistance," he said.

A request for political asylum would be considered separately Star

Overran 29/1/91

The source confirmed that Mr Siad Barre — aged about 80 — had reached the southern Somali town of Kismayu after fleeing in a tank shortly before rebels of the United Somali Congress (USC) overran the presidential palace on Sunday.

He declined to comment on reports that Mr Siad Barre — accompanied by a 40-strong group of loyal troops and close family — had radioed Nairobi yesterday to ask for a plane to fly him out of the country

"I know he was in Kismayu, but I cannot say if he is still there," the Kenyan source said

He said he had no knowledge of reports from Somali rebel sources that Kenyan military helicopters had left Garissa — a town near Kenya's border with Somalia — to airlift Mr Siad Barre to safety

The Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), a southern-based rebel movement linked to the USC in a loose anti-Siad Barre alliance, said its fighters were closing in on Kismayu to cut off the fleeing president's retreat.

An official of the international medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), which has a team of doctors and nurses in Mogadishu, said a burst of gunfire was heard in the Somali capital late yesterday

But it was not clear whether the shots were part of celebrations to or whether they reflected continued fighting, he added.

In London, USC spokesman Mohamed Robleh said their next step would be to form an interim government to transform the one-party state into a democracy. — Sapa-Reuter.

● From ruler to refugee — Page 19.

UCT academic's Kenya lectures made history

Cape Times 30/11/91

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By JILYAN PITMAN

PROFESSOR Jennifer Thomson of the University of Cape Town made history recently at the University of Nairobi in Kenya by being the first white South African woman academic to give a series of lectures to postgraduate students in the Department of Veterinary Pathology and Microbiology

Ms Thomson, head of UCT's Department of Microbiology, lectured to about 40 students on the genetics of bacteria and the progress of genetic engineering Her students were particularly interested in the techniques involved in research.

She said "This was a special occasion for both universities It was the first time UCT had been invited to share its knowledge on this subject with another university in Africa and it was a unusual for Nairobi University to host a South African academic.

Visa problems

"I took along a lot of slides to demonstrate how to make plants resistant to viruses and how to get bacteria to produce substances for use in industry, medicine and agriculture

"On the last day of the lecture series I ended with two seminars outlining particular research we do at UCT"

She added "The students seemed keen to listen and it was a joy to teach them A lot of them expressed interest in doing research at UCT but it appeared that the political situation between the two countries precluded them from doing so, certainly from their end

"They also expressed interest in having South African academics as external examiners"

Ms Thomson, travelling on a South African passport, suffered a few problems on her arrival in Kenya

"When I got to Nairobi airport on a Saturday night my visa was not waiting for me, as it was supposed to have been arranged, and I had to spend 22 hours in the airport building until I was finally rescued from immigration officials by the vice-chancellor of the university, Professor Phillip Mbithi, who was not actually my host

"It seemed my host and just about everybody else in the city had gone off to attend the wedding of the attorney-general's daughter

"A Danish friend of mine organised my visit through Professor Philip Nyaga, head of the Department of Veterinary Pathology and Microbiology at the university"

"My research interest is in bacteria that enable cows and sheep to eat straw It's a complex subject and the professor wanted me to share my findings since they complemented what he was doing in physiology and microbiology"

Shared expertise

Ms Thomson commented "It was great to be able to be part of the rest of Africa As Africans, we have specific scientific problems which we must solve ourselves South Africa is the driving force behind certain scientific research programmes and we are happy to share our knowledge and expertise with others, for our common good"

Ms Thomson and her team at UCT are engaged in pioneering work relating to viral and insect-resistant crops Their research work has far-reaching implications for the agriculture in South Africa

They are also involved in research into the development of virus-resistant seeds which could lead to the reduction of dependence on chemical insecticides and sprays This research forms part of Ms Thomson's work for the Group for Research Relevant to Agriculture and will be published this year

Ms Thomson said the advantage of this research was that although the techniques involved First World technology, its applications were Third World — what she described as "barefoot bio-technology"

LECTURE SERIES IN KENYA Professor Jennifer Thompson of UCT was the first white woman academic from South Africa to visit the University of Nairobi, to lecture in the department of veterinary pathology and microbiology.

Blacks replace whites, but poor get poorer

Sowetan 19/2/91

FOCUS

MOKGADI PELA reviews the novel *Matigari* by Ngugi wa Thiongo, published by Heinemann.

***MATIGARI* has a pertinent message for the liberation movements in colonised South Africa.**

The story is set in Kenya, which went through a bloody freedom struggle that failed to deliver the fruits of freedom

It is a memorable satire on the betrayal of human ideals and relates the bitter experience of the post-independence Kenyan society

No wonder President Daniel arap Moi's government has banned the book.

Matigari tells of a man with superhuman qualities who rises to renew the freedom struggle through the use of arms

The parallels with Jomo Kenyatta and his Mau Mau is too obvious to miss

The post-colonial society established in Kenya with the help of the British imperialist government did not change the structures of oppression in colonial Kenya

The structures remained the same while the aspirations for freedom of the masses of Kenyans were left hanging.

The lesson for South Africa is that we must guard against mythical heroes with perceived superhuman qualities emerging in our struggle for liberation.

We must also jealously guard against our efforts going down the drain as has happened in many parts of Africa

White skins were replaced by black skins but no changes in socio-economic conditions for "the wretched of the earth" came about.

It is therefore the duty of the masses to analyse and observe cautiously the actions of political organisations such as the Azanian Peoples Organisations, the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress and their leadership - represented respectively by Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, Oliver Tambo and Clarence Makwetu.

It is the duty of the masses to call these leaders to order where they go wrong because no individual or organisation is greater than the people's struggle

These days when there is so much talk about "negotiations" and a "constituent assembly" it is clear that people should understand and scrutinise these concepts

And leaders should remember the words of Amilcar Cabral, who led Cape Verde Islands and Guinea Bissau to independence from Portuguese rule "Tell no lies, claim no easy victories and hide nothing from the masses"

Kenya went through a negotiated settlement in the early sixties after a bloody war.

Only after independence in 1963 did people realise that their leader Kenyatta was to become an instrument of imperialism.

Kenyatta agreed to a neo-colonial sellout solution and betrayed the cause.

In one part of the book, the Kenyan government is dealing with a worker dispute

Before the workers can speak a government official says

"The ruling party is our party, therefore this company has given shares to the nation.

"This is capitalism with a socialist face - or socialism with a capitalist heart"

He said "Now even if you were the one arbitrating between the company and the factory workers, you would see that the dispute has now been resolved more or less

"From now onwards, anyone who goes on strike against this company will actually be striking against the government"

He orders workers back to work and asks that everyone except the ringleaders be rehired

In reply to this, Matigari, the protaganist, says

"The house is mine because I built it

"The land is mine too because I tilled it.

"The industries are mine because my labour built and worked for them

"I shall never stop struggling for all the products of my sweat

"One day the land will return to the tiller and the wealth to those who produce it.

"Poverty and sorrow shall be banished from our land"

Matigari pointed at the company directors and said: "And you imperialist and your lackeys, ministers and leaders of the police force, the army and the courts -your days are numbered!"

Matigari's is declared insane and is hospitalised with other leaders.

There he remembers that justice comes from a sharpened spear and not from words alone and he escapes.

In his classic, *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, Dr Walter Rodney, a Guyanese academic and Black Consciousness exponent, wrote.

"The presence of African sell-outs is part of the definition of underdevelopment.

"Any diagnosis of underdevelopment in Africa will reveal not just low per capita income and protein deficiencies, but also the gentlemen who dance in Abidjan, Lusaka, Kinshasha when music is played in Paris, London and New York"

This message is well illustrated in *Matigari* and anyone interested in understanding how imperialism uses blacks against the black revolution should read it.

Now you can get a visa for Kenya – in Kenya

Star 23/2/91 (163)

JOHN MILLER

THE ongoing visa problem for South Africans visiting Kenya has been resolved, with authorities agreeing to grant visas on arrival in Nairobi.

Travel agents were recently notified that according to information from Kenya it had been decided to issue visas on receipt of $10 (US), for a period of 14 days

During the first four weeks of this year, only 89 passengers travelled to Nairobi on the South African Airways weekly flight. This is one of the airline's most unprofitable routes

According to industry sources most aircraft need about a 40 percent payload to break even.

Up until last week South African Airways continued to use a 282 airbus on this route. However, they have now changed to the 106-seater 737.

A spokesman for the airline, commenting on the loss of revenue, said it was important to keep the route open

Cathy MacWhirter, general manager marketing of Rennies, said she was still uncertain of the situation. "Even though this information is available on South African Airways's central reservation system, local tour operators know nothing about it."

She said she would not recommend that people travel to Nairobi if visas were only going to be issued on arrival She said it would be difficult to promote the trip until visas were available on departure from South Africa.

New salvoes in baffling bank war

Star 24/2/91

John Spira

EVENTS in the Allied takeover saga are still moving at bewildering speed, with United, Sage and Volkskas yesterday releasing a tough statement to counter First National Bank's claims that the United-led bid for Allied contained a major pitfall.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," states the joint announcement.

To be successful, the United-led ABSA (Amalgamated Banks of SA) bid would require a capital reduction in Allied for which approval of 75 percent of shareholders would be required.

Implied

FNB had implied that it could block such a resolution, in which event Allied shareholders would end up with less cash and shares than they would have received in terms of the ABSA offer

But United now points out that should the special resolution authorising the capital reduction not be approved.

- Allied shareholders would receive a dividend in the form of 56 ABSA shares for every 320 Allied share held, and Allied would retain as its only asset the remaining 44 shares relating to each holding of 320 Allied shares it would otherwise have distributed to shareholders
- Allied shareholders would retain their existing Allied shares.
- Allied would become an investment holding company with an important block of ABSA shares.

Such a situation, says the statement, may actually be to Allied shareholders' advantage.

In addition, they would own the 56 ABSA shares which they would receive and hold directly for every 320 Allied shares held. And those who opted to retain their Allied shares could sell them on the JSE.

Such an eventuality would only arise if FNB voted against the special resolution.

The United led consortium goes on to suggest that the FNB counter offer is flawed and adds that should the ABSA bid be defeated the major shareholders in Allied would be deadlocked thus frustrating long term de- [illegible]

within either ABSA or FNB"

Further, there would be no potential for rationalisation benefits

Meanwhile, furious behind the-scenes activity is taking place following the publication in a Johannesburg morning newspaper of allegations relating to contraventions of the Companies Act by Allied's chairman, Norman Alborough.

The allegations relate to his 500 000 shares in Allied.

Mr Alborough was not available for comment but Joe Pamensky, an Allied non-exective director, told the Sunday Star that the Allied board was taking a "very serious" view of the comments.

Sources close to Allied suggested that the information, drawn from confidential minutes, was leaked to the paper

In another development, the Sunday Star learned that Allied staff were informed on Friday that the board had decided to allow them to exercise their share options immediately

This effectively means.

- An immediate increase in the number of shares in issue and, therefore, a higher target for a takeover participant.
- The possibility that the share price will drop if Allied staffers decide, as did managing director Kevin de Villiers to sell their newly-acquired shares into the market.

The number of shares involved are believed to be in the region of 13 million which the employees holding options would be entitled to buy at average price of around 180c each.

Tidy profit

They would then be free to sell them in the market (current price 290c), in the process making a tidy profit.

Many of the options could not otherwise have been exercised until 1992.

As the JSE closed on Friday evening, brokers noted that renewed heavy buying of Allied shares was taking place. The identity of the buyers was a mystery but some dealers speculated that the buying could have come from Standard Bank.

If so another spoke would be thrown into a wheel which has emerged as the largest most hotly contested and confusing takeover bid in South African [illegible]

[illegible] ongstress Ma a Louw t naily met ANC leader Nelson Mandela face-to face and immediately got h m on the dance floor at Friday night s Press Club [illegible]

Marike, Winnie not too friendly

THE personal chemistry evident between State President F W de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela did not seem to filter across to their wives when the couples met at a banquet hosted by the Johannesburg Press Club on Friday night.

While the political leaders warmly greeted each other and exchanged laughter, before their addresses to a select crowd at the club venue, Marike de Klerk and Winnie Mandela kept a palpable distance from each other

At a pre-drink session before the entourages of both parties moved into the dining hall, Mrs de Klerk merely greeted Mrs Mandela, exchanged a few words and promptly moved to meet other guests.

Emerging from the private room, Mrs Mandela and Mrs de Klerk remained about 10 paces apart as they strolled to the banquet hall.

On entering the hall, Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk constantly smiled and chatted to each other, but their wives were shown to their places independently

Up until the delivery of the speeches Mrs Mandela and Mrs de Klerk did not speak to each other — they were seated about five paces apart.

It was the first time the two omen had met [illegible]

Kenya Airways flying to SA soon

By Ken Vernon (163)
Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya Airways will be landing in South Africa "within weeks" to reciprocate SAA flights that have been landing in the Kenyan capital for almost a month, according to senior sources in Kenya

A visit to Nairobi has revealed a tremendous interest in the arrival of the first offical SA visitors to Kenya in decades, and businessmen in particular are keen to resume full links with SA.

At present SAA runs a once weekly flight to Nairobi and after an initial hiccup, South African passport holders arriving in Kenya, from any destination, receive a 14-day visa on arrival

However, because of pressure from the ANC, the Kenyan government is adopting a *"poli poli"* (slowly-slowly) attitude to the sensitive air-link question

At present SAA do not have the right to overfly Tanzania, forcing it to fly out to sea, adding greatly to the cost of the flight Star 28/2/91

In addition, in the light of Kenyan sensibilities, SAA have agreed not to publicise the flights, making it difficult to fill seats that are available

Because of Kenya's reputation as one of the few success stories in Africa, any decision by it to resume ties with SA could be seen as a "nod of approval" for many other African states to resume offical links

Kenya drags its feet towards democracy

South 7/3/-13/3/91.

(163)

Although the Kenyan government has recently introduced several reforms, there are many others it would prefer to stall — including multiparty elections:

THERE will be no elections in Kenya this year, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has announced — despite calls from domestic opponents and overseas critics that he allow greater democratic participation and restore constitutional safeguards eroded in recent years.

"Nobody should go around cheating the people into thinking that elections are on," Moi told guests at the recent opening of an agricultural show in western Kenya

The next election in the country is scheduled for 1993, and Moi said he did not intend to move the voting up

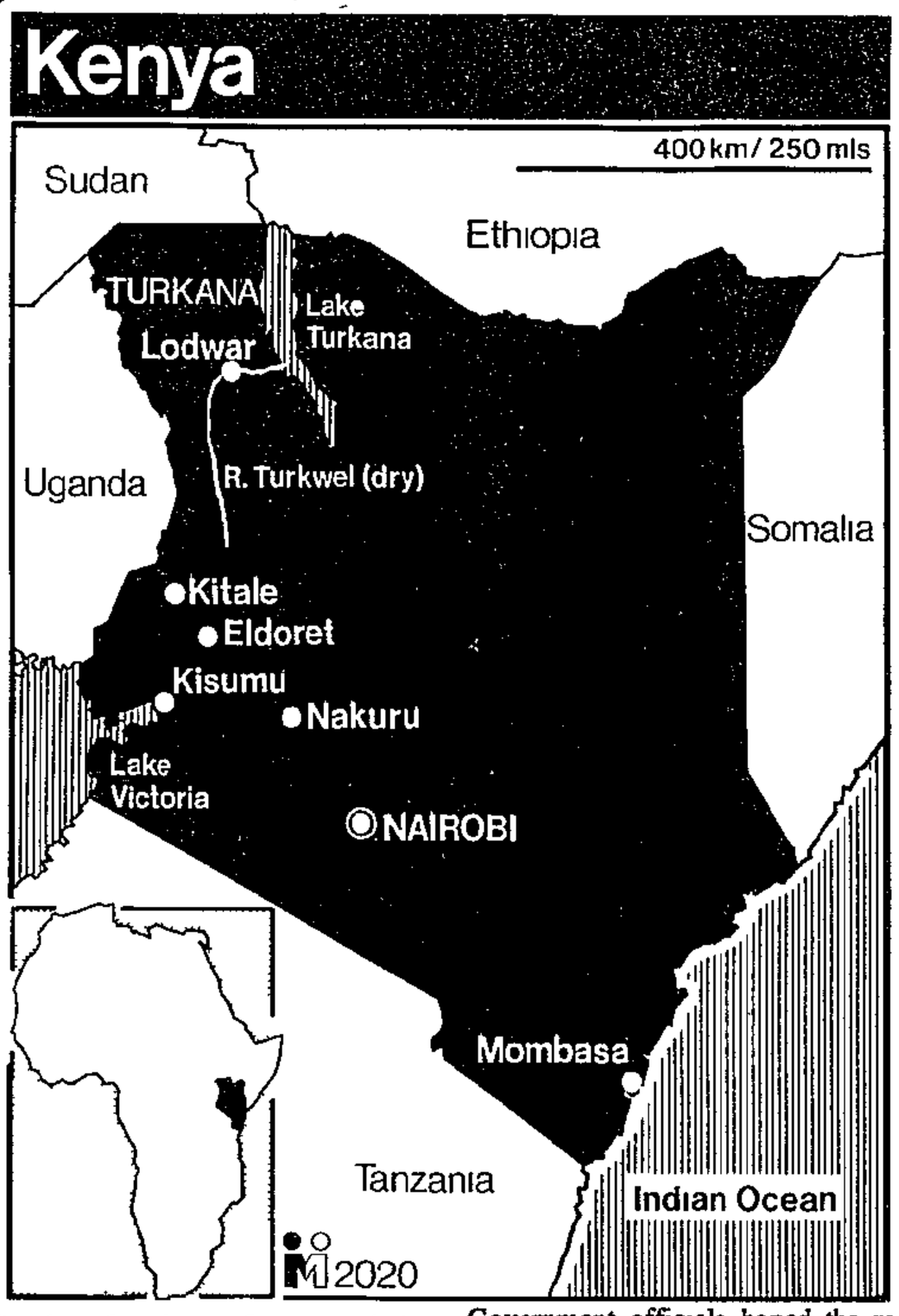
The Kenyan leader has repeatedly rejected calls for a return to the multiparty rule that was formally abolished in 1982

But late last year, the government did take several steps long sought by its critics

The first move came when delegates at a special conference of the ruling Kenya African Nation Union (Kanu) agreed to abolish the controversial practice of "queue voting"

The queue system, introduced in 1986, requires voters to line up behind symbols of their preferred candidate rather than cast a secret ballot

The practice was eliminated along with several other election procedures which had been widely criticised as undemocratic.



The day after the conference ended, Kenya's parliament approved a constitutional amendment restoring the security of tenure of the judiciary, reversing a 1988 amendment which gave the government the authority to remove judges from the bench.

Government officials hoped the reforms will ease criticism at home and abroad However, criticisms are continuing

In a recent report, the New York-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights complained that attorneys representing unpopular clients suffered regular harassment and said Kenyan authorities were guilty of other constitutional abuses such as "cruel and inhumane treatment" of political prisoners

In October last year, the US Congress voted to withhold about R38m in 1991 military aid for Kenya unless the administration could certify that the Moi government had met four conditions

It must free all political prisoners, end the physical abuse of prisoners, restore the independence of the judiciary and reinstate freedoms of expression

Responding to congressional action, Kenya's embassy in Washington protested that "it must be left to Kenyans to decide at what pace and in which direction they want change to occur"

Overthrow

Meanwhile, three prominent critics charged with treason will face trial later this year

Koigi wa Wamwere, a former member of parliament, was seized last October and accused of attempting to overthrow the government by force

The government said he was found with an arms cache in Nairobi, but Koigi told the court in December he was kidnapped from neighbouring Uganda

Two lawyers arrested with him — Rumba Kinuthia and Mirugi Kariuki — also face treason charges

In January, Moi promised decisions on the detention of two other prominent lawyers — Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia — who have not been charged Their cases have attracted international attention since police picked them up in July

But Moi has not commented on the continued jailing of Raila Odinga, son of a former Kenyan vice-president, who headed the outlawed opposition Kenya African People's Union.

SAA continues Kenya flights

South African Airways will continue flying to Nairobi despite Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi's dismissal of all the Kenya Airline directors at the weekend

A Kenyan press report said the dismissal followed mismanagement and the inability to turn the airline into a profit-making organisation

Mr Moi said the airline had not made a profit because of its disastrous policy He also denied speculation that Kenya Airways would introduce flights to South Africa soon — Staff Reporter

N-BUSINESS

PAC deputy president Mr Dikgang Moseneke hands an award to community leader Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo at the Fabcos annual meeting.

New optimism as Kenya switches over

Sowetan 10/5/91

163

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

FORMERLY editor of a radical newspaper, school principal and political activist, Mr Wanguhu Nganga (52), has changed his socialist beliefs and now favours capitalism.

One of Kenya's prominent and successful black businessmen, Nganga owns and runs Aviation Travel and Tours Limited, which organises tours, air travel, safaris, car hire and hotel bookings for hundreds of people from Africa, Europe and the United States visiting Kenya

In an interview with *Sowetan Business* while visiting South Africa, he said he was encouraged by Kenya's new economic policy

He said he believed his country had potential for growth and to compete with the international business community.

Kenya will now move away from a socialist economy to free enterprise in a bid to rescue the country from its present economic rut

Nganga is one of the first blacks to open a business in aviation travel and tourism industry

Nganga started off as a journalist when Kenya was still white minority-ruled. After obtaining his Master degree in 1963, he worked himself up the ladder and became editor of the monthly *Pan African* magazine and the weekly *Sauti (voice) Ya Kanu*, which was the official organ of the Kenya African National Union

Editor

Ndanga said Kenya that nationalisation had failed in the Soviet Union and Eastern countries and that even in African States - such as Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia - it was impractical. Millions of rands had been lost through this economic system

His advice to both the PAC and ANC is that they should try to strive for an economy that would be free of nationalisation

Empowering women of Africa

WOMAN

COMMITMENT to the improvement of and love for women prompted Kenyan Elvina Mutua to join Tototo Home Industries in Kenya more than 20 years ago.

She continues to work tirelessly for the social and economic development of women, not only in Kenya but also in other countries

Mutua who is the director of Tototo, spoke to *Sowetan* about the organisation during her working visit to South Africa where she ran a week-long workshop in Johannesburg to prepare a two-part programme of leadership skills and business management for women's organisations

"This is my first time here and it is my love for women that has brought me to this country I have always admired South African women because I think they are strong and conscientious of their role They like to do things on their own and they are not afraid to take on challenges," she said

"I particularly like working with grassroots women because that is where things happen The power to develop communities and countries economically and socially is in our (women's) hands

Sowetan 24/5/91

Business

"As long as women are kept down, we will never reach our goals. As women we have to respect one another We have to learn skills and run our own businesses I believe that every black women knows how to run a business, all we have to do is take what the educated people have and use it to improve ourselves

"But most importantly, women must understand why they have to unite. I hope that you (South African women) will start teaching other women to take decisions on their own and not let themselves be dictated to by the elite Only then can you all work together in harmony," she said

Tototo, which means something beautiful, is a non-governmental organisation which was started in 1963 by the National Christian Council of Kenya.

It was started to address the needs of low income women by training them to utilise available resources efficiently in order to increase their incomes, thereby improving the quality of life both socially and economically

By PEARL MAJOLA

"Basically we train women in leadership skills and business management, provide credit for those who want to start businesses and help set up service clubs which are similar to co-operatives here These services are also available to the youth' explained Mutua

Apart from training programmes run for rural women, Tototo have about three projects they are presently running in the Coast Province Their youth programme provides a two-year training course in tailoring, tie-dye and business training to about 120 young women who enrolled each year

According to Tototo most of these women have been victims of social problems like teenage pregnancies, early marriages, divorces, school drop-outs poverty or unemployment On completing the course, Tototo offers them loans on request to start their own businesses

Tototo's production unit employs 30 women to produce tie-dye goods and design clothes which are sold in Kenya and other countries Most of these women were trained by Tototo and work from home, which allows them to do other things.

The handicraft training and marketing programme provides training to Tototo's handicraft producers group and the rural women's groups They are trained to do their own marketing

"Our organisation continues to grow and we have now teamed up with and organisation called World Education who help us with sponsorship and training of the women.

"We use a 'train the trainers' system where our trainers train co-ordinators of various women's group who in turn go back to their organisations and train the women there That way our work goes faster and more women are empowered quicker," she said

It takes love, time and patience to work with grassroots women, some of whom may be uneducated, and Mutua and her organisation have all these which is why they have succeeded

Empowering South African women - Elvina Mutua shares a joke with Gill Garb of World Education and Helen Khuzwayo during the week-long workshop to promote self-reliance among women here.

KENYA

The cry for democracy grows louder

Sowetan 24/5/91

KENYA, the land of the Mau Mau revolution and Mr Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, is a country in a state of political flux.

Twenty six years after achieving independence from British colonialism with a virtual one-party rule for the entire period, voices are being heard today clamouring for multi-party democracy

It is a cry being led by that turbulent of Kenya s politicians former vice-president Jaramogi Oginga Odinga

During my one week stay in that country last week Oginga was back in the news following a three hour police search of his home in Kisumu

Oginga was turned back by police while on the way to Nairobi where he was going to attend a court hearing on his appeal against a government decision to refuse to register his party the National Democratic Party

Confrontation

Oginga is leading a call for the legalisation of other parties other than the Kenya African National Union which is the only and ruling party

The call for more parties was supported by students, professionals and churches and led to confrontation between police and demonstrators last year

Oginga also announced last week that he was suing vice president Professor George Saitoti for allegedly telling a meeting that Oginga had smuggled arms into the country some time ago to overthrow the Kenyan regime

Saitoti is being sued together with an assistant minister in the office of the president Mr John Keen, who also made the same allegations at a meeting and to the media.

It was also a week of appointments seeming demotions and the continuing saga surrounding the death of former foreign minister Dr Robert Ouko

Demotion

Following widespread criticism of the then attorney general former High Court Judge Mr Justice Muli, Kenya s president appointed seasoned International Law Jurist Mr Amos Wako as the AG

Muli was appointed Appeals Court Judge in a move that was seen by the media as a demotion

Wako, who holds several international appointments and serves on United Nations bodies has wide respect in Kenya and is no stranger to South Africa, having been here last year when the Black Lawyers Association invited him to speak on a good constitution at its tenth anniversary conference

The inquest into Ouko s death started last October and the coverage by all the papers is reminiscent of the Biko inquest in 1977 when then *Rand Daily Mail* staffer Ms Helen Zille did an outstanding work on the case

Ouko s body was found in a veld two days after he died in mysterious circumstances last year

Rumour abounds that he was killed by powerful figures in Kenya and several insinuations about the death are being followed up in the inquest which has now gone on for over 240 days

The speaker of the Kenyan parliament also resigned his post under mysterious circumstances last week and made a fool of reporters waiting in his office for an interview

Battered

Mr Moses Kiprono arap Keino posed for pictures in his official regalia, told reporters to give him two minutes to prepare for their questions and ducked through a back door leaving them high and dry without a story

Pressmen also came into the news after being battered by policemen at a church rally organised by supporters of the multi party move

Kenya Union of Journalists chairman Mr Frank Ojiambo protested to police and asked that the culprits be traced and charged. He said in the protest letter that previous requests to the police had gone unattended

But Kenya is not all serious without its fair share of light moments. Like the explanation given to me on why all organisations called their chief executives chairman and not president.

Kenya I was reminded has only one president Mr Daniel Arap Moi All other organisations can have as many chairmen or chairpersons as they like

Former vice-president Oginga Odinga leading the call for an end to the one party state

but woe and behold, not a president

There is also the story of leading lawyer Mr Othieno who died last year His wife a highly educated lady wanted to bury him in Nairobi where they had been staying

But his brothers came and said much as he was staying in Nairobi the city

Robert Ouko, former Minister of Foreign Affairs

was his house and not his home

Othieno, they said had a home where he was born in Nyal ug unga where he should be buried.

What followed was a legal wrangle that lasted over six months and in this time Othieno's body lay embalmed in the mortuary waiting for a ruling It came eventually and Othieno did not even attend the funeral

The whole saga spawned a new vocabulary, with many referring to their village homes as their Nyal ugun'gas It is also today very fashionable for one to be asked whether he or she is going to spend the weekend at home or at "house

Brothels

I was surprised by the presence of brothels in Nairobi, which are incidentally situated on Luthuli street, named after the South African leader Chief Albert Luthuli

The women have rooms upstairs at New Eden (what a name!) where I was taken by young journalists intent on proving to me that brothels are legal in Kenya

Some of the women "work up to three per room I was told YES! I was also told a story of how the local police chief had ventured in the area in plain clothes one day to check things out for himself like a good police chief

Mistaken for a client by the eager women he was dragged into one of the rooms by a group of women who were trying to outdo each other in their biddings

The confused chief of police was rescued by his security men who wondering where he had disappeared to, were attracted by the noise as the police chief threatened to arrest all the women

Licence

They dragged him out and the place was closed down for a few days But like good businesswomen they were back in business in a few days The centres are raided by police every month I was told, who demand to see the trading licence of the women, as it were from a doctor

Anyone not found with a current medical certificate giving her a clean bill of health or a trading licence if you do not mind, is arrested and forbidden from operating We beat a fast retreat from the area after one woman speaking in Kiswahili pointed at me and rubbed her chins

On asking what she was saying as my hosts were deep in laugher, I was told she was referring to my beard We left fast.

Matatus

But no story about Nairobi would be complete without a mention of the Matatus These vehicles a cross between a kombi and a bus come in various shapes and colours The speed at which they drive in the potholed Nairobi streets is a testimony to the art and expertise of the drivers

Matatus are characterised by their loud colours and loud music At night, they become a moving kaleidoscope of flashing interior lights as conductors hanging on the doors for dear life call out their routes to waiting passengers at various points

Those who read Ngugi was Thiongo's epic *Devil on the Cross* will remember how the Triple M" moved about It is for real They are fast, dirty, colourful and very loud If you thought Soweto taxi drivers are fast wait until you see the Matatu drivers in action

A statue of Jomo Kenyetta who led Kenya to indepen dence 26 years ago

Pta's Vista students are back in class

THE director of Vista University s Mamelodi campus has returned to his post in spite of a call for his dismissal two weeks ago

A spokesman for the Student Representative Council yesterday said the decision to proceed with lectures was reached after a meeting with the university s rector Professor SWB Engelbrecht. Sowetan 24/5/91

He said the university s management was now considering the issues which led to the student's call for Lombard s dismissal

Students staged a month long lecture boycott in protest against the university's failure to subsidise the transport of students who were travelling on Bophuthatswana buses

According to Engelbrecht the university management has stated clearly that there were no reasons which warranted the director's dismissal

Lombard told *Sowetan* yesterday that the situation was back to normal on campus *Sowetan Reporter*

FW to visit Kenya; trade tops agenda

(163)

AGEUS 3/6/91

By TOS WENTZEL on the PRESIDENCY

PRESIDENT De Klerk is to visit Kenya at the weekend

A number of ministers including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk, Trade and Trade and Industry Minister Dr Org Marais and Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Mr George Bartlett are expected to travel with President De Klerk

The visit will be aimed at strengthening trade ties between the two countries.

The government is trying to maintain a low profile over the visit but diplomatic sources have confirmed that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has invited President De Klerk.

He has done so against the background of controversy in the Organisation of African Unity over sanctions against South Africa.

A high-ranking Kenyan politician recently visited South Africa.

The visit will strengthen ties between the countries. Relations were boosted last after a visit by the South African Foreign Minister South African Airways now has regular flights to Nairobi and South African tourists are allowed into Kenya

Mr De Klerk is also expected to pay a brief visit to Swaziland soon

F W may lead Cabinet safari to Kenya

Star 3/6/91.

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk and members of his Cabinet are to visit a major African country, believed to be Kenya, for two days next weekend

Foreign Affairs and government officials have refused to disclose where De Klerk is going for fear that pressure will be brought to bear on the host country by the OAU at its meeting in Nigeria this week

A senior Kenyan politician visited SA last month and SA and Kenya have concluded an agreement allowing SAA to fly to Nairobi SA tourists are also being issued with visas on arrival in Kenya

Other countries being speculated about include Egypt and Nigeria. Sources say they do not think De Klerk will visit Nigeria so soon after the OAU summit and that Egypt is too far for the short trip

It is understood that De Klerk will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Trade and Industry Minister Org Marais, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk and Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett They are expected to pave the way for industry and business to set up trade agreements.

After the two-day visit to the African country, the delegation will visit Swaziland before returning to SA

In developments further afield, Reuter reports from Beijing that China's foreign ministry says it has started non-governmental exchanges with SA and will normalise relations once apartheid has been scrapped

And Sapa reports from Taipei that SA ambassador to Taiwan Allan McAllister Harvey says relations between SA and Taiwan remain "firm and strong", despite the fact that Pretoria and Beijing have developed unofficial contacts

Wraps on FW trip to Africa

ET 3/6/91

Political Staff

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk and members of his cabinet are to visit a major African country, believed to be Kenya, for two days next weekend.

Foreign Affairs and government officials declined to disclose Mr De Klerk's destination, for fear that pressure would be brought to bear on the host country by the OAU at its meeting in Nigeria this week.

A senior Kenyan politician visited South Africa last month, and South Africa and Kenya have agreed to allow SA Airways landing rights at Nairobi.

South African tourists were also now being allowed to enter Kenya.

Egypt too far

Other possible destinations include Egypt and Nigeria. Sources said they did not think Mr De Klerk would visit Nigeria so soon after the OAU summit this week, and one source said Egypt was too far for the short trip.

It is understood that Mr De Klerk will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, Trade and Industry Minister Mr Org Marais, Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk and Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Mr George Bartlett.

Given the composition of the delegation accompanying Mr De Klerk, it is expected that major trade deals are expected to be struck.

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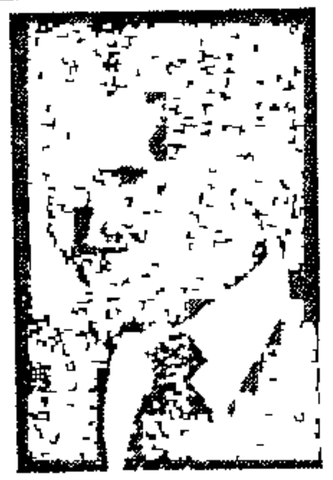
FW to visit Kenya and Swaziland



Mr Arap Moi

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk is off to Kenya and Swaziland — notwithstanding calls by the OAU foreign ministers this week for an intensification of all forms of pressure on Pretoria

Mr De Klerk will head an entourage which includes four other cabinet ministers when he visits Nairobi at the weekend in a bid to boost trade and other economic ties with one of Africa's leading nations

The President's support team is expected to include the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Org Marais, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr George Bartlett, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Kraai van Niekerk.

The warming in relations between the two countries followed a visit by Mr Botha to Kenya and a reciprocal hush-hush visit by a senior Kenyan politician to South Africa

SAA now has regular flights to Nairobi and South African tourists are for the first time welcome in Kenya

Mr De Klerk's visit takes place at the invitation of President Daniel Arap Moi.

The composition of the SA delegation gives a clear indication of the next targets for bilateral co-operation

Mr De Klerk is expected to follow up his Kenyan trip with a visit to South Africa's neighbour Swaziland early next week.

Call off aid to Kenya - UK paper

Sowetan 5/6/91. (163)

Sowetan Foreign News Service

LONDON - *The Times* has called on Britain to suspend aid to Kenya to prove that donors are serious about demanding democratic reforms in Africa.

In a leading article yesterday, the paper also urged the Organisation of African Unity to escape its "timewarp" and think hard about pluralism, instead of quarrelling over South African sanctions.

"South Africa is relevant only as an example of an African state struggling to find a path away from dictatorship towards multiparty or multigroup democracy," it said

Black leaders could no longer sermonise about one-man one-vote south of the Limpopo, the *Times* observed, "without inviting the exasperated retort 'What about you?'

"Even international bodies and aid agencies, after years of de facto support for state plunder in Africa, are taking up the same refrain"

But despite the popular pressure on them, many of Africa's leaders still held powerful cards strong and highly politicised armies and pervasive political patronage, and "they will not put their money where their mouth is until the flow of aid money is conditioned on their doing so"

Donors have threatend to favour only those countries committed to democratisation, but the *Times* questioned whether they meant what they said.

Britain should immediately reduce its aid to Kenya, the largest recipient of British aid in Africa

Part of that aid might even be transferred to the "responsible hands" of the newly elected President Nicephore Soglo of Benin who had set Africa an example "and aid policy should use carrots as well as sticks"

Reforms in Africa: Times calls on UK to suspend aid to Kenya

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The Times has called on Britain to suspend aid to Kenya to prove that donors are serious about demanding democratic reforms in Africa.

And in a leading article yesterday, it also urges the Organisation of African Unity to escape its "timewarp" and think hard about pluralism, instead of quarrelling over South African sanctions.

"South Africa is relevant only as an example of an African state struggling to find a path away from dictatorship towards multiparty or multigroup democracy," it adds "Finding such a path is as important for Africa as was the collapse of communism for Eastern Europe."

Black leaders can no longer sermonise about one-man one-vote south of the Limpopo, the Times observes, "without inviting the exasperated retort: 'What about you?' Even international bodies and aid agencies, after years of de facto support for state plunder in Africa are taking up the same refrain."

But in spite of the popular pressure on them, many of Africa's leaders still hold powerful cards: strong and highly politicised armies and pervasive political patronage, and "they will not put their money where their mouth is until the flow of aid money is conditioned on their doing so"

Donors have threatend to favour only those countries committed to democratisation, but the Times questions whether they mean what they say.

Britain should immediately reduce its aid to Kenya — the largest recipient of British aid in Africa — in line with its own protests about the need for "pluralism, public accountability and respect for the rule of law".

Part of that aid might even be transferred to the "responsible hands" of the newly elected President Nicephore Soglo of Benin who has set Africa an example ... "and aid policy should use carrots as well as sticks".

300kg of dagga was destined for SA

HARARE — Three hundred kilograms of dagga destined for South Africa went up in smoke in Harare yesterday putting paid to a deal which would have been worth nearly R1 million

Police said the dagga, neatly packed in boxes, had been seized in Bulawayo and two men had been arrested

It was grown in the eastern districts of Zimbabwe and transported via Harare to Bulawayo under police surveillance until the trap was sprung

A police officer said commercial deals were becoming rife But the police were aware of what was going on and knew the transport companies involved in smuggling the drug to neighbouring countries, especially South Africa — The Argus Africa News Service

Killer bomb

LAHORE (Pakistan) — A bomb planted on the rear seat of a bus exploded in the Pakistani city of Lahore today, killing one person and seriously injuring five, police said — Sapa-Reuter

London paper slates Kenyan govt

Own Correspondent

LONDON — African leaders at the OAU summit in Nigeria should seek to establish democracy in their own countries rather than waste time debating about sanctions against South Africa, The Times of London said yesterday

In a hard-hitting editorial questioning the provision of British aid to undemocratic African states like Kenya, the newspaper said South Africa was at least attempting to move towards multi-party democracy

"If the OAU could escape from its timewarp, African leaders need not waste this week's summit quarelling over South African sanctions or seeking to turn back the clock in Eritrea They would be thinking hard about political pluralism

"South Africa is relevant only as an example of an African state struggling to find a path away from dictatorship towards multiparty or multigroup democracy

"Finding such a path is as important for Africa as was the collapse of communism for Eastern Europe"

The Times said black Africa's leaders could "no longer sermonise about one-man one-vote south of the Limpopo, without inviting the exasperated retort, 'What about you?'

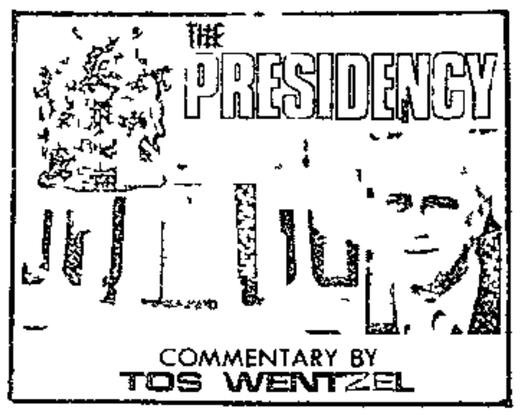
"Even international bodies and aid agencies, after years of de facto support for state plunder in Africa, are taking up the same refrain"

Noting British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd's insistence last year that repressive, wasteful and corrupt governments "should not expect us to support their folly with aid resources", The Times said "no government in Africa has set its face more firmly against the 'pluralism, public accountability and respect for the rule of law' for which Mr Hurd called, than Kenya".

The editorial suggested that Britain suspend aid to Kenya

President De Klerk: Reaching into Africa

Argus 7/6/91



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PRESIDENT De Klerk's visits to Kenya this weekend, and to Swaziland afterwards, illustrate the growing divisions in the rest of Africa about what the approach to South Africa should be

African leaders like President Arab Moi of Kenya have become tired of the dithering in the Organisation of African Unity and have decided to openly have contact with South Africa

General Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, not only the biggest country in Africa but for long also one of the South African government's most vociferous opponents, has made no secret of the fact that he intends to meet Mr De Klerk The idea was not opposed at the OAU conference

Zambia is making overtures for closer trade links with South Africa and is expected that South Africa will soon have a fulltime trade office in Lusaka

Zimbabwe, while pushing for the maintenance of sanctions, has at the same time asked for a preferential trade agreement with South Africa to be renewed The trade between the two countries is substantial

There are indications that Egypt will soon have open contact with South Africa Mr de Klerk and President Hosni Mubarak met in Windhoek last year

The Kenyan approach is businesslike and discussions on commercial and energy affairs and agriculture will be high on the agenda This is why Ministers dealing with these matters will be accompanying Mr De Klerk In Kenya there is increasing awareness of not only trade possibilities but also of South African know-how and technical co-operation

A senior Kenyan Minister recently visited South Africa and Mr Pik Botha was there last December There are now regular SAA flights between Johannesburg and Nairobi

Although the Abuja declaration had the OAU leaders declaring support for continued economic sanctions, it had one key sentence which left the door open for contact — to the horror of the PAC who was there canvassing for a hardline approach while the ANC had a plan for the progressive lifting of sanctions

This key sentence said that, if the South Africa government adopted measures which led to "positive, profound and irreversible change towards the abolition of apartheid" the question of sanctions with a view to readmitting South Africa to the international community would be reviewed

The Group Areas and Land Acts will have gone by the end of the month along with most of the Population Registration Act It therefore seems as if there could be such a review soon

A message Mr De Klerk sent to 35 OAU heads of state before the Abuja conference may well have had an influence

It apparently contained a stirring call to the rest of Africa to recognise that significant progress in moving towards a full and just democracy is being made in South Africa

He maintained that South Africa's interest lay primarily in where it could play a significant role

He believed that it could especially make a contribution in its own Southern African region in areas including economic and technological development and co-operation

The time had arrived for the rest of Africa to take note of developments in South Africa and to respond in a way calculated to encourage the transition to a new South Africa and to promote cooperation

South Africa did not seek to dominate but could, especially as far as technological development was concerned, assist other countries in Africa

He also let drop that he plans to call an all-party conference to plan for negotiations in the second half of the year

He apparently gave details of the plan to release political prisoners and mentioned the government's concern about the violence and plans to deal with it He also pointed out that he was committed to remove the last pillars of apartheid by the end of the month

MR De Klerk had a rather simplistic view of history in his television address to commemorate the 30th, anniversary of the republic

His view was that the advent of the republic had for the first time led to whites becoming unified in a South African nation with one undivided loyalty

Those whites who opposed the republic did so not because they had a loyalty to England, but because they valued they valued membership of the Commonwealth and feared increasing international isolation — and they were proved right

On the other hand Mr De Klerk accepted the harsh reality that, 30 years after South Africa became a republic, millions of its citizens do not enjoy the rights citizenship usually brings with it

He conceded that efforts to grant everybody freedom and full self-determination by means of ethnic and territorial separation had not succeeded

His greatest concern remains the violence

Had it not been for this, he said, new investments would have been streaming into the country and this would have helped to end unemployment, poverty and other backlogs.

The violence was also delaying a multi-party conference to plan constitutional negotiations

One of Mr De Klerk's hopes is that the recent conference on violence and intimidation had laid the foundation for follow-up actions in which all may become involved, also those who did not attend this first conference

WHEN 22 women and a baby visited Mr De Klerk in Tuynhuys last week he again demonstrated his ability to listen

They were a delegation of the ANC Women's League and they spent five and a half hours there discussing issues such as the violence and the plight of prisoners on hunger strike

At one stage there was a threat of a sit-in but Mr De Klerk allowed more than sufficient time for discussions

In the end no agreement could be reached and the meeting ended in deadlock

The women said they had given Mr De Klerk a tough time but the league president Mrs Gertrude Shope said that the meeting had nonetheless been a major breakthrough

It was the first time such a meeting had taken place and the delegation had been given a fair hearing

Mr De Klerk expressed some disappointment because the ANC leadership had not apparently informed all its formations about the agreement between itself and the government on the release of political prisoners

The ANC delegation in turn said it appeared as if the two sides lived in two different worlds

Mr De Klerk said it had been an "open and frank" discussion which could contribute to dispel some perceptions which had been clouding the debate on many serious issues

Kenyan trip is FW's 'most important' safari

7/6/91 B|day 7/6/91 163

CAPE TOWN — F W de Klerk's visit to Kenya tomorrow is being viewed by government as the President's most important trip to an African state

De Klerk will lead a high-powered delegation, including four Cabinet Ministers, on his two-day trip to one of Africa's most economically powerful countries

Government sources yesterday said they expected the trip to pave the way for concrete benefits for both countries in the areas of trade, air traffic, agricultural expertise, energy co-operation and diplomatic relations

Kenya was only SA's 17th most important export market in Africa last year,

Political Staff

with just R10m worth of goods going directly to Kenya

However, most exports from SA to Kenya in recent years have gone via third parties, giving a false impression of the actual trade figures

In 1989, Kenya was the eighth most important supplier in Africa of goods to SA, worth R11m, but the weekend visit is expected appreciably to boost Kenyan exports to SA

One government source said that there was significant potential for SA to increase its export of infrastructural goods, like steel, to Kenya

Another senior source saw the visit to Kenya, directly after the OAU summit in Nigeria, as being of special significance, particularly given the role President Daniel arap Moi has taken in urging other African states to adopt a more pragmatic stance towards Pretoria

"We find him a very fair, reasonable and a realistic person," one senior government source said

After two days in Kenya as the guest of the Kenyan government, De Klerk will pay an official visit to Swaziland on Monday

FW visit has benefits for SA

(163)

ST 7/6/91

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk's visit to Kenya tomorrow is being viewed by the government as the "most important" visit to an African state to date

Mr De Klerk will lead a high-powered delegation, including four cabinet ministers, on his two-day trip to one of Africa's most economically powerful countries

Government sources yesterday said they expected the trip to result in concrete benefits for both countries in trade, air traffic, agricultural expertise, energy co-operation and diplomatic relations.

Kenya was South Africa's 17th most important African export market last year, with goods valued at R10 million going directly to Kenya

In 1989, Kenya was Africa's eighth most important supplier of goods to South Africa The weekend visit is expected to appreciably boost Kenyan exports to the Republic

A senior government source saw the visit to Kenya, directly after the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Nigeria, as being of special significance, particularly given the position Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has taken in urging other African states to adopt a more pragmatic stance towards South Africa

FW jets into Kenya in new breakthrough

Argus 8/6/91

Weekend Argus Correspondent

IN another watershed for South African diplomatic ties with Africa, President F W de Klerk jetted into Nairobi this morning

His trip, which will include meetings with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, is certain to boost relations with the black African state as well as with other nations in black Africa

Mr De Klerk, who has visited a number of African countries and has had audiences with African heads of state both in South Africa and abroad since assuming the National Party leadership in 1989, is being accompanied by a high-powered delegation including four Cabinet ministers

This is President De Klerk's first visit to Kenya, which is one of the most stable of the African states It follows a visit to that country late last year by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha — the first South African Cabinet minister to visit Kenya since the NP came into power in 1948

Mr Botha's trip to Kenya, where he met President Moi, paved the way for the introduction of direct South African Airways flights to Nairobi

It is expected President De Klerk's visit will result in co-operation on trade, air traffic, agriculture, diplomatic relations and energy matters

Mr De Klerk's visit comes only days after the Organisation of African Unity's annual summit in Abuja, Nigeria, voted in favour of the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa until further change occurred

A pragmatic leader, President Moi has openly pushed for detente and contact with South Africa and has also urged other African states to adopt a similar stance

President De Klerk and his entourage will return home tomorrow evening.

He is due to pay a one-day official visit to Swaziland on Monday

Since August 1989, President De Klerk has paid official visits to Zaire, Zambia, Mozambique, Namibia; the Ivory Coast, Cape Verde, Madagascar, Morocco and Senegal where he held talks with heads of state, according to President's Office spokesman, Mr Kobus Pieterse.

FW jets in to Nairobi for visit

Star 8/6/91

(2045) 163

Ties with Africa to strengthen

KAIZER NYATSUMBA
Political Staff

PRESIDENT de Klerk will strengthen South Africa's ties with Africa when he meets Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi this weekend.

Mr de Klerk, who has visited a number of African countries and has had audiences with African heads of state both in South Africa and abroad since assuming the National Party (NP) leadership in 1989, was scheduled to leave for Kenya early this morning

Four Cabinet Ministers, whose names were not available to Saturday Star at the time of going to press, are part of President de Klerk's high-powered delegation to one of Africa's most economically stable countries

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Co-operation

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FW's Kenya visit 'will have spinoff'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT F W De Klerk's high-profile visit to Kenya which starts today is likely to spur a number of African states to consider closer economic and diplomatic links with South Africa.

The deputy director general of Foreign Affairs and head of the Africa section, Mr Rusty Evans, said on the eve of the two-day trip that the decision by one of Pretoria's most implacable OAU foes to roll out the red carpet for the high-powered South Africa delegation was likely to have a powereful demonstration effect for other countries on the continent.

"Kenya is a power plug Its decision to take the initiative like this is likely to influence attitudes in other African countries, both big and small," he said

Mr Evans said the trip was particularly noteworthy given President Daniel Arap Moi's rigorous enforcement of anti-South African resolutions in the past

In Kenya, the visit has this week been accorded splash treatment by Kenya's major newspapers, with both The Standard and Nation announcing the visit with front-page banner headlines

During his visit to Kenya in October last year, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela urged Nairobi to hold firm on sanctions but regular SAA flights were instituted later in the year following the personal intervention of Mr Pik Botha

FW in Africa

Cabinet ministers accompanying Mr De Klerk are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Org Marais, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr George Bartlett, and the Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk.

Mr Evans said the trip was also being arranged with a view "to getting President F W de Klerk into Africa — getting involved with the African people themselves"

The Kenya visit takes place at a time when Mr Pik Botha believes a number of key players in the OAU are undergoing a major rethink in their relations with Pretoria

The African "heavyweights" he believes are anxious to review their relations with Pretoria include Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, Zaire, Angola, Madagascar, Senegal, the Ivory Coast "and others"

Apart from holding talks with senior politicians and business leaders while in Kenya, the South African party's schedule will include a visit to a Dutch Reformed Church and a trip to Mount Kilamanjaro

Mr De Klerk, who returns to South Africa tomorrow night, will visit Swaziland on Monday

FW's trip back into the past

ST Times 7/6/91 (163)

Sunday Times Reporter: Nairobi

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk will attend a church service today in the Kenyan town of Eldoret, where his grandfather ministered to expatriate Afrikaner Calvinists more than 50 years ago.

Up to 3 000 white Afrikaners settled in the fertile highland plateau around Eldoret, about 300km northwest of Nairobi, after trekking away from British influence in South Africa after 1908. Nearly all of them left when Kenya gained independence in 1963.

Most of the settlers were members of South Africa's powerful NG Kerk, but a few belonged to Mr De Klerk's more austere and politically more liberal Reformed Church

"I have only the vaguest memories of it, but I know that my grandfather Willem Johannes — my brother Wimpie is named after him — travelled there early this century," Mr De Klerk said yesterday

"He was a Reformed Church minister and he went there to perform baptisms and marriages for the Reformed Church community."

Before he flew to Kenya for the first visit by a South African government leader since apartheid was created in 1948, Mr De Klerk recalled that his family felt a strong bond with the Afrikaner settlers in Kenya

MOMENTOUS MEETING ... President FW de Klerk is greeted by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on his arrival in Nairobi

Pieter de Wet, a Dutch Reformed Church missionary who performed the last Afrikaans-language service in Eldoret in 1967, flew to Kenya with the state president

Said Mr De Wet: "The Afrikaners of Eldoret were a very pious people on the whole."

The Kenyan Afrikaners remained a strong and distinctive community, he added

"They continued their Calvinist traditions and celebrated Afrikaner holidays They only ever spoke Afrikaans."

The Afrikaners shared Kenya's so-called "white highlands" with an often-decadent British expatriate community, whose lifestyle was recorded in the book and film, *White Mischief*

"They hardly ever mixed," said Mr De Wet

Moi frees minister

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NAIROBI. — President Daniel arap Moi yesterday freed Kenyan businessman and former minister Mr Kenneth Matiba, who had been in detention since calling for a multi-party democratic system a year ago.

Mr Matiba, 59, a former transport minister, was detained last July with former Nairobi mayor Mr Charles Rubia after the pair publicly advocated the ending of Kenya's one-party system. CT 10/6/91

Mr Rubia was freed in April and travelled to Britain for medical treatment. He returned to Nairobi last week.

Mr Matiba was admitted to hospital last Monday. His wife said he had suffered a stroke while in detention

FW to invite Arab Moi to visit

(163)

CT 10/6/91

PRESIDENTIAL PAIR . . President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya with President F W de Klerk on his arrival in Nairobi. Picture AP

Political Correspondent

NAIROBI. — President F W de Klerk is to invite Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi to South Africa following an "overwhelmingly friendly" and "very constructive" three-hour meeting between the two leaders at the weekend.

Mr De Klerk also announced an "open invitation" to Kenya's 32 cabinet ministers to visit the Republic following a "very fruitful" meeting between government ministers involved in trade, industry, energy and agricultural affairs.

Government ministers from both countries expressed delight at the progress made at what was dubbed the "feasibility" talks. They were confident that the foundations had been laid for closer co-operation and expanded trade between the two countries.

Speaking at a press conference during what he described as his "extraordinarily important visit to Kenya", Mr De Klerk said he had still formally to extend the invitation to his counterpart to visit South Africa, but would do so soon.

There was no immediate response from the Kenyan government, but a minister said the trip could take place any time after the SA government had formally scrapped the remaining apartheid laws — now expected within weeks.

Sources predicted that several concrete benefits for both countries could flow from the discussions

These included:

● The posting of diplomatic representatives from the two governments — possibly 'within weeks" — to facilitate the expected mushrooming of official and business contacts between the two countries;

● A "tremendous increase" in trade between the two countries. Kenya has until now been one of the strictest observers of OAU sanctions;

● The upgrading to the Tanzam railway line with the help of South African expertise and transport management know-how, particularly to boost trade through Mombasa;

● A dramatic increase in trade and business delegations visiting the two countries. A Kenyan delegation has already visited the Western Cape with a view to purchasing large consignments of South African wines;

● A tourism deal which would see the promotion of joint package deals for tourists to visit both Kenya and South Africa. An aggressive drive to get South African tourists to visit Kenya is also on the cards;

● An arrangement to allow Kenyan Airlines to fly regularly to South Africa, including a possible deal which would allow SAA and Kenyan Airlines to corner the tourist market between the two countries;

● Regular visits by technical experts in telecommunications, energy, plant and animal diseases and small farming management between the two countries.

Mr De Klerk told journalists and diplomats that there was "no doubt" that South Africa and Kenya would increase their co-operation in trade, agriculture and several other fields

"South Africa has much to offer regarding its expertise and we find it extremely important that we expand our contact and co-operation with such an important country as Kenya "

● The Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said yesterday that he and his Kenyan counterpart had identified areas of possible co-operation in the agricultural sector.

De Klerk attends service at 'Afrikaans' church in Kenya

Star 10/6/91

NAIROBI — President de Klerk yesterday travelled 300 km north-west to Eldoret to attend a morning service at a church built in the 1950s by Afrikaner farmers then living in the area.

He met the handful of Afrikaners who still live there.

Mr de Klerk also flew to Nanyuki, on the equator, for lunch at the luxurious Mount Kenya Safari Club, which faces the 5 199 m snow-capped peak of Mount Kenya.

"The equator is no longer the dividing line of Africa for us," he said, in what was interpreted as a forecast of more trips soon to other black African countries.

The Immanuel Church in Eldoret was crowded yesterday morning with worshippers, with hundreds standing outside.

Pieter de Wet, a NGK missionary, who had travelled from South Africa with Mr de Klerk, said a prayer in Afrikaans — which local worshippers said was the first time the language had been used there since 1967.

After the service, Mr de Klerk commented "It made a great impression on me that people still speak Afrikaans this far north in Africa, and that they have found a modus vivendi here."

Mr de Klerk met Johannes du Toit (56), the son of one of the original Afrikaner settlers in the area, who said: "I have never been to South Africa myself, but I regard myself as an Afrikaner."

Mr du Toit is one of the four remaining Afrikaans-speakers in this area — none of whom would discuss South African politics. — Sapa-Reuter

De Klerk invites Moi to visit

Kenya set to increase trade links with SA

B/Day 10/6/91.

NAIROBI — President F W de Klerk is to invite Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi to visit SA after their weekend meeting which laid the foundations for closer co-operation and expanded trade between the two countries

ANTHONY JOHNSON

De Klerk announced an "open invitation" to Kenya's 32 cabinet ministers to visit SA after a "very fruitful" separate meeting between government ministers involved with trade, industry, energy and agricultural affairs

Sources close to the talks predicted that a number of concrete benefits for both countries could flow from the discussions

These included:

☐ The posting of government representatives — possibly "within weeks" — in Nairobi and Pretoria to facilitate the expected mushrooming of official and business contacts,

☐ A "tremendous increase" in trade between the two countries Kenya has been one of the strictest observers of OAU sanctions against Pretoria,

☐ The upgrading of the Tanzam railway line, particularly to boost trade through Mombasa, with the help of SA expertise,

☐ A dramatic increase in trade and business delegations between the two countries. A Kenyan delegation has already visited the western Cape with a view to buying large consignments of SA wines,

☐ A tourism deal to promote joint package deals for tourists to visit Kenya and SA An aggresive drive to get SA tourists to visit Kenya is also on the cards,

☐ An arrangement to allow Kenyan Airlines to fly regularly to SA, including a possible deal giving SAA and Kenya Airways the lion's share of the tourism market, and

☐ Regular visits by technical experts in the fields of telecommunications, energy, plant and animal diseases and small farming management between the countries

At his news conference De Klerk told journalists and diplomats that there was "no doubt" that SA and Kenya would increase their co-operation in trade, agriculture and a number of other fields

"SA has much to offer regarding its know-how and expertise and we find it extremely important that we expand our contact and co-operation with such an important country as Kenya"

Government ministers from both countries expressed delight at the progress made at the "overwhelmingly friendly" and "very constructive" three-hour meeting between the two leaders in Nairobi

De Klerk said he had still to formally extend to Moi the invitation to visit SA, but would do so soon

There was no immediate response from the Kenyan government, but a Kenyan minister said the trip could take place any time after the SA government formally scrapped the remaining key apartheid laws

Members of the SA delegation said they believed their Kenyan counterparts "felt cheated" that other African countries, which had paid lip service to sanctions but had received a head start in trade with SA

One Kenyan minister privately com-

☐ To Page 2

Kenya

B/Day 10/6/91.

☐ From Page 1

plained that some African countries had been highly critical of SA "above the table" but had continued to expand trade relations with Pretoria "under the table"

A senior member of the SA delegation said "The key to the trade issue is that Kenya can get many manfactured goods from SA cheaper, with a shorter delivery time and more reliably than is the case from most other countries"

Another said the warming of relations between SA and its long-standing bitter enemy would have a powerful effect on the opening of trade and diplomatic contacts with other states in Africa and the Commonwealth

☐ After receiving a rousing official welcome in Nairobi on Saturday, De Klerk and his entourage travelled to the Kenyan highlands yesterday to attend a church service of the Reformed Church of East Africa

In Kenya, too, Boers feared the future

(163)

Star 12/6/91

So it goes . . .

ARNOLD BENJAMIN

'THIS is off the record, and please don't quote me", I was once told by the last South African High Commissioner in Nairobi, "but I can tell you nothing."

That's how delicately the position of Kenya's South African community was poised in the early 1960s as the winds of change blew and *uhuru* drew near

Most Kenya whites were feeling jumpy then — as I daily noted on my rounds as a resident correspondent — white farmers even more so, and the South African farmers most nervous of all

Once there were up to 700 Afrikaner families living on the high wheatlands of the Uasin Gishu Plateau and other parts of the old "White Highlands"

Only a handful were still around when President de Klerk symbolically reopened links with Kenya last weekend The Dutch Reformed church building and the Afrikaans schools were long ago taken over by others.

The old ox-wagon that once stood in the main street of Eldoret, symbolising the Afrikaners' arrival in the early 1900s, disappeared well before independence

The butchery that sold wors and biltong stayed in business longer, first under a new Indian owner and then a black one, but there were reports that the new-style products tasted faintly curried

□ □ □

WHEN the *uhuru* crunch came in December 1963 it wasn't nearly as bad as feared, of course The Jomo Kenyatta of Mau Mau notoriety — and he'd always denied his involvement in the terrorist movement — turned into an ultra-capitalist pussycat

There was certainly hunger for land and pressure to redistribute it, but Whitehall made quite generous payouts to the white landowners

And after a while the new black government found it was best not to chop up large productive farms into minute subsistence units.

Most of the South Africans went back to the "old country" — a country some hardly knew — and others quietly disappeared into retirement on the Kenya coast or emigrated elsewhere.

A handful stayed on as farmers or farm managers for the new black owners, keeping a low profile under British passports

Thus ended this postscript to the Great Trek that began in the aftermath of the Anglo-Boer War

The East Africa trekkers of 1903-1908 had travelled up somewhat more comfortably than those of 1838. They took ship to Mombasa and went on by train, doing only the last part of their journey in ox-wagons

A few smaller groups preferred to settle in Tanganyika, then under German rule They had a rather rougher ride of it

"Since no trained oxen were available", as the Standard Encyclopaedia of South Africa tells it, "the Bantu chieftains were instructed to provide sufficient Bantu to haul the ox-wagons from one kraal to the next"

□ □ □

WHEN I visited some descendants of these trekkers in Tanzania living in relative isolation in the Kilimanjaro region, they still seemed quite rough-and-ready

Curious about how they were adapting to the rapid social and political changes of the times, I asked one textbook tannie — who spoke Afrikaans, good Swahili but not much English — what happened when the new black District Officer came on his rounds

"No problem, really," she replied, "we sit down together to talk and I give him tea But not in the *voorkamer* — I put some chairs out on the lawn in front"

□ □ □

COLLEAGUE Kaiser Nyatsumba, who travelled up to Kenya with the De Klerk group, was told that eight Afrikaner-descended families remain around Eldoret, a dozen in the whole of Kenya, and most have never even visited South Africa

They speak Afrikaans only among themselves (when they're not speaking the clipped local brand of English). And in a quaint time-warp, they still refer to South Africa as "the Union" □

Kenya's Afrikaners live on

ELDORET (Kenya) - Almost 3 000km north of Pretoria, in the rural heart of black-ruled Kenya, a small white community keeps alive the traditions and religion of South Africa's Afrikaners.

"I am not a South African, I am a Kenyan But I am an Afrikaner," 56-year-old Johannes du Toit said as he waited to meet State President FW de Klerk at Eldoret's small airfield

With great cultural tenacity, Du Toit and five other families have maintained their Afrikaner identity through 30 years of isolation and black rule Sowetan 18/6/91 (163)

Mistake

"Most of the others left around the time of (Kenyan) independence in 1963. They went back down south, but I think that was a mistake, a big mistake.

"I'm getting a lot of letters from people asking if they can come back," Du Toit said

De Klerk took time during a pioneering weekend trip to Kenya this month to visit Eldoret, where his grandfather, clergyman Willem de Klerk, ministered more than 50 years ago

"I am very impressed It is very encouraging to find Afrikaners living so far north in Africa," he said after a service in the reformed church founded by his forebears

The Kenyan Afrikaners descend from settlers who fled South Africa after their 1899-1902 war with the British

They shipped wagons up the east coast to Mombasa and trekked hundreds of kilometres inland to farm in the lush central highlands

The town of Eldoret still shows some Afrikaner influence, but the Afrikaner farms, like the last of the British colonial settler farms, show best from the air as green oases

Du Toit and neighbour Fanie Kruger speak Afrikaans to each other, they share braais and they listen to the Afrikaans church service broadcast on Sundays by the world service of Radio South Africa (163)

"We don't often see a South African newspaper, but if any of us gets news from the Union we pass it on to the others," Kruger said in an outdated reference to the Union of South Africa that renamed itself the Republic of South Africa in 1961

Dutch Reformed Church minister Pieter de Wet, who once ministered to the Eldoret Calvinists from nearby Zambia, said the community peaked at about 3 000 in the 1950s.

About 300 remained after a terror campaign by black Mau Mau guerillas who forced Britain to relinquish control of Kenya to the late Jomo Kenyatta, and more trickled away over the next decade

"Some were frightened off by the Mau Mau The others just weren't willing to live under a black government," he said.

Before independence, the Afrikaners lived alongside British settlers, whose hedonistic lifestyle they shunned.

"The British tended to gather around the country club. The Boers gathered around their church They spoke only Afrikaans and they were fervent about their culture and their contact with South Africa.

"The Afrikaners married the British about as often as they married the local blacks ... and I think that happened once," De Wet said.

De Klerk met the exiled Afrikaners as his pledge to dismantle apartheid moved towards fulfilment Most segregation laws have been repealed and the bedrock Population Registration Act that defines everyone by race is due to go soon

"I suppose there is a lesson here for us," said a senior source in De Klerk's delegation

"These people have survived as Afrikaners without the protection of the Group Areas Act or the Population Registration Act"

He said the Government might consider laws to forbid the persecution of a group rather than laws to protect group rights, which many blacks see as a disguised form of apartheid.

"Maybe Afrikaner culture is stronger than some of us think," he added. - *Sapa-Reuter.*

President FW de Klerk, a Kenyan church leader and Foreign Minister Pik Botha in church in Eldoret. Sowetan 18/6/91

Future of black farming

Kenya and Zimbabwe point way to success

IF black farmers were given half the assistance given their white counterparts in South Africa, they would repeat the achievements of black agriculturists in Zimbabwe, according to Operation Hunger.

Chief executive of the organisation Mrs Ina Perlman, recalling the threat which black farmers had posed to whites in the Cape and Natal in the 19th Century, said it was ironic that black success led to the enactment of the 1913 Land Act which restricted black access to land

The state of the country's agriculture has changed dramatically from the days when white farms enjoyed top-dog status both politically and financially

That was when the black farm labourer "knew his place" and unquestioningly performed his role as a hewer of wood and tiller of soil

Now subsidised to the tune of R17 billion, white farmers have dwindled in number from 120 000 in 1950 to about 50 000 today

Says Professor Eckard Kassier of Stellenbosch University "We could quite easily lose a third of those remaining without any production problems"

Queue

Former Minister of Agriculture Mr Jacob de Villiers told farmers this year that in the future they would have to join the queue for State aid

Decades of bad agricultural policies were at the root of current farming blues, said Barlow Rand economist Mr Piet Haasbroek

Sowetan Correspondent

He said massive Government subsidies did little for those they were intended to help - small farmers

White commercial farmers were also in for a hard time with the recent scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts

In the Transvaal alone, 95 percent of farmers voted to retain the legislation When nobody listened, many of them took to their tractors and trucks to join countrywide protests

Last week, as the Acts were abolished, the Transvaal Agricultural Union labelled the repeal "a declaration of war"

INA PERLMAN

Alarm

The South African Agricultural Union has also voiced alarm over the Government's appointment of an advisory committee on land allocation

And if the writing was not clearly on the wall, Minister of Agriculture Mr Kraai van Niekerk returned last week from Kenya reporting that more than 50 percent of that country's agricultural produce was supplied by small farmers

He said South Africa could learn a lot from Kenya's example

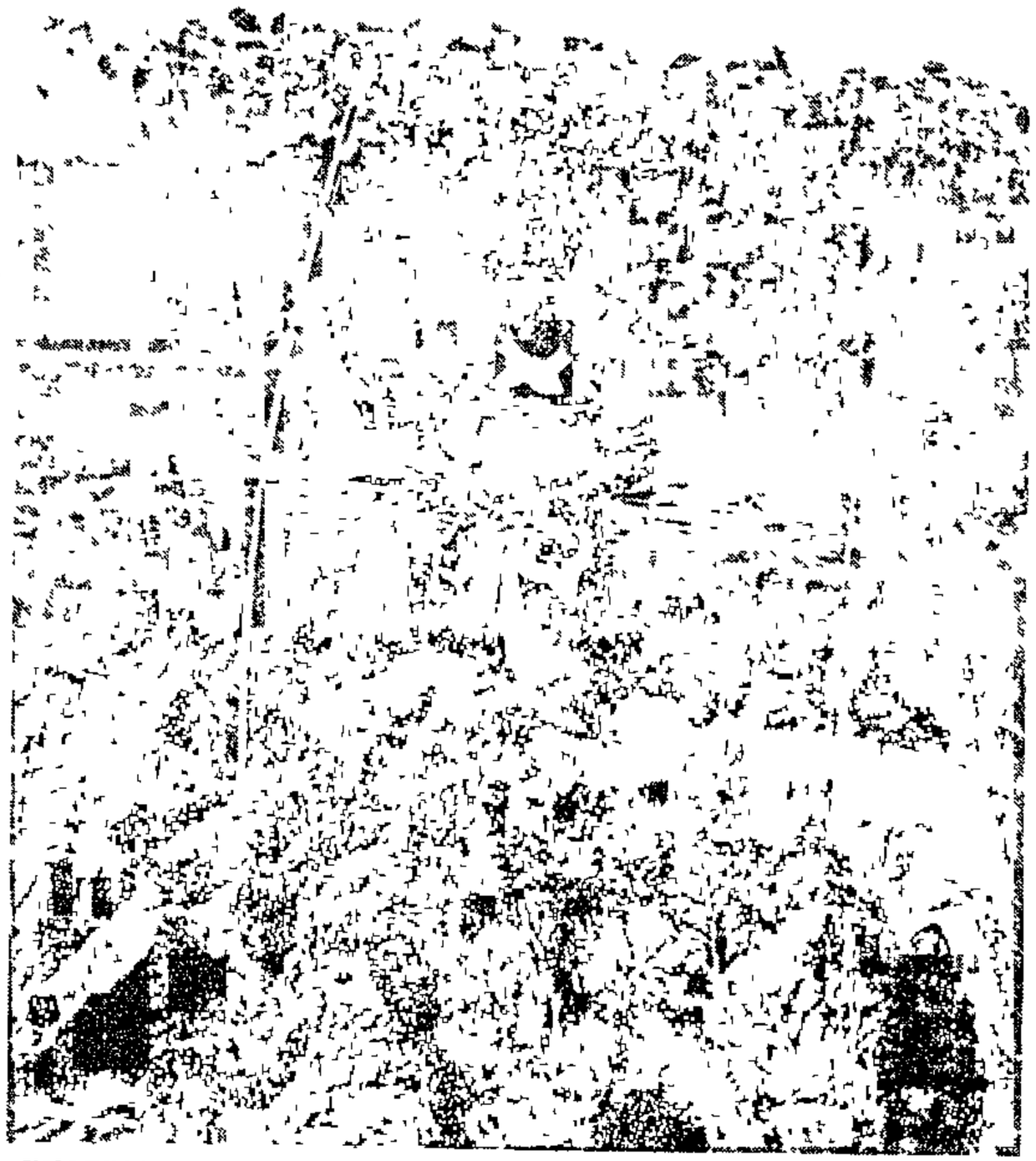
Now hundreds of thousands of South African blacks are awaiting to see whether the Government will make it possible for them to return to the land they were forced off.

Perlman has urged the authorities to move fast to allocate about 3 million hectares of available land immediately to blacks

"My fear is that time will be wasted while people posture politically.

"Some 58 percent of blacks are still in the rural areas and our unemployment figure stands at 6 million.

"The urgent need is for funds to be made available for land development This will be part of the answer to poverty and also the squatting problem near major cities These people could easily be made self-supporting on their own land"



REAPING THE PROFITS: Less than a decade ago Selina Moshala of Lebowa was destitute and queueing for food

Kenya's public sector up for sale in efficiency campaign

NAIROBI — Kenya has confronted one of its most serious economic problems by beginning extensive reform of its loss-making public sector

But critics doubt whether the government will achieve any meaningful change

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi told a rally in Nairobi recently that the government "would restructure state corporations to avoid further dependence on public funds"

He said the sale of some of the bodies was one of the solutions to the economic problems of this East African nation

Kenyan Economic Secretary Terry Ryan said the government had begun measures that would extensively restructure the public sector "to increase efficiency in management and productivity"

Moi said the corporations had been classified into two groups Strategic corporations, those that dealt directly with public welfare and security, would not be sold All others, considered non-strategic, would be privatised

But critics were sceptical of government intentions

"The government has often appointed corrupt and inefficient elements to run these organisations rewarding professional mediocrity," one critic said

"Who decides what is or is not strategic?" asked Paul Muite, chairman of the Law Society of Kenya "This is a ploy to delay liberalisation of the economy"

World Bank sources said the measures were overdue But they were pessimistic about whether they would be carried out

Kenyan Finance Minister and Vice-President George Saitoti announced reform plans for state-run organisations in May, in line with recommendations from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) — which have told Kenya to tighten its belt

"At the moment most parastatals have cash-flow problems and face financial crisis but they will perform well if they are more independent, are managed effectively, improve distribution of services, production and use of labour," said Mohammed Mukras, a professor at the University of Nairobi

Ryan said the government had already decided to auction a molasses plant in Kisumu, 400km northwest of Nairobi, and was examining other urgent cases — Sapa-Reuter

World news in brief

No travel for Kenyan journalist

(163)

Sowetan 20/6/91

WASHINGTON - A Kenyan lawyer and editor who criticised one-party rule has been barred from leaving his country to accept a human rights award, the group inviting him said Tuesday.

The United States-based International Human Rights Law Group said it received a message Tuesday from Mr Gitobu Imanyara, editor of the *Nairobi Law Monthly*, saying the government was restricting his travel "without lawful cause."

Imanyara (38) was named recipient of one of the independent legal group's three 1991 awards for human rights presented yesterday.

The others are the Kurdish refugees, for their long struggle against oppression, and the Reebok shoe firm for contributing profits from its sales to human rights causes. - *Sapa-AP*.

Kenyan ships held in Beira

Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has detained two Kenyan warships on suspicion that they might have been involved in dropping supplies to the Renamo rebels.

The frigates were boarded and held by Mozambican security forces in Beira at the weekend after being escorted by local naval vessels into the port from a point off the coast of the central Sofala province.

But the incident seems to have been a misunderstanding, according to AIM, Mozambique's news agency.

Earlier, the Kenyan authorities had sought permission for the two ships to dock at Beira as part of a training mission which also included stops at Tanzanian and Madagascan ports.

But before the Mozambican government could reply to the request, the frigates had already left Mombasa.

In Beira, the two captains were allowed to come ashore to discuss the situation and the frigates sailed for Madagascar on Tuesday.

Suspicion by the authorities was fuelled by the fact that the Kenyan government houses and supports the Renamo leadership.

Kenya fails to spell out details of privatisation plan

BIDAY 24/6/91

NAIROBI — Bold pledges by Kenya to privatise, restructure or shut down 250 state firms still left big questions for investors about the government's plans, economists said at the weekend

Finance Minister George Saitoti said last week a long-planned shakeup of loss-making parastatals in industry, services and agriculture would begin in the financial year starting in July.

In his budget statement, Saitoti said foreign and local investors would be invited to bid in open tenders for some firms, while others would be sold to workers, co-operatives or managers However, he failed to define which public enterprises the government considered 'strategic" — which are due to remain in state hands — and which would be sold or closed (163)

Economists said cleaning out Kenya's inefficient and unwieldy public firms has become a key to maintaining the credibility of the country's six-year-old market reform programme

A senior source at the World Bank, which has been closely involved in planning parastatal reforms and is expected to provide technical and legal help during their implementation, said he was pleased with Saitoti's plan

"The World Bank is optimistic that it can be implemented," the source said

Loss-making parastatals have been draining public coffers for years, and Saitoti said more than 30% of the budget deficit reduction target could have been met in the 1990/91 fiscal year if parastatals had paid their taxes and serviced debts

Saitoti said while the government might retain part ownership for a time, 100% divestiture from non-stategic parastatals was the long-term goal — Sapa-Reuter

Deloitte firms put up a 'front'

GILLIAN HAYNE

AFTER independence in Kenya, the catchphrase for the new country became "Harambee", meaning pull together Never has this word been more appropriate than in the emerging co-operation between Kenya, SA and other countries in Africa

Firms such as Deloitte Pim Goldby have been spearheading moves into Africa, despite often strained and difficult circumstances.

Two years ago Deloitte Pim Goldby chairman Tim Curtis motivated the idea of creating an Africa Board to bring together the nine Deloitte firms operating in 15 countries in Africa. Daniel Ndonye, who runs the Kenyan practice, is chairman

The motivation for forming such a body was that only as a united force could Africa compete against the North American, South American, European and Pacific economies

In an interview, Curtis said it became clear at a recent conference in Nairobi that all the African delegates wanted SA to get involved

Deloitte Pim Goldby partner Terry Moore, who heads up the Africa Board's technical and training side, said the SA firm's role was to provide education and training for the continent

But, he said, it was a two-way process

"We have the technical expertise and the experience to apply the group's international methodology to the Third World, but countries like Kenya can teach us how to adjust to a future SA" he said

Azapo lashes out at Kenya

KENYA has come under fire from Azapo for its decision to renew sporting ties with South Africa.

The organisation said the move goes against the current position of the Organisation of African Unity

Azapo also condemned Kenya's recognition of South Africa as a sovereign state

At a Press conference, Azapo president Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said: "We want to warn Kenya that its particular actions do not only betray the struggles of our people and the African people in general, but they also turn villains who have committed crimes against humanity into heroes.

"After all, the aim of the cultural boycott and the isolation campaign was and is still to get rid of oppression in our country and to secure the liberation of black people." - *Sowetan Reporter.*

Grassroots view of a fragile, complex continent

AFRICA: DISPATCHES FROM A FRAGILE CONTINENT, by Blaine Harden (HarperCollins, R79,99)

LIKE an optimistic probation officer dealing with hardened recidivists, Barber Conable urged African leaders attending this month's OAU summit to follow the precepts of "good governance" Old lags in the audience such as Kenneth Kaunda and Mobutu Sese Seko heard the World Bank president urge the virtues of "accountability, transparency, predictablity, adherence to the rule of law"

"In a world where the competition for scarce resources has never been more intense, we will be paying increasingly more attention to them in years to come," he said

Blaine Harden, who spent four years in Africa for the Washington Post, puts it more bluntly Western donors, he says, should "insist on free elections in the same way that they insist on a rationally valued currency No devaluation, no loans. No certified fair election, no loans. No independent judges, no loans".

He reaches this conclusion towards the end of an outstanding account of the complexities of a fragile continent where 30-million people face starvation and the anarchy of Liberia or Somalia seems a portent of futher horrors to come.

He looks behind chilling statistics about the continent's crisis, and goes beyond mere portraits of venal or brutal African leaders. Few writers can match Harden's insights into the continent's malaise, drawn from experience of Africa at the grassroots. He explores areas most journalists do not reach, what Harden calls "the business of living in cultures that have been force-fed change".

The body of a dead Kenyan lawyer lies on ice as his widow, a member of a different tribe, battles with his relatives for custody of the corpse The courtroom becomes "a proxy battlefield for a tribal war" But there is much more to it than that. The struggle is also between Chrisianity and indigenous faiths, as well as over women's rights.

A 7ft 6in Dinka cowherd from Sudan undergoes a cultural trauma when he becomes a professional basketball player in the US, a story into which Harden weaves an explanation of the relationship between the tribesman and his cow

Perhaps the most instructive chapter is set in Ghana, although the lessons apply to Africa as a whole. Harden accompanies a Ghana University sociology lecturer on his journey to his home village his account illuminates the safety-net role of Africa's extended families and the pressure it imposes on a wage earner who is obliged by tradition to share his income with less well-off relatives Oduro resents his rural family "They are vultures, pickpockets They want money from you and they know how to get it."

The episode prompts a sombre warning "Kwasi Oduro's trip home .. showed that the extended family in Ghana and across Africa functions under immense stress. Like a bridge that has borne too much high speed traffic for too many years, its foundations are cracking" Africa owes much of its resilience during decades of economic pain and political upheaval to this bridge and the cracks bode ill for stability

A second theme is the pitfalls that await well-meaning aid donors, exemplified by "the frozen fish plant in the desert", a tragi-comic tale of a Norwegian project in northwest Kenya It turned out that freezing the fish cost more than the fillets were worth A dam which the EC helped fund is described as "the richest dirty deal in Kenya's history", providing large kickbacks to Kenyan officials, according to a Community memorandum.

Hardan derives some comfort from this apparently bleak picture "A learning curve can be discerned in modern Africa," he writes. "Governments have finally started to sift sense out of nonsense." The superpower rapprochement which helped pave the way to Namibia's independence has raised prospects for an end to other conflicts, while the surge of support for democracy throughout Africa is accompanied by economic reform

But the complexity of the continent and the extraordinary stresses posed by painful economic and political reform make one wish that Harden had dwelt more on the link between aid and democracy

The principle is admirable and has been endorsed by British foreign secretary Douglas Hurd. Hurd has taken aid conditionality a step further than Conable, who told the OAU the bank would not seek to influence Africa's choice of political system provided aid was used efficiently

Aid, Hurd wrote last October, should be tied not only to economic reforms, but to political reform, in which "accountability must be a central plank" This, he says, "goes hand in hand with political pluralism and with more open government"

Aid recipients should be left "in no doubt about our concerns We should expose and condemn abuses of human rights when they are uncovered by the media, by our posts abroad and by non-governmental organisations, like Amnesty International".

These structures have had no discernable effect British aid to Malawi, for example, whose human rights record is deplorable, has not been reduced

So far neither the World Bank nor other donors have specified the yardstick against which reform will be judged, or allayed suspicions that donors' relationships with Africa will remain influenced by security or commercial considerations

For their part, African opposition leaders have yet to set out their new constitutions How do they intend to confront thorny issues such as tribalism, and how do they ensure that this time round checks and balances curb executive power as well as keep the army at bay? These might be the themes of Harden's next book. — Financial Times

MICHAEL HOLMAN

Witty and accessible guide to income tax

INCOME TAX MADE SIMPLE, by MATSHERU MATSHERU (Butterworths, R35)

TO FIND a book on taxation which is witty and does not, as a matter of course, project Revenue as the big bad wolf is refreshing. Matsheru has compiled a book on SA income tax that not only makes "taxese" accessible to laymen but explains why taxes are collected.

He begins with the premise that tax is essential but "the law on the subject is weak. The zeal of the Official is strong and the ignorance of the Taxpayer is colossal."

He then goes on to tell his readers that tax is a game between two players, the taxpayer and the tax collector, where both players should know the rules so the game can be won or lost on fair grounds. He makes the legitimate comment that conflict sometimes arises because the tax collector adheres to departmental rulings, while the taxpayer is not given access to all these rulings.

But the book is not a stab at the fiscus on incompetence, unfairness or unnecessary complexity The author stresses it is the taxpayer's responsibility to know and stand up for his rights.

Robin Hood stole through a progressive stealing structure.

Matsheru explains basic tax concepts in a way that makes them sound logical and understandable. Issues such as capital versus income are covered, as is tax and the individual, employee and business, and tax planning opportunities.

Nothing is assumed and a useful dictionary on tax terms explains terms which most of us are too embarrassed to admit we do not understand

Wonderful cartoon illustrations and amusing comments put this in a class of its own

Although the book is obviously targeted at SA blacks, it is equally relevant to all South Africans who need a simple explanation of what tax is and what it means.

In his introduction Matsheru justifies the creation of yet another tax book for one's shelves saying "Taxation, like cold air in winter, reaches into every corner of everyone's life, directly or indirectly, for better or for worse .. Surprisingly, thousands of people still pay their tax annually without the slightest idea whether or not they are paying the correct amount of tax"

Matsheru is an independent tax adviser who gained his expertise through the tax and business law programme at Unisa and various other tax courses at Wits University.

GILLIAN HAYNE

GERALD REILLY

Kenyan official says Moi may visit soon

PRETORIA — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi might visit SA soon, Kenya's Foreign Affairs Minister Wilson Ndola Ayah said yesterday after meeting his SA counterpart Pik Botha

Ayah, who attended the opening of the ANC's conference in Durban on Tuesday, told reporters relations between Kenya and SA were developing

"SA and Kenya will have a great deal to do with each other in the way of business and in the way of human relations," Sapa reports him as saying

Ayah also said an exchange of ambassadors between Kenya and SA could not be ruled out

Kenya, he said, was closely monitoring developments in SA and the activities of political groups

He said it was encouraging to note the progress made by the various groups in getting together.

Botha said he and Ayah had exchanged ideas "in pursuance" of the talks held during the recent visit to Kenya by himself, President F W de Klerk and SA officials.

At those talks the two governments had agreed to expand trade to the benefit of both countries

● Picture: Page 3

Kenyan president may visit SA

ET 417191

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PRETORIA — A visit to South Africa by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi cannot be ruled out and may take place in the near future, Kenyan Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah said here yesterday

Mr Ayah, who met his South African counterpart Mr Pik Botha here yesterday on his way back to Nairobi after attending the ANC conference in Durban, said at a press conference the relationship between South Africa and Kenya had been "developing"

Kenya had monitored events in South Africa between the government and various groups, including the ANC, and had encouraged them to get together to discuss the future, he said

"South Africa and Kenya will have a great deal to do with each other in the way of business and in the way of human relations"

Mr Botha said that in the meeting between him and Mr Ayah they had exchanged ideas "in pursuance" of talks held in the recent visit to Kenya by President F W de Klerk, Mr Botha and other government officials

At the talks in Kenya the two governments had agreed to expand trade to the benefit of both countries — Sapa

Kenyan school closed after 19 girls killed

Star 16/7/91

(163)

NAIROBI — A Kenyan boarding school where 19 girls were killed and many raped when boys attacked their dormitory was closed indefinitely yesterday

The dormitory at St Kizito Secondary School near Meru was a tangled mass of broken bunks, with clothes and possessions strewn around after the attack late on Saturday night.

At least four girls were taken to hospital with serious injures and 71 treated for bruises

Headmaster James Laibon said all students should stay at home until an inquiry into the attack had been completed

Stunned parents travelled to the hospital at Meru, north of Nairobi, yesterday to find out the fate of their daughters

One girl said the boys began planning student demonstrations last week after the school was barred from a sports competition. "The boys were angered when girls refused to join their plans," Mary Kabirithu said — Sapa-Reuter

Star 17/7/91

Kenyan police hunt boy killers

(163)

NAIROBI — Kenya said yesterday it would flush out and arrest boys hiding after a night attack on a school dormitory in which 19 girls died and many were raped

President Daniel arap Moi visited St Kizito boarding school in central Kenya and described it as a "death chamber"

A government official said the boy pupils would be investigated, and those who did not come out of hiding in the countryside would be "flushed out and their parents arrested"

"We have interrogated all the teachers. We shall screen all the boys and arrest those involved," Peter Saisi, Meru district commissioner, told reporters.

Mr Moi said the violence on Saturday was a tragic example of what indiscipline could do.

Most of those who died suffocated in a panicked struggle to escape when the boys, apparently angry because the girls would not join planned student protests, attacked their dormitory

At least 70 girls were injured. Yesterday five were still in hospital

Police said they wanted to question every boy at the school, which is run by the State and the Catholic Church

Before the disaster it had 577 pupils aged between 14 and 18 — 271 girls and 306 boys

Assistant Education Minister Matthew Karauri criticised police for not arriving at the school until several hours after the attack

The school has been closed indefinitely. An official said all the girl pupils would go to other schools

Kenyan newspapers have published outraged editorials.

"The crazed attack is the most bizarre exhibition of delinquent anarchy this country has had the misfortune of handling," said the Daily Nation. — Sapa-Reuter

Star 17/7/91

Eight die in political violence in Cameroon

(Q)

YAOUNDE — Witnesses yesterday said eight people had died in political violence in Cameroon, where a general strike is strangling the economy

The sources said seven people were killed in the northern town of Meiganga on Monday when angry farmers of the Banya tribe tried to force traders to open up a market

A general strike, called by the opposition to force President Paul Biya to convene a pro-democracy conference, is in its fourth week

Farmers unable to distribute or sell produce are among the main victims

In the economic capital of Douala, an opposition stronghold where port activity is almost at a standstill, police shot dead a demonstrator on Monday, local journalists said.

The outlawed umbrella committee of more than 20 opposition parties that organised the general strike and which continues to meet clandestinely, agreed on Sunday to turn down Mr Biya's offer of talks unless he met three conditions.

They were the unbanning of the six opposition groups, the release of hundreds of people detained "during the struggle for the national conference" and the dismantling of the army's three new operational commands — Sapa-Reuter

Star 19/7/91

Cape-to-Kenya reserve possible, says Clarke

Staff Reporter (163)

With improving relations between east Africa and South Africa, the time is approaching to revive General Jan Smuts's idea of a contiguous international wildlife park stretching from South Africa to Kenya, James Clarke, The Star's environmental specialist, said in Johannesburg yesterday

The purpose of 21st century national parks would not be exclusively to protect wildlife — they would also protect ecologically sound human activities such as farming, fishing, logging and hunting.

"When it comes to Africa and the other parts of the world whose ambience has not been wrecked by over-development, visitors are as fascinated by rural life as they are by wildlife and grand scenery"

Mr Clarke said Britain had long recognised this, and its national parks incorporated farms and even villages.

He told the Johannesburg central Rotary Club that tourism was set to burgeon as a global industry

"Already, according to a recent Government statement, South Africa makes R9 billion a year through tourism

"Africa is the world's most exciting tourist destination Its attractions are unparalleled

"Anthropologically, eastern and southern Africa constitute the world's most important and fascinating region — the cradle of man

"The region's wildlife has no equal It has beautiful undiscovered beaches, jungles, and a colourful human fabric

"When it comes to tourism, South Africa's biggest rival is Kenya Yet we should not be rivals We should be planning now how to cooperate in attracting maximum tourists with the minimum environmental impact

"We must avoid undercutting each other to the point where we start accepting cheap pay-back-home package tours which are more of a pollutant than a blessing"

Kenya's 'special favours' for Renamo

South 18/7 – 24/7/91 (163)

More information on Kenyan support for Renamo terrorists in Mozambique are coming to light, reports **RUTH ANSAH AYISI** from Maputo

THE Mozambique government has released documents showing that Kenya has been linked, at least since 1988, in a clandestine support structure backing anti-Frelimo forces

This comes after President FW de Klerk paid an official visit to Nairobi on June 15 and 16. Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said the visit marked the beginning of a new relationship

South Africa has also been known to support Renamo in the past

The documents captured from Renamo, prove that Kenya has also been backing the rebel guerilla group

The papers show that the Kenyan government, all the way to the office of the President, has provided diplomatic status to Renamo and arranged for "special protocols"

The Kenyans provided logistical and financial support in collusion with Malawi

Daniel Arap Moi

Seized

The 200 pages of incriminating documents were seized in mid-April from a Renamo base at Nhamagodoa

dian-based Renamo secretary for information, Francisco Nota Moises, relayed a message from Kenya saying that the Kenyan authorities planned to assist Renamo "as much as possible because of interference from Frelimo".

No details of the "interference" were

scripts of radio messages to Renamo's leader, Afonso Dhlakama

Typical is a radio message from the Renamo representative in Kenya dated May 9 1988.

Under the code name "Joseph", the Renamo officer reports: "I am in Kenya and I met with the Kenyan government The Kenyan president asked me to stay in contact between him and your excellency, President of Renamo The people in Kenya trust me and want this operation to be very secret"

Later, on May 17, the once Cana-

and air tickets from Malawi and will arrange the airlift from the interior (of Mozambique) to Malawi Kenya will work with Malawi concerning security and secrecy"

The message also said that "Kenya requests your excellency to present a budget of needs, financial and material".

The documents show that the Kenyan government was involved with Renamo a year before Arap Moi was asked to mediate in Mozambique's peace process in 1989

Diplomatic sources said at the time that Kenya's apparent lack of impartiality while mediating between Renamo and the Mozambican government became politically awkward, and reached a low when unconfirmed reports emerged in 1990 that Kenya was providing military training for the rebels.

Other transcripts reveal Renamo's problems of finance. In an unsigned and undated document, Renamo's intention of smuggling ivory is touched upon: "We need missiles with capacity for helicopters, MiGs and other types of planes besides Dakotas," said the message

"I would like to know the price of every missile. I would also like to know the price of every kilogram of ivory Renamo can arrange ivory"

Still more documents confirm Renamo knowledge of atrocities committed against Mozambicans in their own country and in Malawi as well as raids into Zimbabwe where Zimbabweans were tortured and killed — *AIA*

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Unity not far away

(163)

NAIROBI – Several Somali factions are planning a new administration for the divided Horn of Africa nation, but their stated goal of national unity still appears distant.

SOWETAN

One major group that has declared northern Somalia independent boycotted the week-long talks in neighbouring Djibouti that ended on Sunday. 23/7/91

Also unrepresented at the conference was the United Somali People's Front, which has been fighting the established but narrowly based government in the capital of Mogadishu. - *Sapa-AP*

SA companies show little interest in Kenyan show

B|Day 21819|

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JONATHON REES

KENYA has granted permission for SA companies to exhibit at the Nairobi International Show in October, but initial interest from SA business is reported to be poor

The SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) had been invited by the show's general manager Alex Kambona, Safto's international trade fair division marketing executive Ann Matthews said yesterday

Matthews said the invitation was a breakthrough as the Nairobi show was one of the biggest and most successful on the continent.

She speculated that local companies were wary of previously unfriendly markets

The Nairobi show attracts 400 000 visitors annually, with 300 companies from 20 foreign countries displaying their goods

Safto African trade intelligence programme manager Andrew Maggs said although SA was still officially a sanctioned market, the Kenyan government was starting to selectively issue import permits for SA goods

Kenya was set to be a major market for SA, Maggs said He warned that it would not be easy to break into traditional lines of supply

However, with SA's weak rand and proximity to Kenya, SA exporters eventually should be able to steal a large chunk of Kenyan business from its European trading partners

Home of BCCI founder raided as fraud row grows

WASHINGTON — Accusations of massive international fraud in the BCCI scandal haunted the halls of government yesterday with former Peruvian president Alan Garcia denying wrong-doing and British authorities reportedly raiding the house of the bank's founder

Fallout from the Bank of Credit and Commerce International scandal also came from Luxembourg, Kenya and India

Britain's Serious Fraud Office began investigating BCCI on July 8, three days after the Bank of England and authorities in seven other countries moved to close the bank following an auditor's report alleging massive fraud

In addition to fraud, BCCI officials have been accused of brokering clandestine arms deals and laundering drug money

In his first public statements on the scandal, Garcia denied responsibility for depositing $270m into the bank in return for a $160m credit line

Peru's former Central Bank chief Leonel Figueroa has claimed that Garcia knew of the deposits.

"As leader of the nation, responsible for the nation's economic development, he had to be informed of the administration of our reserves," Figueroa told the La Republica newspaper

Deposits of Peruvian reserves were allegedly channeled to BCCI while Figueroa and his general manager Hector Neyra accepted $3m in bribes, according to a New York City district attorney

Garcia said he knew of the Central Bank's deposits but denied involvement with the transactions

A Peruvian congressional panel said on Sunday that it had proof Figueroa and Neyra had bribes deposited in the Swiss Bank of Panama, and it also accused Garcia of directing the BCCI transactions

Elsewhere around the world

☐ British officials investigating the BCCI scandal raided the London home of its founder, Agha Hasan Abedi, the Financial Times reported yesterday Officials reportedly took a suitcase of documents from the residence,

☐ The head of Kenya's Central Bank, Eric Kotut, said BCCI's branch there had been sold, and would resume operations under a new name at the end of this month, Nairobi newspapers reported The government closed the bank's nine offices nationwide on July 8 and appointed a Central Bank official to administer them,

☐ The Indian government yesterday postponed for one day a statement on allegations that aides of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi held secret accounts with BCCI

The US Senate subcommittee investigating BCCI fraud was told that some Indian businessmen and Gandhi aides held tens of millions of dollars in secret accounts with the bank, according to reports in India The bank was allegedly also a conduit to divert Indian foreign exchange to Pakistan, where it was used to buy arms

☐ Luxembourg asked Abu Dhabi to help cover losses by small depositors there whose funds were frozen when BCCI was closed last month, according to director of the Luxembourg Monetary Institute, Jean Guill

The Grand Duchy was seeking the same protection for its depositors that Abu Dhabi has offered to Britain — Sapa-AP

Star 7/8/71

SA invited to Kenyan show

South Africa has received an invitation to take part, for the first time, in an international agricultural and industrial show in Kenya (163)

It is to be held in Nairobi in October.

South African Foreign Trade Organisation spokesman David Graham said the show would provide an important opportunity for South African companies to gain exposure in the African market

The show attracts about 300 foreign companies and 400 000 visitors annually — Sapa.

Simple but mighty voice of Africanist

Sowetan 20/8/91

163

NGUGI wa'Thiongo is a very simple guy, maybe a bit too simple. He is short, stocky and very black.

FOCUS

Sowetan **Staffer MUSA ZONDI assesses the message of Ngugi wa'Thiongo, a powerful voice of Africa.**

But then looks are deceptive And this is where that simplicity ends Underneath those rather disappointing looks lies a brilliant writer, a 'Kenyan and an Africanist'

Ngugi is probably one of Africa's most respected writers, but his incisive writing has got him into trouble with Kenyan authorities

He has been detained, tortured and exiled, but he refuses to budge and nothing will stop him in search of truth

Essentially, for him, that is the role of the writer not to be afraid to ask crazy questions "in search of truth and justice"

Ngugi, who was in Johannesburg at the invitation of the Congress of South African Writers, delivered two lectures He shared some of his "controversial" ideas with hundreds of people who turned up to hear him speak

Colonial

This role was especially true during colonial times where the "settlers" not only oppressed people, but controlled their culture as well

"The most powerful instrument of control is mental control, which comes about out of cultural control"

This control has led the oppressed people to see themselves in relation to others

In Kenya, for instance, the society was structured like a pyramid At the top were the few whites who controlled all the riches, then there were the Asians who were also relatively rich and at the bottom were black African peasants

But this has not changed with independence What has happened is that a few Africans have entered the upper caste system at the expense of the peasants This has led to many African writers becoming disillusioned "because they can't write critically of what is happening in their own societies"

Critical

He quoted an example of how far our new governments are prepared to go to remove anything that is critical In 1986 a book, *Matigari*, was published

Matigari, the main character in the book went around asking for truth and justice He had been one of the fighters during the war of liberation but had stayed in the mountains a little too long When he came back he could not find his home So, disillusioned, he went around asking crazy questions

The authorities misunderstood, thought Matigari was a real person and started searching for him They appealed to the public to help them trace this Matigari, who went around asking wrong questions

Eventually they realised that this was just a character in the book So they seized all copies in bookshops and printing places and even those in warehouses

But this does not mean that writers do not appreciate the historical importance of independence, Ngugi says

Perhaps Ngugi's most controversial idea is the use of "settler" languages at the expense of indigenous languages In the mid-80s he published a book called *Decolonizing the Mind*

Ordinary

In the book, he argues that African writers must give more emphasis to their own indigenous languages

Writers ought to write in the language ordinary people understand Hence the success of Matigari which was written in Kikuyu Most people thought if they spoke a foreign language they were much better

Some of these very people find it difficult to construct a sentence in their own language They become embarrassed by talking their own language

"European languages have been associated with power and the riches (while) our languages have been associated with all the negative things," he said

Languages

This trend had continued It was up to the budding African writer to make sure their languages did not die

In countries where there are many indigenous languages - like South Africa - there is the problem of which languages are to be used

But these problems had to be tackled head on, Ngugi said

There is nothing ready-made about struggles

There are contradictions here and there but they must be tackled

"One language must not develop at the expense of others," he said

There must be dialogue between languages We must translate Tolstoy or Shakespeare into our own languages - not just from our languages into others We must enrich our own as well, Ngugi argued

Ngugi is not new to controversy He used to be James Ngugi but changed his name by dropping the European one

On the neutrality of writers, Ngugi said it is quite impossible to be neutral when someone is sitting on top of you

Tribute

"There are situation where you can't afford to be non-aligned"

He paid tribute to South African writers like Alex Laguma and especially Professor Eski'a Mphahlele who, he said, was responsible for starting book clubs in African countries like Kenya and Nigeria

"South African writers have affected writers all over Africa," he said

He also said for people in Africa, Soweto symbolised the struggle, not just the South African struggle

Fiery

Those who expected to see a big man, smartly dressed, were seriously disappointed But those who were expecting fireworks from this fiery writer, went home more than satisfied

As one friend remarked "This guy is too simple He could easily be from Mshenguville or any other place here in Soweto"

Indeed, Ngugi is simple It is this simplicity that makes his ideas more accessible to ordinary people He is one of them

By

Putting Africa in perspective

Cpress 25/8/91

(163)

EXILED Kenyan writer Ngugi wa Thiongo is without question the most prolific and provocative writer to emerge from Africa since he published his first novel in 1964

It is not easy to mistake this 53-year-old writer for another

He wears his hair unkempt, does not wear designer clothes and has a deep African accent to match his worker image

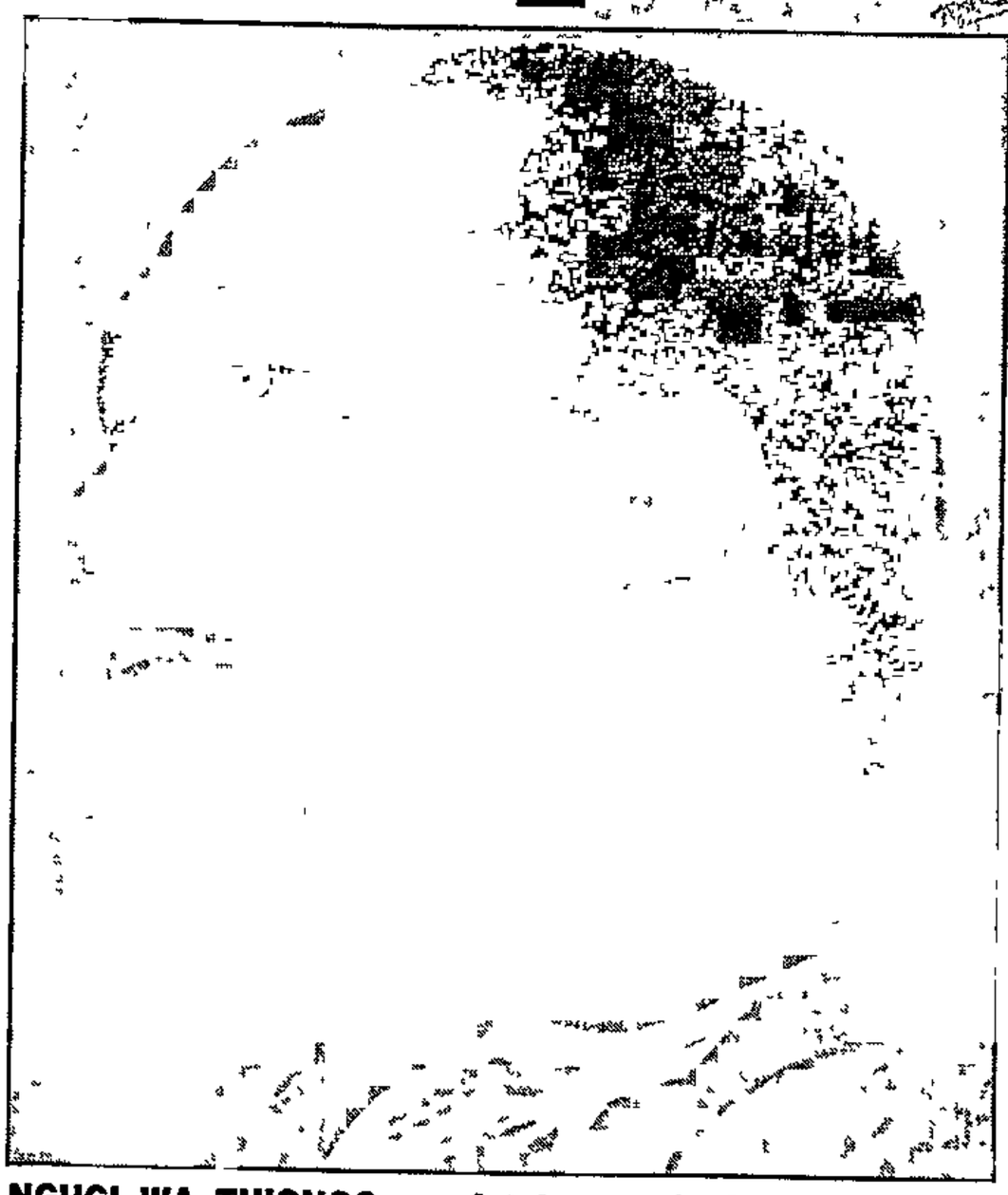
In fact, all his writings are written from a peasant perspective But his articulate voice has in the past few days left its mark on literary minds in South Africa

His 12-day visit here , which ends on Tuesday, is part of a continuous bid by the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw) to redress the lack of contact between local writers and those north of our borders

During his visit he has been to the urban and rural areas, presented papers, conducted workshops and read from his works such as the internationally acclaimed *Petals Of Blood, A Grain Of Wheat, Decolonising the Mind* and *The Writer and Politics*

Cosaw patron Nadine Gordimer said local writers had had very little contact with "writers from our own continent who have very much in common with us"

"He (Ngugi) has been in the forefront of the struggle against colonialism by writing novels that have shown how the people have lived through it and overcome it," she said



NGUGI WA THIONGO ... Art has to look negatively at forces preventing the full realisation of life. ■ Pic: SIPHIWE MHLAMBI

While in detention in 1978 Ngugi wrote one of his highly acclaimed novels, *The Devil On The Cross*, on toilet paper

"The toilet paper was very hard as it was meant to punish political detainees I think it was very good writing material," said Ngugi

His characters are taken from different impressions of Kenyan life

According to Ngugi, the relationship of the writer to the State depends on his standpoint "Writers who come from the background of the dominated communities play the role of articulating the real aspirations of the people

"Art generally is for life and it should be used for the enhancement of those forces which are pro-life

"As a result such art has to look negatively at all the forces that prevent the full realisation of life," said Ngugi

He stressed that African literature had made a great impact on the continent and the world

"Literature by writers from our continent has no doubt made outsiders look at Africa in a different way

"Colonialism has always tried to uphold a cultural tradition that portrayed African people negatively

"African literature has in fact tried to correct that view of Africa and this has corrected not only the perception by outsiders but of Africans themselves who are made to look at Africa through the eyes of Europe

"This literature has contributed to a positive awareness of ourselves as African people and by other people outside the continent "

Ngugi said there was a need for Africa to develop indigenous languages to a level where they become medium of community communication

A minority of foreign languages have dominated the continent

"As a result we find that in the continent the majority are not involved in debate about science, technology, literature and even politics, which affects their day-to-day lives as human beings," said Ngugi

Kenya seeking trade with SA

By TERRY BETTY

A KENYAN delegation has arrived in South Africa to establish trade links and to identify other areas of co-operation (163)

Kenyan National Chamber of Commerce an Industry (KNCCI) national chairman Ben Macharia says this is possible because political goodwill has been established

The Kenyan Government took the first steps to normalising relationships with SA recently

SA Airways has been granted landing rights and Kenya has lifted its 20-year ban on SA sportsmen

Mr Macharia's first move was to invite industrialists to exhibit at the Kenyan international agricultural and industrial show in October The show attracts more than 300 foreign companies and 400 000 visitors every year

Sitimes (Bus)

Currency

The KNCCI delegation includes representatives of Kenya's major foreign-currency earners — tea, coffee and tourism

Mr Macharia says "A major task of the delegation is to meet people who can market our tea and coffee and promote tourism in Kenya" 81919

But he stresses that Kenya is trying to move away from mass to quality tourism. Revenue generated a tourist in Kenya is low and is causing cities like Mombasa to become overcrowded and to lower standards

The tourist trade has expanded into passenger liner services, mainly between Zanzibar and Mombasa But officials say the cruises could be extended to Durban

Britain's policy of linking aid to 'good government' is being severely tested in Kenya, says **Richard Dowden**

Hard choice between principles and practice

Star 11/9/91

163

DOUGLAS Hurd, who arrives in Kenya today, will be faced with a dilemma The choice he faces is between promoting multiparty democracy and alienating a friend, or compromising on recent British declarations on linking aid to pluralism and political freedoms

Kenya is the country by which Britain's post-Cold War policy towards Africa and developing countries will stand or fall Spelt out for the first time last year by Douglas Hurd, the new policy offers to reward "countries tending towards pluralism, public accountablity, respect for the rule of law, human rights and market principles "

The speech seemed inspired by the wind of democracy that was blowing through Eastern Europe and had suddenly begun to gust in Africa And it has continued to blow Six repressive African regimes have been overthrown since then Other leaders have been forced to introduce multiparty democracy In all but two African states some form of democracy has at least been promised Only in Kenya and Malawi is it still dangerous to call for multiparty democracy

In spelling out what sort of behaviour will win British aid, Mr Hurd was careful not to use the words "multiparty democracy" — not because he thinks it is a bad thing but because the presidents of Kenya and Malawi are vehemently opposed to it Daniel arap Moi and Hastings Banda are Britain's two closest allies in Africa

Kenya is more than just a former colony for which Whitehall feels a residual pang of responsibility Britain has between £1 billion (about R4,9 billion) and £1,5 billion invested there It is the second-largest recipient of British aid in Africa and, were things to go wrong in Kenya, at least 20 000 British citizens would be seeking a safe haven.

While most former British colonies in Africa express both affection for and exasperation with Britain, Kenya is different The Kenyan government never criticises Britain There are always British troops training in Kenya and British warships often drop in on Mombasa

The country has one of the lowest infant mortality rates and one of the highest literacy rates in Africa Unlike many other countries in Africa the roads are maintained and the telephones work

So Kenya is, at many levels, a success, and why should Britain cut off aid or help destabilise a friend? The Foreign Office also knows that all is not well in Kenya, that beneath the firm rule of Mr Moi there seethes hatred and bitterness — tribal, class and racial.

The British argument is first, that multiparty democracy in Kenya will end only in tribal parties and chaos, second, that the leaders of the multiparty democracy movement are mainly former members of the ruling party, as corrupt as any politician who is still in power, and third, that the advocates of a new party are also mainly from one tribe, the Kikuyu, who have been excluded from power since the death of Jomo Kenyatta

The conclusion is that it is better to back Mr Moi than encourage the unpredictable turmoil of multipartyism Keep the lid on and try to advise Mr Moi when to unscrew the safety valve.

So far Whitehall has been vindicated In July last year, multiparty democracy demonstrations turned into riots and at least 20 people where killed Many predicted the demise of Mr Moi The president looked repressive and vulnerable

Earlier, the leaders of the democracy movement had been jailed Several had been tortured His popular foreign minister had been murdered in February, clearly for political reasons Anyone within the ruling party who criticised government policy was expelled and derided as a traitor

The one-party elections for parliament were conducted by voters lining up behind the candidate of their choice while parliament itself had been turned into a sounding board for the president's whimsical denunciations Judges had lost their security of tenure and the president and the party had made themselves the supreme power in the land

A year later the demonstrations have stopped, and the movement for multiparty democracy is divided Mr Moi has released most of the detainees, restored the tenure of the judiciary, launched an inquiry into the death of the foreign minister and appointed a reformist attorney-general "You see," said British officials sotto voce, "he does listen to us and he is still there"

Britain is faced with a hard choice Either it stands by its principles of democracy and good government or it stands by a friend and ally and one of the few African economies that have survived What if the re-establishment of political freedom in Kenya led to chaos and ruin rather than democracy? But if the president is replaced by a multiparty system that is successful, how patronising and self-seeking will British support for Mr Moi seem in retrospect — The Independent News Service □

SOWETAN Thursday September 12 1991

Hurd meets Kenyan head

Sowetan 12/9/91 (163)

NAIROBI - British foreign secretary Mr Douglas Hurd arrived in Kenya early yesterday at the start of a two-day official visit.

Hours before his arrival, unidentified gunmen opened fire on the car of one of the leading advocates of political change in the one-party East African state.

Mr Raila Odinga, son of former vice-president Mr Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, was slightly injured in the incident, which occurred as he was returning home from his office on Tuesday

AROUND THE WORLD

Hurd, who flew in from Moscow after attending a meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, went immediately into talks with President Daniel arap Moi, which officials said would focus on regional and bilateral affairs

Kenya, a former British colony and once one of the most economically stable countries in Africa, is in the midst of an acrimonious debate over whether to allow opposition parties after years of one-party rule

Moi has made it clear he intends to defy a continent-wide trend towards greater democracy On Tuesday, he dismissed current debates on federalism and multiparty politics as "rubbish"

Kenya has been officially one-party since 1982, but in reality the ruling Kenya African National Union has enjoyed a monopoly on power since 1969 - Sapa-Reuter

Sacob deputy president Hennie Viljoen and Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman F N Macharia, at the signing of the accord. Picture CATHERINE ROSS

Kenyans sign business accord

DAVE LOURENS

REPRESENTATIVES of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Sacob yesterday signed a historic accord promoting business ties between the two nations. (163)

Sacob deputy president Hennie Viljoen said the accord was the start of increased interaction between SA and the rest of Africa B 10 am 13/9/91

National chairman of the Kenyan chamber F N Macharia said the accord would be mutually beneficial. He said SA was sufficiently developed industrially to supply any Kenyan needs, and it would be cheaper and more convenient for Kenya to import manufactured goods and technical expertise from SA than from Europe

SA would provide a market for Kenyan coffee and tea, which earned 27% and 20% respectively of foreign currency.

Star 18/9/91

Moi probes aid theft claim

NAIROBI — Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi has ordered an investigation into allegations of corruption after Denmark imposed a freeze on aid last week The Danish International Development Agency said that funds had been stolen from rural development projects (163)

Leakey visit will help to bridge the African gap

163

Sunday Times 22/9/91.

THE visit to South Africa by celebrated Kenyan Dr Richard Leakey has been hailed as a breakthrough for archaeology

A vociferous critic of apartheid, Dr Leakey, 48, an acknowledged expert on the origins of man, has previously refused to set foot in South Africa

"By coming to South Africa, Richard will be bridging a gap in the research into the origins of man," said Prof Phillip Tobias, an authority on early man who is director of the palaeo-anthropology research unit at the University of the Witwatersrand and a friend of the Kenyan scientist.

"I am delighted that he is coming. It is high time that the two fossil families and respective custodians of fossil research in Africa got together for a freer exchange of ideas," said Prof Tobias

Tourists

In an attempt to halt elephant poaching, Dr Leakey, who is director of the Department of Wildlife in Kenya, helped initiate the worldwide ban on the sale of ivory, which he said, could halt poaching of up to 80 000 elephants a year.

His visit to South Africa in November is being sponsored by Thompsons International Tour Operators to encourage South African tourists to visit Kenya

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

During his visit Dr Leakey will deliver a public lecture titled "Human Origins A Kenyan Perspective", in the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand on November 13

Accompanied by Prof Tobias and other South African anthropologists, he will also visit digs at Sterkfontein and other fossil sites in the Transvaal

He will also give talks on Kenya's appeal to tourists and is expected to visit the Kruger Park accompanied by Dr GA "Robbie" Robinson, chief director of the National Parks Board

Dr Leakey's parents, Dr Louis Leakey and his wife, Mary, uncovered what are believed to be the fossil remains of man's beginnings in Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania's Rift Valley in the 50s and 60s.

Kenya muzzles opposition

(163)

Kenya's ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party yesterday effectively expelled critics calling for democratic reforms, in the latest attempt to muzzle debate on the country's political future At a meeting chaired by President Daniel arap Moi it was decided that "any person being a member of the party (who) by his conduct and utterances has denounced it shall be removed from its register".

Star 27/9/97

SA firms impress at Kenyan trade fair

Star 3/10/91

NAIROBI — South African companies seeking business in black Africa have turned out in force for the first time at the Nairobi international trade fair which opened yesterday.

"Even South Africa is welcome," President Daniel arap Moi said in a speech at the start of the five-day event.

Trade fair organisers said 16 SA companies were exhibiting, 11 under the auspices of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation.

Safto representative Andrew Maggs told reporters that South African companies were anxious to export goods to Kenya.

"We want to have tangible business projects established at the end of the fair," he said.

The Premier Group won first prize for private foreign exhibitors at the fair

"You have done well. It is very good, delightful," Mr Moi said after visiting Premier's stand.

Last month Kenyan Chamber of Commerce and Industry officials toured South Africa and held talks with Safto. — Sapa-Reuter.

Kenya looking for record tea crop

NAIROBI — Kenya's tea production, its top commodity in terms of exports, was expected to surpass last year's record 197 000 tons by a small margin in 1991, government officials said yesterday

"We expect a marginal rise in production despite farmers' financial difficulties created by a sharp rise in input prices," said an official of the state-run Kenya Tea Board.

Kenya, the world's third largest producer of black teas, accounts for about 50% of Africa's total exports.

Kenyan tea production rose to a record 197 000 tons in 1990 from 181 000 tons the previous year But growers are sceptical the industry can maintain an upward trend

Officials of the Kenya Tea Growers' Association, grouping about 58 commercial estates and responsible for at least 45% of the total crop, said a sharp rise in input prices made essential goods, like fertiliser, hard to obtain

Tea Board chairman Eliud Mahihu said misuse of funds collected from levies imposed on farmers could also affect the current steady growth in production.

"The problem is that local civic authorities are collecting the taxes and then promptly putting the funds to other uses, like the payment of salaries for their staff," said Mahihu.

Mahihu said the equivalent of $3,5m collected by local authorities in 1990 had been misappropriated.

Tea is second only to tourism ($400m in 1990) among the country's foreign exchange earners. Poor world prices and mismanagement have relegated coffee, once Kenya's leading export, to third place

Foreign exchange earnings from tea rose by $30m to $207m in 1989, then rocketed by a further $45m to about $252m in 1990, according to government records. — Sapa-Reuter.

Press freedom takes pummelling across Africa

Star 21/10/91 163

With few exceptions, the continent's journalists toe the "official line", reports RICHARD DOWDEN.

A KENYAN LAW journalist, whose passport has been withdrawn by the Kenyan government, has issued the speech he would have made during the Commonwealth conference had he been allowed to be there

Gitobu Imanyara, editor of the Nairobi Law Monthly, accused Commonwealth leaders of denying basic political freedoms and detaining their opponents He said most Commonwealth African states negate guarantees of press freedom by the use of sedition laws

"In Africa it is not surprising that journalists are regularly arrested, detained, interrogated and imprisoned for reporting the truth. Truth that does not tally with the official line of thinking is seen as sedition, subversion or treason," he said

Mr Imanyara had been invited to give the main speech at the launch of a book on the emerging free press in Africa, but was prevented from leaving Kenya by the withdrawal of his passport. "It is an appalling testimony to the fate of the African journalist that even free travel between one African country and another is not permitted," he said

Mr Imanyara (37) has been in the forefront of the battle for multiparty democracy in Kenya His journal is filled with detailed legal and constitutional arguments about the one-party state. For this he has been detained on several occasions, and was jailed for three months earlier this year

His experience has been repeated across Africa, according to Truth from Below, the launch of which he was to attend in Harare In 1990, the book says, Article 19 recorded the killing of three journalists and the detention of 48 in sub-Saharan Africa, excluding South Africa

Physical attacks, threats and detention have been the most blatant forms of suppression, but many African governments use a legal framework such as banning orders and the licensing of journalists to threaten an independent press Elsewhere, governments harass printers and advertisers associated with independent publications, or block the allocation of foreign exchange as a way of stopping their buying newsprint

There is no clear pattern to the independent press in Africa In Kenya, for example, the most slavishly pro-government paper, the Kenya Times, is owned jointly by the ruling party and Robert Maxwell

In Angola the Journal d'Angola, the sole daily, run by the ruling party, is frequently critical of the government.

Nigeria has some of freest and liveliest media in the world, but the editor of Newswatch magazine was murdered by a parcel bomb, almost certainly for political reasons

Frances D'Sousa, director of Article 19, says "The freedom of the press is a precise indicator of the state of human-rights observance in a country You can't have a free press and gross violations of human rights Conversely, the reason the press is suppressed is to hide violation of human rights"

The book quotes Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first leader, writing on the capitalist press "The journalist is forced into arranging news and information to fit the outlook of his journal He finds himself rejecting or distorting facts that do not coincide with the outlook and interests of his employer"

Truth from Below concludes that "the journalist working for the officially controlled press in Africa has suffered the same ills which Nkrumah diagnosed"

But an independent press is emerging in Africa, mirroring the demand for greater democracy and freedom throughout the continent

The book concludes "The emergence of the independent press throughout Africa has been dramatic In the past two years or so the official press, solemnly regurgitating the sayings of presidents has been challenged by a variety of privately owned journals expressing a contrary viewpoint, or simply scepticism" — The Independent News Service □

Above all, beware the Kenyan drivers

Bloem 21|10|91 (163)

THE Kenyans warn foreigners about only three out of four evils that are prevalent in their beautiful country quinine-resistant malaria carrying mosquitoes, AIDS and the beer.

You are forewarned about the first two on departure from Johannesburg Read in between the words on a Kenyan beer bottle label which lists "permissible water correctives and stabilizers" among its ingredients and you cannot help wondering why that parched feeling you had as you grasped the ice-cold bottle has suddenly vanished.

What you are not warned of is the standard of driving and the condition of the roads in the country

Taxi and minibus drivers in Kenya make their Johannesburg counterparts appear positively tame, in fact a Sunday drive from Nairobi to a game park is a knuckle-whitening, life-threatening experience for the hardiest of Johannesburg commuters

Minibuses transport tour groups round the country, while taxis are brightly decorated bakkies with canopies to provide shelter from the sudden equatorial thunderstorms

The drivers of both are madmen They do not overtake on stretches of straight road, preferring a none-too-deft passing manoeuvre on a blind rise

Chaotic

What distinguishes the two is that people travelling by taxi are never denied passage as long as there is a bit of bumper or a roofrack to cling to

Driving from a game park to Nairobi, I watched a man move from the front of a roofrack over furniture and baggage, to the ladder at the back, while the vehicle was bumping along at 100km/h

Nairobi is chaotic, and looks like a decaying southern European city. Dilapidated pre-war mansions overgrown with weeds and creepers jostle with high-rise buildings, while old Peugeots form a never-ending traffic jam along Jomo Kenyatta Avenue, the city's main thoroughfare

A quick peek into Nairobi's hottest night club, and several propostions from some dubious looking ladies confirm that you would be taking your life in your hands by staying longer Suddenly that dull bar in the hotel — the one frequented by the brash foreigners — seems quite attractive after all.

South Africans be warned, unless you are prepared to haggle you will be horribly ripped-off, more so if you stop at the village roadside markets

For many years South Africans have equated Kenya with the view of Nairobi Airport through a foreign airline's Boeing porthole, but LINDEN BIRNS reports the view is improving daily for SA visitors.

Cheap-and-nasty shiny ball-point pens, plastic sunglasses and sunhats are all useful for bartering However check the prices in Nairobi shops before buying souvenirs at the markets — they are about 70% cheaper in the city stores and they come from the same wholesale agent anyway

The travel industry is geared towards the Americans, British and Germans. All of them spend vast amounts kitting themselves out in khaki safari togs, sunhats and pith-helmets, and marvel at the prospect of driving on a dirt road They start whining when they have to wait more than five minutes before seeing some wildlife.

At the game lodge, there was a spotter on duty from midnight until dawn. He pushed a buzzer if something interesting emerged from the bush Even at 4am, when two lions got passionate, one could see who was a "foreigner" and who was from SA Those from the northern hemisphere appeared from their rooms in matching, perfectly creased and starched night safari garb The South Africans emerged bleery-eyed and bare-foot, in shorts and crumpled T-shirts

Stop at the equator at the foot of Mount Kenya on the main road between Nanyuki and Nairobi and you are accosted by Godfrey the budding physicist. At the flash of a foreign bank note he whips out a jug and a bowl with a hole pierced in its base

He begins with a detailed explanation as to why northern hemisphere cyclones turn clockwise, and those south of the equator turn anti-clockwise, and why there are never any cyclones or whirlwinds within 20m of the equator

He proceeds to prove this law of physics by floating some straw in the bowl while its contents drain through the pierced base into the jug. Sure enough, 20m north of the equator sign-post the straw turns in a clockwise fashion in the water, and 20m south, anti-clockwise On the equator the water drains without going round in circles Altogether a stunning display that entirely justifies making rich foreigners part with their crisp greenbacks

Hundreds march as lawyers fined

(163)

CI Prey 27/10/91.

SEVERAL hundred pro-democracy supporters chanting slogans marched through the streets of Nairobi this week after the Kenyan high court fined seven dissident lawyers for making political statements

Police watched from a distance but did not intervene to break up the impromptu rally, which dispersed after about two hours.

Law Society of Kenya (LSK) chairman Paul Muite, and six colleagues, were fined 10,000 shillings ($US345) each for disobeying an order not to make "political, alarming and confrontational utterances" They appealed against the fines

The Law Society has been at the forefront of a group of lawyers, clerics and disaffected politicians calling on President Daniel Arap Moi to introduce more democracy in one-party Kenya

A decision on the fined lawyers' appeal is expected next Monday

The demonstrators chanted "two parties, two parties", "the people have won", and "Muite is a lion" as they raised their arms to make a two-finger salute, associated in Kenya with supporters of multiparty democracy

Muite said after the ruling he was relieved that he and his colleagues had not been jailed At a news conference he adopted a conciliatory tone on political change, which he and other dissidents view as inevitable

"The LSK wishes to assist the government in initiating and managing changes towards pluralistic democracy and the rule of law," he said "The LSK has nothing to gain from chaos and bloodshed"

Moi, in power since 1978, has flown in the face of political reform sweeping many African countries and flatly ruled out change in the former British colony, which constitutionally became a one-party state in 1982

Moi, also under pressure from Western aid donors to reform, insists that opponents of his government are free to speak out But he has vowed to "mince critics like rats" and since early last year several dissidents have been detained for weeks or months on end

The American Bar Association Section of Litigation last week awarded the Law Society council its annual International Human Rights Award.

In another court drama last week, a witness at a Kenyan inquiry into the murder of foreign minister Robert Ouko last year, said he believed a senior cabinet minister may have been part of a group which carried out the killing

In what promises to turn the inquiry into a political bombshell, Ouko's former political campaign manager James K'Oyoo named Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott as possibly being involved in the killing.

"I'm not saying he (Biwott) was the one who did it . but it could have been Mr Biwott in concert with some people," K'Oyoo said at the inquiry in Kisumu, 400 km west of Nairobi

Robert Ouko's mutilated and charred remains were found near his home in western Kenya in February last year, soon after he called for an investigation into high-level corruption

K'Oyoo previously testified in the inquiry – now in its 239th day – that Ouko had told him he believed his life was in danger after he had been threatened by Biwott

A report in the *New York Times* said Western donors were cutting aid because of corruption among top officials Biwott was mentioned in the report, which quoted Western diplomats The government has not commented on the allegations – Sapa-Reuter

Natal businessmen make beeline for Nairobi

Star
9/11/91

163

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — A group of Durban businessmen will leave for Nairobi next week on South Africa's first private trade mission to Kenya

The group of 20 represent a wide range of commercial and industrial companies, from clothing and footwear to engineering, furniture, printing, packaging, steel, textiles and banking

The party has been assembled by chartered accountants Farrar Jeena and Co in reponse to an invitation by a Nairobi-based business consultancy, Jani and Associates

"The Kenyans made contact with us about three months ago when international attitudes were softening towards trade with SA," says Farrar Jeena managing partner Anil Narotam, who will lead the party

The group will leave Durban next Saturday for a week's stay

They will be welcomed at a cocktail party at the Nairobi Hilton where they will be met by a group of about 100 Kenyan businessmen and trade officials

Mr Narotam said extra delegates could still be accepted The cost is R3 858 inclusive of air fares, accommodation and transfers

Kenya and SA strengthen tourism ties

B Day 12/11/91

CO-OPERATION between SA and other African states was moving from positive sentiments towards concrete action, Satour executive director Spencer Thomas said yesterday

He welcomed the commitment of visiting Kenyan wildlife director and anthropologist Richard Leakey to strengthening links between SA and Kenya's wildlife tourism industries (163) 288

"Many overseas tourists, especially Americans, see east and southern Africa as one region, so it is part of our current policy to develop close links with our neighbours," said Thomas

"With the normalisation of relations it will be possible to co-operate in developing the region as a tourist destination"

DAVE LOURENS

DARIUS SANAI reports that Leakey said on arriving in SA at the weekend that his visit would strengthen growing links between SA and Kenyan wildlife tourism

He emphasised the potential for SA and Kenya of the Japanese tourist market which had large and previously untapped potential for both countries, adding his visit marked the start of a "very serious dialogue" between the two countries which was aimed at trying to encourage tourists to visit both countries Wildlife tourism had become Kenya's major industry and it had similar potential in SA, particularly if the two countries were to co-operate

Kenyan minister 'murdered'

KISUMU — A British detective told an inquiry yesterday he believed Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko was murdered 20 months ago because he was leading an inquiry into high-level corruption

"I ascertained that there was a corruption motive and I explicitly say so," said John Troon, who led a British police team called in to investigate the popular minister's death

Troon told the judicial inquiry in Kisumu, Ouko's home town 400km northwest of Nairobi, he was unable to complete his report because requests to interview senior government officials were turned down.

Ouko's badly mutilated and charred body was discovered in a field in western Kenya in February 1990 He had been shot in the head at close range

President Daniel Arap Moi asked in British detectives after a preliminary Kenyan report hinting at suicide prompted 'accusations of a cover-up' The report triggered nationwide riots in which several people were killed

Troon's report was not made public despite earlier pledges by Moi that it would be

Troon said last week he tried several times to interview Nicholas Biwott, energy minister at the time of Ouko's death and one of Moi's closest political allies, but said all his efforts were deliberately frustrated

Biwott's name has been mentioned several times at the inquiry in connection with corruption — Sapa-Reuter

Sweden kicks out Iraqi diplomat

Star 13/11/91

STOCKHOLM — Sweden expelled Iraq's top diplomat in Stockholm yesterday for spying and other "activities incompatible with his official duties".

The Foreign Ministry said Iraqi Charge d'Affaires Mohammed Said al-Hani had been declared persona non grata and left Sweden yesterday morning.

The ministry said the decision to expel the diplomat was based on a report by Swedish police "about activities incompatible with his official duties. These activities included illegal intelligence-gathering."

Swedish security police said in the report that Mr al-Hani had been personally involved in spying on Iraqi refugees in Sweden, according to Swedish media reports.

There are about 11 300 Iraqis resident in Sweden, according to the Swedish immigration board.

In February, Sweden expelled four Iraqi diplomats, saying they were spying on refugees. — Sapa-Reuter.

Kenyan police 'tried to hinder probe'

Star 13/11/91

KISUMU — A retired Scotland Yard detective testified yesterday that Kenyan police tried to impede his investigation into the murder of the country's Foreign Minister last year.

The detective, John Troon, also said he believed the slain Minister's wife knew why and by whom her husband was killed but refused to say for fear of reprisal.

It was Detective Troon's fifth day of testimony before a three-judge panel that has been conducting hearings for more than a year into the February 13 1990 slaying of Robert Ouko.

Detective Troon testified on Monday that he believed Mr Ouko's opposition to official corruption and his differences over the issue with a senior government official had provided the motive for the Minister's murder.

He also said Kenya's chief of police had asked him to submit a final report and end his probe prematurely when it became apparent he sought to interview top government officials.

Monday's testimony was the first time Detective Troon's report has been made public since being submitted to the government on September 12 1990.

In his testimony yesterday, Detective Troon said: "There were several instances where witnesses would inform me that they had been interviewed by officers not connected with my inquiry." — Sapa-AP.

Kenyan business fair is exclusively for SA firms

B(Dam) 14/11/91

MARCIA KLEIN

SA EXPORTERS will soon be able to tap in to Kenya's R10bn a year import market, aided by a new business exhibition organised exclusively for SA companies

The "Contact Kenya" 1992 exhibition — to be held at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi at the end of June — was exclusively for SA exporters, organisers said

There were indications that SA goods and services "could substantially undercut those presently being imported from traditonal sources" — by as much as 30% of prices currently being quoted by other exporting companies, the organisers said (163) (166)

Kenya's investment promotions centre MD Silas Ita said imports from SA would also be far more convenient for Kenya African countries currently supply only 3,3% of Kenya's imports Britain is its major supplier

In 1989, 6,3% of Kenya's total imports were food and beverages, 33,8% were non-food industrial supplies, 15,5% fuel and lubricants, 21,3% machinery and other capital equipment and 5,2% consumer goods At that time the value of imports to Kenya was R8,5bn

Moi warns over rally (163)

NAIROBI - President Daniel arap Moi has warned Kenyans and foreign diplomats to stay away from a pro-democracy rally called for this weekend

He accused the organisers of being "tribalists and anarchists" SD welfare 15/11/91

At a rally in central Kenya late on Wednesday, Moi reiterated a now-familiar charge that his critics are bent on dividing the country along tribal lines and plunging it into bloody chaos

He said foreign diplomats planning to attend the meeting in Nairobi tomorrow "should realise that it cannot be

Leakey: little to see in SA

'Kenya has more to offer the tourist'

(163) Star 16/11/91.

JAMES CLARKE

WHAT has South Africa got in the way of tourist attractions that Kenya hasn't? Not much

At least not if you speak to Kenyan tourist industry spokesman Dr Richard Leakey, who returned to Nairobi today

Dr Leakey (47) has just completed his first trip to South Africa after an absence of 25 years He came wearing three hats he represented Kenya's tourist industry, he is director of wildlife and chairman of national museums, and he is renowned as a palaeo-anthropologist who has made important discoveries regarding man's evolution.

In an interview, he said he was thrilled to be in South Africa again and would soon be back.

HE HAD spent two days in Kruger Park — a guest of Dr 'Robbi" Robinson, chief executive of National Parks But while he obviously liked South Africa, he saw our tourist attractions as wanting

He said our attraction for, say, the wealthy Japanese was limited.

But at least people could fly straight here without getting out at some Third World airport "And your hotels are good A Japanese tourist could comfortably stay a couple of days here and then go on to Kenya"

A couple of days? "Well, accommodation in your game reserves is pretty Calvinist. It's pretty spartan. It is not what the wealthy tourist wants Fine, you have Mala Mala and other such places but not enough of them. Certainly the ordinary game reserves will not impress.

"Your communications are good You have good roads You have golf, you have the Cape, which is beautiful, and casinos But Kenya has better wildlife.

"And cultural tourism — looking at tribal villages and customs — this no longer sits well in Africa Africa wants to be considered modern People don't like being tourist attractions."

He said he believed that South Africa and Kenya, working together to offer packages to their respective regions, would do well.

"For somebody to come all this way just to one destination far better to see both areas, south and east."

As for Kenyans visiting South Africa and vice versa, the traffic would be one-way "There isn't much money in Kenya More likely South Africans will come our way I know your rand is weak for foreign travel but our shilling is also weak Kenya is cheap for South Africans"

Dr Leakey achieved world fame when, two years ago, he persuaded Kenya to set fire to a huge stockpile of ivory worth millions of rands

He also organised trained squads to hunt down ivory poachers in the bush Several have been shot and have in turn shot rangers Now Dr Leakey has to have a guard in his home But as a result, ivory poaching has come almost to a standstill in Kenya.

"Part of my mission to South Africa was to persuade the authorities here to help us in making ivory worthless. We want to see ivory regarded by the world as valueless while live elephants are seen as valuable I am encouraged by the talks I have had. South Africans have been very open"

Is it conceivable that South Africa might one day be persuaded to publically burn its ivory hoard?

"It would be a dramatic gesture," he said "The point is that ivory sales threaten to extinguish the elephant — and the elephant is vital to the tourist trade and therefore to economies. I really cannot see why we should risk losing Africa's elephants for what is really a pittance"

On the subject of palaeo-anthropology Dr Leakey believes east Africa has a great deal more than South Africa

At a lecture on Kenya's hominid fossils — to a packed Great Hall at Wits University this week — Dr Leakey several times joked about the scientific rivalry between Kenya and South Africa.

Professor Phillip Tobias, South Africa's eminent palaeo-anatomist, said that while Kenya had found protohumans and apes up to 15 million years old, South Africa had the better collection of australopithecines — the man-apes which were originally discovered here.

DR Leakey disagrees "Our stuff is much more complete — and our dating is good"

He said South Africa had no clear fossiliferous layers of rock which could be easily aged "Ours are like packs of cards on the table You can read the sequences — get in between the jack and queen. In South Africa your strata are so mixed that the jack and the queen are mixed with the rest."

The argument is important because man-ape and early man sites are potentially a great tourist draw and South Africa is about to build hotels and information centres next to its major sites

I asked about Professor Glenn Conroy's discovery of a 12 million-year-old jawbone in Namibia in June Did that not push southern Africa's hominids back as far as Kenya's?

"One jaw? One jaw from one site? Let's see more first."

RIVAL PALAEONTOLOGISTS South Africa's Professor Phillip Tobias (right) and Kenya's Dr Richard Leakey were this week engaged in jocular scientific rivalry ●Photograph HERBERT MABUZA

Moi arrests dozens in bid to halt rally

Star 16/11/91.

(163)

NAIROBI — The government arrested dozens of known and suspected opposition leaders yesterday in a massive police crackdown aimed at halting a banned pro-democracy rally today in this single-party state.

Police also established road-blocks on most routes leading into Kenya's capital city and around the proposed meeting site on Nairobi's western outskirts in an apparent effort to keep people from gathering

The action came one day after the government contacted the opposition group, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford), through the US Embassy, according to Japhetha Shamalla, a lawyer and opposition figure.

"The message from the government and the attorney general was that Ford should call off the rally and, in return, the government would sit down with Ford," Mr Shamalla said in a statement.

The negotiations broke down over the government's refusal to publicly promise that Ford could hold a future rally if the group called off today's meeting, he added.

Those picked up included 80-year old Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, Kenya's first vice-president; lawyer Gitobu Imanyara,

DIDRIKKE SCHANCHE

editor of a monthly law magazine critical of the government; veteran trade unionist Dennis Akumu, and businessmen Luke Obok and George Nthenge, according to associates.

Mr Odinga heads Ford, a recently formed political pressure group that planned to hold the rally in Nairobi.

At least three other prominent opposition figures, lawyer Paul Muite, former parliamentarian Martin Shikuku and lawyer James Orengo, went into hiding after police came to their homes, harassed their families and sought their arrest.

In a telephone call, Mr Muite said another 10 people believed to be associated with Ford were seized in Mr Odinga's home district of Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, and at least that many were seized in Nairobi.

"They have picked up many others, those without a high profile, those who are believed associated with us"

The arrests were reminiscent of action prior to a similarly banned meeting on July 7 1990 when police detained six prominent government critics and broke up the rally by opening fire. Four days of riots ensued in Nairobi and other major cities in which at least 20 people were killed.

Mr Odinga was seized as he was preparing to go to bed on Thursday evening by five policemen, two in uniform, and taken away in his pyjamas.

Mr Odinga and five others formed Ford in August and vowed to press for a return to multiparty politics

After failing to win permission to hold a pro-democracy rally on October 5, Ford announced it would hold a rally today with or without a permit.

Meetings of more than 10 people in Kenya require official approval.

In separate statements to news media, Mr Muite and Masinde Muliro, a former MP and one of Ford's founding members, decried the arrests and said the meeting would go ahead as planned

Mr Muliro accused the government of "unleashing terror and despondency" and Mr Muite called for its resignation and the creation of an interim government to take its place.

Mr Muite described the government of President Daniel

See 'Death of an honest man' — Page 15

arap Moi as "transparently totalitarian, corrupt and incompetent"

The Kenya African National Union, which Mr Moi heads, is the nation's sole legal political party under a 1982 constitutional amendment.

The president, who has regularly used the threat of detention and violence as a deterrent to those agitating for political reforms, on Wednesday described Ford as a group of anarchists bent on causing chaos.

He has steadfastly rejected calls for multiparty politics, saying political pluralism would only breed conflict among the nation's approximately 40 tribes.

But on Thursday he softened his tone slightly

In an address to college students in Kiambu, about 32 km west of Nairobi, President Moi said. "I do not refuse multiparty politics maybe it might come in two to three years'

But he added "If there is change, it should be orderly and peaceful. It should be at a pace Kenyans can handle"

While the president was issuing his conciliatory remarks, however, Kenya's police chief Philip Kilonzo issued a warning to those planning to attend today's proposed rally that it would be unsafe.

The rally comes at a time of political unrest in Kenya, a country which is under heavy pressure from donors critical of widespread corruption among government officials

In addition, corruption among President Moi's close associates has been cited at an ongoing public inquiry as a motive in the 1990 murder of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Murder of an inno

Star 16/11/91. (163)

THE Chicago gangster-style murder of Kenya's Foreign Minister, Robert Ouko, on St Valentine's Day last year implicates the country's leading politicians, according to sensational new evidence from the victim's brother, who has fled for his life to the United States. PETER HILLMORE in Nairobi, ANDREW STEPHEN in Seattle and LAURENCE MARKS in London unravel the web of corruption, threatened exposure and revenge that reaches ever closer to President Moi.

ROBERT OUKO Kenya's Foreign Minister until early last year, was internationally respected as a politician of integrity, a skilful diplomat and a determined critic of corruption in his country's ruling circles

His body, shot in the head with a bullet from his own 38 revolver which lay next to it, and hideously disfigured by burns, was found several kilometres from his farm near Kisumu western Kenya after he disappeared on the morning of February 13 1990

The circumstances of his death remained a mystery A Kenyan police report suggested suicide, but subsequently a British pathologist Dr Ian West and a team of Scotland Yard detectives called in by the Kenyan government concluded independently that he had been murdered

Last month his brother, Eston Barak Mbajah, formerly on the staff of Kenya's attorney-general now living in exile in Tacoma near Seattle, submitted an affidavit to a public inquiry into the affair currently sitting in Kisumu It contains a detailed account of events that led up to Mr Ouko's death, implicating Kenyan government officials close to President Daniel arap Moi

This damning affidavit, which The Observer has confirmed by finding Mr Mbajah s hideout in the United States, has remained a closely guarded secret until now His version o events is supported by diplomatic and police sources

In February last year Mr Ouko was a member of the team of Ministers and senor civil servants who acompanied Mr Moi on a private visi to Washington According to Mr Mbajah, his brother advise Mr Moi against the trip Kenya s human rights violations had provoked hostility in the United States, and Mr Ouko warned that there might be some unpleasantness

During the visit, therewas an angry argument between Mr Ouko and Kenyan Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott Mr Ouko criticised the foreign bank accounts held by Mr Biwott and other Ministers, saying the huge sums of money in them should be repatriated to Kenya to help pay for economic development Their existence, which was known to the international aid authorities, was hindering Kenya's applications for foreign assistance

Mr Biwott, widely known as the most corrupt of Mr Moi s Ministers with overseas cash hoards and investments said to total about $200 million (R558 million), was furious "He threatened my brother " Mr Mbajah testified, "stating that he had had enough of him and this time he would pay the price very heavily

"The president, who is very close to Mr Biwott, also told my brother that it is not for him to decide on what was to be done with the foreign accounts the government Ministers are holding. The president indicated that this amounted to interfering with presidential responsibility The relationship became so strained throughout their visit that they were not on speaking terms "

Mr Ouko's position within the Kenyan entourage was made even worse when his treatment by President George Bush and US officials was seen to be conspicuously warmer than the reception given to Mr Moi

"My brother s passport was seized at Jomo Kenyatta Airport by security officials This was when my brother started realising that he was in extreme danger

He telephoned me that evening and told me about their trip to America He told me he was in serious danger because he did not know what the government would do next after seizing his passport and after having been told that his movements would be strictly monitored from then on He told me that he was worried about his life and especially the future of his children "

The following day Mr Ouko visited Mr Moi at the president s request. Mr Moi told him he was very unhappy with him for undermining his powers and for having alleged in America that Ministers were corrupt It implied, he complained, that Mr Moi himself was corrupt in retaining corrupt Ministers

According to Mr Mbajah, Mr Ouko replied. "I respect you I know you have done a good job But we must address ourselves to the area of corruption because if we don't, Kenya's economy will definitely collapse

Mr Moi told him he was suspending him as a Minister for attacking his Cabinet colleagues He ordered him to return home and stay there until further notice

Becoming increasingly anxious about his fate, Mr Ouko tried several times to see Mr Moi again to reassure him of his loyalty to the government On every occasion he told Mr Mbajah, he was obstructed by Hezekia Oyugi, permanent secretary in the president s office and head of the State Security Service

A week before his death Mr Ouko drove to Kericho to ask the district commissioner (Mr Moi's nephew) to intercede on his behalf Instead, the district commissioner, called Oyugi, said Mr Moi did not wish to speak to him

On his way home, his car was rammed by a truck and crashed into a ditch The truck drove on without stopping Mr Ouko informed the police, who appear to have ignored the incident A day or two later, when Mr Moi was visiting Kenya s central province, Mr Ouko again tried to approach him and was again rebuffed

At midnight on February 14, Mr Mbajah was called by a friend and told that she had been informed by a man called Eric Onyango that his brother was missing

MR MBAJAH telephoned several police stations in Kisumu, but obtained no help

The following morning he received a message from Arap Leting, head of the Kenyan civil service, asking to see him urgently Mr Leting informed him officially that his brother was missing, having left his home early on the morning of the 13th He then called on the permanent secretary at the Foreign Ministry, who told him he was trying to discover Mr Ouko's whereabouts

He drove to his brother's home, and found it being searched by security policemen They told him they had orders to search for a possible suicide note His brother's house girl Selina gave him a note that Mr Ouko had asked her to pass on to him

"In this note," Mr Mbajah testified, "my brother informed me that he had been called by Oyugi and told that Oyugi would help him escape from Kenya because the president was not ready to forgive him My brother told me (in the note) that he was suspicious of the manner that these people wanted him to leave the house

"The people who went to collect him were Johana Anguka, district commissioner of Nakuru, George Oraro, an advocate, and Paul Gondi, a banker, assisted by Eric Pnyango

"They collected my brother on the morning of the 13th with instructions that they were going to hand him over to Oyugi, who was waiting for him, and Minister Biwott ' They were people who had been close to Mr Ouko

He went to his bedroom first as if to change his clothes There he w note saying being picked who say the Oyugi in o would like named them

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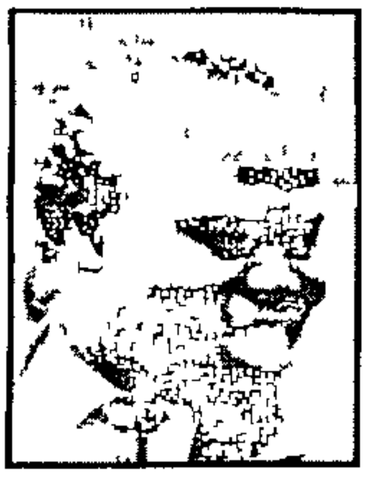
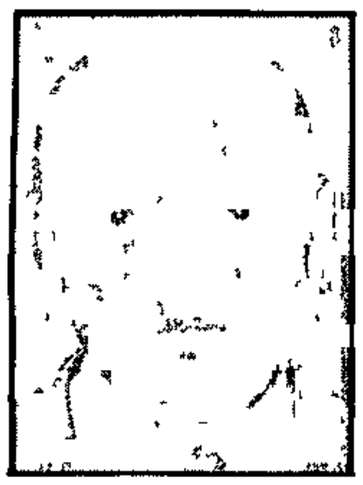


HEZEKIA OYUGI· As permanent secretary in President Moi's office and head of the State Security Service, he blocked Mr Ouko's attempts to see the president Instead, he told Mr Ouko his life was in danger and offered to help him escape



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# of an innocent man

(163)

murder of Kenya's Foreign Valentine's Day last year politicians, according from the victim's life to the United States. ANDREW STEPHEN in in London unravel the exposure and revenge President Moi.

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ROBERT OUKO He was internationally respected as a man of integrity and a determined critic of corruption in Kenya's ruling party When he said foreign bank accounts held by certain Ministers should be repatriated to Kenya, he signed his own death warrant

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They collected my brother on the morning of the 13th with instructions that they were going to hand him over to Oyugi who was waiting for him, and Minister Biwott" They were people who had been close to Mr Ouko

He went to his bedroom first as if to change his clothes There he wrote Mr Mbajah a note saying "Although I am being picked up by these people who say they are taking me to Oyugi in order to escape, I would like you to know" It named them

"This was the last time my brother was seen alive until the president announced that his body was discovered a few kilometres from his home, shot and burnt beyond recognition

It is the duty of Hezekia Oyugi, as the one in charge of Kenya's internal security to state why they withdrew all the security officers guarding my brother on the day before he was collected from the house

' After my brother s body was discovered, it became known to Oyugi that I had a note which had been written by my brother and given to me by Selina Oyugi called me into his office and asked me if I would like to help the government to go through this period of difficulties after the murder of my brother I asked him what he had in mind

"He told me that, if I would co-operate with them to cover up the murder of my brother, I would be given various assistance including paying school fees and any necessary allowances for my son, who was then studying outside Kenya

"I was also promised that I would be elected a member of parliament and be made a Minister I told Oyugi that this was impossible, that those who killed my brother must be brought to book and taken to court and that I was not going to sell the blood of my brother at any cost

"I believe I was then considered an enemy of the government and that the first thing the government wanted to do was to try to get this note I had been given I kept it in my office I knew, its being a government office that no thorough search was going to be made I had put the note under the carpet and thought it was safe there

"The government withdrew my foreign currency for paying my son's school fees My movements were now being monitored on a 24-hour basis I was being followed everywhere

On March 28 I was arrested and taken to the Criminal Investigation Department headquarters where I was detained I was asked about the note and why I was not able to help the government out of this troubled moment following my brother s murder

"First I refused any knowledge of the note That is when they went to my house arrested my wife and my house boy and thoroughly searched my house to look for this note They did not find it The police officers looted my house I was stripped naked and thoroughly beaten and received various inhuman treatment

'They led me to my office at the attorney general s chambers They searched it from 3 pm to midnight eventually getting the document, which mentioned the names of the people who picked my brother up from the house The note also talked about the seizure of his passport and his suspension as a Minister

When he was buried the ceremony was not that of a senior Cabinet Minister and that indicated very clearly that at the time he died he was no longer a Minister'

MR MBAJAH was eventually released from detention Threatened with imprisonment if he disclosed the truth, and fearing that he would himself be murdered while in jail, he escaped from Kenya in October last year, walking 320 km to the frontier with Uganda The fact that he was a district commissioner and had been a civil servant for 23 years secured him the help of sympathetic colleagues and enabled him to evade roadblocks

Today, he works as a juvenile rehabilitation officer in Tacoma "I would rather die here as a poor man than have remained in Kenya and taken my brother's money he told The Observer

"I don't care if everything I ever owned in Kenya is taken What I care about is that those who murdered my brother are found I will not rest until they are brought to justice — The Observer, London

Kenya calm after police use muscle

B/Day 18/11/91

NAIROBI — Calm returned to the capital city yesterday, a day after police arrested opposition leaders and broke up a pro-democracy rally in a show of force analysts say will do little to improve Kenya's blemished image. (163)

Long praised for its stability and relative posperity in a region rife with civil wars and economic disasters, Kenya has in the last year slipped from its vaunted position

The US is considering following Scandinavian countries' suspension of aid to the east African country following allegations of corruption among senior government officials.

Government accusations of US involvement in Saturday's banned meeting strained already tense relations between Kenya and the US.

US moves to tie financial aid to democratic reforms and good human rights records have irked President Daniel arap Moi's single-party government

Although Moi last week said multiparty politics might be possible by 1994, there was little evidence to support his professed softening of position when security forces used tear gas, bullets and baton charges to disperse thousands of demonstrators who took to the streets after opposition leaders were arrested — Sapa-AP

Yeltsin's big push for a free market

B/Day 18/11/91

MOSCOW — Boris Yeltsin fired the first shots in his battle to overhaul Russia's economy by freeing foreign trade, giving people the right to own hard currency and letting market forces decide the rouble's rate.

The Russian president, who has pledged swift measures to build a free market in his giant republic, laid the foundations with a barrage of decrees and resolutions published at the weekend.

He freed all enterprises to engage in foreign trade without special registration, and gave banks licensed to deal in foreign currency the right to open hard currency accounts for all citizens.

Yeltsin said Russia was taking control of all oil, gold, diamonds and precious stones on its territory

"We are taking over everything connected with gold and diamonds into our own hands," Yeltsin told parliament.

He said the Soviet gold storage facility gokhran was being replaced with a Russian *gokhran*

It was not clear what the implications of this would be for sharing among republics of Soviet gold reserves, officially estimated at 240 tons

Russia produces 67% of Soviet gold output, which last year totalled about 300 tons. Uzbekistan and Kazakhastan account for most of the rest.

All Soviet gold reserves are held in *gokhran* but there is another storage facility used for temporary storage which is also located in Russia.

From December 1 exports of oil and oil products from Russia would be limited in order to meet the republic's own requirements

Yeltsin's foreign trade decree said people could buy hard currency and conduct transactions through licensed banks without restrictions

Until recently, tight rules governed the possession of foreign currency by ordinary citizens. The rouble was fixed at levels often bearing no relation to its real value, but the decree said this would now change.

In a direct challenge to the Soviet state bank Gosbank, Yeltsin decreed. "Rouble rates against foreign currency, established by the state bank of the USSR, are not valid on the territory of the Russian Federation."

Hard currency deductions and import and export taxes imposed by Soviet authorities would be cancelled from January 1 1992.

Companies, which must now sell a percentage of their foreign currency revenues to the Soviet state bank, would have to sell it to Russia, giving the republic its own hard currency reserves, the decree said.

Foreign companies would be able to buy currency to transfer their profits and dividends abroad.

The measures were Yeltsin's latest broadside against centralised Soviet power structures.

A resolution by the Russian government said quotas would be set for exporting oil and oil products The quotas would also determine the level of deliveries to other Soviet republics, which are heavily dependent on Russian oil

The plethora of decrees made no mention of freeing prices, a move which is central to Yeltsin's reforms and will lead inevitably to steep rises and hardship.

Yeltsin took steps to prepare for it by raising the minimum wage to 200 roubles a month and announcing a 90% pay rise from December 1 for teachers, health employees, police and other low-paid state workers

An average teacher's salary is now about 350 roubles a month, little more than $7. — Sapa-Reuter.

Alex folk forced to pay for burials

Political Staff

Unknown men claiming to be IFP members have been forcing Alexandra residents to pay money towards the costs of the funerals of people who died during the recent two-day national stayaway, according to an Alexandra resident Star 18/11/91

The man, who asked not to be named, said "four mean-looking men" came to his house on Thursday evening and ordered him to give them money to cover the costs of the funeral of those who died during the November 4-5 stayaway

He told The Star he gave the men his last R10, and they told him they were IFP members

"They demanded to see my ANC membership card I told them I did not belong to either the ANC or any other party or organisation," the man said.

IFP West Rand leader Humphrey Ndlovu denied that his party's members were involved in the incidents. Criminal elements were taking advantage of the conflict between the ANC and the IFP, and this kind of thing was happening elsewhere

"Criminal elements use our name and the ANC's name to terrorise communities Those four men were not IFP members but fly-by-night criminals"

Nairobi calm after police break up anti-govt rally

Star 18/11/91

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NAIROBI — Calm returned to the capital city yesterday, a day after police arrested opposition leaders and broke up a pro-democracy rally in a show of force that analysts say will do little to improve Kenya's already blemished image

Long praised for its stability and relative posperity in a region rife with civil wars and economic disasters, Kenya in the last year has slipped from its vaunted position

Scandinavian countries have suspended aid to the east African country following allegations of massive corruption among senior government officials, and the United States is considering following suit.

Kenya's reputation has been further tarnished by damning testimony before a judicial commission investigating the 1990 slaying of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko suggesting the involvement of two of President Daniel arap Moi's closest associates

Government accusations of US involvement in Saturday's banned meeting sought by the recently formed Forum for the Restoration of Democracy opposition group strained already tense relations between Kenya and the US

"We're not going to be in a hurry to do them any favours," US ambassador Smith Hempstone said

"It's pretty outrageous, really," he added.

US moves to tie financial aid to democratic reforms and good human rights records have irked Mr Moi's single-party government, which on Saturday claimed the US Embassy had "masterminded and abetted" Kenya's opposition movement

Mr Hempstone dismissed the charges as "utter fabrication"

Kenya has been a single-party state under the Kenya African National Union since a constitutional amendment in 1982 and Mr Moi has vigorously rejected local and Western pressure to adopt multiparty politics

He argues that political pluralism would breed conflict among the east African nation's approximately 40 tribes

In his 13 years as president, Mr Moi has regularly detained government critics and used force against those challenging his rule

Although he said last week that multiparty politics might be possible by 1994 if change were peaceful and gradual, his government's actions to block Saturday's rally offered little evidence to support his professed softening of position

Security forces used teargas, bullets and baton charges to disperse thousands of demonstrators who took to the streets after opposition leaders seeking to hold the meeting were arrested One person reportedly died in the clashes when trampled to death by a mob being chased by riot troops

The unrest was largely contained in an area around the proposed Kamukunji meeting site in central Nairobi and did not spark off widespread riots, as happened when police used similar force to break up a similarly banned meeting in July last year. — Sapa-AP

Police crush Kenya rally

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Sowetan 18/11/91.

NAIROBI - Calm returned to Nairobi yesterday after police arrested opposition leaders and broke up a pro-democracy rally in a show of force that will do little for Kenya's blemished image

Security forces used tear-gas, bullets and baton charges to disperse thousands of demonstrators who took to the streets after opposition leaders seeking to hold the meeting were arrested

One person reportedly died in the clashes when trampled to death by a mob being chased by riot troops

The force followed a crackdown that began last Thursday when police began arresting members and supporters of FORD, including Jaramogi Oginga Odinga (76), who was Kenya's first vice-president after independence in 1963

At least 14 of Kenya's leading opposition figures were arrested with scores of unknown supporters or associates and an unspecified number of demonstrators - *Sapa-AP*

Thousands march for democracy

KAKAMEGA (Kenya) — Thousands of pro-democracy supporters chanting anti-government slogans marched in the western Kenyan town of Kakamega yesterday after two leading dissidents were charged with organising an illegal meeting in the capital, Nairobi

Star; 19/11/91 (163)

Martin Shikuku, a former member of parliament and founder member of the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford), and dissident lawyer Japheth Shamalla denied charges of organising an illegal meeting

Mr Shikuku and Mr Shamalla were arrested on Saturday as they attempted to reach Kamukunji sports ground in a poor residential area in east Nairobi where Ford had called a rally

Unofficial reports said one man was killed. Police have denied this, saying only that a few people were injured. — Sapa-Reuter

UK policeman names suspected Ouko killers

KISUMU (Kenya) — A British detective who investigated the murder 20 months ago of Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said yesterday that a close aide of President Daniel arap Moi, Industry Minister Nicholas Biwott, was a prime suspect

John Troon, giving evidence at a judicial inquiry in the western town of Kisumu, also repeated that he suspected Hezekiah Oyugi, internal security chief at the time of Mr Ouko's death

"I cannot rule out either of these two gentlemen or eliminate them from the murder of Ouko," Mr Troon said

"They are my principal suspects," said Mr Troon, who has already told the inquiry he believes Mr Ouko was murdered because of his opposition to corruption among government colleagues

Mr Ouko's charred and mutilated body was discovered in February last year in a field near his Kisumu home, a few days after he had pressed for an investigation into high-level corruption

Mr Biwott, a close aide of President Moi who was transferred from the Energy Ministry three weeks ago, is alleged, along with several other Ministers, to have demanded huge kickbacks from a foreign firm seeking a contract in Kenya.

Mr Biwott is currently in Europe. He left Kenya on Friday Government officials denied he had fled.

President Moi called in British police to investigate Mr Ouko's murder after an initial Kenyan police report, suggesting that the former Minister killed himself, sparked anti-government riots and charges of an official cover-up — Sapa-Reuter

Bonn recalls Kenyan ambassador

NAIROBI — Germany said yesterday it was recalling its ambassador from Kenya for consultations to protest against harsh treatment of government critics by President Daniel arap Moi

"Germany has recalled its ambassador as a protest at the increasing brutality with which the government of Kenya is going against the opposition movement," a statement from the German Embassy said.

The recall was the latest twist in a deepening row between Kenya and several Western countries over Kenya's crackdown on pro-democracy campaigners.

Mr Moi's government banned a pro-democracy rally on Saturday, arresting 12 government critics

The government accused Western embassies of helping to organise the rally. — Sapa-Reuter

World Bank tackles Kenya on economics, corruption

WASHINGTON — The World Bank says its board has approved two loans for Kenya totalling $86m, but board sources warn that the country's welcome at the bank's lending window is wearing thin

They say the bank may cut off all but the most basic of project loans to Kenya if the country fails to put its economy in shape and cut down on government corruption

"We have heard a lot of promises, but not much in the way of performance," said one board source, who declined to be identified

Germany on Monday recalled its ambassador from Nairobi to protest against harsh treatment of government critics by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi

The US has also sharply criticised Moi for his crackdown on dissidents

Moi's government, which has ruled out multiparty politics, banned a pro-democracy rally on Saturday, arresting a dozen government critics before the proposed meeting

The World Bank says it will lend Kenya $55m to help the country improve its university system and another $31m for health care

Both loans will be for 40 years and carry no interest charge

The sources said executive directors from most of the major industrial countries were highly critical of Kenya's economic performance and its alleged government corruption when the bank's board met to discuss the loans last week.

In an unusual move, a summary of the board's discussions will be presented to the Kenyan government next week when aid donors to the country meet in Paris under the chairmanship of the World Bank.

The former British colony receives about $1bn a year from Western donors in aid and loans but is currently under close scrutiny for human rights abuses, a crackdown on dissent and high-level corrruption — Reuter.

Close aide of Kenya's Moi fired

Star 20/11/91 (113)

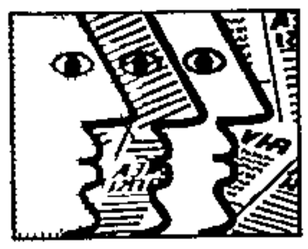
NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has sacked one of his closest aides, Industry Minister Nicholas Biwott, after weeks of adverse publicity over corruption at the highest levels of government

Mr Biwott, one of the most powerful men in Kenya, was named by a British detective on Monday as a prime suspect in the murder 20 months ago of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko

Both Mr Moi and Mr Biwott were abroad at the time of his dismissal, announced in an official note which gave no reasons and did not name a replacement

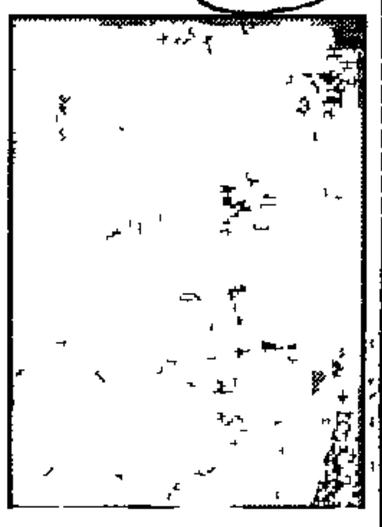
His dismissal was the first sign that President Moi might bend to mounting demands from pro-democracy campaigners at home and Western aid donors for a cleaner government

But Mr Biwott's removal might not be enough on its own to improve soured relations between the former British colony and Western donor nations in the so-called Paris Club which is due to meet next week to review aid to Kenya — Sapa-Reuter



Newsmakers

More pressure on Moi (163)



THE HAGUE — The European Community added its voice yesterday to international pressure on Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi to end one-party rule and respect human rights. A statement released by The Netherlands condemned curbs on freedom of expression and assembly and the arrest of leading dissidents. Star 22/11/91

WORLD

Kenyan arrests may hit aid

(Wmail 22/11-28/11/91) (163)

By PETER BILES· Nairobi

THE Kenyan government will this week face political fall-out from the events of the past few days, during which leading critics of Kenya's one-party state were arrested, and security forces prevented an opposition rally from being staged in Nairobi.

Six government opponents were arrested on Saturday as they tried to reach the Kamukunji Grounds for the rally Kenyan authorities had earlier declared the meeting illegal and warned the public to stay away

The six men, all advocates of a multi-party state, were Paul Muite, the chairman of the law society of Kenya; Masinde Muliro, Martin Shikuku and Philip Gachoka, founders of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford), and James Orengo and Japheth Shamalla, both Nairobi lawyers

Last week, a number of other dissidents were rounded up, including the former vice-president, Oginga Odinga, and the editor of the *Nairobi Law Monthly,* Gitobu Imanyara

Those arrested face charges of contravening the Public Order Act.

Odinga and Muliro were released on bail at the weekend The others have been remanded in custody and were expected to appear in court this week

Kenyan press reports said one man was killed and five others injured in the disturbances on Saturday The security forces used tear gas and batons to disperse crowds around Kamukunji Later, buses were stoned by protesters and barricades of burning tyres were erected in nearby suburbs

Three Nairobi lawyers — Martha Njoka, Lilian Wanjira and GBM Kariuki — issued a statement protesting about the police action. "All these repressive acts by the government come in the wake of grave allegations of corruption, plunder of the Kenyan economy, incitement to violence, and homocide, involving senior cabinet ministers and government officials," they added, referring to the killing of the foreign minister, Robert Ouko, last year

The United States and German embassies in Nairobi have denied government accusations that foreign diplomats had "masterminded and abetted" Ford, which called Saturday's rally.

The secretary to the Kenyan cabinet, Philip Mbithi, had claimed that five of those arrested on Saturday were in a convoy of 15 cars which included "about eight" with diplomatic registration plates

US ambassador Smith Hempstone warned of possible repercussions at next week's Kenya consultative group meeting in Paris, chaired by the World Bank, when foreign donors will consider their future aid commitments to Kenya.

"I'm not going to predict what any individual country might do but I would be absolutely astounded if anybody increased aid to Kenya," Hempstone said

Kenya currently receives nearly $1-billion a year in foreign aid, and the Paris meeting will be an opportunity for bilateral donors to state the conditions under which they will pledge further aid — The Guardian News Service

Cheers at Kenya murder probe

Star 23/11/91. (163)

MANOAH ESIPISU

KISUMU (Kenya) — A courtroom crowd cheered British detective John Troon yesterday after he wound up the first phase of his evidence in an inquiry into the murder 20 months ago of Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko

Mr Troon, now retired from Scotland Yard, led a team of British detectives who investigated the murder and has said Mr Ouko was killed because of his opposition to corruption.

His evidence this month to the judicial inquiry in Mr Ouko's western hometown of Kisumu has included damaging allegations of top-level corruption and has rocked the government

Former industry minister Nicholas Biwott, a close aide of Mr Moi, was sacked on Tuesday after being named by Mr Troon as one of two main suspects

His other suspect is Hezekiah Oyugi, internal security chief at the time of Mr Ouko's death

In his last day of evidence, Mr Troon said Kenyan police handled the Ouko case like amateurs He reiterated his charge that they deliberately tampered with evidence at the scene of the crime.

Kenyan police had made a video film of the site which was a misrepresentation of the scene, he added

Mr Ouko's charred remains were found near his home a few days after he disappeared in February 1990 Mr Moi called in British police to investigate after Kenyan police suggestions that Mr Ouko killed himself sparked anti-government riots and charges of an official cover-up

Court officials said Mr Troon was likely to be recalled to the inquiry early next year for further cross-examination

He left the witness box to the cheers of hundreds of people crammed into the courtroom

He waved and told Mr Ouko's widow Christabel "The people of Kenya are good, so good to me" — Sapa-Reuter

US envoy draws Kenya's wrath

Sowetan 25/11/91 (163)

NAIROBI - Mr Smith Hempstone is what most US ambassadors are not - opinionated and outspoken with his criticism of Kenya's treatment of dissidents. The government doesn't like it.

Since arriving in this East African nation two years ago, Hempstone has been called arrogant, contemptuous, undiplomatic and racist by Kenyan officials

They have also accused the ambassador of funding, organising and supporting anti-government elements

High-ranking government officials have recommended his movements be monitored and that he not be allowed to travel outside this capital city Parliament has urged his deportation

Inferior

On Monday, Kenyan foreign minister Mr Ndola Ayah told reporters that the American envoy "regards the black man as an inferior who must be taught"

Last month, agriculture minister Mr Elijah Mwangale called Hempstone "betrayer No 1" and accused him of being behind a pro-democracy rally that the government banned

Hempstone, in turn, has described the government's claims as "bullfeathers," "utter fabrication," and "outrageous"

The former journalist and columnist admits his is an unusual style for an ambassador, but is unfazed by the hullabaloo it has created

"Quite frankly, if I hadn't been as rude as I have been, I don't think anything would have been accomplished," the chain-smoking ambassador (62) said in an interview

Hempstone said he believed he was to some degree being used as a handy scapegoat.

"It's always convenient to have a blue-eyed devil at hand to blame failures on," he said "I certainly have blue eyes"

Multiparty advocates who since early 1990 have sought the dissolution of President Daniel arap Moi's single-party government, say the ruddy-faced, gray-haired envoy has been a source of inspiration

"Definitely, things would not have moved as fast as they have without his outspokenness," said Mr Gitobu Imanyara, a lawyer who edits a monthly magazine critical of the government.

Imanyara, who has been detained without charge three times in the last seven years because of his views, was one of 13 dissidents arrested last week before a banned pro-democracy rally they sought to hold on Saturday

The US embassy publicly condemned the arrests as "blatant interference in the civil and human rights of these individuals"

Imanyara credited Hempstone's quick response with the release of all but four of the dissidents and with their relatively good treatment by police

"Years and years of quiet British diplomacy did not stop police from torturing people," said Imanyara Kenya is a former British colony and achieved independence in 1963

Fellow diplomats criticize Hempstone of at times behaving more like a journalist than an ambassador, but also assail the government for personalising its attack when its argument really is with US policy

The verbal warfare erupted within months of Hempstone's arrival on December 1 1989 after he told the local Rotary Club the US Congress was leaning toward tying future aid to nations that "nourished democratic institutions, defended human rights and practised multiparty democracy."

It was anathema to Moi's government, which in 1982 outlawed all opposition and made the ruling Kenya African National Union the nation's sole legal party

The resulting invective from Kanu and government officials against Hempstone threatened the first US-Kenya trade show in 27 years Moi only agreed to address and open the show after quiet cajoling from Hempstone - *Sapa-AP*

Mr Ndolo Ayah, Kenya's Foreign Minister, has accused US ambassador Mr Smith Hempstone of assisting dissidents and has called him a racist who acts like a slave-owner.

Kenya offers export breaks for investors

SHARON WOOD

BUSINESSES investing in Kenya's first export processing zone, Sameer Industrial Park, would not be subject to exchange control, Sameer Industrial Park deputy manager Samina Rana said in Johannesburg yesterday B1 Day 26/11/91

This benefit was not offered in the other African export processing zones and was given in addition to the usual zone benefits of company tax breaks, duty exemptions and repatriation of profits and dividends

Companies would be able to open a hard currency account with a Kenyan bank and would not have to convert profits into Kenyan shillings They could repatriate profits and dividends from this account, she said

The zone had the benefits of Kenya's strategic location in Africa, political stability, steady economic growth, modern infrastructure and an industrious and abundant low-cost labour force

Sameer Industrial Park would be a "one-stop shop" because the staff would ensure zone business would be cleared as quickly as possible and it would not have to wait in the customs queue. This had been approved by government, she said.

Sameer Industrial Park is a subsidiary of Firestone Eastern Africa and is controlled by the Sameer Group which owns more than 50 Kenyan companies.

The Kenyan government had set up the Export Processing Zone Authority to develop these zones in Kenya

FW, Pik 'held talks with Renamo leader in Kenya'

STAR 26/11/91

163

Star Africa Service

President de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha secretly met Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo, in Kenya on June 8, according to knowledgeable sources.

The sources said the meeting was held in Nairobi during Mr de Klerk's visit to Kenya for talks with President Daniel arap Moi

Issues related to Mozambique are said to have been discussed by Mr de Klerk and Mr Moi.

Settlement

According to the sources, Mr de Klerk asked Mr Dhlakama whether allegations that Renamo was acquiring arms from South African syndicates were true The Renamo leader denied that his organisation had any such contact with South Africa.

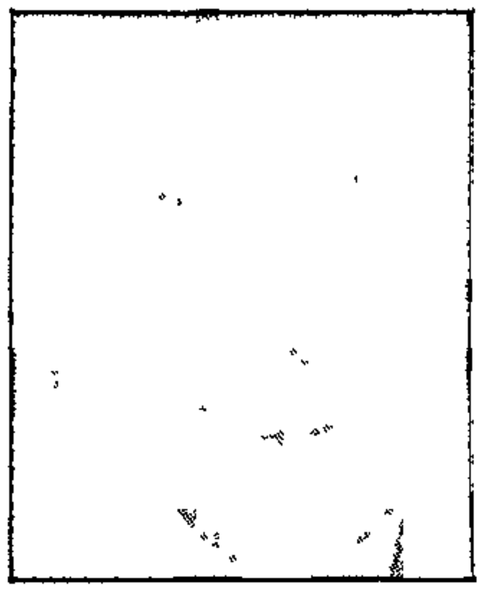
During the meeting Mr de Klerk is said to have urged Mr Dhlakama to speed up efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Mozambican conflict

Other senior Renamo officials, including Raul Domingos, Renamo's spokesman for external affairs and a key player in the current Mozambican peace talks in Rome, were present at the meeting in Kenya, the sources said.

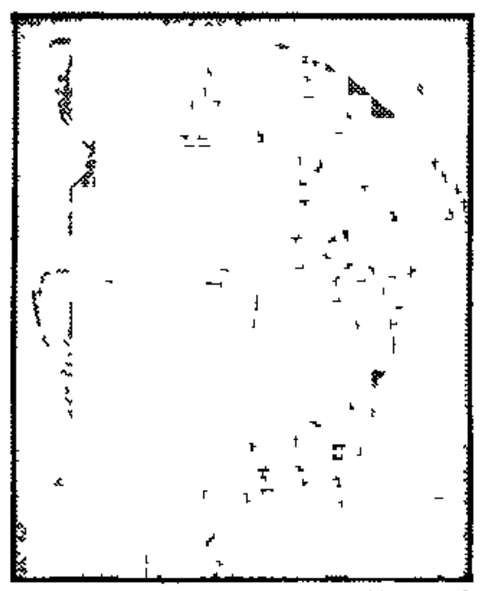
In addition to the reported meeting between Mr de Klerk and Mr Dhlakama, there is understood to have been at least one other instance of official South African contact with the rebels in recent years

That took place in June 1990 in order to co-ordinate the release of the Muller family who had been taken hostage after running their yacht aground on the Mozambican coast Sandy Muller was a personal friend of President de Klerk's wife

In addition, officials of Eskom have had discussions with Renamo in connection with efforts to persuade the rebels to stop attacking the power line from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa and thus enable the hydro-electric scheme to become operative



F W de Klerk . . "asked about SA arms syndicates".



Afonso Dhlakama . . . "urged to speed up peace efforts".

Support

Before the meeting in Nairobi in June, the last known direct high-level South African contact with the rebels took place during the Pretoria Declaration talks in 1984, in which Pik Botha attempted to broker peace between Renamo and Frelimo

SADF links with the rebels, which included logistical support, continued for some time after the 1984 Nkomati Accord Allegations that these contacts have persisted have continued despite SADF denials

Efforts to obtain comment from Mr de Klerk's and Mr Botha's offices on the reported meeting with Mr Dhlakama were unsuccessful yesterday

TECHNOLOGY TRENDS OF THE 1990s

Interview

JOEL BIRNBAUM

One of the early explorers of RISC technology considers how advances in processing power need to be applied toward the "domestication" of computers, including serious progress in developing user interfaces and an information infrastructure

BY DAVID CHANDLER

When we caught up with Joel Birnbaum at Hewlett-Packard's offices in Cupertino CA he had just returned the previous evening from Washington DC where he had been officially accepted into the National Academy of Engineering One of the industry's more prestigious honors such membership has been previously bestowed on only six others at his company in the entire half-century history of Hewlett-Packard—and that number includes both Hewlett and Packard

Birnbaum though has made a habit of keeping good company He was a varsity baseball player and fraternity president during his undergraduate days at Cornell, and went on to receive his master's and doctorate degrees in experimental nuclear physics at Yale He was quite well acquainted with computing by that time, having worked as a systems programmer for IBM during graduate school and using computer analysis in researching his thesis topic "Heavy Ion Nucleon Transfer Reactions at High Energy

He maintained his contacts with Yale after graduation and joined IBM's TJ Watson Research Laboratory in Yorktown Heights NY There he headed a joint project with his alma mater and the Atomic Energy Commission to develop an on-line data acquisition and control system for the Emperor Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator In 1967 he was promoted to manager of experimental systems, and in that capacity he worked on developing a timeshared data-acquisition system and a multitasking operating system for real-time control

Birnbaum remained with IBM throughout the 1970s eventually becoming the director of computer science at the Yorktown Heights Lab Among the technologies developed there were the first RISC computer (the 801), the relational database product Query-by-Example and a voice store-and-forward mail system

In late 1980, Birnbaum joined HP to head the newly established Computer Research Center in Palo Alto CA It was there that the Spectrum program was initiated, a project that led to the consolidation of all HP comput-

Randal Becker

Web of deception surrounds beleaguered Moi

STAR 28/11/91 (163)

By Barney Mthombothi
Star Africa Service

The Kenyan authorities once dispatched a team of heavily armed policemen to apprehend a man they were told was fomenting revolution in the countryside

The man, Matigari, was said to be telling people to rise up against the government of Daniel arap Moi

The policemen returned shamefaced and empty-handed Matigari, they were told by amused villagers, is actually a novel by exiled Kenyan playwright Ngugi Wathi'ongo

This is a true story, and Wathi'ongo never tires of telling it to prove what he calls the stupidity and paranoia of a government that has driven him and many of his countrymen into exile

Needless to say the book — along with many others by the same author — is now banned

Banning and repression have almost become second nature to the government Since taking over at the death of Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's founding president, in 1978, President Moi has presided over an increasingly intolerant government

Over the years Mr Moi has enjoyed cordial relations with the Western powers, particularly the United States and Britain, its former colonial master which still maintains a base and has substantial interests in the country

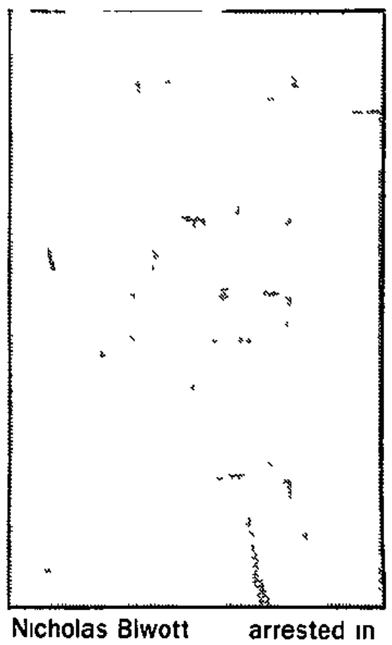
Kenya had everything the West could ask for from an African country It was anti-communist, stable, capitalist and good for investments, and in the days of the Cold War, Kenya's strategic position in east Africa was vital for the Western alliance in its overall design to stem or contain communism's advance

The fall of Ethiopia into the communist camp, and the endemic civil wars in Sudan, Somalia and Uganda, increased Kenya's importance and thus its bargaining power

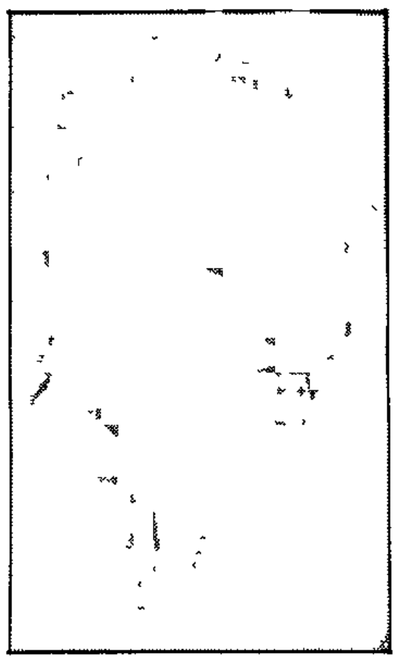
President Moi's indiscretions were overlooked by his friends But storm clouds are gathering around his head

The relaxed international atmosphere has liberated friends who are anxious to see President Moi behave reasonably, and are now eager to tell him so Relations with his Western allies reached a record low following the violent break-up of a pro-democracy rally by government troops this month

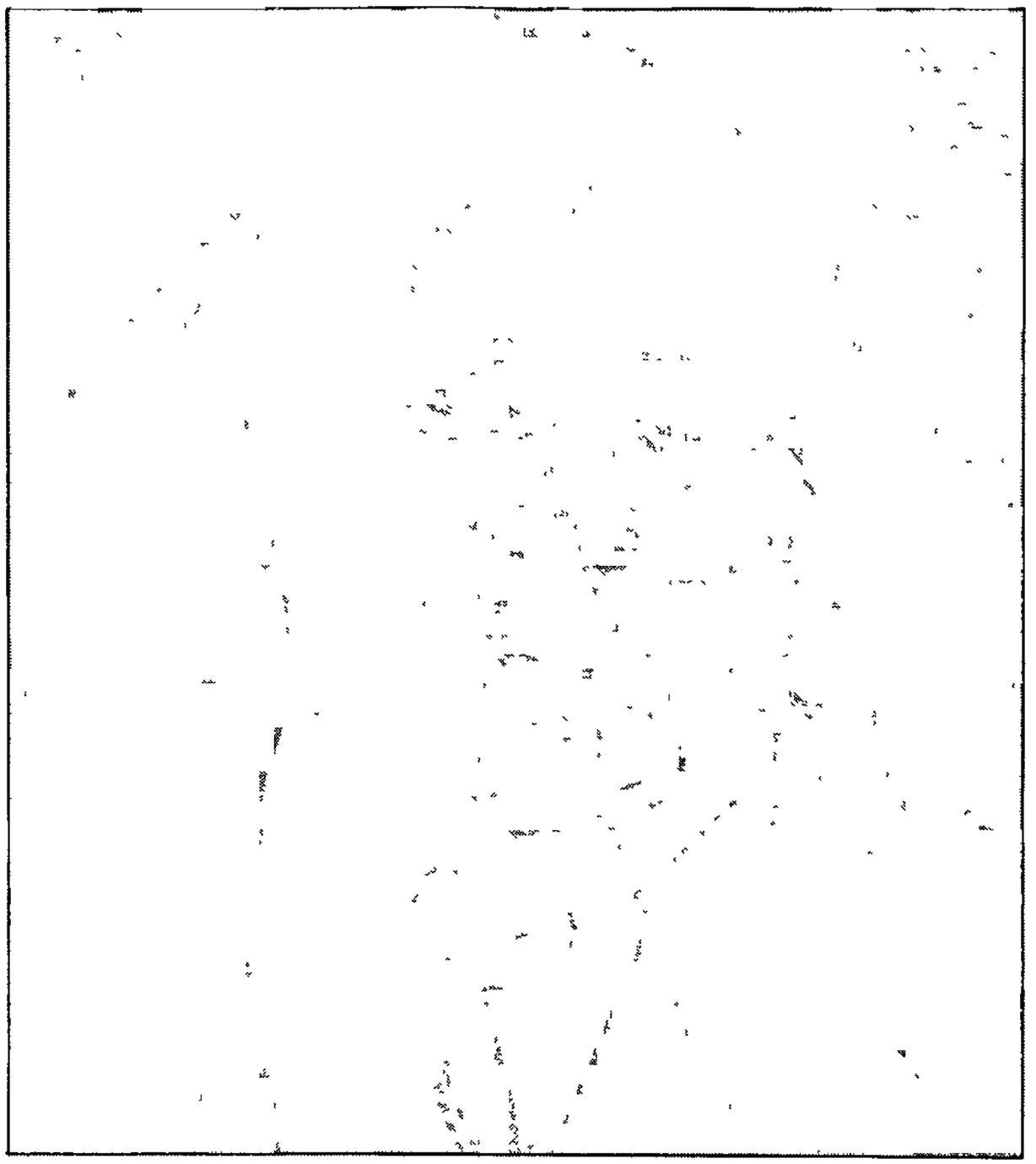
But Kenyan Foreign Minister Ndola Ayah was quick to counter-attack, calling American ambassador Smith Hempstone, who has been less than diplomatic in his criticism of corruption and intolerance, a racist



Nicholas Biwott arrested in connection with the unsolved murder of Dr Robert Ouko



Hezekiah Oyugi sacrificed in an attempt to try to retrieve the situation



Storm clouds gathering . since taking over at the death of Jomo Kenyatta in 1978, Daniel arap Moi has presided over an increasingly intolerant government and relations with the West have reached a record low

Ndola Ayah told a press conference that Mr Hempstone "regards the black man as an inferior who must be taught" Mr Hempstone said the accusations were ridiculous President Moi tried to retrieve the situation by sacrificing his trusted friend and relative, Industry Minister Nicholas Biwott, who was fired while on a visit to Europe

On Tuesday, under international pressure to clean up his governemnt, President Moi arrested Mr Biwott and internal security chief Hezekiah Oyugi in connection with the unsolved murder of Dr Robert Ouko

Mr Biwott who, while he was Industry Minister, is said to have taken a cut in every litre of petrol sold in the country, is reputed to be among the richest men in the country, and the most corrupt minister in an administration that can boast of no one with clean hands, including President Moi himself

Mr Biwott has been named, along with Mr Oyugi — another close ally of President Moi — as a prime suspect in the death of Dr Ouko almost two years ago This case, many observers believe, could lead to President Moi's downfall

Dr Ouko, however, is not the only government opponent to die in suspicious circumstances A year ago an arch-critic of the government, bishop Alexander Muge, died in a car accident while on his way to a function a Cabinet minister had warned him not to attend

The current squabble with his allies comes at a very inopportune time for President Moi Western donor nations, angered by official corruption and human rights abuses in the east African country, in a statement from Paris on Tuesday said they were suspending, for six months, a decision on 1992 aid allocations

The World Bank said donors meeting in the French capital had decided to make aid to Kenya — about R5,6 billion annually and amounting to about a third of Kenya's national budget — dependent on evidence of political reforms

Stamping out corruption won t be easy for President Moi because he is also said to have amassed huge wealth from government contracts and from international aid His personal wealth is estimated at more than R300 million

But the root of President Moi's problems is his implacable opposition to political reform Any discussion of multi-party democracy is banned

Last year a Kenyan Minister urged government supporters to chop off fingers of anybody who made a two-figure salute, the symbol of the pro-democracy movement

In June, when President de Klerk visited Kenya, President Moi appealed to him to release all political prisoners and to conduct dialogue with his opponents

Nothing wrong with that, except that at the time a government opponent, Charles Rubia, was chained to his hospital bed after collapsing in detention Admittedly, scores of these detainees have now been released, but Mr Moi has yet to initiate a genuine discussion with his countrymen

During the Zambian election campaign President Moi sent best wishes to Kenneth Kaunda, predicting that he would win Mr Moi and Dr Kaunda are regarded as soulmates, the grand old men of African politics, and in 1982 Kenya followed Zambia's example and became a one-party state

The Kenya African National Union is the only party allowed in the country The two leaders also used the same argument that to allow multiparty politics would lead to intertribal conflicts The peaceful elections in Zambia have drilled a huge hole into this type of argument

President Moi survived a coup attempt in 1982 A year later he earned support when he released all 8 000 soldiers who attempted to depose him

His current troubles began in the 1988 elections with the introduction of a system where voters have to queue behind the picture of their candidate This was presented as a method of avoiding election rigging But with Kanu activists patrolling the polling stations, voters felt compelled to queue behind the "right' candidate

The authority of parliament was seriously undermined by the elections, as many Kenyans believed the elections were rigged to suit the government A year later, in 1989, President Moi asked parliament to give him greater powers to appoint and dismiss judges and hold people in detention for 14 days instead of the usual 24 hours

These developments incensed the legal community which suddenly made common cause with politicians like former vice-president Oginga Odinga, who claimed that more presidential powers were a threat to civil liberties

It was in this charged atmosphere, that Foreign Minister Dr Ouko was murdered

Dr Ouko, charming, articulate and the Mr Clean of Kenyan politics who was seen as a possible successor to Mr Moi, disappeared from his home in Kisumu Later his charred body was found in the bush He had been shot and then burnt

Public sentiment immediately blamed the government for the murder

The government, which had been trying to suggest that the death was suicide, immediately appointed a commission of inquiry and invited detectives from Scotland Yard to investigate It was during the sitting of the commission in Kisumu this week that Mr Biwott and Mr Oyugi were named by detectives as prime suspects

A tangled web of deceit, fabrication and outright lying is emerging and the finger points at some of the most powerful men in Kenyan politics

It seems certain that, if the commission is allowed to carry out its inquiries to the full, the government or its agencies will be seen to have played a part in the murder This will seriously compromise Mr Moi and could lead to his downfall

Kenyan opposition charges dropped

CT 28/11/91 (163)

NAIROBI. — The Kenyan government yesterday dropped charges against four government critics arrested two weeks ago for planning a pro-democracy rally, court sources said

The four, including former vice-president Mr Jaramogi Oginga Odinga and leading human rights lawyer Mr Paul Muite, were among more than 12 opposition leaders arrested as the government moved to stop the banned November 16 meeting in Nairobi

President Daniel arap Moi said on Tuesday that attorney-general Mr Amos Wako should review the cases of those arrested.

Meanwhile, members of the opposition group which organised the rally, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), yesterday welcomed a decision by Western donors to delay aid to Kenya

Western donors have deferred for six months a decision on 1992 aid to the East African country pending progress on economic and social reforms.

The move has led to Kenya being viewed as a test case of Western intentions

"This is a real test for the West's commitment to pushing human rights," one political analyst said "It is one thing talking tough with Sudan, Somalia or Zaire, but with Kenya you are talking about a real economy.

"How far are they prepared to push it?" he asked.

A senior Kenyan foreign ministry source yesterday lamented "We are being unfairly singled out It is not fair to isolate us like this. "How can we fall from grace so quickly, we are the same country as before?" he asked

Capitalist economic policies and a pro-Western stand on virtually every issue during the dark days of the Cold War delighted Kenya's former backers Its economy became by far the strongest in the region

But the love affair turned sour with the fall of communism and the end of superpower rivalry, when the spotlight switched to the poor human rights' record of some pro-Western leaders

"Democracy and good government were suddenly in fashion. Repression and corruption, to which the West was happy to turn a blind eye before, became unacceptable overnight," an Africa expert said — Sapa-Reuter

It's now or never for South African women

W/Mail 25/10-31/10/91

If women don't fight for their rights now, gender issues will not be dealt with adequately in the new constitution The ANC's head of research, **FRENE GINWALA**, says the time to act has come

THE months ahead offer South African women both an opportunity and a challenge

The opportunity is there because we are discussing and negotiating a new South African dispensation, and so the way is open for women to incorporate clauses and mechanisms that will facilitate genuine equality between men and women in the future South Africa.

The challenge arises because our circumstances are unique. The experience of institutionalised racism and oppression has led to a fairly widespread recognition that we have to make very fundamental changes in South Africa. It is true that in large measure this extends only to race, but the very fact that we are engaged in a process that will require systematic changes in attitudes as well as in almost all of the institutions in our society opens the way for women simultaneously to seek the structural changes that will transform our society into a non-sexist one

How can women seize the opportunity?

We must make sure women participate in all the discussions and negotiations, within the organisations we belong to and between them

Hitherto, women have been noticeable by their absence in the delegations of all the parties engaged in the process

When the process began at Groote Schuur, there were two women on the African National Congress delegation. Since then, women have not participated in the meetings or in the working groups The same was evident in the processes leading up to the Peace Accord

Women cannot allow this situation to remain unchallenged Regardless of our political allegiance, all women must ensure that they are present in the delegations of their own organisations.

In addition, all women should draw constant attention to the general absence of women in the vital processes concerning our country's future, and engage in public debate on the matter so as to raise overall consciousness and mobilise support for women's participation.

Women must understand the options before the country. We need therefore to engage in debate amongst ourselves, and in the broader debate - to both learn and contribute

Women need to come together, work through and put forward specific proposals on gender equality, using whatever avenues and channels as may be available to each of us Women can work within their own organisations and across organisations — organising meetings, seminars, workshops, rallies We should communicate our views within political parties and by representations to all the parties engaging in negotiations.

Women should also consider what type of protection we want in the constitution Is it enough just to have general rights, or do we want some specific document or clauses that provide for equality between men and women?

Women will have to make sure that the constitution goes beyond a ritualistic commitment to equality, and actually lays the basis for effective gender equality

There is no automatic checklist of what we need, but here are some examples·

Among the principles usually set out in a preamble, we need to make sure that South Africa is explicitly characterised as non-sexist

In many constitutions there is a general equality clause, declaring either that there will be full equality between men and women, or that there will be no discrimination on grounds of race, sex, religion etc.

Yet when we look at the situation on the ground we find that in effect women are not equal

The problem arises because such equality clauses leave it up to women to go through a legal process in order to claim and enforce their right to full equality.

In South Africa this would mean in effect that a woman in the rural areas, who is not literate and without resources, would first have to find out that she has a specific right under the constitution, then she would have to find the resources and a lawyer who would take her case to court and establish her right In addition, as every woman knows, she would have to find the courage and strength to withstand family and community pressures, for in many cases her right would have to be asserted against them Such a "right" has very little effect in bringing change to women

We therefore have to place the responsibility on the state to ensure that women's equality is enforced, and not leave it for individual women to claim their rights.

Provision should be made to permit the state to take affirmative action and positive action Unless this is done, positive discrimination or an attempt to make special provisions for women, such as employment quotas, could fall foul of the constitution as unequal treatment of male and female citizens

We need to take a special look at the franchise The adoption of systems that provide for special votes for particular groups such as property owners, or with special educational qualifications, will effectively mean that women are being denied an equal franchise

We need also to look at the legal system and the judiciary Legal systems have been used to retain the status quo and operate against women's interests Simply having women judges and magistrates — though absolutely necessary — will not be sufficient

will be put forward and examine them for gender bias. For example, we must make sure that the right to education is not limited by gender stereotyping that might exclude men or women from certain types of training

The right to social welfare should not be based on an assumption of female dependency within a family as is the case in so many countries Nor should provisions regarding the family discriminate against single parent families.

Women should not take anything for granted in this exercise The ANC draft Bill of Rights contains an article on gender rights that needs significant revision, and many of the other articles need to be amended as illustrated above The first draft of the Law Commission's Bill of Rights did not provide for gender equality We will have to scrutinise the new draft very carefully.

Women must also make sure that where there is any conflict of rights, equality of women should take priority. ANC women have recommended a blanket clause to the effect that any law, custom or practice that discriminates against women shall be held to be unconstitutional

Is a good Bill of Rights sufficient to ensure equality for women or do we need something to supplement it?

As already indicated, the area of genuine gender equality is relatively new and untested. Moreover, all of us, both men and women, have been socialised into a society in which the dominant perceptions, institutions, and interpretations are male-shaped

Logic reinforced by the experience of other countries dictates that women need something more than the general rights in a Bill of Rights, even when there is specific reference to gender equality.

This makes it vital for us to have a document that will spell out how women understand gender oppression and what a non-sexist society should be

Such a document could be attached (an annexure or schedule) to the Bill of Rights and be referred to by the courts and institutions in interpreting, clarifying and expanding the Bill of Rights in a manner consistent with real and meaningful equality of men and women This document would provide the specific detail to the broad rights spelt out in the Bill of Rights We have to recognise that despite our best efforts, those in the courts and parliament doing the interpreting are likely to be mostly men

We will have to make special provision to ensure that women will determine how this document is to be amended in future In some countries, male-dominated parliaments have reduced women's rights that have been granted in constitutions.

South African women have got to come together in a systematic campaign which will culminate in the preparation of a Charter for Women's Rights, whilst at the same time campaigning for the inclusion of such a charter in the constitutional arrangements

Last, we have to start thinking about getting women into the constituent assembly or whatever final constitution-making body is agreed. If we elect a body dominated by patriarchal

Moi's Kenya feels the strain of coming change

B/Day 29/11/91 (163)

JULIAN OZANNE and MICHAEL HOLMAN

THE pressures are unmistakable, and coming from all sides In the past two weeks it has become ever clearer that the one-party state of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi is gripped by an irreversible process of change. Whether it is violent or peaceful greatly depends on the president himself, a paternalist autocrat who will be reluctant to preside over his own political demise at the ballot box

Events have stunned and weakened the government There was a brewing row with Washington and Bonn over alleged diplomatic support for the pro-democracy opposition movement, a loose coalition rather than a formal party, which would not be allowed under Kenyan law Moi's two closest confidantes have been arrested in connection with the murder of former foreign minister Robert Ouko Widespread allegations were made about high-level corruption The government arrested leading opposition figures and police have used bullets, batons and teargas against demonstrators

Severe criticism by international donors of the government's poor performance on economic reform has further undermined Moi's administration These concerns are likely to have a serious impact on aid levels, on which Kenya has become dependent In the past two years foreign countries and lending institutions have given Kenya $1,6bn to plug its external payments deficit, $476m last year, and to meet the growing demands of its 27-million people

The government's response to the gathering crisis has been disturbingly intolerant Diplomats have been accused of having "masterminded and abetted" the opposition, and Moi has lambasted Kenyan critics as "anarchists"

Yet behind this rhetoric lies the beginning of a vision of peaceful political change that could provide for a stable transition from authoritarianism to pluralism and accountability In the past, Moi has categorically ruled out political pluralism But recently he has spoken of a multiparty system within "two to three years"

Sweeping cabinet and civil service changes in the past month have strengthened the hands of the liberal reformers in the regime — attorney-general Amos Wako, foreign affairs permanent secretary Bethuel Kiplagat, and his minister Ndolo Ayah

A programme of gradual change is taking shape An initial step would be to hold parliamentary elections early next year which, although under the one-party system, would be free of the rigging that characterised the 1988 poll Government officials believe this would produce an assembly with the support needed to allow it to act as a constituent assembly to revise the constitution

Coupled with this political agenda, the reformers are urging the president to take measures to combat the rising corruption which threatens the economy The dismissal from the cabinet this month of Moi ally Nicholas Biwott is a clear sign of the reformers' increasing power Biwott is at the centre of a corruption scandal involving allegations of bank accounts held abroad by ministers and kickbacks from foreign contractors Several others with tarnished reputations have lost their positions and have been replaced with officials viewed as men of integrity

While these changes have already been welcomed by both Kenyan and foreign diplomats, three big questions overshadow the reform initiative Is Moi personally committed to overseeing the end of his one-party regime? Will the increasingly powerful opposition — an alliance of lawyers, businessmen, clerics and heavyweight former politicians — allow Moi to set the agenda for change? Are the measures already under way enough to persuade donors that the government is serious about eliminating corruption and tackling distortions in the economy?

Many question whether the president is the right man to lead Kenya back to democracy Moi has presided over the erosion of the judicial system's independence, the growth of patronage and tribalism in appointments in the public sector There has also been a further concentration of wealth in the hands of a small group of businessmen Many act as frontmen for powerful politicians and use the president's name and his office to secure lucrative deals

Many Kenyans see a stubborn streak in Moi which may be incompatible with democratic change The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, the main opposition group, has been careful to build a movement drawn from all the important tribes in Kenya. However, its public appeal has yet to be tested It remains an essentially middle-class, pro-capitalist group, divided on the pace and scale of reform.

Law Society of Kenya chairman Paul Muite represents the hardline views of many in the opposition by demanding Moi's resignation and the convening of a national conference "Moi is 90% of our problem," he says Many of the less radical members of the opposition, such as veteran politicians Martin Shikuku and Masinde Muliro, who would have embraced Moi's gradual reform plan a few months ago, are adopting a harder line in the face of harassment, arrest and the president's refusal to open a dialogue

In economic matters, donors say they are looking for a much more concrete sign of the government's commitment to reform than in the past three years The slowing of per capita economic growth last year to 1,1% and the failure of the government to honour its promise to slash spending and reduce the budget deficit, now estimated at between 5,4% and 6% of GDP, has fuelled donor criticism The resort to domestic borrowing to finance the deficit has, with depreciation of the shilling, pushed inflation to about 20% a year

If Kenya cannot persuade its donors that it is taking serious political and economic measures, a cut in aid levels is inevitable — with disastrous effects on the government's ability to promote stronger economic growth — Financial Times

LETTERS

Kenyan aid suspended despite arrests

(163) W/Mail 29/11 - 5/12/91

By KEITH RICHBURG **Nairobi**

KENYAN police this week arrested a powerful former cabinet minister and an ex-security chief for questioning in the murder last year of the country's popular foreign minister, and President Daniel Arap Moi abruptly disbanded the independent commission that was investigating the slaying

The dramatic arrests, however, were not enough to persuade Kenya's main international aid donors to keep the country's badly needed foreign assistance flowing

At a meeting in Paris, the World Bank suspended aid to Kenya for the next six months and warned Moi's government that any further support would be contingent on progress toward democracy and the eradication of corruption

After two days of meetings in Paris between Western financial officials and a Kenyan delegation to review aid requests for the coming year, the World Bank issued a declaration saying that "levels of aid for Kenya depend on clear progress in implementing economic and social reform"

In Nairobi, the arrest of Nicholas Biwott, who was fired last week from his position as industry minister, and Hezekiah Oyugi, a former chief of internal security, marked the latest chapter in a bizarre case involving high-level corruption, a brutal murder and allegations of a government-wide coverup Three others were also arrested, including two provincial officials and a lawyer for Oyugi. None of the five had been formally charged, officials said

The investigation into the February 1990 murder of foreign minister Robert Ouko has embroiled Moi's government in a growing political scandal, at a time when the ruling party already faces increasing pressures from democracy advocates at home and from Kenya's international aid donors abroad

The commission had become a serious source of embarrassment for the government as witnesses — including retired Scotland Yard detective John Troon who investigated the case — testified to high-level corruption and the involvement of senior Kenyan officials in the murder and coverup

Diplomats and pro-democracy opposition leaders said the arrests seemed aimed at assuaging key World Bank aid donors meeting this week in Paris, who had made political reforms and an end to high-level corruption two of their main demands for continuing economic assistance to Kenya

Ouko had been investigating government corruption at the time his body was found shot and burned in a field near his home in western Kenya. The unsolved case had come to symbolise for many the government's inability or unwillingness to tackle the problem of widespread graft

But shortly after the arrests were announced, the World Bank announced the suspension of Kenya's aid payments Kenya's foreign aid is currently about $900 million, making it the country's main source of foreign exchange, well ahead of tourism receipts and revenues from coffee and tea exports — The Washington Post

US threat to withold Kenya aid

(163)

Star 2/12/91

NAIROBI — Amid mounting demands for political reform in Kenya, the leadership of President Daniel arap Moi's ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party has been called to meet today

And the US is withholding $28 million (about R78,4 million) of a planned $47 million aid to Kenya next year pending political and economic reform.

Mr Moi repeated this weekend that a multiparty system did not suit Kenya at this stage but hinted that the present one-party system could end soon when he called on Kenyans to support Kanu when they have a choice of parties

Today's meeting will be followed tomorrow by a full conference of party delegates from across the country.

In the last week, police arrested Industry Minister and close Moi aide Nicholas Biwott and other senior officials for questioning in connection with the murder nearly two years ago of popular Foreign Minister Robert Ouko A judicial inquiry into Mr Ouko's death had earlier heard evidence that Mr Biwott was suspected of involvement in the murder after the two quarrelled

Mr Moi last week freed more than a dozen government critics who had been arrested and charged with supporting anti-Kanu movements.

The US Embassy in Nairobi said Washington would release $19 million (about R53,2 million) of the aid package which had been previously pledged to Kenya But the remaining $28 million in new aid would be withheld unless Kenya made promised economic reforms and moves towards greater democracy and improved human rights — Sapa-AP.

Kenya set to embrace multiparty politics

STAR 3/12/91 (163)

NAIROBI — Leaders of Kenya's ruling party have bowed to intense pressure for political reform and agreed to recommend that the one-party east African country switch to multiparty politics.

Kenya African National Union (Kanu) leaders made the decision at a special meeting yesterday chaired by President Daniel arap Moi, senior party sources said

The move appeared to herald a dramatic political turnaround in Kenya, where until recently President Moi had bucked an Africa-wide trend away from one-party rule and stood firmly against pluralism

The Kanu leaders' decision, reached after intense debate, would be put to a meeting of national delegates today, the party sources said

They said the decision was likely to be approved at the meeting Repeal of an 11-year-old constitutional amendment banning opposition could then be pushed through parliament before it breaks for Christmas later this month

Kenya, a former British colony, has been officially a one-party state since amendment "2A" was passed in 1982 But Kanu has enjoyed an effective monopoly on power since independence in 1963

Government critics, until recently described by President Moi as anarchists, rats and thieves, cautiously welcomed the news of the Kanu decision as a step in the right direction.

"This news is very good and right to the point," said Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, a vice-president during the 1960s and a founder member of the fledgling opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy.

But he and other opposition colleagues who have demanded a complete overhaul of the constitution and of the electoral system said elections should not be held too soon

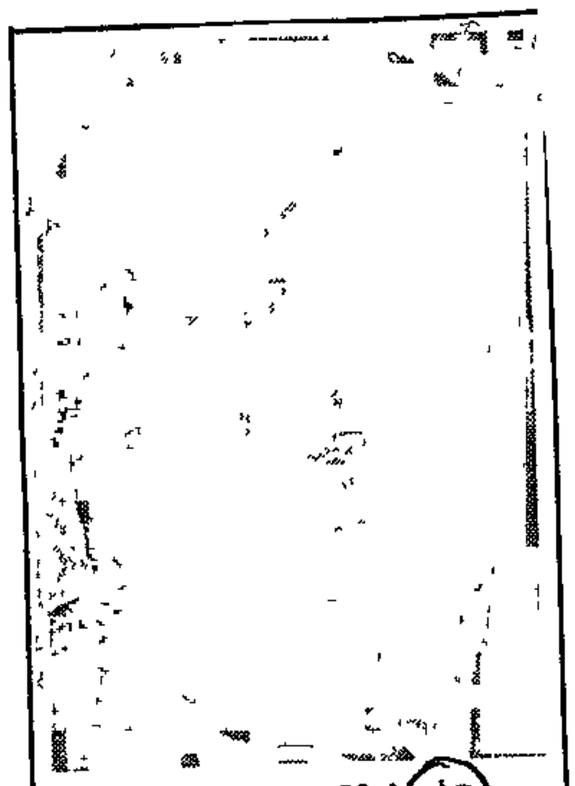
Mr Odinga said the opposition needed at least six months to organise itself. A colleague, former parliamentarian Martin Shikuku, said there was more to holding free elections than just legalising the opposition

"We would still like to see a national convention to discuss a series of amendments to the constitution If multiparty elections are held too quickly, it would be like playing a game of football without any rules"

The campaign for multiparty politics in Kenya began almost two years ago when Presbyterian cleric Timothy Njoya said in a sermon that African countries such as Kenya should learn from the revolts in Eastern Europe

Mr Njoya's message was picked up by fellow clerics, lawyers and disaffected politicians, whose attempts to form parties have fallen foul of the law Many dissidents have been detained for periods ranging from a few days to 11 months for their views

The last elections in Kenya were held in 1988, with only Kanu candidates allowed to stand — Sapa-Reuter



President Moi (163)

Multiparty turnaround by Kenya's president

ARG 3/12/91

NAIROBI Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, reeling from criticism at home and abroad that he is politically intolerant, has given the go-ahead for multiparty politics in a startling turnaround.

Mr Moi, now 67 and in office since 1978, had previously rigidly resisted demands for reform, insisting pluralism would plunge Kenya into tribal chaos. He dismissed his critics as anarchists and thieves

But, culminating two weeks of political drama in the East African country, leaders of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) agreed at a meeting chaired by the president yesterday to recommend the end of an nine-year ban on opposition parties.

Party sources said national delegates from Kanu, which has had an effective monopoly on power since independence from Britain in 1963, would probably approve the decision today

They said parliament could repeal section 2A of the constitution this month. The section was introduced in 1982 to outlaw opposition parties Sapa-R.

Kenya's leaders open the door to multiparty politics

NAIROBI — Leaders of Kenya's ruling party have bowed to pressure for political reform and agreed yesterday to recommend that the one-party east African country switch to multiparty politics

Kenya African National Union (Kanu) leaders made the decision at a special meeting yesterday chaired by President Daniel arap Moi, senior party sources said

The move appeared to herald a dramatic political turnaround in Kenya, where until recently Moi bucked an Africa-wide trend away from one-party rule and stood firmly against pluralism

The Kanu leaders' decision, reached after intense debate, would be put to a meeting of national delegates today, party sources said

They said the decision was likely to be approved at the meeting and repeal of an 11-year-old constitutional amendment banning opposition could then be pushed through parliament before it breaks for Christmas later this month

Kenya has been officially a one-party state since amendment "2A" was passed 1982 But Kanu has enjoyed an effective monopoly on power since independence in 1963

Government critics, described until recently by Moi as anarchists, rats and thieves, cautiously welcomed the news of Kanu's decision as a step in the right direction

But some said they were worried that the government might be moving fast in order to catch the opposition on the wrong foot

"This news is very good and right to the point," said Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, a vice-president during the 1960s and a founder member of the fledgling opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford)

But he and other opposition colleagues who have demanded a complete overhaul of the constitution and of the electoral system said multiparty elections should not be held too soon.

Odinga said the opposition needed at least six months to organise itself A Ford colleague, former parliamentarian Martin Shikuku, said there was more to holding free elections than just legalising the opposition

"We would still like to see a national convention to discuss a series of amendments to the constitution If multiparty elections are held too quickly then it would be like playing a game of football without any rules," Shikuku said — Sapa-Reuter.

Kenya legalises opposition parties

B|Day 4|12|91. (163)

NAIROBI — Kenya's ruling party yesterday agreed to legalise opposition parties, ending decades of single-party rule in the east African country.

The move was a startling political about-turn following months of international and domestic pressure

"From today, everyone is allowed to register their party," President Daniel arap Moi, 67, told about 3 500 cheering and foot-stomping delegates at a special conference of his Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party

An appeal by Moi for party backing to repeal a constitutional clause banning all opposition movements was overwhelmingly passed by a show of hands

A formal vote on the proposal was scheduled to take place late yesterday, but Attorney-General Amos Wako said its adoption was a mere formality

For months Moi has stood out against a continent-wide move away from one-party rule, saying it would plunge the country into tribal chaos and wreck Kenya's relative economic success

Moi denied the changes were being made under pressure, but said there were enemies within Kanu who needed to be flushed out and vowed the party would emerge even stronger

"Some of us have joined the opposition Getting them out is difficult Many parties will not break our resolve or unity because Kanu will remain popular," Moi said, adding he would remain head of the party and leader of the country.

"I will not run away into exile I will remain here I want Kanu to remain here for another 100 years," he said

He told the party faithful the opposition would get no support

Moi gave no date for elections, not due until 1993 although widely expected to be held early next year

Kenya's parliament, originally due to recess on December 11, will extend its current sitting to push through the necessary legislation

Moi's anti-reform stand had previously attracted widespread criticism from Western governments which last week suspended a decision to renew aid in 1992 for six months, pending progress on economic and political reform

Opposition leaders have cautiously welcomed Moi's conversion, but suspect he is moving fast to outmanoeuvre them

Political commentator Hilary Ngweno, editor of the Weekly Review, said many issues, such as a new electoral system, needed to be resolved, but said Moi "was back in the game and setting the agenda

"Already the opposition are saying we must not move to elections too soon, but Moi knows the longer he prolongs the process, the stronger the opposition will be," he said — Sapa-Reuter

Backdated pay rise for Robert Mugabe

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe has been awarded backdated increases of approximately 9% to his tax free salary and allowances at a time when many Zimbabweans are facing intense economic hardship B|Day 4|12|91.

The past year has witnessed a dramatic decline in the exchange rate for the Zimbabwean dollar, inflation of more than 30%, and unemployment now topping two-million

In a bitterly unpopular move, the government announced last week the reintroduction of fees for tuition in state schools.

There is an outcry in Zimbabwe about a R230 000 tax-free additional payment to former president Canaan Banana, who received a R500 000 tax free golden handshake when Mugabe became Zimbabwe's first executive head of state in 1988 But protest against Mugabe's pay rise will be constrained by legislation which imposes a maximum seven-year jail term for bringing the president into disrepute

Mugabe's basic salary was increased from July to R48 786 a year and his "cabinet allowance" to R21 800 He also receives a R4 400 "housing allowance", although he has two government-run residences, State House (formerly Government House) and Zimbabwe House, formerly the home of Rhodesia's prime ministers

Although small when compared with other world statesmen's salaries, at Zimbabwe's current exchange rate, Mugabe's earnings are far above the average R1 000 a month which middle-ranking executives earn The minimum wage for unskilled workers is R82 a month

Executives and professional people earning more than R2 000 a month part with approximately 60% to the tax man under one of the most heavily burdened fiscal systems in the world Politicians and civil servants are cushioned by a complex system of tax free allowances on top of basic salary

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Moi's opposition taken by surprise

STAR 4/12/91 (163

By JULIAN OZANNE and MICHAEL HOLMAN in Nairobi.

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi's unexpected U-turn this week, with his decision to open the gates to multiparty politics, has taken the Kenyan opposition by surprise

By moving swiftly to fall into line with the democratic sentiments which have swept across the continent in the last 18 months, Mr Moi has also acted boldly to restore Kenya's tarnished reputation among international donors, who have provided about R3,6 billion of assistance in the last two years

Some observers said Mr Moi, in the face of unprecedented international and domestic pressure for political pluralism and economic reform, had merely bowed to the inevitable

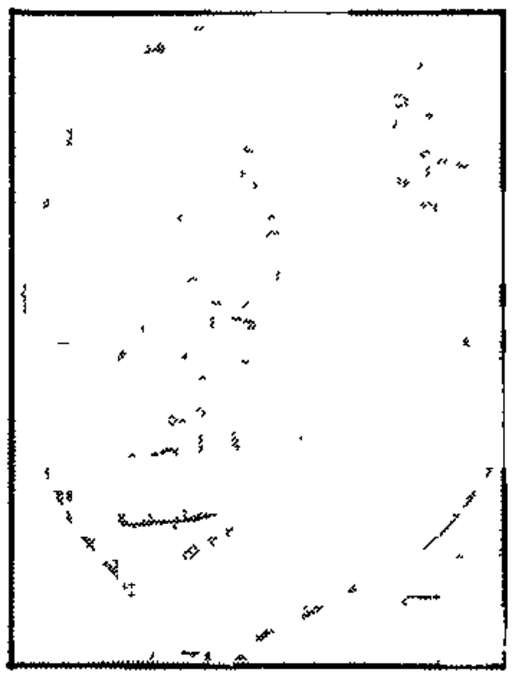
Few Kenyans expected the president, who has been Africa's staunchest defender of a one-party state, to go as far as he did By announcing the dawn of multiparty politics Mr Moi has shown that he still controls the political initiative

Although political opinion polls do not exist in Kenya, many observers say Mr Moi retains some popularity in the rural areas and among the minority tribes which were discriminated against under former president Jomo Kenyatta

Mr Moi's likely next step will be to call a multiparty general election early next year in the hope that the powerful ruling Kenya African National Union party machine can steamroller an opposition which, while articulate, is badly organised, divided and offers no fundamental policy alternative to the economic reform programme already under way

Mr Moi can point to relatively sound economic policies of positive per capita economic growth and a sensible management of Kenya's exchange rate and external debt obligations during his 13-year presidency

Although that record has been dented in recent years by widespread corruption, backsliding on economic policy pledges made to international donors, and mismanagement, particularly in the State-owned sector, Kenya remains one of the handful of African countries



President Daniel arap Moi . . still controls political initiative

which can boast of political stability and economic growth

Mr Moi's future, however, may depend more on whether the opposition can mount a united and credible challenge

Chief among the difficulties is the ethnic composition of Kenya, as powerful a political factor today as it was nearly 30 years ago at independence Any aspiring president and party can only win office through an ethnic coalition which takes account of the main tribal groupings — the Kikuyu, the biggest single tribe, the Luo, the Luhya and the Kamba

The main opposition group that has emerged so far, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford), has a leadership chosen to reflect the tribal and political spectrum

Already, however, there are indications that some of the Kikuyu political heavyweights such as Paul Muite, chairman of the Law Society of Kenya, and Gitobu Imanyara, a leading government critic, are unhappy about entering a coalition with the Ford.

In an interview, Mr Muite and Mr Imanyara confirmed they would launch a new political party tomorrow called the National Democratic Alliance which is most likely to be dominated by the Kikuyus

The split of the opposition could allow Mr Moi to gather enough support to put the Kanu back into power — Financial Times □

Moi's surprising reversal

Sowetan 4/12/91

NAIROBI - President Daniel arap Moi's unexpected U-turn on Monday, with his decision to open the gates to multiparty politics, has taken the Kenyan opposition by surprise.

By moving swiftly to fall into line with the democratic sentiments which have swept across the continent in the last 18 months, Moi has also acted boldly to restore Kenya's tarnished reputation among international donors, who have provided R4,48 billion of assistance in the last two years

Some observers said that Moi, in the face of unprecedented international and domestic pressure for political pluralism and economic reform, had merely bowed to the inevitable

However, few Kenyans expected the president, who has been Africa's staunchest defender of the one-party state, to go as far as he did By announcing the dawn of multi-party politics, Moi has shown that he still controls the political initiative

His swift conversion over the last few weeks to acceptance of political pluralism has demon-strated that he is capable of reacting to events with remarkable speed in an attempt to steal a march on the nascent opposition

DANIEL arap MOI

163

Although political opinion polls do not exist in Kenya, many observers say Moi retains some popularity in the rural areas and among the minority tribes which were discriminated against under the regime of former president Mr Jomo Kenyatta

Moi's likely next step will be to call a multi-party general election early next year in the hope that the powerful ruling Kanu party machine can steamroller an opposition which, while articulate, is badly organised, divided and offers no fundamental policy alternative to the economic reform programme already embarked upon

Moi can point to relatively sound economic policies of positive per capita economic growth and a sensible management of Kenya's exchange rate and external debt obligations during the 13 years of his presidency

Although that record has been dented in recent years by widespread corruption, backsliding on economic policy pledges made to international donors, and mismanagement, particularly in the state-owned sector, Kenya remains one of the handful of African countries which can boast of political stability and economic growth

Moi's future, however, may depend more on whether the opposition can mount a united and credible challenge

Apart from its organisational weaknesses, the opposition's task is a formidable one. It has to overcome ethnic, regional, personality and age differences which have so far been largely concealed under the umbrella of a broad demand for political change

Chief among these differences is the ethnic composition of Kenya, as powerful a political factor today as it was nearly 30 years ago at independence

Then, as now, any aspiring president and party can only win office through an ethnic coalition which takes account of the main four tribal groupings: the Kikuyu, the biggest single tribe, the Luo, the Luhya and the Kamba

The opposition will also have to address the question of how to appeal to the minority factor, the remaining balance of Kenya's tribes, many of which feel afraid of a Kikuyu-dominated government, and whose allegiance could conceivably tip the scales in a closely-contested poll

The main opposition group that has emerged so far, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, has a leadership carefully chosen to reflect the tribal and political spectrum

Already, however, there are indications that some of the Kikuyu political heavyweights like Mr Paul Muite, chairman of the Law Society of Kenya, and Mr Gitobu Imanyara, a leading government critic, are unhappy about entering a coalition with the two leading lights of Ford, Mr Martin Shikuku and Mr Masinde Muliro, both veterans from the independence struggle and both members of the Luhya tribe

In an interview last night, Muite and Imanyara confirmed they would launch a new political party on Thursday called the National Democratic Alliance which, while comprising leaders from several ethnic groups, is most likely to be dominated by the Kikuyus and their close tribal relatives, the Meru and Embu, which together make up 25 to 30 percent of the population - *Financial Times*

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Kenya ditches party's rule

(163)

NAIROBI - Some 3 000 delegates of Kenya's ruling party began a key meeting yesterday to review a radical proposal to abandon one-party rule

Senior party sources said the conference of the Kenya African National Union, was virtually certain to back a recommendation from the party's governing body to dismantle the one-party state

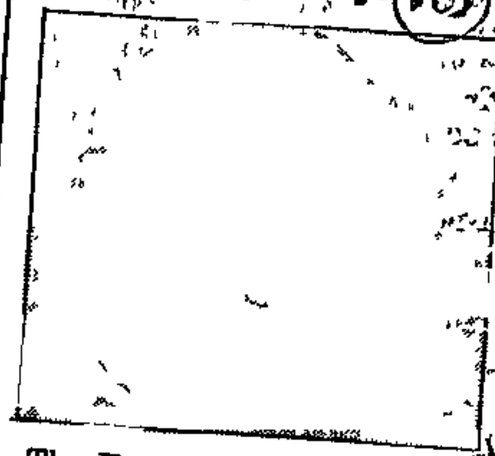
Until recently, President Daniel arap Moi (67) rejected all calls for political reform

His stand attracted widespread criticism from western governments which last week suspended a decision on renewing aid flows in 1992 for six months

Party sources said national delegates would urge parliament to repeal section 2A of the constitution, a section introduced to outlaw opposition parties following an aborted coup attempt by air force officers - *Sapa-Reuter*

Sunday Tan 12/91

Multiparty Kenya



The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, formerly a pressure group, yesterday became Kenya's first opposition party in 22 years. Its leader is 58-year-old Martin Shikuku (above).

STAR 6/12/91

Moi does cartwheels to keep ahead

w/mail 6/12 - 12/12/91 (163)

Kenya's Daniel arap Moi showed a sudden enthusiasm for democracy this week Observers suspect that he's trying to keep his opponents off balance by calling an election before they can prepare

By KEITH RICHBURG: Nairobi

UNDER intense international and domestic pressure to liberalise Kenya's tightly controlled political system, leaders of the ruling party agreed on Monday to give up its monopoly of power and follow an Africa-wide trend toward multi-party elections

President Daniel arap Moi, one of the last holdouts among Africa's political "big men", made the recommendation for a switch to multi-party politics at a hastily called meeting of his Kenya African National Union party (KANU)

Monday's decision came after "a lively discussion" among the party's leadership, according to a State House source close to Moi, who chaired the session

The source said most of the party leaders who spoke out voiced a preference for the single-party system because of Kenya's post-independence history of parties dividing along tribal lines "But they said if more parties are to come, we are ready to fight it out in the next election," the source said

The decision to allow multi-party politics marks a dramatic reversal for Moi, who only weeks ago was warning that more pluralism would plunge this relatively peaceful East African nation into the kind of factionalism and tribal bloodletting that has beset many of Kenya's neighbours But with pressure mounting from democrats at home and aid donors abroad Moi has shifted his position in recent days, first announcing that multi-party politics would come "in two to three years ' and then revising that to "soon"

Monday's change comes after events that included a November 16 rally for democracy that was violently dispersed, a presidential inquiry into the murder of a popular foreign minister that produced charges of high-level intrigue and corruption, the firing and later arrest of a powerful cabinet minister close to Moi in connection with the murder, and the decision of the World Bank last week to suspend all assistance to this aid-dependent country for six months, demanding progress on democratising the political system and curbing widespread graft

In making the shift, Moi appears to be meeting at least one of the demands of the donors in time for the six-month deadline governing resumption of aid

But in trying to dictate the nature and pace of the change here, Moi also appeared to be attempting to avoid the fate of Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, one of the founding fathers of African independence, who was roundly trounced last October in an election that he only reluctantly had agreed to hold

The KANU leaders made no specific mention of when elections might be held here, but analysts predicted Moi will opt for early next year, in an effort to leave the opposition little time to organise The State House source also said he expected elections within a few months

The opposition reacted cautiously on Monday Most said they remained committed to convening of a national convention to rewrite Kenya's constitution before elections, and they criticised Moi for trying to manipulate the timing of the shift

"If you want elections in three months, is it really fair to those who are trying to organise?" asked Martin Shikuku, a former member of the National Assembly and a founder of the broad-based Forum for the Restoration of Democracy "It takes time to organise It takes time to become known "

Shikuku said his group will insist on the convention and want it to deal with such issues as the presidential term of office, repeal of laws inhibiting freedom of assembly and political organisation and outlawing of detention without trial, which has often been used to harass the opposition

The opposition is already showing signs of splintering While the forum's leaders have said they want to transform their pressure group into a political party advocating free-market principles, a separate group of lawyers among the opposition has said it plans to form a party consisting of legal scholars and academics and excluding those, like Shikuku, who are old-time politicians with past links to the government — Los Angeles Times

Kenya's first opposition party launched

NAIROBI — Kenya's first opposition party in 22 years was announced yesterday, two days after government agreed to return to a multi-party political system

The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford) announced its transformation from a pressure group to a party under the interim chairmanship of Martin Shikuku, a former parliamentarian

Shikuku announced the party's formation at a news conference He was accompanied by Ahmed Bamarhiz, a Mombasa city councillor, and George Nthenge, a Nairobi businessman

They were among six out-of-favor politicians and prominent businessmen who formed Ford in August to put pressure on President Daniel arap Moi to scrap Kenya's single-party system

Opposition parties may be legally be registered only when Parliament officially scraps the single-party system — probably before the year is out

Shikuku said he would act as Ford's interim chairman until the party could register members and hold elections

If Moi, as was widely expected, called new general elections before the opposition had a chance to mobilise, Ford would consider asking people to boycott the polls

Before any general elections were held, Ford wanted a national convention to consider changes in the constitution including limits on presidential terms, repeal of security laws, and creation of an independent electoral commission — Sapa-AP.

Kenya Airways in first touchdown

Soweten 6/12/91 (163)

History was made this week when the first direct flight from Kenya touched down at Jan Smuts Airport for the first time ever.

Most of the Kenyan nationals aboard the Kenya Airways aircraft, which took 3hr 45min to reach South Africa, were businessmen on a mission to open up trade links

Addressing guests and passengers gathered at the Jan Smuts Airport's semi VIP room on Wednesday afternoon, the airline's marketing general manager Ms Patricia Adala, said the flight was about "co-operation, friendship and understanding"

She said they were grateful to be in South Africa and appreciated the agreement between the South African and Kenyan governments in terms of which airlines can operate between the two countries

She said they were prepared to operate direct flights about a year ago but could not because the world was not ready for it.

"This flight is not about airlines but about people Adala said they would be operating two flights a week

A South African Airways spokesman Mr GD van der Veer, said there should have been flights between the two countries 28 years ago but this was impossible due to political differences

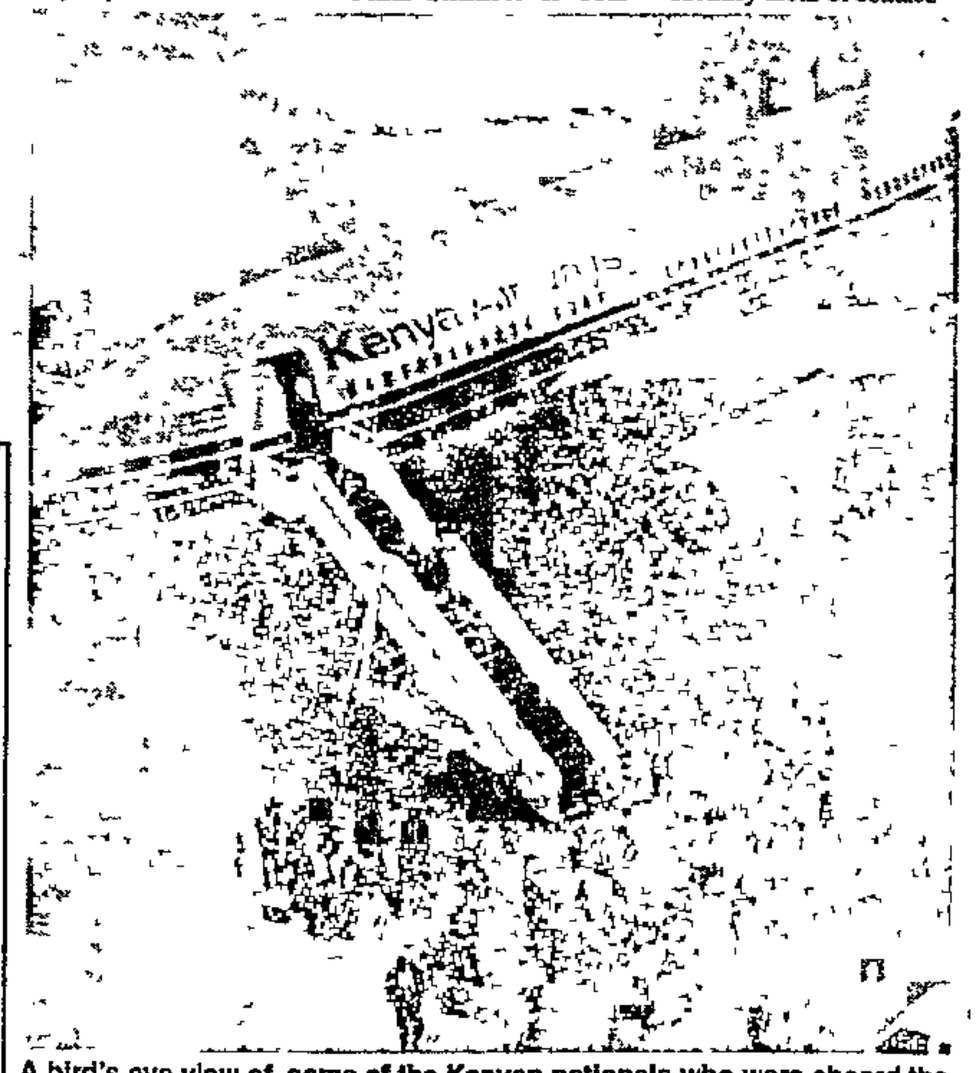
"Today is significant because two airlines will now exploit possibilities for the benefit of passengers"

Leading a delegation of 20 businessmen, national chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce Mr Francis Machan said they were happy to be here, particularly in Johannesburg

He said their mission was to make contacts with businessmen and establish stronger trade links with South African business

"Our mandate is very clear - we want to establish balanced trade links We are from a Third World country and we are here to identify areas of contact."

Abdul Kadir, a member of Kenya Airways' cabin crew, talking to air hostess Patricia Kelland at Jan Smuts Airport during a reception on Wednesday to honour Kenya Airways' first flight to South Africa.



A bird's eye view of some of the Kenyan nationals who were aboard the historic Kenya Airways' first flight to South Africa on Wednesday Some of the passengers returned home two hours later when the plane flew back to Kenya Others will be staying here until Monday

NEWS

Demos held in Nairobi

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STAR 10/12/91

NAIROBI — Riot police arrested about two dozen opposition demonstrators yesterday, less than a week after President Daniel arap Moi's government announced its intention to adopt multi-party politics

Those arrested were among more than 100 youths who marched through Nairobi disrupting busy midday traffic Riot police charged the crowd to disperse the demonstration and seized those it could

It is illegal to hold any meeting of more than 10 people without a permit

Although the government last Tuesday agreed in principle to allow the first political opposition in 22 years, no party other than the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) can operate legally until parliament scraps the amendment that made Kenya single-party

Yesterday's demonstrators called themselves the Ford National Youth Consciousness Movement in support of the first party to announce its intention to challenge Kanu at elections widely expected early next year

Ford, or the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, was founded in August to pressure Mr Moi's government to adopt democratic reforms. — Sapa-AP

Kenya is a democracy

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NAIROBI - Kenya experienced its first day in 22 years as a pluralistic democracy yesterday Sowetan 12/12/91

The East African nation returned to a multiparty system after parliament repealed a constitutional amendment making the ruling party Kenya's sole legal party

The Kenya African National Union has been without opposition since 1969 when its last rival was banned

In the last week, at least half a dozen groups announced their intention to register as political parties

They range from the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, a pressure group formed in August to force President arap Moi to adopt political pluralism, to the Kenya National Congress, which seeks to legalise the drinking of traditional alcoholic brews Kanu has ruled Kenya since its independence in 1963 - *Sapa-AP* .

Moi moves on corruption

(163)

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, under pressure from Western donor countries to end high-level corruption, yesterday ordered prosecution of officials caught misappropriating public funds

BDay REPORTS Sapa-Reuter 13/12/91.

KENYA FM 13/12/91

Aid warning (163)

Daniel arap Moi, Kenya's autocratic president, was always an unlikely recruit to the ranks of the multi-party movement but, following his public humiliation by Western donors last month, he has seen the light

The Kenyan delegation arrived in Paris on November 25 looking for at least US$350m to see their troubled economy through 1992 The donors, fired up by Washington's newfound missionary zeal for political pluralism, gave Kenya an emphatic thumbs-down The rejection was couched in the bluntest terms — come back in six months after you have implemented promised reforms, economic as well as political

Even before the donor meeting, Moi had begun to soften his rhetoric, in Harare in October, during the Commonwealth summit, he hinted that multi-party politics could return to Kenya by the turn of the century By November, he was talking of elections within two to three years but, when he got the donor message, Moi, who has held out against multi-party rule with greater determination than most African leaders, moved with breathtaking speed

First came the dismissal and arrest of Nicholas Biwott, Energy Minister and close adviser Biwott had been accused of corruption and of complicity in the murder early last year of former Foreign Minister Robert Ouko

Ouko had been compiling a dossier on corruption in Kenya An independent investigation headed by a British policeman concluded that Biwott's role in the matter should be investigated

Less than a week later, Moi announced section 2A of the constitution would be repealed to allow opposition parties to register and contest elections The legislation will go through parliament before Christmas and Moi is likely to go to the country early in the new year

For him, the sooner the better, the wily Kenyan leader has wrongfooted the opposition, which was digging in for a long haul against the government Now, an opposition that has little organisation and less money will have to take on the well-heeled and well-organised Kanu, perhaps as early as February or March

The opposition has no platform, other than the now-conceded demand for multi-party rule It has no leadership or coherent economic strategy Kanu has a strong, surprisingly still popular leader, a viable economic strategy, though one which has been poorly implemented, and a powerful, rich organisation

Kanu's two key weaknesses are widespread corruption, from which Moi will now seek to distance himself by dismissing other Ministers, and tribalism Moi, a member of the minority Kalenjin tribe, and his government have done much to clip the wings of the once all-powerful Kikuyu

There will be a strong anti-Moi vote from the Kikuyu, but most other tribal groups will opt for Moi on the better-the-devil-you-know principle

If all goes according to plan, the Moi delegation will turn up at the next Kenyan donor meeting in Paris in July smelling of roses politically, though not, unfortunately, economically

Moi

On the economic front, donors are pounding away at three issues corruption which, by common agreement, has escalated in the past two or three years, the budget deficit, and failure to reform the parastatal sector

In Paris, Saitoti and his team put forward a convincing outline of a revitalised privatisation programme But donors wanted more than words At least two or three parastatals will have to be floated off by mid-year for extra aid to be promised

Government keeps discovering unpaid parastatal debts, for which it is guarantor This and a double intake of university students last year had much to do with the rise in budget deficit to 5,6% of GDP

Saitoti says he will get the deficit down to 2% in the year to June Clearly, this won't happen, given the surge in inflation now running at 20%, and the slowdown in the economy with growth likely to fall below 4% in 1991

But if Saitoti — or more likely his successor — can go to Paris in July and report a budget deficit of no more than 4%, Kenya will get the $350m it needs

There is no case for complacency, though The Kenyan economic success story — exaggerated by the same Western donors who have now turned against it — is far too dependent on aid for anyone's liking, even Moi's For him, recent events held a lesson in the dangers of relying on aid SA policymakers would be advised to take note and heed the aid health warnings that almost any African head of state will provide these days ■

SAA and Kenya Airways aiming to shut out three

SAA and Kenya Airways are to ask the British, Dutch and Greek governments to stop their airlines picking up passengers in Nairobi while en route to Johannesburg. They also want a ban on people being ferried to Nairobi on the return journey

The move comes almost a month after SA implemented a deregulated international air services policy, encouraging non-protective competition between airlines flying the SA route

It also comes in the wake of a Kenya Airways decision to exercise its bilateral rights on the route between Nairobi and Johannesburg in terms of the agreement signed with SAA in 1990

Last week Kenya Airways began operating the route, a year after SAA resumed services to Nairobi

SAA spokesman Zelda Roux said yesterday that British Airways, Olympic Airways and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines had been notified that the passenger traffic rights on the route were now exclusively held by SAA and Kenya Airways

The three European airlines use Nairobi as a refuelling point and have until now taken on and dropped off passengers during the stopover

LINDEN BIRNS

One industry spokesman said that SAA's tactics meant it was "not levelling the playing field, but bulldozing all the competition off it"

But Roux said SAA was in favour of a "qualified liberalisation" of routes

Earlier this year SAA CE Gert van der Veer told a Cape Town conference that European airlines were trying to get a maximum foothold in world markets and that this was to the detriment of SAA and other southern African carriers.

He said airline rights to pick up and carry passengers between two points not in the airline's home country should be allowed only in special circumstances

"It is therefore SAA's view that only one carrier should be designated per country to operate on each route," he added

KLM recently announced that from early next year its flights to SA would be non-stop In October Swissair began non-stop flights between Zurich and Johannesburg

Austrian Airlines has a refuelling stop at Nairobi, but does not have any rights to pick up Johannesburg-bound passengers in Nairobi or vice versa

Roux said that from April 1, with the exception of SAA and Kenya Airways, no airlines would be allowed to pick up passengers who wanted to fly between Johannesburg and Nairobi

BA's GM for SA Malcolm Freeman told the Financial Mail this week that the airline would demand a year's notice of the new Nairobi policy in terms of the bilateral agreement between SAA and BA

SA and British governments are set to renegotiate the current bilateral air services agreement next year

European rivals

M-Net ties up with Kenyan TV outfit

STAR 18/12/91

NAIROBI — In the first concrete step towards joint ventures with African companies, M-Net has bought a 50 percent stake in Kenya Television Network (KTN) for about $3 million

The two have negotiated a joint partnership to run a subscriber-only satellite television station out of Nairobi from early next year, company executives say

KTN chairman Jared Kangwana said yesterday the station would transmit via satellite, using scrambled signals which can only be received by subscribers with decoders

The deal comes in the wake of a recent flurry of activity by Kenyan and South African companies to seek out business deals.

"We see great opportunities here It's an exciting economy, one of the best in Africa," M-Net chief executive Koos Bekker said

Mr Bekker said M-Net aimed to invest more than $2 million in the venture, with KTN making a similar commitment

But it was not clear how KTN, launched as a private company last year, would raise the money Mr Kangwana said KTN ultimately aimed to be floated on the small Kenyan stock excahange

He was evasive when asked who owned KTN, but said that finance had been raised through a number of banks

Backing

KTN was until recently reputed to have the financial backing of late media tycoon Robert Maxwell, but Mr Kangwana denied this

"He (Maxwell) flatly refused to be involved with KTN However, as KTN became popular, he showed some interest, which resulted in discussions with him, but unfortunately he died before the negotiations were completed," he said

Mr Kangwana, head of another company which publishes the ruling Kenya African National Union newspaper, the Kenya Times, denied that the party currently had a stake in KTN

"We don't really know who owns us," said a senior KTN source, adding that Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi was believed to be a major backer of the operation

Mr Kangwana said KTN currently paid for its subscription to the Atlanta-based Cable News Network (CNN) entirely through bank loans These totalled as much as $350 000, KTN sources said

KTN apparently aimed to raise finance for the service through local banks, company sources said

The joint deal allows for Kenyan and South African firms to advertise on KTN and M-Net stations in each other's countries — Sapa-Reuter.

Dozens die as police open fire in Djibouti

NAIROBI — Police searching the ethnic Afar district of Djibouti's capital for arms and rebels opened fire yesterday, killing as many as 35 people, diplomatic and opposition sources said

Mohamed Ahmed Issa, an Afar deputy in Djibouti's national assembly, said 35 people died and 84 were wounded in the morning incident

"Over a hundred others were taken in police trucks and at the moment we don't know their whereabouts," Mr Issa added.

A diplomatic source said the shooting erupted after an estimated 500 Djiboutian soldiers and national police descended on the Afar quarter, called Arhiba

The source, who spoke on condition he was not identified, could not confirm Mr Issa's casualty figures

Both men spoke in telephone interviews from Djibouti's capital, Djibouti

The sweep comes in the second month of an Afar rebellion in the nation's north, where insurgents reportedly control all but the main towns of Tadjourah and Obock.

The diplomatic sources said the shooting appeared to last about 45 minutes.

Police later sealed off the district on the city's southwestern edge

"How it started is unclear," said the diplomat "Whether or not there was a refusal of the Afar to co-operate in the search for arms and rebels, we just don't know" Sapa-AP

Sip of wine opens the road to Kenya

SIPPING Portuguese wine in a Nairobi hotel, South African businessman David Altman asked himself why the glass did not hold the Cape's finest.

The thought spawned the concept of Contact Kenya, a project aimed at getting SA business to sell to Kenya what that country spends R10-billion a year buying elsewhere

Mr Altman knows no reason why SA should drink Sri Lankan tea when Kenya produces some of the world's best S/ Times (Buss)

Contact Kenya is a business-to-business exhibition planned for June and July next year at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi 22/12/91

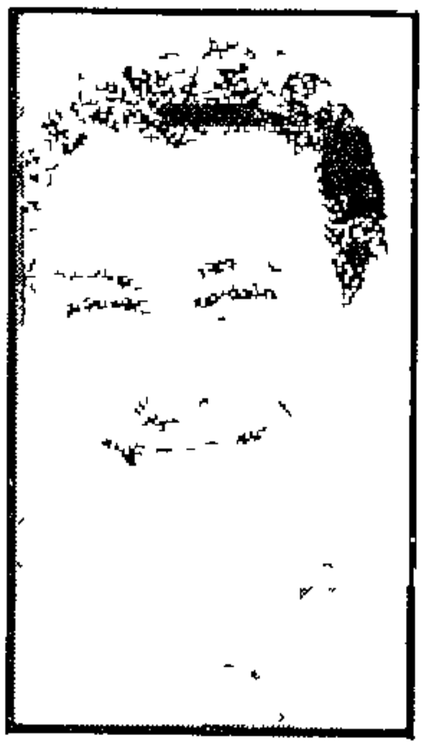
The project was launched last month Without further promotion, more than 70% of the initial exhibition space has been taken up by SA's leading lights, such as Barlows and Tiger Oats group companies and BMW

Mr Altman has completed negotiations for additional space (163) 10/8

Silas Ita, managing director of Kenya's investment promotions centre — a Government-sponsored organisation serving the business sector — believes SA goods can come in at up to a third cheaper than the prices currently quoted

Kenya's 1989 imports comprised food and beverages at 6%, industrial supplies 34%, fuel and lubricants 16%, machinery and capital goods 21%, transport equipment 18%

The balance includes consumer goods and technical



DAVID ALTMAN

and professional services

The price of a stand at the exhibition is R15 000, but registered exporters can claim the total cost of exhibiting as an allowance That will give exhibitors a deduction from taxable income of between 175% and 200% of the net amount spent, subject to a limit of 20% of export turnover

This allowance will be repealed on March 31, but a commitment before that date will earn it

Registered exporters may also qualify for a cash grant of up to a maximum of 80% of the exhibition cost, subject to the approval of the Department of Trade and Industry

The package includes floor space, stand infrastructure, carpeting, electricity, furniture and fittings, cleaning, security, catalogue listing and a half-page advertisement, exhibitor badges and complimentary tickets

At the launch of Contact Kenya 1992 in November, Pepkor chairman Christo Wiese said SA's 1990 exports of R4-billion to Africa were only 8% of the total But they represented 25% of all SA's manufactured finished goods

Mr Wiese said that not only were SA products better suited because of adaptations to African conditions, but they were competitive in quality and price because this country is a lot closer than are traditional European exporters to sub-Saharan Africa

I spent three weeks in Kenya in August My view is that SA could sell wine, tarmac and geysers without difficulty

The cheapest plonks cost the equivalent of R40 a bottle in a nation that sells sherry in ice-pop type sachets and 250-ml cardboard cartons The famed Tusker beer induced a dreadful headache — and not from excessive drinking

The roads are appalling The main road west out of Nairobi is so rutted that we travelled only 19km in 45 minutes early on a Sunday morning

Highwaymen rob car occupants of their goods, but decline to take the vehicles because they cannot get away quickly enough

In contrast to Zimbabwe there are few old cars in Kenya But it is hardly surprising because they do not last on those roads

We complained because there was no hot water at the seaside cottages near Mombasa The owner told us that there had been none — not even in his house — for seven years because new geysers could not be obtained

(163)

More Kenyan ministers quit

NAIROBI — Two more Kenyan ministers resigned yesterday, bringing the total to five after President Daniel arap Moi accused those who quit of having worked secretly to undermine his government and the ruling party.

Minister for Research, Science and Technology George Muhoho and Assistant Minister for Co-operative Development James Njenga Karume announced their resignations.

On Saturday, Assistant Agriculture Minister John Gachui said he had tendered his resignation.

Earlier last week, Health Minister Mwai Kibaki and Assistant Tourism Minister Geoffrey Kariuthi quit

The resigning ministers cited election rigging, mismanagement of the economy and an alleged cover-up of the murder of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko nearly two years ago as reasons for quitting.

The resignations followed Mr Moi's dismissal last Monday of Manpower Minister Peter Aloo Aringo

● Five people were reportedly killed in clashes between tribesmen in western Kenya on Saturday, taking the death toll in six days of fighting to 10 — Sapa-Reuter

Third minister quits Moi team

Sowetan 30/12/91 163

A THIRD Kenyan minister resigned on Saturday and President Daniel arap Moi accused those who quit of having worked secretly to undermine his government and the ruling Kenya African National Union party

Assistant agriculture minister Mr John Gachui told reporters he had tendered his resignation to Moi

Earlier last week health minister Mr Mwai Kibaki, a former vice-president of Kenya, and assistant tourism minister Mr Geoffrey Kariithi resigned their posts

Moi told a delegation of local traders, who called on him on Saturday at Nakuru, 160km northwest of Nairobi, that Kanu would be stronger without such people

The three ministers cited election rigging, mismanagement of the economy and an alleged cover-up of the murder of foreign minister Mr Robert Ouko nearly two years ago as reasons for quitting

The resignations followed Moi's dismissal last Monday of his manpower minister, Mr Peter Aloo Aringo, who had called for reforms in Kanu

Aringo was also Kanu chairman, but he told reporters in western Kenya on Saturday he would no longer fill that post

Kanu's governing council has been called to meet today at State House, Nakuru No agenda has been announced, but observers said the meeting would concentrate on the challenge now facing Kanu after the end of one-party rule

Parliament amended the constitution earlier this month to allow the registration of alternative political parties after Moi had reversed his earlier opposition to such a move - *Sapa-Reuter*

DANIEL ARAP MOI

Multi-party move 'threat to Kenya'

(163) ART 31/12/91

NAKURU (Kenya) — President Daniel arap Moi says Kenya's switch to multi-party politics this month has threatened to destroy the nation

"Tribalism is the dominating factor in the formation of new parties It will destroy our people," said Mr Moi after the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) governing council met at his residence in Nakuru, west of Nairobi, yesterday

He said Kanu would remain strong in the face of opposition, legalised this month when parliament allowed the registration of alternative parties

The parliament acted after Mr Moi dropped his opposition to such a move following pressure from foreign aid donors for political reforms and growing calls at home for an end to one-party rule

Kenya's first multi-party elections in 22 years are expected next year Politics are still based on tribal allegiances 28 years after independence, political analysts say

Analysts said Mr Moi's government was reeling after the defection from Kanu of two senior ministers and three assistant ministers over the past few days

Most prominent among the defectors was Health Minister Mr Mwai Kibaki, who announced plans to launch his own opposition party on Thursday

Mr Kibaki was a leading Kanu politician of the Kikuyu tribe, the country's largest and richest ethnic group

KENYA - GENERAL

1990

Soviet Union

CNA Times 4/1/1990

Kenyan squatters evicted

163

NAIROBI — The Kenyan government has evicted 45 000 people living illegally on state land to expand a military barracks

Kenya's war against exploding numbers

Star 11/11/90 .. 163

Kenya's population will almost double over the next 10 years to an estimated 37 million. **JULIAN OZANNE** reports on Africa's population explosion and its economic implications.

KISII (Western Kenya) — In a red earth courtyard surrounded by mud and thatched huts and a gang of curious children eating guavas Mr David Osinde, a community based population worker in Kisii, sits on a rough-hewn wooden bench and talks to two mothers about primary health care and family planning

From a red vinyl bag he produces an assortment of contraceptives pills, condoms, coils, injectibles, foaming tablets and to giggles of embarrassed laughter he describes what each one is, how it can be used and what, if any, are its side effects.

Every day David walks along the mud trails from village to village, spreading the gospel of family planning like a latterday missionary.

Hardened beliefs

He is a frontline worker in the battle to curb one of the fastest population growth rates in the world in the face of hardened traditional beliefs Kenya's population will almost double over the next 10 years from 22 million to an estimated 37 million No region of the world has ever managed to develop with so high a rate of population growth, according to a recent World Bank report

Kisii is the most densely populated district in Kenya. The average Kisii woman gives birth to 8,5 children As far as the eye can see the whole district appears to be bursting at the seams under the sheer weight of its rapid population growth. Almost all the arable land is being cultivated, including steep slopes

In Kisii town, the district capital, there is no more available land for urban development prompting builders and town planners to build upwards several storeys high, a remarkable development for a small rural African town. The pressure on school places and health clinics is immense and rural unemployment is growing, bringing with it increased social and domestic problems

Although Kisii is the most populated district, the explosion is nationwide

The government believes Kenya's population growth will more than double the work force and put almost unbearable pressure on the environment, job creation, urban centres, land and food supply

An advanced family planning programme, backed by significant political support from President Daniel arap Moi, has begun turning the tide of the explosion A recent demographic survey found that the total fertility rate had dropped from 7,7 in 1984 to 6,7 this year Only 27 percent of women were currently using contraception but three quarters of women interviewed wanted either to limit family size or space their pregnancies. That latent demand for contraception outstrips supply is partly a reflection of poor delivery of family planning services.

Traditional reliance on government clinics, which can be several miles walk from many villages, as a distribution point has failed to draw many women in But rigid traditional attitudes remain the greatest obstacle

Many women in Kisii say they tell their husbands they are going to fetch water and sneak out to clinics to get contraception The traditional preference for large families remains deeply entrenched

Increasing despair

It is clear, though, that attitudes in Kenya are slowly changing as parents increasingly despair about how they are going to feed, clothe and educate their children

At the Family Planning Association of Kenya's Kisii clinic 531 tubular ligations were carried out last year but only two vasectomies But even if there were a revolutionary change of attitudes overnight and governments poured much greater resources into family planning the children who have already been born are presenting the African continent with the greatest Malthusian nightmare ever — Financial Times

ll tribes, all colours The ... power has been slashed 175 per-

Tallest Africa building also blots out dissent

Star 27/4/90

163

Notebook

HEINZ DELVENDAHL

NAIROBI — Kenya, which prides itself as a one-party democracy, is about to give a lesson in how it handles dissenting voices

The bone of contention is a planned 60-storey complex to be built by the Kenya Times Media Trust *The Kenya Times* is the organ of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), and the Manhattan-type skyscraper will be wholly owned by the party

The tower and its two 10-storey wing blocks, complete with banks, restaurants, conference facilities for 5 000 people and parking space for 2 000 cars, is scheduled for completion by 1993, in time for the celebrations of 30 years of independence

Costs are estimated at about R500 million This is only slightly less than the costs for the Turkwell Gorge dam and hydro-electric power plant currently under construction, or half of the amount which the Federal Republic of Germany waived this year as debt relief towards Kenya

The Media Trust Centre will not be just Africa's tallest building It will be erected on a large chunk of Uhuru Park, dwarfing all other buildings far and wide, including neighbouring All Saints Cathedral and Parliament

Uhuru (Freedom) Park is part of a greenbelt stretching along Uhuru highway and a favourite recreational area for workaday Nairobians and for capital city residents whose financial situation prevents them leaving the city on weekends

Party leaders are convinced that the structure will grace even further Nairobi's skyline When voices of displeasure crept up, they were brushed aside as the mutterings of disgruntled, uninformed few

But then Professor Wangari Maathai, co-ordinator of the Greenbelt Movement, stepped in, asking that Uhuru Park be spared and the tower erected elsewhere Immediately all fire was directed at her

It was of no use that she stressed she had nothing against the tower itself and objected only to the site

She was blasted and lambasted from all sides

MPs called the Greenbelt Movement nothing but a bunch of divorcees (Professor Maathai was divorced some years ago).

A Cabinet Minister labelled the movement a bogus organisation, adding that its only visible activity seemed to be the posting of sign boards with its name

But the Greenbelt Movement, according to Professor Maathai, has more than 700 full-time employees and runs some 1 000 tree nurseries When Professor Maathai, a veterinarian, sought to stage a demonstration around the building site, permission was denied

Undeterred, she then filed an injunction in the High Court seeking to bar the construction, but the court threw out her injuction, saying that Professor Maathai had no right, as an individual, to act on behalf of the public.

She then appealed to the Attorney-General asking that he oppose the construction "on my behalf and on behalf of my children, my unborn grandchildren, relatives and my friends"

The Attorney-General declined

Then on Jamhuri (Republic) Day, December 12, President Daniel arap Moi himself lashed out at Professor Maathai He said African traditions stipulate that "wa mama" (mothers) respect men

He wondered aloud why other Kenyan women were sitting on the fences while Professor Maathai fought her crusade

The party's women organisation promptly asked Kanu to expal Professor Maathai from the party The women charged that the Greenbelt Movement was a mere front for "self-seekers and power-hungry individuals", and also accused her of being arrogant

Recently a police officer served the Greenbelt Movement a notice that it had to vacate the wooden premises it occupied on the ground of the Central Police Station The deadline 24 hours — DPA

...tion removing uncertainty about a capital gains tax

Star 3/2/90

Kenya about turns on tallest building plans

163

NAIROBI — Kenya is now backing away from plans to construct the tallest building in Africa under pressure from Western donors which say the expensive prestige scheme is unlikely to pay its own way, diplomatic sources said this week

They said Kenya told a World Bank-sponsored donors' conference in London two weeks ago that its ruling party was reconsidering a $197-million (R500 million) plan to put up a 60-storey tower block in Nairobi's central Uhuru Park

Kenya said it would carry out more feasibility studies before going ahead on the project

President Daniel arap Moi has strongly defended the proposed tower in the face of opposition from environmentalists who say it would eat into the park and cast a hideous shadow over large areas of the city centre

But the diplomatic sources said Western donors, notably the United States, Japan and the Nordic countries, opposed the plan because the building would have to be financed by external loans guaranteed by the government and would not generate the foreign exchange necessary to repay them

The sources said Kenya told the donors' meeting that for the moment the project sponsor, the Kenya Times Media Trust, would go ahead only with a smaller $60-million (R150 million) scheme to build a deluxe hotel and 5 000-seat conference centre on the site

However, the sources said many donors were unhappy that the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) had a 55 percent stake in the Kenya Times Media Trust

The remainder is owned by British publisher Robert Maxwell's Mirror Group, which is helping Kanu to develop its *Kenya Times* newspaper and a new commercial television channel

Several donors argued at the London conference that such a large commercial project should have been left completely to private business without state involvement

Banking sources said foreign commercial banks were also unhappy with the tower project Standard Chartered Bank, which had been asked to arrange a syndicated loan to pay for it, was having difficulty in raising the necessary finance

The sources said Japanese banks in particular had refused to participate in the planned $155 million loan

● The hold up must come as a pleasant surprise to environmentalist Professor Wangari Maathai, who opposed the scheme from the onset

Professor Maathai sought to stage a demonstration around the building site, but permission was denied

Undeterred, she then filed an injunction in the High Court seeking to bar the construction, but the court threw it out Professor Maathai was blasted from all sides for her stand and President arap Moi wondered aloud why other Kenyan women were sitting on the fences while the professor fought her crusade

The party's women's organisation promptly asked Kanu to expel the outspoken environmentalist from the party

Notebook

Last week this column reported that the Kenyan government was steadfast in its plans to allow construction of the 60-storey complex for the Kenya Times Media Trust (an organ of the ruling Kenya African National Union) to go ahead. An outspoken opponent of the scheme was Greenbelt Movement co-ordinator, Professor Wangari Maathai who maintained that the proposed site for the complex, Uhuru Park, was part of a greenbelt favoured by Nairobians as a recreation area and that the building would be environmentally offensive She tried to file court injunctions in an attempt to bar construction But she was lambasted for her stand and her movement was branded a "bogus organisation" Eventually, after a sharp rebuke from President Daniel arap Moi, she was expelled from the Kanu party Just a week later, it is reported that construction plans are on hold — no thanks to Professor Maathai Plans for the proposed R500 million scheme have been put on ice due to pressure from Western donors — who hold the purse strings for the project — but who now feel the venture is unlikely to pay its own way **Reuter correspondent ROBERT POWELL** reports

Kenya backs away from building plans

163
Soweton 2/2/90

NAIROBI - Kenya is backing away from plans to construct the tallest building in Africa under pressure from Western donors who say the scheme is unlikely to pay its own way, diplomatic sources said yesterday

They said Kenya told a World Bank-sponsored donors' conference in London two weeks ago that it was reconsidering a $197 million plan to erect a 60-storey tower block in Nairobi's central Uhuru park

10 000-year-old tusks find mammoth market

NAIROBI — Those who thought banning the ivory trade would save the elephant reckoned without the mammoth

Since an international conference banned the world trade in elephant ivory last October, demand for mammoth tusks, excavated from the frozen wastes of north-eastern Siberia, has soared Star 3/2/90

Kenya-based conservationist Esmond Bradley Martin said that the Soviet Union, which sold five tons of mammoth ivory to India for R65 a kilo in 1986, is now asking R2 000 a kilo from Japanese buyers

The mammoth, a type of hairy elephant adapted to live in Arctic climates, died out about 10 000 years ago, but tens of thou-

ROBERT POWELL 163

sands of mammoth carcasses have been preserved in Siberia's permanently frozen sub-soil

Wildlife experts fear that a resurgence of trade in mammoth ivory could be used as cover for an illegal trade in elephant tusks

Most of the mammoth carcasses have been reduced to skeletons, but some have been preserved perfectly in the ice

People have even eaten the meat, and some mammoths have been found because of wolves and other animals tearing away pieces of the exposed flesh

Even when the flesh decays, mammoth ivory, tens of thousands of years old, is often said to be in good condition

There are differences between the tusks of mammoths and modern elephants Mammoth ivory tends to be longer and more heavily curved

The ivory is frequently stained by minerals in colours ranging from pure blue through pinks and reds to russets, some of which are very attactive

Mammoth ivory is also harder to carve than elephant ivory and cracks more easily, which has historically made it cheaper

But the best mammoth ivory is said to be virtually indistinguishable from elephant ivory to anyone but an expert — Reuter

W/Mail 5/4 - 11/4/90

Somalis in fear of expulsion over Kenya's pass laws

The Kenyan government's attempts to stem the flow of Somali refugees has led to charges that it is abusing civil rights, reports **MICHAEL HILTZIK**

NOT very long ago members of Kenya's sizeable ethnic Somali community believed that years of discrimination and harassment by the black African majority had come to an end

No more Angered by a flood of refugees and a surge of armed attacks by marauders from across its long border with Somalia, the Kenyan government has subjected its ethnic Somalis to its own brand of a pass law system

The system subjects ethnic Somalis to an unprecedented "screening" to prove their Kenyan citizenship has created a political uproar here and strained diplomatic relations — as it happens, with Canada.

The screening has been supervised by prominent Kenyan Somali politicians and bureaucrats leading some people to suggest that they are intent on deporting members of opposition tribes or clans to promote their own

Moreover, the exercise comes at a time of unprecedented misery for Somalis in general A heightening civil war in Somalia has sent thousands of people across the borders of that stricken country into Kenya and Djibouti Human rights groups have accused both countries of mistreating the refugees

One group, Africa Watch, charged that in September the Kenyan authorities returned 60 Somali refugees to their own country at gunpoint The report said that 18 of the refugees were executed by Somali soldiers and 42 imprisoned

"Hundreds of Kenyans of Somali origin," Africa Watch reported in December, "are now being 'rounded up' and threatened with deportation to a country most of them have never been to"

Originally expected to last three weeks, or until the end of December, the screening process was extended until April Under the rules, all ethnic Somalis over 18 are required to bring their national identity cards, passports and birth certificates for verification by panels of Somali elders at any of 51 screening centres Those who pass muster are issued a pink identification card that must be produced on demand

Kenyan authorities say that 71 people "suspected to be citizens of Somalia" have been arrested, and sources in the government and the Somali community here say as many as 500 allegedly illegal aliens have been deported to Somalia

Among those deported were leading Nairobi businessmen, a former official of the ruling party, the Kenya African National Union, and even a former member of parliament Some held official citizenship or residence documents that were summarily declared to be forgeries

None of those deportations were preceded by due process, as provided for in the Kenyan constitution In the case of one of the businessmen, the authorities were under a court order to suspend his deportation when he was sent over the border anyway

In our country, a person is innocent until proven guilty," says Mohammed Ibrahim, a Kenyan Somali lawyer "Nobody has been prosecuted or charged in a court of law On on the facts we have, the Kenya government has deported 500 of its own citizens"

Kenyan authorities have even embroiled one of the country's most loyal aid donors, Canada, in the fray After some Somalis staged a demonstration in Ottawa and Toronto late last year President Daniel arap Moi abruptly recalled his envoy to Ottawa. Among his complaints was that the protests were aired on government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio and television stations

The anti-Canadian outburst was peculiar for a country as dependent on foreign aid as Kenya Canada provides more than R50-million a year to Kenya, most of it for education, rural road development and electrification projects For their part, the Canadians have kept quiet about the episode

The distaste that Kenyan authorities harbour for ethnic Somalis goes back to the eve of independence in 1963 In 1961 the British attached the Somali Northern Frontier District, which had been part of Italian Somaliland, to its Kenya colony, it became part of the Republic of Kenya upon independence in 1963

Almost immediately, the Somalis began a war of secession That lasted until 1967, when the government of Somalia withdrew its support for the war But the state of emergency imposed during the unrest has never been lifted

The North-Eastern province, as it is now called, has been troublesome ever since In recent years the civil war in Somalia has sent tens of thousands of refugees into the region, along with hundre ds of bandits known as shiftas

As the shiftas graduated from bows and arrows in the 1960s and 1970s to automatic weapons and motorised carriers, security in the region deteriorated Eventually, the shiftas moved into elephant poaching, a crime that the Kenyans at one point traced directly to agents of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre

The poaching and a surge in armed attacks on tourists in Kenyan game parks, allegedly by shiftas, provoked the government to order the screening So many alien Somalis had crossed the border to escape the civil war the government said, that the Somali population was "over-run" The difficulty of distinguishing a legitimate" Kenyan Somali from an alien, it argued, had made the screening necessary — LA Times

AMME
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(MBA) programme
ion Test (GMAT)

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AND MAKE THEM LET...

14751CT/E

Should national unity merit one-party rule?

FOCUS

Africa's leaders differ

NAIROBI, Kenya - The tide of democracy sweeping Eastern Europe is being felt in black Africa, but one-party rule still predominates and three of the major states have publicly committed themselves to it.

Tanzania has had only one party for 26 years and said this month the policy would not change. Kenya did the same and Zimbabwe's leader, Robert Mugabe, declared his intention to install one-party rule.

"If we have many political parties, we will have chaos as different tribes rush to form theirs," President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya told trainee teachers at Laikipia in central Kenya. "Tribal inclinations and consciousness are still paramount in the minds of many Kenyans.

Opposition

"For now, I say no to the multiparty system, at least until we are cohesive enough as a nation," he said.

However, in Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has also long asserted that one-party rule is the only way to avoid tribal feuding, responded on Tuesday to public pressure by legalising opposition parties.

Kenya has 40 tribes in a population of 22 million Ethnic feuding is common in parliament, at public rallies and in the Press.

Tribes

Moi, a 66-year-old former teacher from the minority Kalenjin tribe, inherited the one-party system in 1978 from the late President Jomo Kenyatta, the nation's founder. Kenyatta had banned opposition parties nine years earlier.

Kenyatta created a *de facto* one-party state by locking up his political opponents Moi made it constitutional in 1982.

Anglican Bishop Henry Okullu released a statement this week saying that decision should be reversed.

"Power corrupts even a person with the best of wills in the world," he said in response to a recent invitation by Kenya's secretary-general, Joseph Kamotho, to church leaders to join the public debate on the state's political future "Therefore, power must be limited by fairly acceptable checks and balances"

Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi and Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, who both advocate one-party states, flank Zairean president Mobuto Sese Seko, who this week legalised opposition parties.

Under the constitution, Moi can run for president as many times as he wishes. He has never been challenged for the post

The president's statement was his first on one-party rule since other African states began considering more liberalised political systems this year.

He spoke after weeks of debate in Nairobi newspapers about whether Kenya should restore the style of democracy bequeathed to Kenyatta when he led the former British colony to independence in 1963

Writers supporting the status quo argued that Kenya had prospered under the current system, without tribal strife They said a return to the old order might cause ethnic violence and drive away tourists and investors

Those who wanted change said Kenyans were politically mature enough for competition, that recent reforms in Eastern Europe should be used as an example and that a parliamentary opposition would help check official corruption, mismanagement and nepotism.

Socialism

Neighbouring Tanzania, a nation of 100 tribes, was also a British colony until independence in 1961 under Julius Nyerere

Unlike capitalist Kenya, Tanzania followed socialism based on Eastern European models Both Nyerere and Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who succeeded him as president in 1985, have admitted the policies were flawed

Mwinyi (65), has adopted radical economic reforms prescribed by Western lenders, but has rejected suggestions that they be accompanied by political change.

"While a multiparty system would be suitable for Europeans, it might not be the same with Tanzania," Mwinyi told reporters in Dar es Salaam.

"What Africans want is a fair return for their sweat through a new international economic order . . This cannot be solved by the creation of 100 parties, which can bring chaos instead of progress."

He said Tanzanians had voted consistently for a single party as a way to guarantee national unity. He did not mention a statement Nyerere made in February that multiparty democracy now may be possible.

Nyerere, still chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, remains a powerful political figure five years after he resigned as president.

Zimbabwe

Only a few of the 50 member nations of the Organization of African Unity have Western-style democracies.

Zimbabwe is one, but Mugabe declared after an overwhelming victory in recent national elections that he would transform the former British colony of Rhodesia into a one-party state

Mugabe, who led Zimbabwe to independence 10 years ago, said the elections were a mandate from the 4,8 million registered voters to get rid of the opposition.

His opponents accused Mugabe (66), of seeking a dictatorship They noted that only 54 percent of the electorate voted and opposition parties got 20 percent of the votes, although they won only three of the 150 seats in parliament.

Other African countries are flirting with political liberalisation.

Upheavals

Benin, a former French colony, is pledged to eliminate one-party rule, Gabon is debating the question, and there is pressure in the Ivory Coast for a freer political order

However, Cameroon and Niger, scenes of recent political upheavals, have rejected multiparty politics.

Significant signals of change are coming from unlikely quarters.

Ethiopia and Mozambique have abandoned their hard-line Marxist ideologies, and the Marxist leaders of Angola have committed themselves to peace talks with US-backed guerrillas that, if fruitful, could lead to open elections. -Sapa-AP.

Rebel guerrillas wait in Kenya and dream of returning home

From NORMAN ELLIS in Nairobi

WHEN Luvo Mbengo joined thousands of other angry young black South Africans in fleeing their homeland to go to war he had no idea he would land up in a YMCA hostel in Nairobi

But that's where 28-year-old Mbengo and four other former ANC guerrillas have been languishing for the past three months counting the days before they can return home.

They quit the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, last December in disillusionment, despair and disgust after four years in detention for their role in a mutiny against guerrilla commanders in Angola.

During that time, they claim, they were routinely tortured by their jailers and agents of the dreaded security division of Umkhonto known as Mbokondo (the rock that crushes).

Their chilling accounts of systematic murder, torture and detentions of volunteer fighters in ANC camps in Angola, Tanzania and Uganda cast doubt on the ANC's sincerity in claiming to seek democratic rule in South Africa.

[redacted]

The rebel guerrillas insist that they remain staunchly loyal to the ANC and its deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

But they accuse the military command of corruption, abuses of power and of alienating young recruits And they believe Mr Mandela is being regularly misled and misguided by these leaders

Among their most serious allegations:

● Hundreds of guerrillas were rounded up in Angola after the 1984 mutiny, 60 of whom are feared dead Up to 120 are still being held in detention camps.

● The mutiny was staged only after peaceful efforts to air their grievances were exhausted. The recruits were opposed to fighting alongside Angolans and Cubans against South Africans and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita, arguing they had left home to train for guerrilla warfare inside their own country.

● They were lashed to trees and sjambokked, locked in metal transport containers and left to roast in the searing sun and kicked and beaten by their jailers.

● A recruit at Dakawa camp in Tanzania — home to 12 000 refugees and some 5 000 guerrillas — who reported in the house newspaper News and Views that ANC president Oliver Tambo had suffered a stroke was arrested and accused of being an "enemy agent". He was assaulted daily while an interrogator tugged on a cord tied around his genitals.

● The two top military chiefs, Joe Modise and Chris Hani, were less interested in guerrilla warfare than in lining their own pockets. They "grew fat off our sweat smuggling diamonds from Angola and cars from South Africa", said one of the rebels, Jackie Molefe.

The litany of charges against the ANC prompted Mr Mandela to deplore the use of torture before he flew to London for a star-studded rock concert in his honour.

Mr Mandela said the culprits had been punished and that further torture had been banned.

But the exiles in Nairobi insist that 120 dissidents are still in detention. They say Modise and Hani and other top commanders are "untouchable and unaccountable" and that Mr Mandela appears to be the target for a major cover-up.

The dissidents, who arrived in Kenya in January after illegally crossing the border from Tanzania, are still anxiously awaiting word on their fate from Kenyan officials and the UN High Commission for Refugees.

They hope to gain refugee status to qualify for UN assistance in returning home.

And then?

"We're afraid we might be necklaced," said one.

[redacted]

The ordeal by the ex-guerrillas began after they finished military training in East Germany and the Soviet Union in the early 80s and were sent to Angola.

After the mutiny, in which hundreds of guerrillas rebelled against their commanders, they were held at punishment camps called Pango and Quatro.

After more than four years in detention they were transferred to Tanzania, where they witnessed further abuses and became more vocal in their criticism of the military leadership.

A visit to Dakawa camp by Hani on December 3 was the final straw Hani, escorted by armed Tanzanian soldiers, ordered the dissidents to cease all ANC activities

Amos Maxongo recalled: "Hani mentioned the 1984 mutiny, so that was our chance to explain what happened to the people because the mutiny had always remained a secret.

"We told Hani 'You are a murderer. There are a lot of shallow graves in Angola because you guys have murdered people'."

After that, the rebels quit the ANC military wing. Three tried to escape to South Africa through Malawi, but were turned back by immigration officers.

Appeals for help to the UNHCR went unheeded. The dissidents are convinced that key UNHCR officials in Kenya and Tanzania are sympathetic to the ANC and don't want to see its leadership tainted by scandal.

[redacted]

When the ANC's Walter Sisulu visited Tanzania after Hani, the rebels were detained by police. But they went on a hunger strike and were freed after six days.

That's when they took to the bush and trekked to Nairobi's YMCA hostel.

Here they've been busy talking to foreign correspondents, lobbying human rights groups, such as London-based Amnesty International, and firing off letters to ANC officials.

In a four-page handwritten letter mailed to Mr Mandela this week, they implicitly blamed Mr Tambo for ignoring appeals by dissidents to intervene and prevent the 1984 mutiny.

The ex-detainees called on Mr Mandela to mount a commission of inquiry into the allegations of atrocities.

...onths the Palestinian uprising has become more like a dreary, though deadly, routine

Bearded bwana gets the chop in Kenya

W/Mail 25/5 – 31/5/90

A row erupts in Kenya after a school teacher is ordered to shave off his beard in a decision reminiscent of the colonial era.

By PAUL AMINA (163)

A BEARD is at the centre of a nationwide legal row in Kenya that has involved nearly everyone from a local schoolmaster to the president.

A government "bully boy" administrator faces legal action over a controversial decision reminiscent of the era of colonial rule.

Fred Mwango, a former district commissioner in Kiambu district near Nairobi, ordered a school principal to shave his beard in public as a disciplinary measure.

Armed policemen forced Joseph Mwaura, a primary school headmaster, to "dry shave" his beard.

Mwaura's colleagues in the Kenya National Union of Teachers likened Mwango's action to those of colonial agents. They are demanding to know why leaders condemn humiliating actions against blacks in South Africa yet condone similar actions at home

Mwango was hardly complimentary about the teacher's beard.

"You look like a he-goat," he told Mwaura following an argument over the closure of the trouble-torn African Independent Pentecostal Church.

Mwango claimed that growing a beard was against public service regulations and ordered the teacher to remove it in front of a surprised church congregation.

The attorney general denied the existence of such a regulation. But he said in special circumstances one can be denied the right to wear a beard, citing imprisonment as one and uniformed services as another.

Soon the story was front page news about how beards had penetrated the highest offices of government. A special civil servant with cabinet status wears a goatee beard and sits comfortably in the cabinet presided over by President Daniel arap Moi, a man who sports a baby smooth chin. He hates beards but has never ordered one of the offending articles to be removed.

Bearded Kenyans are singled out as radicals and the founding father of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, like his fellow freedom fighters, wore a beard.

The Teachers Service Commission, the employer of teachers, threatened to dismiss Mwaura unless he shaved his sprouting beard, apologised to Mwango and withdrew the lawsuit against the former district commissioner and the attorney general.

Attempts to bring Mwango to trial have been blocked even though every Kenyan — except the president — can stand trial.

The threat is the latest in a series of cases of blackmail and intimidation of Kenyans which has hitherto placed some administrators and leaders above the law by blocking attempts to bring them to court.

Stopping aggrieved parties going to court is nothing new in Kenya. A car owner was jailed for three months last year for failing to offer a lift to a stranded Rift Valley provincial commissioner.

The conviction and sentence was set aside after protests by the Law Society of Kenya. — Gemini News

Indian city seethes

Joint bid to open Nairobi

St Times 27/5/90

27/5/90

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By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

THE Kenyan Government is to be urged this week to lift the ban on South Africans using Nairobi airport.

The top-level mission will be made up of representatives of the ANC and the Cape-based Muslim Judicial Council.

The delegation will ask the Kenyan authorities to allow the thousands of Muslims and other SA passport holders to be granted transit visas

All indications are that President Daniel Arap Moi's government will agree to the ANC-channelled request for the lifting of the visa restrictions which cause severe inconvenience, particularly to thousands of Muslims on their yearly pilgrimage to Mecca.

F1M20/4190

much larger area open to free settlement. An even more logical solution would be to scrap the Group Areas Act."

In the context of broader planning issues and the new management committee, Magid says. "If anything, my elevation to deputy chairman has strengthened my ability to implement the enterprises which I had already started A priority will be to pursue private sector partnerships — an issue on which the new committee chairman, Ian Davidson, and I agree"

He adds that the council will take the initiative by proposing specific ways of entering partnerships with large organisations. Typically this could involve the city as the landowner while the company functions as developer. "There are various scenarios which I personally will pursue in the very near future"

He adds that he endorses the policy of greater openness but stresses the need for privacy when discussing sensitive issues. ■

Moi praises FW's 'bold action'

(163)

Sowetan 1/6/90

NAIROBI - The President of Kenya, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has praised the steps taken by the South African State President in having unbanned the African National Congress and in having released its deputy-president.

The Kenyan President said in the final analysis it was the people of South Africa who would shape the destiny of their nation - Sapa

MJC in battle for Haj breakthrough

(163)

South 14/6 - 20/6/90

A MUSLIM Judicial Council (MJC) delegation spent their second week in Nairobi, still battling for a breakthrough which will clear the way for pilgrims to travel freely through Kenya.

Their talks with the Kenyan authorities are aimed at lifting the ban on Muslims entering Nairobi on overnight stops on their way to Mecca for Haj

MJC president, Sheikh Nazeem Mohamed, issued a terse statement in Nairobi this week, saying "the matter has now reached a stage where it is being dealt with inter-departmentally (by Kenyan authorities) to facilitate an amicable solution to the various and complextproblems involved"

He said he was still confident of solving the long-standing airport problem, which on many occasions has left scores of pilgrims stranded at Jomo Kenyatta airport after flight delays

Mohamed said the ANC had played an "extremely valuable" role in arranging the visit

The delegation is expected back in South Africa over the weekend

Kenyans fear violent Moi crackdown

J | Mail 29/6/90

(163)

NAIROBI. President Daniel Arap Moi is accustomed to wielding his word as law, but he is having increasing trouble shouting down calls for political pluralism in Kenya

Some fear he will resort to force.

A loose alliance of churchmen, lawyers and politicians has ignored Moi's latest order to stop campaigning for a multiparty democracy

For their stance — and their insistence on publicizing it with meetings with journalists and press releases, they have suffered telephoned threats, open police surveillance and parliamentary condemnation.

"It is a very serious situation in this country The government is not respecting the laws of the country," said Gibson Kamau Kuria, a prominent human rights lawyer and former political detainee "If the threat continues, we're witnessing the beginning of the end of a civil society as we know it in Kenya "

Kuria is one of 19 lawyers who signed a document calling for legalized opposition "to keep the government on its toes and to keep it awake to the rights, freedoms and aspirations of the people "

Kenya, which has experienced peace since independence from Britain in 1963, regularly is held up as an example of political stability and prosperity on a continent known more for guerrilla warfare, military juntas and thieving dictatorships.

The East African nation has been a de facto one-party state since 1969, when its first president, Jomo Kenyatta, proscribed the only opposition party.

A constitutional amendment in 1982 outlawed opposition parties, even though none existed

Calls for change began New Year's day in an address by the Presbyterian Rev Timothy Njhoya, a long-term critic of the government He urged Africans to reflect on the experience of Eastern Europe and opt for multiparty systems

In May, two former Cabinet ministers, Charles Rubia and Kenneth Matiba, held a widely publicized news conference to add their voices to Njhoya's call Since then the two, despite being continually followed by plainclothes security agents, repeatedly have urged the government to allow a public meeting on the issue

"My own view is there is overwhelming support" for allowing opposition to the ruling Kenya African National Union, Matiba said in an interview.

"But I want to put it to the test "

Moi vehemently has rejected the calls for what he describes as "foreign ideologies peddled by some unpatriotic people with borrowed brains " He has vowed to hunt down "like rats" anyone trying to divide the nation

The president claims allowing competing parties in a country with about 40 tribes would lead to tribal based parties, ethnic divisions and even tribal warfare

As the debate continued, the country's Catholic bishops weighed in with a pastoral letter read from pulpits throughout Kenya that decried corruption, election rigging, and the widening gap between rich and poor

The Catholic bishops, who issued their letter during a week that saw repeated harassment of journalists and the arrests without charge of two of Matiba's unarmed bodyguards, said they feared state security might be invoked as grounds for widespread abuse

If left unchecked, the clerics said, they were afraid the situation could lead to "political murders, unlawful home searches, arbitrary detentions, confessions under torture and death squad actions that escape the control of the public forces of order " — Sapa-AP

Winds of change bypass Moi

W|Mail 6|7|90

(163)

By DIDRIKKE SCHANCHE Nairobi

KENYAN president Daniel arap Moi, bucking an Africa-wide trend towards greater democracy, has cracked down further on supporters of multi-party politics ahead of a possibly violent rally in the capital this weekend.

Authorities yesterday detained four more prominent Kenyans linked to recent calls for legalised opposition in this one-party state, including the son of a former vice president and three lawyers.

The detentions of lawyer John Khaminwa, lawyer-editor Gitobu Imanyara, Mohamed Ibrahim and Raila Odinga, son of former Vice President Oginga Odinga, brings to 11 the number of people seized in a two-day sweep.

The detentions also follow government promises of stern action aimed at halting a meeting on Saturday on the multi-party issue. A Western diplomat, who spoke on condition he was not identified, said "the government has talked tough. Now it apparently has decided to act tough".

Police grabbed Imanyara, editor of *The Nairobi Law Monthly*, at about 6 pm at his home, according to an associate who was on the telephone with him at the time.

Imanyara described having been followed home by police who waited about 15 minutes before entering his house

While on the telephone, he said "they're coming to get me. They've got me. Click. And the receiver was replaced," said the associate who spoke on condition he not be further identified

Khaminwa was detained at about noon at police headquarters while trying to ascertain the whereabouts of two politicians who led the multi-party campaign.

The arrests follow the seizures, on Wednesday, of former cabinet ministers Charles Rubia and Kenneth Matiba who, since May, have led a loose alliance of churchmen, lawyers and prominent citizens in an informal campaign to legalise opposition parties. — Sapa-AP

Moi cracks down on multiparty supporters

(163) B/D ay 6/7/90

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has cracked down on supporters of multiparty politics ahead of a rally in the capital this weekend

After weeks of fierce debate on the future of one-party Kenya, police on Wednesday evening detained two former cabinet ministers — Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia — who led a campaign for a return to political pluralism

Political power has been the sole preserve of the Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party since 1969, although opposition parties were not outlawed until 1982

A lawyer for Matiba and Rubia, Paul Muite, said yesterday he did not know where they were being held or if they had been charged Police declined to comment

Shortly before they were detained the two men denied government allegations that they were planning an illegal rally in which armed thugs would shoot people and the police would be blamed. "They said they were the victims of a smear campaign designed to obscure the real issues

The campaign took a violent turn about three weeks ago when a knife-wielding mob burst into Matiba's home Matiba was out at the time, but his wife suffered a fractured skull

The two men, who were expelled from Kanu after falling out with Moi, have been at the forefront of a loose coalition of churchmen, prominent businessmen and former politicians encompassing a wide spectrum of political opinion

To step up their campaign they applied for a licence to hold a public meeting tomorrow, but the authorities made it clear it would not be granted

Since then, rumours in the capital were that the meeting would go ahead anyway as an illegal rally by anti-Moi factions

The detentions followed a hardline speech by Moi in which he warned "power hungry individuals or misguided groups" that state security was not negotiable

"The government will deal with the utmost severity with any blatant attempt to undermine law and order Those who are planning such a meeting must understand the implications of what they are doing"

Last weekend police arrested dozens of people who were listening to or selling pirate music cassettes satirising the government and supporting the opposition

One of the cassettes was called "Who killed Dr Ouko?" — a reference to a former foreign minister whose charred remains were found in the bush last February Another was titled "Matiba's tribulations"

Ouko's death sparked anti-government riots and forced Moi to call in British police to conduct an independent inquiry

Kenya is the latest African country to feel the effects of a continent-wide push for greater political freedoms Moi flatly rejects a multi-party system, saying it would drag the country into tribal conflict

His stand is supported by Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, but the two men appear increasingly out of step with other African leaders, who are reluctantly realising they have to reform or risk losing power — Sapa-Reuter

Violence in Kenya

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Argus 10/7/90

Police get carte blanche to use force as unrest spreads

NAIROBI — The government has told police to use whatever force necessary to quell disturbances that have spread from Nairobi to other cities and have claimed at least five lives

The order follows three days of clashes in which police used teargas and guns to halt riots sparked on Saturday by a pro-democracy rally that turned violent

Two people were killed in renewed disturbances yesterday in Nairobi and a town north of the capital The deaths bring to at least five the number reported killed since the disturbances broke out

Dozens of wounded also have been reported

An unknown number of people also have been arrested in the disturbances and at least five foreign journalists were detained

It was the first day the violence spread outside Nairobi with demonstrators looting stores, stoning cars and clashing with security forces

Hooligans

The government blamed the violence on hooligans and said it had authorised the commissioner of police to use the force at his disposal stem the disturbances

It said security forces so far had refrained themselves' and warned troublemakers they would be dealt with harshly

The violence began on Saturday when thousands of people rallied in support of multiparty politics in this one party state in defiance of government orders not to do so

President Daniel arap Moi, who was in Ethiopia yesterday to attend the annual Organisation of African Unity summit, vehemently and repeatedly has rejected any move toward multiple parties and vowed to use force against political pluralists

He claims the existence of about 40 tribes in Kenya would invite tribal-based parties, leading to ethnic divisions and even tribal warfare

The violence follows last week's detentions of Kenya's most prominent supporters of multiparty politics, five of whom have been officially detained under public security statutes that allow them to be held without charge indefinitely — Sapa AP

Gorbachev scores but miners set to strike

Argus 10/7/90

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev scored a further victory at a key Communist Party congress but fresh labour and ethnic troubles are looming

Congress delegates voted overwhelmingly yesterday to bring the party chiefs from the country's 15 republics into an expanded Politburo, a move virtually certain to prevent conservative hardliners forming an anti-Gorbachev bloc there

But coal miners across the country said they still intended to hold a strike and other forms of protest tomorrow, the day before the congress is due to close, to demand the government's resignation

And the government daily, Izvestia said tensions in the Osh region of Kirghizia where more than 150 people were killed in ethnic clashes last month, were again becoming explosive

The Politburo now has 12 full members, most of them with Moscow power bases Mr Gorbachev suggested the number could be boosted to 23 or 24 by including specialist party secretaries nominated by the party s policy-making Central Committee

RE-ELECTION ASSURED

Diplomats said the new set-up favoured Mr Gorbachev as he would be able to control party chiefs of the republics more easily than Moscow-based politicians

Mr Gorbachev has been assured by the party's left and right wings that he will be re-elected party leader this week

On Saturday he persuaded delegates to reverse a potentially humiliating vote calling for individual appraisals of each Politburo member, saying it would split the party

But he faces opposition from the miners, who are furious about what they say is the government's failure to meet promises. — Sapa-Reuter

Rebels tunnel out of prison

LIMA — The leader of Peru's second largest Marxist guerrilla group has escaped from prison with at least 47 other rebels through a secret tunnel that police said took a year to dig

Peruvian police detained 20 000 people in house-to-house searches and roadblocks as they tried to recapture Victor Polay, leader of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), and other guerrillas who slipped through a 250 m tunnel from Canto Grande Prison before dawn

About 20 000 people were held in Lima alone and radio stations reported roadblocks, neighbourhood sweeps and detentions across the country

MAXIMUM SECURITY

The interior ministry confirmed that 48 people had escaped, all of them from the pro-Cuban MRTA, through the tunnel which ran beneath guard posts, walls and barbed wire at the maximum security jail

Polay, an admirer of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara, has been on trial for killings, bombings and other crimes

The electrically-lit, ventilated tunnel stretched 250 m from a brick house beyond the prison walls into a patio inside and was a metre wide, enough to let inmates crawl through comfortably — Sapa-Reuter

BOUNCER A student at Seoul's Sejong University jumps up and down on the roof of a car carrying the South Korean education minister The minister was visiting the campus to try to convince students to go back to class after months of unrest over the choice of university president He was forced to leave after about 20 minutes

Big Seven disagree over how to help Gorbachev

HOUSTON — French President Francois Mitterrand has warned that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is in danger without swift Western aid but the world s biggest industrial democracies could agree only to study Moscow's needs

Leaders of the seven top industrial nations meeting here for an economic summit agreed at their first session yesterday to examine the needs of the Soviet economy before mounting any united aid effort, Canada's Foreign Minister, Mr Joe Clark said

But Mr Mitterrand sounded a note of alarm as he addressed the leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany Japan, Italy and Canada at Houston's Rice University

Mr Mitterrand said the Soviet president s fate could lie in the balance if the West did not provide quick financial aid

'We mustn't pile up conditions If we don't decide on immediate aid, there's a risk that there'll be neither a medium term (for Gorbachev) nor reforms," a French spokesman quoted Mr Mitterrand as saying

The spokesman added that in principle all accepted the idea that the West should help Mr Gorbachev, but the question was how

West Germany and France want their Group of Seven partners to create a multi-billion dollar aid programme But the United States and Britain fear it would be throwing money down the drain unless the Soviet leader moved immediately to a market economy

President George Bush backed by Britain and Japan, wants to see what the problems are and where aid would best be aimed before pledging it

Japan also wants the Soviet Union to return four islands it took at the end of World War 2 — Sapa-Reuter

See page 12

Nairobi calm after fierce riots

NAIROBI - Nairobi appeared calm early yesterday following two days of riots that erupted after police used teargas and guns to disperse a pro-democracy rally.

At least three people were killed in the disturbances and dozens of others injured, including 10 seriously, according to the English-language *Daily Nation* newspaper

In other developments, the United States Embassy confirmed that a prominent human rights lawyer under threat of arrest for his criticism of Kenya's one-party rule has sought temporary refuge at the ~~American~~ mission (163)

The violence erupted at the weekend after a rally supporting multi-party democracy turned violent and police dispersed the crowd with teargas and rifles

The disturbances, which started at a field near Nairobi, quickly spread throughout the city as police pursued demonstrators into the commercial centre

By nightfall only small bands of demonstrators remained, playing cat-and-mouse with security forces

Small groups carrying rocks attacked vehicles, looted several shops and stoned police who tried to disperse them with teargas and gunfire.

By late afternoon, at least three trucks carrying scores of heavily-armed troops had moved into the area and riot police used clubs on demonstrators

Gun and teargas fire could be heard sporadically throughout the late afternoon and evening

One of the fatalities included a man killed by a mob when he defied calls to flash the two-fingered multi-party salute

Another man was killed when sandwiched between a bus and another vehicle in a traffic accident caused by stone-throwing youths and a third died after being hit on the head when riot police clashed with demonstrators, according to the paper

Hospitals provided no official casualty figures and the government did not comment - Sapa-AP

ARGUS 11/7/90.

18 left dead after riots in Kenya

NAIROBI — At least 18 people have been killed in four days of violence in Kenya during clashes sparked by a failed pro-democracy rally.

A spokesman for the office of the president said 15 had been killed and 61 wounded in disturbances that erupted on Saturday when police used teargas and guns to halt the rally after it became violent

The violence followed last week's detention of prominent supporters of multi-party politics.

Fresh clashes between stone-throwing mobs and armed security forces were reported yesterday in and around the towns of Kiambu, Nyeri and Githunguri, north of Nairobi

President Daniel arap Moi blamed the riots on "hooligans and drug addicts" and said his government would continue hunting down agitators

President Moi vehemently rejected the possibility of political pluralism in this one-party state He claims the existence of about 40 tribes in Kenya would result in tribal-based parties, leading to ethnic divisions and even tribal warfare.

● In Washington, the State Department said it was advising US citizens to defer travel to Kenya because of the unrest

● See page 14.

...e are concentrations of the poor, is

...Land Commission with the task of making it possible for black people to buy land — Sapa

Riots in Kenya claim 18 lives

NAIROBI — Troops clashed for the fourth day with demonstrators yesterday as the Kenyan government announced that at least 18 people had been killed and 61 injured in riots sparked by a failed pro-democracy rally at the weekend

In street fighting at Githunguri, in Kiambu district, 23km north of Nairobi, Kenyan security forces shot dead four people and wounded 35 after the government authorised them to use all necessary force to contain the riots

And in further developments yesterday

● The United States State Department advised US citizens to defer all non-essential travel to Kenya because of anti-government protests there.

● The US embassy continued to shelter a prominent human-rights lawyer, Mr Gibson Kamau Kuria, who sought refuge on Saturday after a wave of government arrests of political opponents

● About 300 Kenyan lawyers said they had unanimously resolved to boycott all courts and tribunals for two days starting tomorrow in protest at the arrest and detention without trial of three of their colleagues and two former cabinet ministers last week

Downtown Nairobi and most other parts of the country were quiet yesterday after three days of shop-looting, rock-thowing and car-burning, which residents said had little to do with the original demonstration, which demanded an end to the one-party state and the release of 12 of its leading opponents, arrested last week.

President Daniel Arap Moi, in comments yesterday to Kenyan troops recently returned from UN peacekeeping duty in Namibia, blamed the riots on "hooligans and drug addicts" and said his government would continue hunting down instigators of the violence — Sapa-Reuter-AP, UPI and Own Correspondent

ARGUS 11/7/90

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Kenya wants multi-party state

For many years Kenya was regarded as the symbol of peace, stability and prosperity in Africa But that image has been undergoing revision as unrest created by opposition to the dictatorial rule of President Daniel arap Moi increases KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service reports

AFRICA

THE tide of support for multi-party government which is surging through much of Africa has now lapped against Kenyan shores, bringing with it the most serious threat yet to the 12-year rule of president Daniel arap Moi

While other-single party adherents in southern Africa such as Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda have made compromising bows toward the new wave, president Moi is standing firm against it

The reason, observers suspect, is that a large number of Kenyans not only want multi-party politics in but they also want Moi out

Since a pro-democracy rally in Nairobi on Saturday held to protest the detention of two prominent politicans who favour a return to multi-party politics — degenerated into rioting and looting, 18 people have been killed in a heavy-handed police reaction that mirrors the concern of the ruling clique about the demands for multi-partyism

Kenya has been an official one-party state since 1982 when Moi, having barely escaped with his life from a coup attempt, began a crack-down on all forms of dissent

This year Moi even did away with the secret ballot in elections, forcing voters to line up in queues behind the candidate of their choice in a move that led to widespread intimidation and vote rigging

The press has been firmly muzzled, to the extent that it has still not reported the riots that surged around the capital for days

Since 1982 Moi has become more and more xenophobic, systematically installing members of his own minority Kalenjin tribe in positions of power, especially in the security forces where Kikuyu and Luo commanders appointed by former president Kenyatta have been sacked or shunted aside

Moi's paranoia has reached deep into his ruling Kanu party as well, where anyone who appears even remotely capable of taking the mantle of power from him is quickly slapped down

A favourite method is to have potential rivals thrown out of Kanu, effectively banishing them to the political wilderness, and if that is not enough to silence them other methods such as revoking trading licences and cancelling passports are used

The effect has been to force dissent underground and limit protest to the violent variety

The current round of violent protest can be traced back to the murder this February of the popular foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouko

It is widely believed that Ouko was murdered by government security thugs, Abeit without the explicit approval of Moi

The articulate and urbane Ouko's crime was to have outshone the dour Moi on a recent tour of the US, creating fears in the mind of Moi that Ouko was plotting with forces in the US to oust him

Outspoken criticism by the US embassy in Nairobi over the ongoing human rights abuses in Kenya has served only to deepen Moi's fears of plots being brewed against him

Having alienated the powerful Kikuyu and Luo leaderships, Moi has through his latest crackdown alienated also the pro-democracy students, youth, and educated middle-class in the cities, leaving him with only the conservative rural population and his security forces to rely upon.

Mandela in riot-hit Nairobi

Sowetan 12/7/90

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NAIROBI - Nelson Mandela will arrive in Kenya's riot-torn capital today for a two-day visit, an ANC spokesman said yesterday.

Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, will hold a rally tomorrow, and the rest of his schedule has not yet been finalised, ANC representative Edward Makhasi said

Fifteen people have been killed in Kenya in riots that erupted five days ago when crowds, demanding President Daniel arap Moi introduce a multi-party democracy, stoned police

Mandela is attending an African heads of state summit in Ethiopia, which will conclude on Wednesday

The 71-year-old activist will wind up a six-week tour of Europe, North America and Africa with a two-day visit to Mozambique beginning on Saturday, Makhasi said

He will be back in South Africa in time to celebrate his birthday on July 18, the day Mandela has said negotiations will resume between the ANC and the government - Sapa-Reuter

UK paper hits at 'silence over Moi's savagery'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — As evidence emerges of further human-rights violations in African states, particularly Kenya — the one-time model of capitalist stability, Western nations critical of South Africa are being urged to apply the same standards throughout the continent.

The Times yesterday joined the Daily Telegraph in commenting on the issue, which is receiving widespread coverage in the British press

Under the headline, "An ignominious silence", The Times noted that the United States had "pointedly drawn attention to the link between economic development and human rights, indicating that substantial aid to Kenya is in the balance"

But, it said, "with that honourable exception, Western governments have maintained an ignoble silence — in glaring contrast to their regular denunciations of the South African government".

(However, it did emerge yesterday that the Nordic countries were preparing to present a tough ultimatum to the Kenyan government, asking for the release of political prisoners and the acceptance of open political debate in a multi-party system. An estimated R36 million to R42m of grant aid could be threatened should Kenya fail to comply.)

The Times said: "All over the continent, the people of Africa have been rising against their rulers. These are the people who deserve Western support."

It went on "The British government has had not one word to say about President Moi's savagery. This is a disgrace."

It noted that Kenya "once presented one of African democracy's happier faces".

Kenyan unrest 'calmer'

NAIROBI. — Kenyan authorities said yesterday that 20 people had died in four days of pro-democracy protests, which continues sporadically in towns north of Nairobi, but armed riot police had quelled unrest in the capital

Armed police, many with dogs, were seen patrolling trouble spots and manning roadblocks yesterday.

Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, the latest African leader to face political unrest this year, has spurned opponents' and Western calls for democratic reform until Kenya becomes a "cohesive society". — Sapa-Reuter

Cool it, UK tells Kenya

LONDON. — Britain has expressed concern privately to Kenya over its record on democracy and human rights, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

But a Foreign Office spokesman declined to give details of the extent of concerns pointed out to the government of President Daniel Arap Moi.

The spokesman, who by custom was not identified, said there were no plans to review about R234 million in British aid to Kenya, as a result of the government's concern. — Sapa-AP

R170m aid for Zambia

JOHANNESBURG. — The British government is to provide $54 million (R170m) to support Zambia's economic recovery programme

A permanent secretary in the British Overseas Developement Administration, Mr Tim Lancaster, stressed that it was important for Zambia to boost its non-traditional exports to earn more foreign exchange because earnings from copper, the major foreign earner, would dwindle. — Sapa

ADVENTURE

Waldegrave pacifies l

LONDON — British Foreign Office question
William Walde- house
In response t

Calm returns after 28 lose lives in fierce Kenyan riots

So weapon 13/7/90

NAIROBI - Widespread clashes between riot police and stone-throwing mobs appeared to have ended after four days of violence in which at least 28 people were killed

The government raised the official death toll to 20 by late Wednesday, reporting five deaths in Muranga and Nakuru, both north of Nairobi.

It did not give any further details

The English-language *Daily Nation* also reported five new deaths from violence on Tuesday in the Kiambu district, a region about 25km west of Nairobi

It said police shot dead four people in Githunguri, a town in the district, after rioters tried to force students to demonstrate for multiparty politics and also join them in building roadblocks. 163

Tent city

A fifth death was confirmed in the district's Muchatha village where a six-year-old girl died after being hit by a stray bullet, said the newspaper.

At least three of 10 deaths confirmed independently prior to the official tally were not included in the government breakdown, bringing to at least 28 the number of people killed in the clashes.

President Daniel arap Moi has blamed the violence on "hooligans and drug addicts".

The fighting erupted in the capital on Saturday when police used tear gas and gunfire to disperse pro-democracy supporters who turned violent

CNA Times 13/7/90 (163)

Kenyans await resting Mandela

NAIROBI. — Mr Nelson Mandela, who has a slight case of pneumonia, was resting yesterday on the eve of a planned public rally, said ANC spokesmen

He made no public appearances during his first 24 hours in Kenya and was reported to be resting at State House, President Daniel Arap Moi's official Nairobi residence

An ANC spokesman said a dinner for Mr Mandela was planned last night at State House, and confirmed that he would address a rally today at a Nairobi sports stadium Earlier yesterday ANC officials had said it was unlikely he would address the rally

Kenyan officials declined to dicuss his health and had not released his schedule by yesterday afternoon

Mr Mandela arrived in Kenya from Addis Ababa on Wednesday, a day earlier than planned ANC officials in South Africa said the change was prompted by a slight case of pneumonia

"All medical reports we have received indicate that Comrade Mandela is comfortable and is expected to be able to resume his duties within a few days," an ANC statement said

Mr Mandela is on the home stretch of a six-week tour of Europe, North America and Africa to raise funds and keep up anti-apartheid pressure from the international community

Concerns about his health have arisen several times during his gruelling tour He several times had to postpone or cancel planned events

Generally he has been reluctant to draw back from a punishing schedule of political talks and foreign tours since his release from prison in February

After Kenya, he was due to stop in Mozambique before returning to South Africa in time for his 72nd birthday next Wednesday

Political analysts said a rally this week might spark fresh pro-democracy demonstrations by Kenyans opposed to one-party rule — Sapa-AP-Reuter

Kenya wives appeal to Mandela

NAIROBI. — The wives of seven prominent Kenyans, four of whose husbands were recently detained without charge for criticising the government, pleaded with Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday to urge Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi to free the men.

"What is even more painful than the imprisonment of the black man by the white man is the unjustified imprisonment of the black man by the black man," they said

Mr Mandela arrived on Wednesday following four days of violence in which at least 28 people were killed. The fighting was sparked by a weekend pro-democracy rally which followed a police swoop in which six men were detained. — Sapa-AP

Lawyers bail out as Kenya clamps down on dissidents

NAIROBI: A prominent dissident lawyer has left the US Embassy for Britain, while other lawyers who joined a loose alliance with politicians and churchmen to demand more democracy are in hiding.

An embassy spokesman said yesterday, "Gibson Kamau Kuria left the American Embassy in Kenya last night aboard a regularly scheduled airliner. His immediate destination was London."

Nairobi newspapers reported yesterday that a partner in Kuria's law firm, Kiraitu Murungi, had also fled to Britain.

President Daniel arap Moi ordered a security crackdown to quell four days of rioting in Nairobi and nearby towns in which at least 20 people have died since Saturday.

Kenyan authorities rounded up 11 opponents last week before an illegal political rally at the weekend. Among those detained were several lawyers who had been vocal critics of Moi's one-party rule.

They said another lawyer critical of the government, Mohamed Ibrahim, had been formally detained after being arrested last week.

Moi has ruled out an early end to the one-party system, insisting it was needed to maintain national unity among Kenya's diverse tribal groups.

But diplomats said he may be slowly forced into loosening his autocratic rule.

More than 1 000 people are reported to have been charged with joining riots — some for flashing their vehicle headlights in support of protesters, others for having cassette tapes containing what authorities called subversive music.

The government ordered all bus drivers, who suspended services during the protests, to resume full operations by yesterday afternoon or lose their licences. Newspapers report some drivers in outlying towns are disabling their vehicles to avoid complying with the order. However, traffic was heavy in the city centre yesterday for the first time since disturbances began last Saturday and most buses in the capital appeared to be running normally — Sapa-Reuter

CNA Time 13/7/90 163

Moi 'may be forced to reform one-party regime'

NAIROBI — Members of Kenya's fledging opposition have vowed to keep fighting for democracy despite a crackdown on protests, and diplomats say President Daniel Arap Moi may be forced gradually to reform his one-party state

"No amount of crackdown is going to stop the people from fighting for their rights," said Ms Martha Njoka, a member of the opposition and a lawyer representing one of 11 people detained in a government round-up of opponents last week.

"I believe in keeping on pressurising the government until we get true democracy, freedom of speech and the rule of law in Kenya," she said.

At least 20 people have died since last Saturday, when months of campaigning by politicians, lawyers and churchmen to end Mr Moi's one-party state exploded into violence

A security crackdown has quelled the riots but government critics said this would not deter them from continuing to press for change, inspired by last year's revolutions in Eastern Europe and recent reforms in other African states

But the 65-year-old president is resisting the path taken by leaders in Ivory Coast, Zaire and Gabon, who have agreed in principle to relinquish their monopoly on power — Sapa-Reuter

● Plea to Mandela — Page 5

A Kenyan call to Mandela: Release our prisoners

(163)

W/Mail 13/7/90

NAIROBI: The wives of four prominent Kenyans detained without charge for criticising the government pleaded with Nelson Mandela on Thursday to intervene on their behalf and urge Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi to free the men.

"What is even more painful than the imprisonment of the black man by the white man is the unjustified imprisonment of the black man by the black man," said the women in an open letter to Mandela

In all, six men linked to a campaign to legalise opposition parties were detained in a two-day sweep last week. They include two politicians who have been at the forefront of the multi-party campaign, three lawyers, one of whom edits a monthly magazine critical of the government, and the son of Kenya's first vice president.

Only the wives of the two detained politicians were not party to the letter, which also was signed by three women whose husbands either have gone into hiding or left the country to escape arrest.

Nelson Mandela in Kenya

The one-page letter addressed to Mandela, who is a guest at Moi's official residence, was delivered to the office of the president for relay to the 71-year-old African National Congress deputy president.

Mandela arrived in Nairobi on Wednesday following four days of violence in which at least 28 people were killed. The fighting was sparked by a weekend pro-democracy rally dispersed by security forces with guns and teargas after demonstrators attacked a police officer. — Sapa

'Small' crowd for Mandela's Kenya rally

NAIROBI. — Mr Nelson Mandela, Africa's best-known symbol of freedom, drew smaller than expected crowds yesterday when he addressed a rally here in the wake of anti-government riots in which 20 people died.

Television broadcasts on Thursday urged employers to give workers time off to attend Mr Mandela's midday rally, but it failed to draw a crowd to match those which have greeted the ANC deputy president during his tour of North America, Europe and Africa

Mr Mandela largely stayed clear of political controversy with a speech thanking Kenya for supporting South Africa's black nationalist struggle

One-party ruled Kenya, known for political stability in a continent riven with conflict, has become the latest African country to be rocked by calls for more democracy

The government has detained 17 outspoken advocates of multi-party democracy and withstood five days of fierce rioting and looting in Nairobi and provincial towns, sparked by a pro-multi-party demonstration last Saturday

Local newspapers yesterday reported that five Nordic ambassadors had warned the government that nearly $80 million (about R208 million) in aid could be jeopardised if the country continued to ignore calls for greater democracy.

Only about 20 000 people turned up to the 60 000-seat Moi Stadium.

At the rally, Mr Mandela praised Mr Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first president, and Mr Dedan Kimathi, its best-known fighter for independence from Britain, as an inspiration to black South Africans.

He echoed the anger of Mr Moi and other African leaders over Western donor nations' pressure for political reforms in Africa when he asked: "What right has the West, what right have the whites anywhere to teach us about democracy when they executed those who asked for democracy during the time of the colonial era?"

The sons of five former leaders of Kenya's independence struggle — including Mr Kenyatta — appealed in a statement for free speech and an end to police harassment and political detentions

The wives of seven dissidents either arrested or sought by the government appealed in a letter on Thursday to Mr Mandela to intercede with Mr Moi, but ANC officials said he would be unlikely to comment on an internal Kenyan matter

Mr Mandela is scheduled to leave Kenya today for Mozambique before heading back home in time for his 72nd birthday next week. — Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

Kenya: Fears of genocide

LONDON. — A Kenyan human rights lawyer who fled his country said yesterday he feared President Daniel Arap Moi's government would resort to massive violence to quash a pro-democracy movement

"Genocide is likely to come because the government is taking the view that people who are demonstrating are hooligans," said Mr Gibson Kamau Kuria, who flew here on Thursday morning after taking refuge in the US embassy in Nairobi for four days

"These are not hooligans They are people seeking the multi-party system," the 43-year-old laywer said at a news conference

The government began a crackdown on the pro-democracy movement last Saturday At least 23 people have died in clashes between protesters and police

Mr Moi on Tuesday blamed the violence on "hooligans and drug addicts"

Kenya has condemned the US decision to give Mr Kuria asylum and accused the United States of fueling the pro-democracy movement. — Sapa-AP

Mandela refuses to criticise Kenya

Cape Times 16/7/90

NAIROBI. — Mr Nelson Mandela on Saturday refused to be drawn on calls for an end to Kenya's single-party state.

An anticipated fresh outbreak of rioting arising out of opposition to the one-party state failed to materialise at the weekend

At a press conference in President Daniel Arap Moi's State House, Mr Mandela — close to the end of a mammoth six-week tour of Europe, North America and Africa — said it was not for him to comment on the internal affairs of other countries

Asked why he refused to comment on the Kenyan situation but urged others to interfere in South Africa's affairs by calling for sanctions, Mr Mandela said the two situations were not comparable

Mr Mandela left Kenya on Saturday for Mozambique

Yesterday he and his wife Winnie paid an emotional visit to the graves of ANC members killed in Mozambique by South African security forces in the 1980s.

The Mandelas walked grim-faced among the tombstones of the 21 "ANC martyrs" at Lhanguene cemetery on the second day of their four-day official visit to Mozambique.

Most of the dead were killed in South African commando and air force raids in the Maputo area in 1981 and 1983, a time when Pretoria accused ANC residents in Mozambique of involvement in guerilla operations in South Africa

Mr Mandela began talks yesterday afternoon with leaders of Mozambique's ruling party, Frelimo He is scheduled to address a mass rally in Maputo today before returning to South Africa on Wednesday — UPI, Sapa-Reuter

F/M. 20/7/90

WILL THE TOURISTS KEEP COMING TO KENYA?

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Kenya's international image has been taking a beating lately — and in a country that's dependent on tourism for 50% of its economy, the result may well be disastrous.

The reports of poachers and bandits killing American and European tourists in remote stretches of safari parks over the last few years prompted the US State Department to warn against travellers visiting the country.

Then the last few weeks of turmoil, culminating with riots in the streets of Nairobi, police shootings and mass arrests, convinced the US to issue a stronger warning, asking US citizens to defer all non-essential travel to Kenya. The British Embassy has issued a less strongly worded warning.

Tourists are notoriously skittish — remember the big fall-off in American tourism to Europe some years back after a few terrorist incidents? And SA tourism plummeted in 1985 and 1986 during the height of the unrest. Kenya gets 600 000 overseas visitors a year and that number could quickly dwindle, with many turning up in SA's wildlife parks instead.

The SA tourism industry reckons that it will take about two months before the events in Kenya start to have any impact locally. Some travellers are taking a wait-and-see attitude while others have already committed themselves to holidays in Kenya in the next few months. But people planning their trips now may reconsider trips to Kenya if the situation doesn't calm down quickly.

"I'm sure the events in Kenya will have a positive effect here, but we have not seen a rush yet," says John Ferrans of Destination Africa. Satour executive director Spencer Thomas says the unrest in Kenya will boost tourism elsewhere.

But Colin Bell, a partner at Wilderness Safaris, does not see any benefits for SA. "A lot of people (from overseas) booked provisional trips to Kenya, but the political situation is stabilising, so they've stuck to their original arrangements."

Kenya's bad publicity has not had a detrimental impact on SA's tourism. "A few years ago, these demonstrations might have had a negative effect here," Thomas says. "Most overseas visitors today have a much truer perspective of Africa's geography and politics."

Kenya's problems aside, SA's tourist traffic has increased markedly in the past three years. Last year, the number of tourists jumped 22% over 1988, to 472 076. And in the first four months of this year, tourism soared by 20%.

FINANCIAL MAIL JULY 20 1990 57

Minister's death: 'Cabinet involved'

AR64 23/7/90 163

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — There is growing evidence that Cabinet colleagues of murdered Kenyan Foreign Minister Dr Robert Ouko may be implicated in his killing

A correspondent for the Sunday newspaper said senior diplomatic sources indicated details would be spelled out "in a highly sensitive Scotland Yard report expected to be completed by the end of this month

"The explosive contents, which the Kenyan government will almost certainly try to suppress, may well topple the tarnished regime of Daniel Arap Moi, which is already reeling after a series of bloody anti-government riots"

The paper said an interim report on the Ouko case was completed by British detectives and handed to the Kenyan authorities in June "but the final report is being written amid tight security and is expected to provide overwhelming evidence that Dr Ouko's supposed suicide in February was faked

"Although the report may not name names it will establish a motive for his murder Dr Ouko's insistence on an investigation into corruption allegations against his Cabinet colleagues"

The report was prepared by a British detective at the request of the Kenyan government, which has been in possession of it for six weeks, the paper said

"The Moi government's refusal to release its contents, let alone act on them, has fuelled speculation that the government is implicated"

Lawyer out of hiding for meeting with Moi

NAIROBI — Prominent Kenyan lawyer Paul Muite emerged from three weeks' hiding to hold talks with President Daniel Arap Moi yesterday, a day after he said the president had been misled about the causes of recent unrest.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Muite described the meeting as a positive step and said it was very friendly

"The president was very cordial," he said

He said that following the 40-minute talk, he was now free to go back to work. He had not apologised — as Mr Moi had asked him to do on Sunday — for his role in calls for multi-party democracy, he said

"He (Mr Moi) didn't say he wanted an apology and it didn't come up," Mr Muite said

Mr Muite ducked out of sight on July 4 after security police detained a dozen leading advocates of an end to the one-party state in Kenya, including a number of lawyers and two former cabinet ministers, Mr Kenneth Matiba and Mr Charles Rubia

Those detained are still being held — UPI

Hatred replaces Kenyan 'culture of silence'

South 26/7 – 1/8/90

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A Kenyan novelist has emerged as spokesperson for the rebel movement which has cast the country back to its Mau-Mau days.

VICTORIA BRITTAIN reports:

IN three days of rioting in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, and half a dozen towns to the north and west earlier this month, crowds armed with stones and bows and arrows confronted police with shotguns and teargas in running battles.

Suddenly Kenya was back in 1950's Mau-Mau country — with its surface calm equally dramatically ruptured.

In the aftermath, the official figures gave 20 as dead, though many Kenyans put the figure much higher.

A thousand people were taken to court for the riots which President Daniet arap Moi blamed on "drug addicts and hooligans".

Crackdown

Lawyers, a university lecturer and former politicans — many of whom had previously been detained without trial — were redetained in a crackdown against calls for multiparty democracy. Others went underground and some fled into exile

The Kenyan novelist, Ngugi wa Thiongo, emerged as official spokesperson for the underground opposition group Mwakenya, which, in a pamphlet distributed all over Nairobi the day before the riots began, called for an insurrection against Moi's government

The pamphlet, the third from the organisation since mid-May, named Professor Ngugi as spokesperson and said he had recently been home for consultations

He immediately issued a detailed statement calling for a national conference, a caretaker government and a new constitution.

"Suddenly the culture of silence and fear, which I've been writing about for the decade since I came out of detention, is not there any more.

"We are seeing a classic case of the people versus the state, they are out on the streets expressing their hatred of this regime, a hatred which cuts across every region and every social class in Kenya," Ngugi said

"But what is sad is knowing that if people had spoken out in 1979 as they are doing now, Moi would never have become a dictator "

Ngugi was the first, and for a long time virtually the only, articulate critic of Moi and Kenya's ruling party Kanu

He now teaches literature at Yale, since his exile from Kenya in 1982 as a wave of detentions of academics and intellectuals followed a failed coup by the air force

KENNETH MATIBA: recently detained

His emergence as the spokesperson for Mwakenya, most of whose other leaders are, he says, clandestinely inside the country, is hardly a surprise — although, given the record of this regime, he is taking a hefty personal risk His family in Kenya has already suffered for it

In all the years of exile, his public speeches and writing have made it clear he was in unusually close touch with grassroots politics at home, his caution in answering questions was most easily interpreted as that of a politican accountable to an organisation.

Fascination

"But I'm a threat to the regime precisely because I am not a politican," he says "My academic training means a fascination with many ideas clashing — it's an article of faith that every idea has the right to be heard "

As an artist with many books and plays to his name, he has reached more people with his ideas of democracy and social justice than any politican, and has a following across Africa, the Caribbean and even Japan

In his jeans and polo neck sweater, as he criss-crosses London, perennially late for his meetings in cafes and pubs because he is so generous with his time, he bears little resemblance to the archetypal successful Kenyan businessman/politician with all the trappings of affluence and an entourage of expensive hangers-on

Ngugi believes, however, that in this moment of crisis for the country a wide alliance of churchmen, lawyers, and liberal politicians, such as the recently-detained Kenneth Matiba and former Nairobi mayor Charles Rubia, is now possible with the left against the regime.

"Our democratic demands were always portrayed as subversive, but there is at last consensus for just such demands," he says.

Furious

The decision for Mwakenya to go semi-public in the last few days was, Ngugi says, partly in response to Moi's furious accusations against the organisation

"We know this man is capable of telling any lies or ascribing any atrocities to us and we had to be able to answer "

But mostly it was in response to the ferment in the country

The murder in February of foreign minister Robert Ouko was, Ngugi believes, a turning point for Kenyans

"The response was national horror; it was the last moral straw precisely because he was a loyalist, a defender of Moi and Kanu So if the government could murder its closest associate, which Kenyan could really be safe?"

Consensus

Moi came to power in 1979 as a consensus politican, Ngugi believes.

"But then, after the 1982 failed coup Moi built up Kanu as a repressive instrument and made all appointments on the basis of personal loyalty to himself.

In 1988 the introduction of voting by queueing at the election booths consolidated both personal rule and the culture of fear."

After the explosion, Ngugi believes "Moi can never rule again in the old way — people won't accept it It is too late for cosmetic reforms, and if he becomes more fascist he will alienate even more people " — *SOUTHSCAN FEATURES*

Dissident Kenyan lawyer in jail again

W/Mail 27/7-2/8/90

NAIROBI· Dissident Kenyan lawyer Gitobu Imanyara, released from detention on Wednesday, returned behind bars yesterday after being charged with publishing a seditious magazine.

Imanyara, editor of the outspoken *Nairobi Law Monthly*, was remanded in custody after being charged in a Nairobi magistrate's court on counts which could earn him seven years in jail.

He was charged for publishing April's issue of the magazine, which was entitled "The historic debate" and dealt with calls for a multi-party system

Imanyara and fellow lawyers John Khaminwa and Mohamed Ibrahim were among six people detained without trial three weeks ago as President Daniel arap Moi sought to stem the tide of demands for a multi-party system. (163)

All three lawyers were released on Wednesday. Imanyara, free for just one night, was also charged with failure to submit copies of the magazine for registration with authorities — Sapa-Reuter

Ex-Kenyan leader castigates govt

CAPE TIMES 28/7/90

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NAIROBI — A former vice-president yesterday called for the resignation of Kenya's leaders, dissolution of parliament and free multi-party elections

In an open letter to President Daniel Arap Moi, Mr Ajuma Oginga Odinga, 81, vice-president under Kenya's first and only other president, Jomo Kenyatta, issued the most scathing criticism of the government in months of public debate marked by riots, deaths and detentions

He called Mr Moi's government corrupt, unpopular, authoritarian, monolithic and "bent on acts of suppression and arrogant insensitivity to public opinion and demands"

He referred to parliament as "a creature of rigged elections" and said it is "no better than an orchestra of blind and deaf cheerleaders"

Mr Odinga's letter follows six months of debate over political pluralism, riots in early July that left at least 28 dead and the detention of six of the government's most prominent critics, including his son, Mr Raila Odinga, a businessman twice before detained for a total of six years. — Sapa-AP

Impose sanctions on Kenya call

Sowetan 31/7/90

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SOWETAN Correspondent

NEW YORK - In a curious turnaround, a prominent Kenyan human rights lawyer has called on the United States to press for democratic changes in Kenya by imposing economic sanctions similar to those by the United States on South Africa.

The lawyer, Mr Gibson Kamau Kuria, who took refuge in the US Embassy in Nairobi during Kenya's crackdown three weeks ago, is in the US to pursue his quest for multiparty democracy in Kenya

"From my understanding of the situation in Kenya and much of Africa the dictators are not going to respond to reason, he said Therefore the United States and other Western governments should impose the kind of economic sanctions which forced South Africa to take the first steps towards democracy"

Kuria specifically urged Washington to suspend next year's R130 million aid programme to Kenya until "fundamental democratic changes are introduced" there

Congress recently suspended about R30 million of this year s R125 million allocation to Kenya

Kuria also called on American tourists to postpone visits to Kenya, saying their presence and money prop up an oppressive regime

The outspoken Kuria was also critical of Mr Nelson Mandela who in a recent visit with President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya said the West had no moral standing to press African countries to make democratic reforms

By playing to the white guilt complex Mandela appeared to support dictators in general and Moi in particular

Kenyan critic dies after threats

NAIROBI — One of Kenya's leading critics, Bishop Alexander Muge, has been killed in a car crash just days after several Kenyan government ministers issued strong death threats against him in response to his calls for radical political reforms. B 1094 17/8/90 .

Muge died on Tuesday when he defied recent warnings not to preach in Busia district, west Kenya On his way home to the provincial town Eldoret from Busia yesterday, a lorry hit his vehicle, killing him and injuring three other passengers.

The Anglican bishop's death is bound to be perceived as a politically inspired murder in Kenya's current atmosphere of uncertainty, and may spark more violent protests against President Daniel Arap Moi's regime

Muge and another senior Kenyan cleric, Bishop Henry Okullu, last week added their voices to repeated calls by lawyers and churchmen for the dissolution of Kenya's parliament But in other respects, Muge's death comes as a surprise.

Own Correspondent

The bishop was from the same, Kalenjin group of tribes as Moi, and several months ago backed Kenya's one party system against popular demands for multi-party reforms. More recently, he tried to persuade the Kenyan Press to suppress a statement by Okullu which bitterly criticised the status quo

Local journalists claim Muge had been bought by Moi with a gift of 100 acres of land However, the bishop's sudden death could not have come at a worse time for the President — an indication that either Moi views a brutal clampdown as his only means of staying in power, or that his security men and rich, loyal clique of politicians are beyond his control (163)

Government stalwarts will undoubtedly try to portray the bishop as a genuine victim of Kenya's appalling accident rate, which claims about 2 000 people a year. But whatever the truth, no one in Kenya will believe them. — Daily Telegraph

Guardian 20/8/90 (163)

Collision no accident?

Attorney-general announces public inquest into death

NAIROBI. — The attorney-general has ordered a public inquest into the death of an outspoken Anglican bishop who died in a highway accident following death threats from a cabinet minister.

Attorney-General Mr Mathew Muli's order, reported yesterday, followed calls for a public probe by church leaders and lawyers who suggested foul play in Bishop Alexander Muge's death

Bishop Muge, a leading government critic, died on Tuesday, three days after being threatened by Labor Minister Mr Peter Okondo who said the bishop would "see fire and might not leave alive" if he visited the politician's Busia constituency

Bishop Muge defied the threat and was killed when his car and a milk truck collided as he was returning to his home in the western Kenyan town of Eldoret after a day in Busia.

Mr Okondo made the threat when addressing a rally of the ruling Kenya African National Union in Busia He gave no reason, but his action followed President Daniel Arap Moi's criticism of Bishop Muge's claim that the president was being isolated by his cabinet

Bishop Muge, 44, made the claim during representations to a ruling party committee set up to consider party reforms The committee has been touring the country listening to citizen's suggestions

No evidence has been provided publicly that Bishop Muge's death was anything more than an accident The driver of the truck that collided with his vehicle has been charged with causing the bishop's death through reckless driving.

An editorial in the ruling party newspaper, The Kenya Times, said Mr Okondo, who has not apologized for his comments and has been lying low since Bishop Muge's death, behaved in a "deplorably discraceful manner"

The editorial echoed widespread calls for Mr Okondo's resignation

The situation is more highly charged because of the still unexplained slaying in February of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko

A day before Bishop Muge's death, the cleric issued a news release claiming that Mr Ouko was murdered for insisting on a full investigation into cabinet corruption Bishop Muge laid Mr Ouko's death in the lap of members of the cabinet and Kenya's civil service, but did not name names

● The Kenyan Energy Minister, Mr Nicholas Biwott, was hustled away when he received a hostile reception at a memorial service for Bishop Muge yesterday The crowd had demanded his expulsion from the service — Sapa-AP

Minister quits

NAIROBI — A Kenyan cabinet minister resigned yesterday, six days after an Anglican bishop he had verbally threatened with death was killed, apparently in a road accident

Labour Minister Mr Peter Okondo had warned Bishop Alexander Muge to stay away from the western Kenyan town of Busia or he would "see fire and may not leave alive" — UPI

AFRICA

President Moi

Kenya death riddle to be probed

NAIROBI. — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has ordered an official inquiry into the suspicious death last February of his foreign minister — two weeks after British police handed him an independent report on the incident

Foreign Affairs Minister Robert Ouko went missing after calling for an anti-corruption probe at the highest levels of government His mutilated and partly-burnt body was discovered a few days later in the bush

The death sparked riots after government supporters suggested he could have committed suicide, forcing President Moi to call in British detectives to conduct an independent investigation

President Moi has come under increasing pressure to publish the findings of the British inquiry, but has declined to do so

A statement issued by the president's office this week said he had decided the most effective way of finding out the truth was to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry — Sapa-Reuter

Twin boys

ing director Mr gratitude Mr Mulholland said — Sapa Mr Myburgh

From page 1

CPT Times 5/10/90

● Meanwhile, SAA has been plunged into its worst crisis in almost two decades because of the increase in the jet fuel price, an SAA spokesman said yesterday (163)

SAA executives will hold an urgent meeting today to discuss measures to pare expenses to the bone, and keep fares from rising

At current oil prices, SAA is spending more than R1m a day for fuel in excess of budget Where SAA's fuel bill used to total 21% of its annual expenditure, the oil price hike of recent months has pushed it to 40%

The airline has already been forced to cancel 29 domestic flights each week and reschedule four flights

Domestic fares, which were increased by 12% (economy) and 17% (business) in August, could rise within the month if, as proposed, a 10% fuel levy is added International fares, increased by 5% (economy) and 6% (business) in April were burdened with a 8% fuel levy from October 1, and could have the fuel levy increased

It is understood there have been a large number of cancellations of advance bookings but this had not yet filtered through to the airline as the frequency of flights had been cut, the spokesman said

Today's meeting will address

● Cutting down direct flights to Europe and introducing flights with stopovers,

● Reducing discounts on midnight and early-bird flights,

● Retrenching temporary staff,

● Using smaller aircraft on certain routes,

● Slashing advertising and promotional costs, and

● Shelving all capital-expenditure projects

Cargo services have also been affected Yesterday, 26 tons of cargo destined for distribution all over SA was piled up at Jan Smuts Airport as reduced flights put pressure on cargo space

● Airlines Association chairman Mr John Morrison said air-fare prices for most airlines would increase by an average of 5% on Monday

● Levy ups flight costs — Page 3

SAA to fly to Kenya

CPT Times 5/10/90 (163)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South African Airways is to begin flying to Nairobi, Kenya, from December 1 for the first time in 23 years, it is reliably understood

A Kenya Airways official said the two airlines would fly once a week, SAA using a Boeing 747, Kenya Airways a Boeing 757

The official said both national carriers had already signed a memorandum of understanding

An SAA spokesman would only confirm that talks with Kenya Airways were going on "as part of the normalisation process".

The Kenya Times newspaper reported yesterday that Kenya Airways aimed to tap the lucrative London-Johannesburg route.

Quoting an unidentified government official, the ruling party-owned newspaper said recent changes in South Africa had encouraged Kenya to explore trade links with Pretoria

But the Kenya Airways official said he was unaware of discussions on other commercial activities

Kenya officially severed all commercial, cultural and political ties with SA on gaining independence in 1963

[illegible] Page 2

SA, Kenya 'to renew air links in December'

NAIROBI — SA and Kenya will renew air links in early December, a senior Kenya Airways official said yesterday

He said SAA and Kenya Airlines had already signed a memorandum of understanding and each airline would make one flight a week between Nairobi and Johannesburg. SAA would be using a Boeing 747 and Kenya Airways a Boeing 757.

Kenya severed air links to SA 23 years ago in protest against apartheid, although it allowed other airlines to land at Nairobi en route to SA

An SAA spokesman in Johannesburg confirmed talks with Kenya Airways were going on "as part of the normalisation process" — Sapa-AP

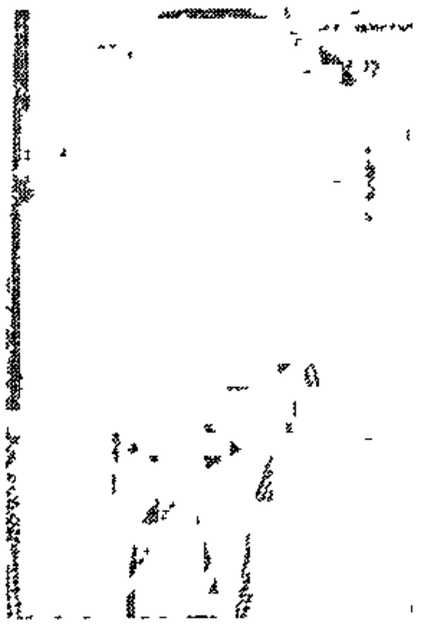
B/Day 5/10/90

(163)

Mandela urges Kenya on sanctions

GATT Talks 15/10/90

163



Mr Nelson Mandela

NAIROBI — African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela has criticised Kenya's decision to begin flights to South Africa, urging it to hold firm on sanctions

The ANC deputy president was on a one-day stopover on the way to Asia — where India will bestow on him its highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna (The Jewel of India)

Mr Mandela, only the second non-Indian to be given the Bharat Ratna after Afghanistan's Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who helped spearhead the subcontinent's independence movement against British rule, will receive the award tomorrow from President Ramaswamy Venkataraman in a ceremony in New Delhi

ANC officials said Mr Mandela discussed the airways issue with President Daniel Arap Moi at his rural home outside Nairobi

South African Airways said last week that it and Kenya Airways were due to begin regular flights between Nairobi and Johannesburg in December

"We would have preferred Kenya to maintain sanctions against South Africa and also to work hard for the isolation of the country," Mr Mandela said, adding that Kenya's economic position differed sharply from that of frontline states who were dependent on South Africa

"We regard the position of Kenya as being totally different from that of these countries They (Kenyans) should help in putting pressure on the South African government," Mr Mandela told newsmen

Mr Mandela's remarks contradicted a Kenyan government minister's reported comment that the ANC approved the opening of air links

The Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Joseph Kamotho, was quoted in the Daily Nation on Saturday saying "Mandela has already expressed a desire to see Kenya Airways fly to South Africa soon"

Kenya has always maintained it supported the ANC in its attempts to end apartheid

But a senior Kenyan immigration official said that recently Kenyan businessmen were increasingly being granted South African visas, although he denied a local newspaper report that all visa restrictions had been lifted

Mr Mandela will end his visit to India on October 19 after a meeting in Calcutta with Nobel Peace Prize-winner Mother Teresa and then leave for Brunei

His tour will also take in Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and Japan, and on his return he is expected to stop over in London

His three-week trip to the Far East will be not only to pay courtesy calls — he will also request material assistance for the ANC

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport before his departure on Saturday, Mr Mandela said the ANC was still determined that the peace process it had undertaken with the government would succeed, despite the war of words between the ANC and government last week.

"I am convinced Mr (F W) De Klerk wants peace in this country," he added when asked at a press conference whether he had begun to doubt Mr De Klerk's integrity — Sapa-Reuter

Safto looks at Kenyan trade opportunities

SA COULD become Kenya's largest export market in Africa when trade links are resumed, SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) southern hemisphere area manager Martin Smith said yesterday.

Smith has just completed a week-long fact finding mission to Kenya to investigate trade opportunities

This follows last week's announcement that SAA flights to Kenya would to be reinstated from December 1

Smith said in the few days since his return, his office had been flooded with calls from local businesses interested in setting up links with Kenya

He said Safto hoped to organise a large delegation to go to Kenya on the first direct flight in December

"I was very impressed with the port facilities at Mombassa They have about 13 to 14 berths which can accommodate very large ships, and they also have excellent handling facilities (163)

"More importantly, they have a very good rail link supporting the harbour Mombassa could become an important transport point for SA goods destined for the African interior.

"At the moment difficult, time consuming road routes have to be negotiated But it takes only three days by ship from SA to Mombassa," he said.

Smith said SA would be able to offer Kenya a variety of products which, in many instances, would be cheaper and faster than current sources.

MANDY JEAN WOODS

Sun 16/10/70

Moi vetoes SAA flights to Kenya

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday he would not allow Kenya Airways and SAA to launch mutual flights to Nairobi and Johannesburg until apartheid was fully abolished

He said no such flights could be allowed until the international community had reviewed sanctions.

Kenyan and South African transport officials disclosed earlier this month that talks on flights between the two countries were at an advanced stage, and the two airlines hoped to begin flying twice weekly in December

A Kenyan trade delegation was due to travel to SA this week. — UPI

Star 25/10/90

Kenya has shot down flight plan, says SAA

163

South African Airways has confirmed that plans by Kenya Airways and itself to start weekly flights between Johannesburg and Nairobi have been scuttled

SAA said it had noted President Daniel arap Moi's announcement that he would not permit flights by Kenya Airways to South Africa before apartheid was "properly buried".

Mr Moi's decision, reported by Kenya radio on Wednesday, was apparently in response to ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's appeal to Kenya to maintain sanctions on South Africa

Access

SAA said it regretted that the profitable route between Nairobi and Johannesburg was being handled by two European airlines and that two of Africa's airlines were unable to use it

It also regretted that Muslim pilgrims from South Africa would not have direct access to Jedda airport in Saudi Arabia.

Flights via Nairobi would have significantly reduced travel problems experienced by Muslims on the annual pilgrimage. — Sapa.

Star 25/10/90

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FW gaining on ANC in Africa

Sowetan 29/10/90

163

WHAT South Africa may have lost on the swings through the reported cancellation of Kenyan landing rights, it has gained on the roundabouts through its newly-improved relations with Morocco, Senegal and Madagascar.

So in its efforts to break through its ostracism in black Africa, Pretoria is still ahead.

In deciding to deal openly with the South African Government, Madagascar, Morocco and Senegal were obviously inspired by President FW de Klerk's reforms.

But in trying to capitalise on this new attitude, the Government is being opposed by the African National Congress, which is still advocating diplomatic as well as trade and cultural sanctions against South Africa.

It is perhaps simplistic to say that the issue has resolved into a contest between De Klerk's reforms and ANC influence in Africa.

But that is essentially what it comes down to while the ANC keeps trying to keep South Africa ostracised and Pretoria keeps trying to break out on the back of reform.

Issue

As in the rest of the world, the issue revolves largely around a determination of whether the reform has become irreversible

African and other governments are almost certainly weighing up whether the reforms are cosmetic, designed to win foreign friends, or whether they are inspired primarily by domestic imperatives

The Kenya Government's initial decision to exchange landing rights with South Africa was very probably taken in the belief that the reforms would make the deal acceptable in African eyes

Kenya, while belabouring apartheid rhetorically, has long shown an eagerness for open dealings with South Africa.

Several years ago Nairobi was on the point of quietly allowing South African tourists to visit Kenya, but it was rescinded when the decision was leaked to the Press

The decision on landing rights (which would inevitably have meant opening the doors to South African visitors) coincided by chance with a stop in Nairobi by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela while on his way to Australia, and he took the opportunity to oppose the decision

Whether this was enough to make the Kenya Government change its mind is open to conjecture, but no other reason has emerged.

The budding new relationship between South Africa and other African states is still at an extraordinarily sensitive stage

Advantages

However, much the other states might want to seize the advantages available from open dealings with South Africa, it has still not become clearly respectable

It entails spurning not only the ANC on this particular issue but also the Organisation of African Unity, which still officially supports the ANC stance.

Hence the extreme caution with which Senegal went about receiving De Klerk

Unlike other states such as Madagascar, Mozambique, Ivory Coast, Zaire and Morocco, which have received him in formal state visits, Senegal's President Abdou Diouf has agreed only to what seems to amount to an informal chat during a refuelling stop at Dakar on De Klerk's return from Europe

Refuelling stop or not, the fact that Diouf will be openly receiving his South African counterpart is almost as good for Pretoria's purposes as a state visit

It breaches the ANC embargo just as effectively

President FW de Klerk being met by Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko on arrival in Kinsasha. Pic ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

One-party rule is dying a slow death in Kenya

WMail 9/11 - 15/11/90 (163) 163

Opposition forces claim the wave of unrest in Kenya this year spells the beginning of the end for President Daniel arap Moi's rule

COLLEEN LOWE MORNA reports

WHEN Nelson Mandela visited Kenya earlier this year he faced one of the more embarrassing moments of his African visits.

As elsewhere, the African National Congress deputy president was welcomed as an international hero. But many Kenyans were deeply disappointed by his failure to speak out on political repression in their country, on grounds that this would constitute interference in Kenya's internal affairs.

A prize-winning letter in the latest edition of the London-based magazine *New African* charged that if the international community had not interfered in South Africa's internal affairs, Mandela "would still be languishing in jail. Why shouldn't the oppression of Kenya's democracy be recognised?"

Never since Kenya's Mau Mau uprising against British colonialism in the 1950s has the country experienced such a persistent outcry against the government in power

Over the last year more than 20 people have been killed and thousands more wounded in riots and demonstrations against the autocratic, one-party rule of President Daniel arap Moi

Opposition forces say the present unrest spells the beginning of the end for Moi's unchallenged rule.

Daniel arap Moi

"The mood in the country at the moment is angry and uncompromising," said Micere Mugo, an exiled Kenyan playwright and political activist who currently lives in Zimbabwe.

While Moi is likely to put up a stiff fight, Mugo contends that pressure for a multi-party system in the pro-Western but repressive East African country has "reached the point of no return"

Over the last decade Kenyans have watched their civil liberties being progressively eroded. In 1982, soon after he succeeded Kenya's first president, the late Jomo Kenyatta, in a constitutional election, Moi abolished opposition parties and introduced a controversial electoral system in which voters must queue behind the candidate of their choice. Constitutional changes since then permit the president to hire and fire judges, the attorney-general and auditor-general Opponents have been either detained or forced into exile.

But a new fire has been sparked by "a number of ugly incidents that have served to show how absolutely animalistic Moi is," Mugo maintained.

Key among these are the mysterious murders this year of foreign minister Robert Ouko, said to have angered Moi by stealing the limelight during the president's state visit to Washington, and Anglican Bishop Alexander Muge, an outspoken critic who died in a car accident soon after a public death threat from a government minister.

A Scotland Yard report on Ouko's death, said to implicate government security agents, has not been released

The worst riots to rock the country since independence flared up in July, after the government refused to give permission to hold a rally to two former cabinet ministers who have emerged as key opposition leaders, Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia When they went ahead anyway the two were detained and protesters suppressed

In the latest developments, the influential *Kenya Law Journal* has been banned and former member of parliament and Oslo-based dissident leader of the Kenya Patriotic Front (KPF) Koigi Wamwere was arrested after returning to Kenya

Big plans afoot in Nairobi

NAIROBI — Under pressure from government and businessmen, Nairobi's stock exchange plans to emerge from obscurity with the launch of an open dealing system.

"Plans are at an advanced stage for the exchange to acquire a trading floor," says Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE) chairman Ngenye Kariuki.

After 36 years of closed-shop trading, the NSE — a localised market with a $380m capitalisation — remains a mystery to most Kenyans. Less than 1% of Kenya's 23-million people invest in stock, but brokers say demand for shares is rising.

Economists say a trading floor would raise Kenyans' interest in shares.

Last month, Vice-President and Finance Minister George Saitoti urged the exchange "to lift its veil and become more transparent, less a chamber of mystique".

Businessmen, critical of the exchange's closed dealing system, welcomed planned changes which they hoped would transform it into East Africa's leading bourse.

The six firms of brokers which form the NSE act as selling and buying agents for their clients. Only 55 firms are listed, while government quotes 39 gilts.

The brokers meet informally at a daily "call-over" to agree on highest bids and lowest offers for each share, which form the basis of prices for the day.

Trading takes place by telephone. Brokers are free to bargain within the limits set at the call-over.

"Such a closed telephone system has no place in today's business and cannot be justified," a Nairobi economist said.

Government shared this view. Early this year it formed a Capital Markets Development Authority (CMDA) to stimulate growth of capital markets as a source of long-term finance. In 1988, it exempted share dealings from VAT to encourage activity on the Nairobi exchange.

"The government is acting in the right direction, but more incentives are needed to encourage more foreign firms to invest in Kenya and to sell shares to Kenyans," one businessman said.

Businessmen complain of delays in approval of requests to send dividends to foreign investors and of difficulties in getting a listing on the exchange. They say a condition requiring firms wanting to list to submit accounts for five previous years and five-year projections is unnecessary.

Economists forecast 1990 NSE turnover at about six-million shares — the same as 1989's — against 1988's nine-million.

Factors blamed for low turnover included a depressed money supply, a slump in prices of plantation stock, and low dividends. — Sapa-Reuter.

$6,8bn claims

287

154 138

Torture claims as Moi clamps down

Sowetan 30/11/90 (163)

LONDON - Amnesty International said yesterday hundreds of people had been arrested and many tortured in Kenya since July in a government attempt to repress calls for multi-party politics.

"Many of them have been released but Amnesty International is concerned about several prisoners of conscience still held and others who are waiting trial on political charges," said a report by the London-based human rights watchdog group

"Torture and ill-treatment of several of those arrested in 1990 has been alleged, continuing a pattern of torture reported in Kenya since 1986," the report added

Amnesty said "hundreds of government critics have been arrested in Kenya since July 1990 in a crackdown which began after President Daniel arap Moi rejected calls for a multi-party system".

It added Moi's government was trying to silence the opposition with a "new wave of repression".

Moi, in power since 1978, has refused to introduce a multi-party system, saying it would split Kenya on tribal lines

Former Kenyan vice-president Oginga Odinga said on Tuesday he was interrogated by police after he announced plans to launch an opposition political party in defiance of the country's one-party constitution.

He said that police had told him his decision to form a new party was unpatriotic, but they allowed him to go home - *Sapa-Reuter*

Pik talks to Moi and Lonrho chief in Kenya

Star 11/12/90

163

NAIROBI — South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha arrived in Nairobi yesterday for the first high-level contact between South Africa and Kenya in decades

Witnesses at Nairobi airport said Mr Botha was accompanied by Tiny Rowland, chief executive of the Lonrho group of companies, which has vast business interests in Africa

The two men were met by Mark arap Too, the Nairobi-based deputy chairman of Lonrho East Africa who has close links to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi

Mr Botha later talked for about 30 minutes with the Kenyan President at his official Nairobi residence and gave the Kenyan leader a message from President F W de Klerk, according to Lee Njiru, Mr Moi's press officer

TALKING: President Daniel Arap Moi

Lonrho officials told reporters that the South African Foreign Minister was on a purely business visit Lonrho has extensive economic interests in Kenya, ranging from plantations to hotels

South Africa's Foreign Ministry said the men discussed matters of "mutual interest," which apparently included plans Mr Moi scuttled last month to establish air links between Kenya and South Africa

A South African Airways Airbus is poised to leave Jan Smuts today on an inaugural flight to Nairobi if all goes well with Mr Botha's visit, said SAA spokesman Leon Els said yesterday

South Africa and Kenya earlier this year agreed on a service between the two countries, but this was thrown into doubt by politics

The service would consist of a return flight from Johannesburg to Nairobi each Saturday.

A Western diplomat in Nairobi described Mr Botha's visit to Kenya as an early pitch for trade with South Africa, the most industrialised nation in the continent

"Kenya's trying to jump the queue and get trade agreements nailed down before apartheid is lifted and the others crowd in This is about dollars not politics," said the envoy. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

SAA cuts its first flight to Nairobi

Sunday Times Reporter

SAA last night announced that it had cancelled its first flight to Nairobi because of "limited time to operate the flight and too few passengers".

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi announced in October that he would not permit flights to his country's capital until apartheid had ended.

SAA later said the agreement was still valid and the scheduled flights — the first in 20 years — would go ahead despite the president's objections.

Last night SAA senior public relations manager Leon Els said: "The flight was not economical because we only had four passengers." Regular flights would resume on Saturday, he said

"We have opted for Saturday flights so that our passengers can get easy connecting flights.

"There are very few flights out of Nairobi on a Sunday and many passengers would have been forced to stay overnight," Mr Els said

2/12/90 Sunday Times (163) (164)

CAPT Times 3/12/90 (163)

Arap Moi told of new moves in SA during Pik visit

JOHANNESBURG — Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha returned from a visit to Nairobi late on Friday evening after holding talks with Kenyan President Mr Daniel Arap Moi

Mr Botha conveyed a message from President F W de Klerk to Mr Arap Moi that his government's initiative to remove the last vestiges of apartheid was irreversible, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said

Mr Arap Moi was also told Mr De Klerk's commitment to negotiate a new constitution with no place for racism or racial discrimination was irreversible

The spokesman said the visit was part of the government's initiative to communicate directly with African leaders. The Kenyan leader was informed of latest developments in South Africa and Southern Africa

Mr Botha was accompanied by Foreign Affairs director Mr Neil van Heerden and deputy director Mr Rusty Evans.

He discussed with Mr Arap Moi the implications for Africa of European unity by 1992 and the need for the continent to have a programme of its own to meet its requirements — Sapa

SA passport won't wash in Nairobi

By John Miller

If you are one of those South Africans who possess only a blue-backed passport and you are booked on the SAA inaugural flight to Nairobi, you will get into the airport building and no further

All the money and goodwill in the world will not get you further than the transit lounge

A clerk at SAA reservations told The Star "They will not accept you if you have a South African passport, and we have not been told when they will"

According to a spokesman for the airline, Flight SA184 with its 282 seats on the airbus was almost fully booked By mid-morning yesterday there were only 10 business-class seats available

He denied claims that most of these passengers were staff or officials, saying more than 98 percent were fare-paying passengers

Wooing the world

South 6/12/-12/12/90

(163)

South Africa can look forward to having new international friends once it has rid itself of apartheid. As the country heads for a new era, it must begin to plan and structure its post-apartheid foreign policy. NOEL BRUYNS reports on some initial thoughts raised by University of the Western Cape academic, Prof Peter Vale:

KENYA's President Daniel Arap Moi's words to industrialists in his country shortly before Foreign Minister Pik Botha arrived in Nairobi last week promises an end to the cold war between the South Africa and the rest of the world, specially Africa.

South Africa would soon become part of the African community and he would work with it, Moi is reported to have said.

As the thaw in international relations with Pretoria sets in, it's is becoming increasingly urgent that concepts for a post-apartheid foreign policy be formulated

Contested

Professor Peter Vale, co-director of the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape, has raised various questions on the issue in a working paper published by the Centre.

Until now, Pretoria's foreign policy has been described as being concentrated in the hands of a few senior officials and ministers with the rest of the country — specially blacks — having little or no say in its formulation

"As in economic policy, a post-apartheid foreign policy will be contested ground," says Vale.

Whites would probably urge strong links with Europe, the United States and Australasia because of fraternal and family ties.

Aversion

"Unaccustomed to Africa and sensitised by minority propaganda to its woes, they have an aversion to the continent.

"Quite the opposite set of forces may influence blacks, in particular those who have been in exile

"Many of them have strong family ties on the continent and have a different interpretation of its problems "

Vale believes the prospects for a struggle on Africa policy seems inevitably, specially if South Africa will be both receive and provide aid

But he does not foresee that foreign policy-making under the ANC — whom he believes will govern the country ("not unconditionally") — would differ much from the present method

"Almost by definition the making of foreign policy is an elitist exercise efforts to draw villagers into the process, for example, have elsewhere been largely unsuccessful .. "

Debate

The public, nevertheless, should be engaged, and Vale suggests the South African Institute of International Affairs and the African Institute be transformed

Both institutions have "strong resources which might be deployed in an effort to encourage a truly wider, more representative debate on foreign policy issues".

Vale points out that essential areas of foreign policy have not been available for public scrutiny and debate because it has been against the law to discuss them.

"The most dramatic and interesting is the question of the country's nuclear capacity "

Laws would have to change for debate on foreign policy issues to start and flourish

Vale believes schools have an important part to play in achieving a new appreciation of foreign policy

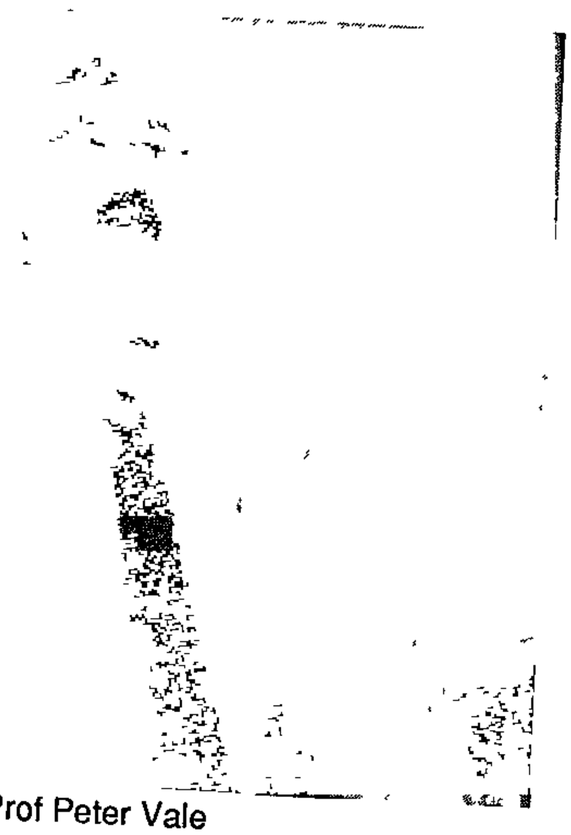
"Almost all roads to the new South Africa lead through education foreign affairs is no exception

"International isolation has powerfully isolated South Africa's whites

"Blacks, on the other hand, have been prey to the capacity of the minority government to deny them formal access to the international community," says Vale

Those in exile, however, had been able to open and develop strong independent international linkages

"The school level, however, is the place where a new image of the world has to be fashioned for South Africans A priority for the development of a sound, informed discourse will be a serious rewriting of thetext books which deal with international issues," says Vale



Prof Peter Vale

Visas for Kenya now available via Namibia

(163)

By John Miller Star 6/12/90

The South African passport problem has been resolved, with visas to Kenya now available from their high commission in Namibia.

Cathy MacWhirter, general manager (marketing) for Rennies Travel, said the Department of Foreign Affairs had advised their company that visas would cost R27,90 and take from two to four weeks to process. This amount did not include courier fees

She said "With the problem now resolved, I think there will be a tremendous interest in this destination, especially with those people who enjoy wildlife, conservation and bush holidays

"South Africans have been wanting to go to Kenya for ages, but I think they will adopt a wait-and-see approach depending on whether they are made to feel welcome"

She said the company had already been contacted by various tour operators from Kenya but there were no special packages available at present

WORLD IN FOCU

Moi defies opposition to one-party system (163)

At a conference this week, President Daniel arap Moi made it clear that, despite opposition, Kenya will remain a one party state **PETER BILES** reports from Nairobi

W/Mail 7/12/-13/12/90

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi has told members of the country s ruling party, the Kenya African National Union, that Kenya will remain a one-party state, despite growing opposition

On the opening day of a special Kanu delegates' conference in Nairobi, attended by 3 600 officials of the ruling party, it became clear that the sort of political change advocated by President Moi's critics — many of whom have been jailed and tortured — will not take place

"One party one government one president," roared the delegates, waving one finger in the air to demonstrate support for the single-party system which has prevailed in Kenya since 1969 "The one-party system is a God-given right, and multi-party politics is a foreign idea," said a party official from Kenya's Coast Province "It's time we refused to accept foreign solutions," he said

The two-day conference is being held in a vast gymnasium which forms part of the Moi International Sports Centre on the outskirts of Nairobi As chours sang in praise of President Moi's leadership, a large electronic screen flashed the message. "Forward ever Backward never" The delegates shouted "*Harambee*" (Pull together), a Swahili word which is part of Kenya's national philosophy

Daniel arap Moi

President Moi said the meeting would decide Kenya's political destiny "The decisions you reach can either build or destroy this country," he warned the delegates "What is important is that we must always try to manage change rather than let change manage our affairs"

The basis for Kanu's deliberations is the report of a party review committee which toured the country in August, hearing representations from the public The committee's report was only distributed to delegates on Sunday, and remains confidential "We were told it would be a criminal offence to disclose the contents," explained one Kanu member

Fundamental change is not expected from this week's conference, but, on Monday, delegates set about debating ways of reforming the ruling party There is believed to be extensive support for an end to the controversial queue-voting system whereby voters line up behind the candidate of their choice A party official from Western Province, Akech Chieng, pleaded for its abolition, saying "Queue-voting has brought hatred to our society, and it should be scrapped"

Another delegate criticised the Kanu Review Committee for giving too much time to government critics, including lawyers and church leaders

But, predictably, there was no sign of open dissent from the party faithful attending the conference And when President Moi said that he had been labelled "an autocrat" by the foreign press, it drew cries of "Shame"

"Reading some foreign newspapers, one gathers that Kenyans are sheep or frightened children," said Moi "Those who peddle such myths are insulting the intelligence of our people we must treat this myth of autocracy with the contempt it deserves" — The Guardian, London

Kenya changes electoral rule

Cpy. Tic. 15 5/12/80

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NAIROBI — The ruling party has scrapped a much-criticised electoral rule but reasserted its long-standing opposition to political pluralism in Kenya

The scrapped rule required members of the ruling Kenya African National Union to line up behind candidates of their choice during nominations for parliamentary and civic elections

Critics said the method was intimidating and disenfranchised voters

The rule also contained a clause allowing candidates receiving 70% of the votes to assume office, bypassing the general election by secret ballot

The rule's abolition was one of a scores of resolutions passed at the end of a two-day conference of 3 600 party branch officials

President Daniel arap Moi, who is also president of the ruling party, told the delegates the moves were "inevitable because of the battles facing us"

Mr Moi did not elaborate However, Kenya has been under pressure, both internally and from Western donors, to liberalise political practices

The president summoned the delegates two weeks ago to debate a report by a 17-member committee he appointed in June to review the party procedure and practices — Sapa-AP

Test of survival ahead as Kenyan crops fail

NAIROBI - Production of coffee, Kenya's third largest foreign exchange earner, is falling sharply and prospects for the coming year look bleak, experts say.

"It is disheartening to say the least. The crop has done so badly this season that the government is worried - at this time when our economy is facing severe tests of survival," a senior government official said.

Officials and independent agricultural experts blame bad weather, a fall in world prices after the collapse of the price-supporting International Coffee Organisation last July, and mismanagement of the coffee industry which led to non-payment of farmers early this year

Coffee milled in the crop year from October 1989 to September 1990 is expected to be between 75 000 and 80 000 tons, compared with 100 000 tons the previous year.

"Unfortunately, the 1990-91 crop year will witness a higher level of disaster. We expect worse results. The crop level will fall by at least 40 per cent," a government expert said. Sowetan 12/12/90

Lucky

Experts say Kenya will be lucky to mill 60000 tons of coffee in 1990/91.

"We have finished milling Everything we had is now given to the state-run Coffee Board of Kenya. We have to admit this is a poor coffee year," said an official of the Kenya Coffee Planters Union (KPCU), responsible for harvesting the crop. 163

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, who has ordered an inquiry into alleged mismanagement within the KPCU, noted the seriousness of the slump in production at a congress in early December of the ruling Kenya African National Union.

In 1989, coffee brought in some R500 million, behind tourism and tea earnings of R950 million and R520 million respectively.

But coffee earnings are expected to fall well behind the other two this year.

Neglect

Independent experts say farmers neglected the crop when the Kenya Coffee Board did not pay them promptly.

The Kenya Planters Cooperative Union supervises the cultivation and milling of the crop by farmers, and then stores the beans while the Coffee Board does the marketing and organises payment Both are state-owned and run. - *Sapa-Reuter*

Kenya charges 3 more for treason

(163)

Star 12/12/90

NAIROBI — Kenya said yesterday it had charged three more people with treason after it said it uncovered a plot to overthrow the government in October

Seven people now face charges, Attorney General Mathew Muli said.

Koigi wa Wamwere and three associates were charged with treason on October 29.

Mr Koigi, a former MP who fled into exile in Norway in 1986, leads the clandestine Kenya Patriotic Front.

State prosecutors said Mr Koigi secretly entered Kenya in late September.

They said he was found in possession of grenades, rifles and guns and alleged his leftist organisation was plotting to overthrow the government.

Seven weeks ago Kenya became the first nation in peacetime to sever diplomatic links with Norway after Oslo expressed concern over Mr Koigi's treatment — Sapa-Reuter.

Uncertainty over Kenyan visas

B1 Day 19/12/90

163

LINDEN BIRNS

THERE were conflicting reports yesterday on the issuing of Kenyan entry visas to holders of SA passports

An SA source, who declined to be named, said SA passport holders would get visas to enter Kenya on landing at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport

The source said there was a "99,9% chance" that 14-day visas would be granted on arrival This would enable SA passport holders to go on holiday or conduct business in Kenya.

However, Jomo Kenyatta Airport's immigration chief last night remained adamant that SA passport holders wanting to enter Kenya had to make a "prior application for a visa" He said visas could be issued at the airport but only if arrangements had been made in advance

SAA spokesman Leon Els said criticism and questioning of the validity of the airline's resumption of operations on the Johannesburg-/Nairobi route were "tongue in cheek".

"Before the imposition of sanctions SAA held the rights to the Nairobi route. Now that the Kenyan government has given the go-ahead, we have simply taken up our entitled rights to the routes again," Els said

Destinations

Last week a Finansies en Tegniek article criticised SAA's motive for reopening flights on the route, saying that unlike the European carriers that could afford to land at Nairobi en route to Johannesburg, SAA did not have a sufficient market to justify the maintenance of the operations.

The article said that unlike European airlines, SAA did not have flying rights over countries north of Kenya and this meant flights between Johannesburg and Nairobi had to end in the Kenyan capital and could not continue to other destinations.

There were 10 weekly flights between Johannesburg and Europe which had scheduled stops in Nairobi

Els said the Nairobi stopover was a boost for SA's Muslim community as its members could connect with flights to the Middle East and southern Asia

"We do not have any proposed extension of routes to the Far, Middle or Near East, but Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong) and Singapore Airlines (Taipei) have both indicated they are interested in extending their operations network to include SA"

Earlier this month a Cathay Pacific spokesman confirmed the airline was keen to start flights between Hong Kong and Johannesburg, but added these would operate initially in partnership with Air Mauritius

Kenya bans trips by its officials

Sowetan 24/12/90

NAIROBI - Kenya, facing a severe foreign exchange shortage, has banned all foreign trips by government officials for six months, the Daily Nation reported yesterday

The privately-owned newspaper quoted Civil Service Head and Cabinet Secretary Joseph arap Leting as saying the ban from January 1 to June 30 would cover civil servants, employees of state enterprises and local government authorities.

Bankers say Kenya's economy has been hit by a sharp drop in world prices for coffee, its main export, and in tourism, its primary hard currency earner last year, and a sharp rise in its oil import bill resulting from the Gulf crisis. (163)

"Their reserves are very low. They are desperate not to default on any big contracts and get on to the list of bad debtors," one commercial banker said - *Sapa*

Sowetan 27/12/90

Plea for peace

(163)

A KENYAN newspaper, the *Daily Nation*, appealed to ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha head Mangosuthu Buthelezi to "rise above petty differences based on personalities", the SABC's Africa desk reports

The newspaper said in an editorial that the problem in South Africa called for the ultimate effort in negotiating and bargaining

The paper added that unless Mandela and Buthelezi could rise above petty differences based on personalities, they would be faced with the impossible task of convincing their people and the world to accept the violence engendered by their differences in place of that bred by apartheid - *Sapa*

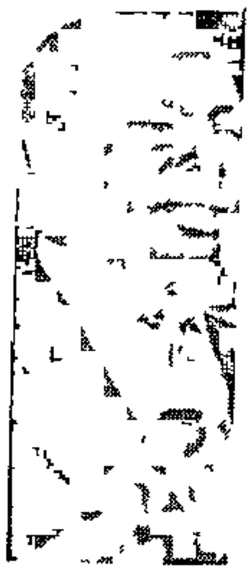
KENYA — GENERAL

1988 - 1989

Into Africa

Thatcher visits a land of seething discontent

At first glance, Nairobi — Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first call on her visit to Africa this week — seems to be a happy and prosperous city. But a closer look will uncover poverty, dissent and rights abuses. RICHARD DOWDEN of the London Independent reports from Nairobi.



Moi

Kenyatta

IF you travel to Kenya by road from one of its neighbours, Nairobi's skyline shimmers on the plain like a citadel of plenty in a land of disuse

Nairobi in the sun can also dazzle the senses if you come from a dull grey English January The flame trees and jacarandas are in bloom, the shops are full, the streets bustle with smartly dressed shoppers, the hotels are packed with tourists and the telephones work

The city's buildings are a mixture of provincial England and functional international Some call it Croydon-on-the-Equator

The largest recipient of British aid in Africa has avoided the collapse experienced by its neighbours and appears to be shaping up nicely as a bastion of capitalism and western values

When Mrs Thatcher flies up-country she can look down on a patchwork of intensely cultivated smallholdings Kenya is essentially agricultural, and some peasants are prosperous Unlike its neighbours, it survived the 1984 drought without huge food imports

But if she were to talk a little, Mrs Thatcher would see that the uniformed Askaris, who guard every door and greet visitors so politely, are armed with truncheons At night they carry rifles

The streets may be thronged with shoppers, but on every corner there is a gaggle of sullen, idle youths in jeans and track shoes

If she walked farther, she would reach Nairobi's shanty town, one of the grimmest in Africa.

Kenya's three main problems grow out of its very success Its annual population increase of four percent has been caused by a rural health programme which has brought down infant mortality from 120 per thousand in 1963 to 86 per thousand

All fertile land is in use, so thousands of young people drift to the towns where there are not enough jobs to absorb them

Unlike some African countries, Kenya has no policy or ideology which offers them hope.

After independence, politicians were divided into those who said the cake should be shared from the start and those who said it could not be until it was made The latter won, but since then there has been a growing suspicion that they are busy eating the cake themselves as fast as it is baked

The official policy of President Daniel Arap Moi is Nyayo footsteps, Jomo Kenyatta's footsteps

But as time passes it is becoming clear that greed has filled the gap in Kenya's political philosophy

It applies to the kids on the street as well as to the politicians Neither are scrupulous about how they get rich

Should Mrs Thatcher venture to the door after dark, the Askari would warn her not to go out Just beneath the surface lies a seething discontent born of the proximity of extreme wealth and poverty This is Kenya's second problem

It is this that the leftist opposition tries to exploit and politicise Mwakenya, the underground socialist movement, and Umoja, its counterpart in exile, are made up mainly of Kikuyu people who look back to the ideals of the Mau Mau who fought the British for land

They say they have been betrayed by the political fat cats who have taken over It is hard to see how their conventional rhetoric against capitalism and neo-colonialism can appeal to Kenyans who live in the country's capitalist economy

The government has reacted violently to the movement, disregarding its own legal system to stamp it out This is Kenya's third self-created problem

The crackdown includes anyone who criticises the government. Many have been tortured, some have died in detention — lawyers, journalists, teachers, the articulate middle class

Even Kenya's western allies have criticised its rights record.

President Moi comes from a minority tribe Power was bequeathed to him by Kenyatta, but although he has more power, he has less authority When criticised by western governments, he has responded by denouncing foreign subversion and creating an atmosphere of xenophobia.

Moi opts for sanctions

CP Correspondent

MANDATORY economic sanctions against South Africa is the only peaceful weapon available to the international community for dismantling apartheid, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi this week told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Nairobi

Speaking at a State banquet for the visiting British Premier, Moi said: "Our call for sanctions is not an act of vengeance, rather it is the only peaceful weapon left that will dismantle apartheid."

The British Prime Minister has been consistently opposed to economic sanctions and advocates negotiations among all parties in South Africa as proposed by the Commonwealth eminent persons group.

Moi, however, said that for the last 40 years the international community had tried many peaceful solutions to end apartheid and during "all those years the Pretoria government has resisted every move to end apartheid"

The Kenyan leader urged the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

Commenting on the African debt burden, Moi said it was suicidal for African countries to deny their hard-pressed citizens much-needed shelter, food and clothing in order to service their debt burden.

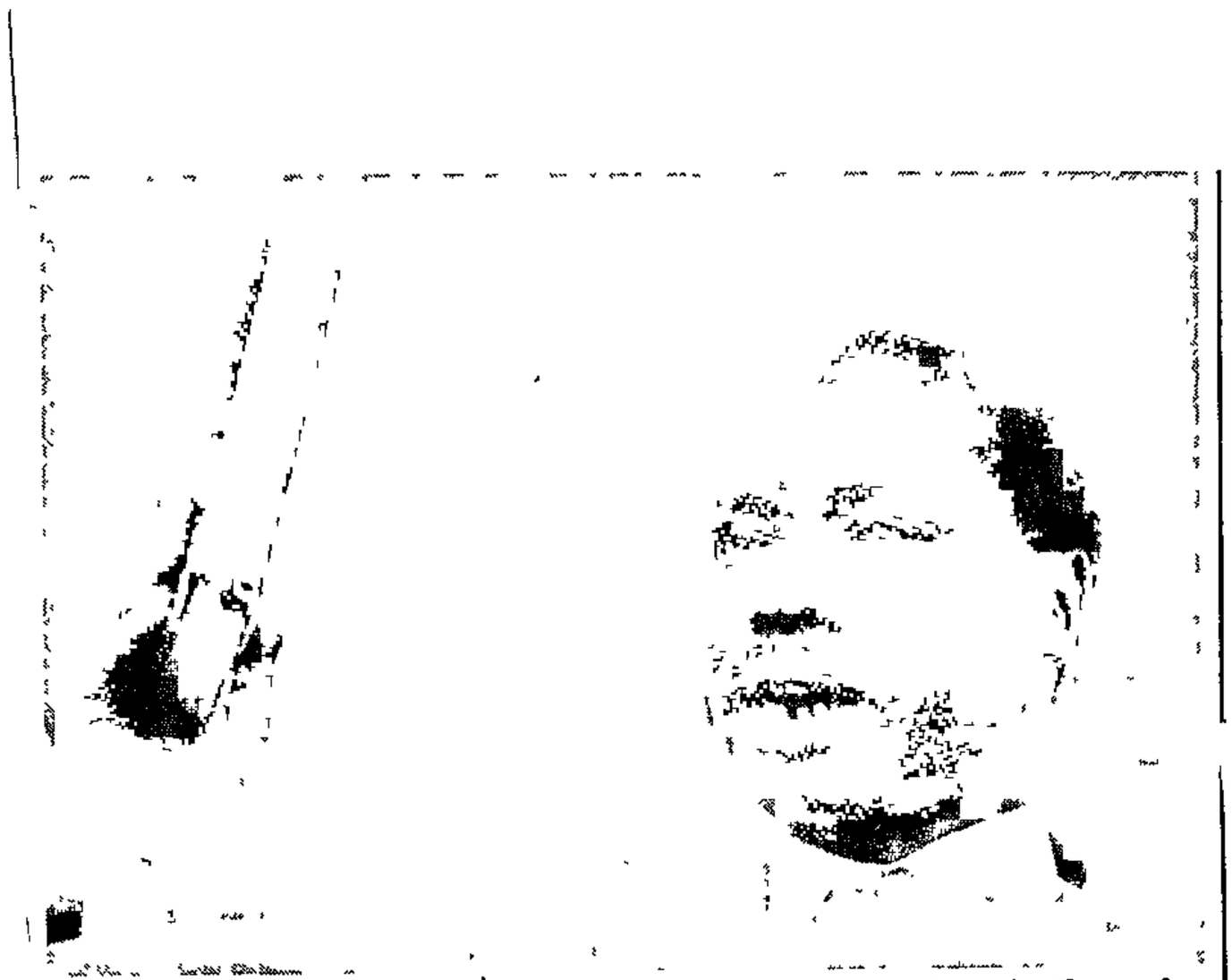
Responding, the British Prime Minister agreed that apartheid "is an utterly repulsive and detestable system and it must go", adding that change had to come from within "and it must be peaceful".

Thatcher said the international community should use its influence in "practical and constructive ways" to work for peaceful change and for dialogue in South Africa.

She announced that Britain would over the next five years spend R60-million to assist black South Africans through training and education. Her government had during the last five years contributed over R2-billion to assist the frontline states reduce their dependence on South Africa.

Thatcher said Britain had written off nearly R210-million of repayments under previous aid loans to Kenya. She said Kenya would receive a further R60-million from Britain to support the balance of payments.

She said her government had put forward new proposals to ease the debt problems of the poorest African countries by giving longer grace periods and subsidised rates of interest. – Ano.



Kenya's President, Daniel Arap Moi, who says sanctions is the only peaceful weapon against apartheid.

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

What Maggie didn't notice when Kenya so impressed her

When the British prime minister toured Kenya last week, she offered aid to a regime so repressive it merits 60 pages in the latest Amnesty International report, says Kenya's most famous writer, the exiled novelist

NGUGI WA THIONG'O

THE carefully-nurtured myth of Kenya as a model of democracy has been shattered by the well-documented evidence of torture, political jailings, unfair trials and the rule of fear

Yet when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Kenya this month, she was shown a picture of harmony, stability and order The Kenya African National Union regime of President Daniel arap Moi presented silence thorough fear as evidence of democratic consent and political stability

Recent events paint a different picture The demonstrations of over 4 000 Muslims in Mombasa and 3 000 students in Nairobi in October and November to demand the right to organise and assemble, the mass petition of people in Siaya for the right to elect the leadership of their choice, and the march of elders in Isiolo in the Eastern Province in protest at threats against their lives and property by government forces — all show an increasing readiness of Kenyans to break out of the encirclement of fear and to come out in public to challenge the Moi regime

The events are part of country-wide resistance against the regime over the years, which has not been widely reported because of the government's tight control of the largely foreign-owned press through intimidation, torture and the jailing of journalists

The main resistance has come from the working people Increasing worker assertiveness, despite the presidential ban on strikes, continued this year, reaching a peak in August with the well-coordinated strike of 10 000 textile workers Similar actions by peasants, small traders and students have added to the general unrest.

In fact, the fear intended to haunt the population has boomeranged to produce a nightmare for the regime itself Repression has become the fertile soil for underground organisations such as Mwakenya As a result, today Kenya has one of the most vigorous underground presses in Africa, with people avidly turning to it for the truth

The irony is that by outlawing all democratic organisations, Moi has denied himself the means of accurately sizing up the quantity and quality of the underground opposition What must haunt him is the knowledge that no underground resistance can thrive without the support of the people, and Mwakenya, according to the government, has existed since 1982

Above ground, the irrepressible nationalist leaders like Oginga Odinga and Masinde Muliro, as well as outspoken Christian and Islamic leaders, have added their voices to the cries of public dissent within the country But even outside the country, the voices of Kenyans in exile have been loud and clear in their call for democracy

On October 20, seven of the organisations abroad formed a single movement for democracy in Kenya (Umoja — United Movement for Democracy in Kenya) following a three-day unity conference in London These factors have resulted in the current national isolation of the regime But it also faces increasing international isolation

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which have been propping up the regime with money, advice and personnel, have recently expressed concern at the endemic corruption in ruling circles, particularly in their illegal export of much needed foreign exchange Some transnationals are pulling out or slowing down further investment

This year began with Moi being compelled to cut short his visit to the United States after being criticised by the Reagan administration for human rights abuses It ended with his being forced to cancel his much-publicised tour of Norway and Sweden for fear of massive demonstrations

In many countries there are committees struggling for the release of political prisoners and monitoring human rights violations But one of the most devastating blows to its image abroad was the publication this year of the 60-page report by Amnesty International detailing the routine torture of political prisoners

In Africa, Moi's hypocrisy in condemning apartheid while maintaining cosy trade, intelligence and air links with the South African regime has added to this international isolation

But like most neo colonial dictators, Moi is worried less by his internal and African isolation than by his reputation in the West The forced cancellation of his grand Scandinavian tour, where he had hoped to recover ground lost in Washington, was a personal blow to him

The need to halt the erosion of his image in the West explains why, despite the fact that other African governments are angry with Thatcher over her pro-Botha politics and, in particular, over her Vancouver attack on the African National Congress, the regime regarded her visit as very important

The Moi regime would like her to realign the West solidly behind it The regime therefore spared no efforts to present itself as still strong enough to continue its traditional role as the messenger of the West in African affairs

What Thatcher should know is that her visit was in aid of a very repressive machine But no amount of aid can save the regime — The Guardian, London

●Novelist and playwright Ngugi wa Thiong'o, former chairman of the Department of Literature at Nairobi University, has been living in exile in Europe since 1982

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Moi's election hat-trick

NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi was elected to a third term yesterday when he filed unopposed as a member of Parliament for Baringo Central constituency

The filing was just a formality since the 63-year-old president Moi was the sole presidential candidate nominated by the country's only political party, the Kenya Africa National Union (Kanu), of which he is also president

Besides President Moi, 61 other members of the previous Parliament were elected because they have no general election opposition — Sapa-AP

Soweta. 1/3/88

Wife-beating in Kenya

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A SLOGAN warning against violence to women in both English and Swahili has been drawing public attention in Kenya to the problem of violence against women.

In 1985, local women's organisations embarked on a national campaign after finding that they could expect little support for their cause from a male-dominated National Assembly

Wife-beating, one of the worst examples of male oppression in this east African country, is not only practised in remote areas, but is also prevalent in urban areas today

What riles local feminists is that many of their menfolk not only insist it is quite normal in African society for men to beat up their wives (even if their cooking is not up to standard), but MPs actually boast about it in Parliament as being a male prerogative

Back in 1968, a commission was set up to look into the complex issues of marriage and divorce in this multi-racial, multi-religious society It came up with recommendations for an all-embracing marriage Bill, taking into consideration the widely differing customs of Christians, Muslims, Hindus and others making up Kenya's diverse population

However, parliament blocked the Bill, and it has not yet become law MPs took the strongest exception to a proposal for severe penalties for wife-beating, treating the subject with fifth-form frivolity

Victims

At the end of last year a seminar took place in Nairobi on the subject of *Women, Law and Development* which opened with an appeal by the Minister for Social Services, Mr Henry Kosgei, for the abolition of all discriminatory perceptions, attitudes and practices against Kenyan women

He noted that women were often the victims of violent assaults which sometimes proved fatal, or otherwise resulted in serious physical or psychological damage

The minister did not single out wives The government has a good record of trying to improve the lot of women, but has been limited by a large section of hostile public opinion

Although there are only three women MPs in a House of more than 160 members, women sit on the Bench, occupy executive positions in banks and head major State corporations

On the other hand many job categories are still closed to women, especially in the hotel and catering industry A waitress in a restaurant is still a rarity Most Kenyans still live in the countryside and agriculture is the mainstay of the economy

Women play a leading role in farming, especially in cultivating family smallholdings, yet when it comes to training, few Kenyan women are found in agricultural colleges

A researcher at the Public Law Institute, Betty Wamalwa, told the seminar that the idea of a man as the woman's protector in Kenya today was "a cultural myth," and a wife was more likely to be the victim of violence at the hands of her husband than be anyone else

Minibus muscle

P/D 15/3/88

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NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi rescinded an order to retest drivers after the country's powerful minibus owners staged a one-day strike which virtually paralysed public transport as usual.

He ordered minibus drivers to return to work. His order effectively cancelled a police clampdown on Kenya's overloaded, speeding and frequently unroadworthy minibuses, which began after a minibus collision two weeks ago in which 31 people died. — Sapa

Fragile stability as Kenya votes

Victor Mallet reports from Nairobi

African elections are usually curious affairs, and Kenya's general election on Monday is no exception Only one political party, the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), is allowed to take part, and President Daniel arup Moi has been firmly entrenched since the end of February in his third term as head of state No one stood against him

Faced with such clear-cut results, the uninitiated might have expected the Kenya parliamentary election to be conducted with an air of quiet resignation Nothing could be further from the reality

While it is true that matters of national policy have been barely mentioned, let alone disputed, personality clashes and controversial local issues in each constituency ensured that campaigning was vigorous and sometimes violent Kenyans loyal to a particular candidate are not averse to buying votes with beer or money, nor to intimidating, stoning or even kidnapping their opponents

Despite the restrictions of a one-party state, the elections can also have a profound, if indirect, influence on Kenyan national politics and on the economy Anxious to show tolerance, Mr Moi freed nine political prisoners on the day he called the election Keen to show largesse, he risks undermining a stringent economic recovery programme backed by the International Monetary Fund

There is little doubt among diplomats in Nairobi that at the age of 64 the pro-Western Mr Moi, who succeeded Mr Jomo Kenyatta in 1978, is much more confident and politically secure than he was a year ago

Following the hurried and sometimes irregularly conducted trials of more than 70 people suspected of belonging to the underground socialist movement *Mwakenya* (a Swahili acronym meaning the Union of Nationalists to Liberate Kenya), the government seems to think it has reduced the threat of subversion to an acceptable level Officially three men, two of whom are lawyers and all of whom have sued the state for alleged torture, are still detained without trial

Moi wily and unpredictable.

After weathering an international storm over the country's human rights record, the unpredictable and wily Mr Moi has yielded some ground to his critics by releasing other detainees, encouraging a clean-up of a police force notorious for mistreatment of prisoners, and moving aside his hardline Security Minister, Mr Justus ole Tipis, to the Ministry of Works Peace, at least for the moment, has been made with the more radical government of Uganda after recent border clashes

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, certainly has no qualms about Kenya Her visit in January, and another by Mr Helmut Kohl of West Germany last year, may have helped in restoring Mr Moi's peace of mind Mrs Thatcher and Mr Moi are said to see eye to eye on a number of issues, including a shared distrust of the British Broadcasting Corporation Kenya receives more British aid than any other African country

The return to some sort of fragile political stability in Kenya has not been matched by an improvement in economic performance, even if Kenya remains the envy of other countries on the continent

The authorities acted with characteristic foresight as pressure on the country's balance of payments increased last year They began negotiating with the fund in mid-year and reached agreement last month on IMF assistance totalling about R340 million over the next three years, an amount which will be supplemented by funds from other donors

The IMF has applied its usual recipe for reform, insisting on the lifting of may price controls, tight credit ceilings and a reduction of the Budget deficit to a target of just over 4 percent of gross domestic product in the current financial year

The government has been slow to set in motion new investment policies designed to reduce bureaucracy for foreign investors and encourage manufacturing in bond for export industries A delicate political problem is that any liberalisation of the economy tends to benefit the Asian minority which dominates the business world

In the longer term it is population growth and unemployment which pose the greatest threat to stability in Kenya Each year about 400 000 school leavers arrive on the job market, but only a tenth find formal work Neither the already overcrowded fields, nor the urban informal sector (known as *jua kali* — hot sun — after the outdoor jobs involved) can hope to take up the slack — *Financial Times, London*

8-14/4/88 W1Mail (153)

WEEKLY MAIL, Apri

Kenya nod to SA diplomat - but he's ANC

By PETER WELLMAN, Harare

THE African National Congress has achieved a major diplomatic triumph — its first accredited ambassador in a Western-aligned African country

Tami Sindelo, of the movement's Africa desk in Lusaka, will soon present his credentials to President Daniel arap Moi as ANC ambassador to Kenya

His accreditation is the culmination of long-term, low-key relations between Moi and the movement.

Diplomats here say the development is a major one for the organisation in achieving greater backing from African capitals for its claim to leadership of the struggle against apartheid

The ANC has also been invited to send representatives to Nicaragua, Brazil and Argentina These postings have not yet been announced.

The movement is launching a major reshuffle of diplomatic representatives throughout the world, from Australia to the United Nations Most postings are for three years, but some people have been in place far longer than that.

In several socialist countries, its chief representatives hold full diplomatic status, in others they have quasi-diplomatic status

Graham Morodi, chief representative in Lusaka, moves to Tanzania

In Harare, Stanley Mabizela, formerly of Port Elizabeth, has replaced Reddy Mazimba, who has been recalled to headquarters in Lusaka

Harare has not been a high-profile posting, although the assassination of chief ANC representative Joe Qabi in 1981 — shot at point-blank range in his driveway — highlighted the dangers of chief representatives in Front-line states

No-one has yet been chosen to replace chief representative Dulcie September, murdered last month in Paris But in another European post, Solly Smith, who recently evaded a kidnap attempt, is being recalled to Lusaka after more than 10 years His replacement is Mendi Msmang, administrative secretary in the treasury at headquarters

In Brussels chief representative Godfree Matsipe, who has had several bomb threats, is being transferred to Algeria.

From Australia Eddie Fundi becomes the ANC's observer at the United Nations. The previous UN man, Neo Mnumzana, returns to Lusaka.

The new chief representative in Australia is Dan Cindi, formerly attached to the Africa-Asia People's Solidarity Committee in Cairo.

Privatisation fling a big success

B/Day 28/7/88

NAIROBI — Kenya's first fling with privatisation proved the biggest success yet for a public share issue

For the venture into uncharted waters, the government used as its flagship the state-owned Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), which offered the public a 20% stake

Subscriptions totalled three-and-a-quarter times the stock offered by the bank

"This represents the largest popular response to a single public share issue in the history of Kenya's stock market," the bank declared.

Because of the initial British influence, and a ban prior to independence on Africans holding shares in plantation-owning companies, share trading has long been seen by many Kenyans as a foreign institution

But this is clearly changing, "thanks to the increasing number of firms that have gone public," according to the Standard newspaper — Sapa-Reuter

(163)

(163) 26/8-1/9/88

Kenya's Moi parties with an anniversary crackdown

Kenya's president observes the tenth anniversary of his rule in his usual fashion with another clampdown

KENYA's president Daniel Arap Moi observed his 10th anniversary this week, but Gibson Kamau Kuria probably doesn't feel much like celebrating.

Lawyers — like Kuria — and the clergy have come under fire recently as a result of Moi's crackdown on opposition from inside the country and abroad.

Kuria, who is known for defending political prisoners, was himself detained for nine months last year after saying that three of his clients had been tortured while in police custody.

Last month the American Bar Association invited Kuria to the United States to receive an award for "promoting respect and observance of the rule of law," but the Kenyan government refused to return his passport — seized while he was detained.

Now the lawyer has thrust himself into the centre of controversy by co-authoring a letter opposing a proposed amendment to the Kenya constitution.

The amendment allows the president to fire at will judges and members of Kenya's Public Service Commission, which hires and disciplines civil servants. It also extends the time a suspect can be held in police custody without being brought to court from 24 hours to two weeks.

Kuria and two other Nairobi lawyers were concerned with the effect the legislation would have on Kenya's system of checks and balances. They said making the judiciary and the Public Service Commission answerable to the president was "shocking."

Despite these objections and others — from Kenya's clergy and the Law Society of Kenya — the Bill was rushed from publication to unanimous approval in parliament in only five days.

According to the constitution, legislation must be published at least 14 days before it is brought to the floor for a vote. But that requirement was waived by parliament, presumably to fend off organized opposition.

Attorney general Matthew Muli introduced the amendment in parliament saying the two-week detention period was necessary for thorough investigation of capital offences.

One Kenyan dissident, now living in the West, suggests the president initiated the new Bill to "bring the constitution in line with common practice," since Kenyans are routinely subjected to detention without charge for long periods of time.

But he says he cannot understand why Moi would act to further restrict the powers of the country's judiciary. Judges, he says, are already "totally subservient to the regime in Nairobi. "There hasn't been a single case in recent Kenyan history in which a magistrate ruled against the government," he adds, "not one case in 20 years."

While dissidents accuse Moi of seeing plots everywhere, the president continues to accuse foreign missionaries, journalists and "so-called researchers" of misrepresenting his country abroad and attempting to undermine it from within.

Moi has accused missionaries of World Vision International, a California-based Christian aid group, of having ties to South Africa, a charge World Vision denies.

The president faces widespread opposition from Kenyan clergy. In June, Anglican Bishop for Eldoret, Alexander Muge, and three pastors claimed 14 people had starved to death in West Pokot.

Moi said the pastors' story was false, prompting the four to call a press conference in Nairobi, where they distributed a list of the names of those who had died and displayed samples of the wild seeds and fruits they said hunger-stricken people were eating.

Muge has since been charged with "trying to create despondency in the country," and Moi has toured the affected area. The president assured the people of West Pokot the government could make up any food shortages and he denied Muge's charges.

Opposition from the clergy has been a consistent problem for Moi. Church leaders were among the most vocal opponents of the "queue-voting" system by which candidates were chosen for this year's national elections. Voters were asked to line up behind photographs of their chosen candidates. Clerics objected to the process, saying it was intimidating.

In part because of pressure from church leaders, Moi has not proceeded with a plan to substitute queue-voting for the secret ballot in all elections. But the magazine *Beyond*, which is backed by the National Council of Churches, was banned last spring after its editorial criticised queue-voting.

The president also fears an underground opposition group called Mwakenya, which is dedicated to replacing the current regime with one that is "more responsive to the people's needs".

Over 80 people have been convicted of association with Mwakenya since 1982 — all have pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them.

The most recent convicted Mwakenya agents were the nephew of Kenya's founding president, Jomo Kenyatta, and the brother of former Assistant Minister of Health Ngengi Muigai.

Daniel arap Moi ... feared and hated, but firmly in power

Earlier this month Andrew Muigai was sentenced to six years' imprisonment after telling a Nairobi court he belonged to the underground dissident movement from December of last year until his arrest in July. Muigai said he was recruited to bring others into the anti-government organization by Koigi wa Wamwere, a Kenyan parliamentarian now in exile.

According to the prosecutor, Koigi and the other "leaders" who met Muigai apologized to Moi in open court. Koigi said his addiction to marijuana caused him to be "foolishly led" into Mwakenya.

But, despite stirrings of dissent, "Moi's presidency looks stronger than Kenyatta's ever was," according to Kenyan political scientist and journalist Samuel Makinda.

Makinda says Moi spent 12 years in the shadow of the founding president and never wavered in his loyalty, and he expects the same brand of devotion from his own underlings. — Africa News

AUSTRALIANS CHERISH FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

AUSTRALIANS condemn apartheid for denying the fundamental human rights to the majority of its citizens

AUSTRALIANS condemn the South African government for imprisoning those who advocate a free, just, non-racial and democratic South Africa

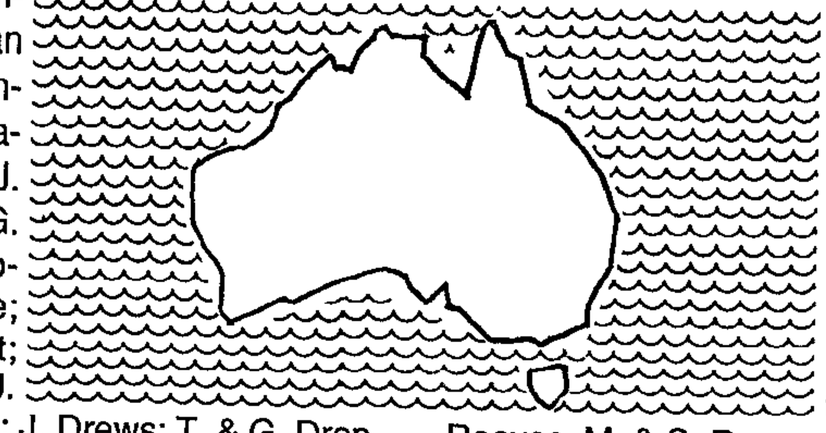
AUSTRALIANS call for the release of NELSON MANDELA AND ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

AUSTRALIANS call for the release of ALL DETAINEES who have been held for months, sometimes years, in apartheid prisons without trial

AUSTRALIANS welcome the release of Govan Mbeki last year and Raymond Suttner (son of an Australian citizen) but deplore the restrictions under which they have to live

AUSTRALIANS call most urgently for clemency for the SHARPEVILLE SIX

Endorsed By:
Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, W Australian Branch, Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, University of W Australia Branch; Southern African Scholarship Foundation, W. Australia; G. & V. Bird, J. & B. Boardman; G. Bodell; A. & A. Cohen; T. Collinge; G & L. Crocket; Dr. C De Costa; J. Dorey, T. Douth; J. Drews; T. & G Droppert; A Evans; W. Fatin, M P. Labour Party, W. Australia; T. & L. Freedman; M Gillett; R Gracie; B. Hackner; B Heenan; E Howard; Senator Jean Jenkins, Democrats, W. Australia; B. Jolly, P. Kaplan; M. E. Kehoe; G. Kelly, M.L.C., W. Australia; P. Limb; L. Marks; A. & A. Marshall, B. & H. McDermott; Senator J. McKiernan, Labour Party, W Australia; E Mobilia; N. Mumme; R. Murphy; C. Nye; J. Pine; B Ranford; F. Ranford, Prof. P. Reeves, M & S Rovner; H & R. Scheiner; C Taylor, L. Telford, Senator J Vallentine, Vallentine Peace Group, W. Australia; L. Willis, J Withers



Issued by: P. Kaplan, President, Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, W. Australian Branch.

Children learn of father's detention

NAIROBI — The Kenyan government yesterday told the four motherless children of a missing businessman that it had detained their father under the Public Security Act.

The children are aged between four and 14

State prosecutor Mr Bernard Chunga told the High Court in Nairobi that the government had detained Mr Israel Otieno Agina, a business associate of former vice president and opposition leader Mr Jaramogi Oginga Odinga.

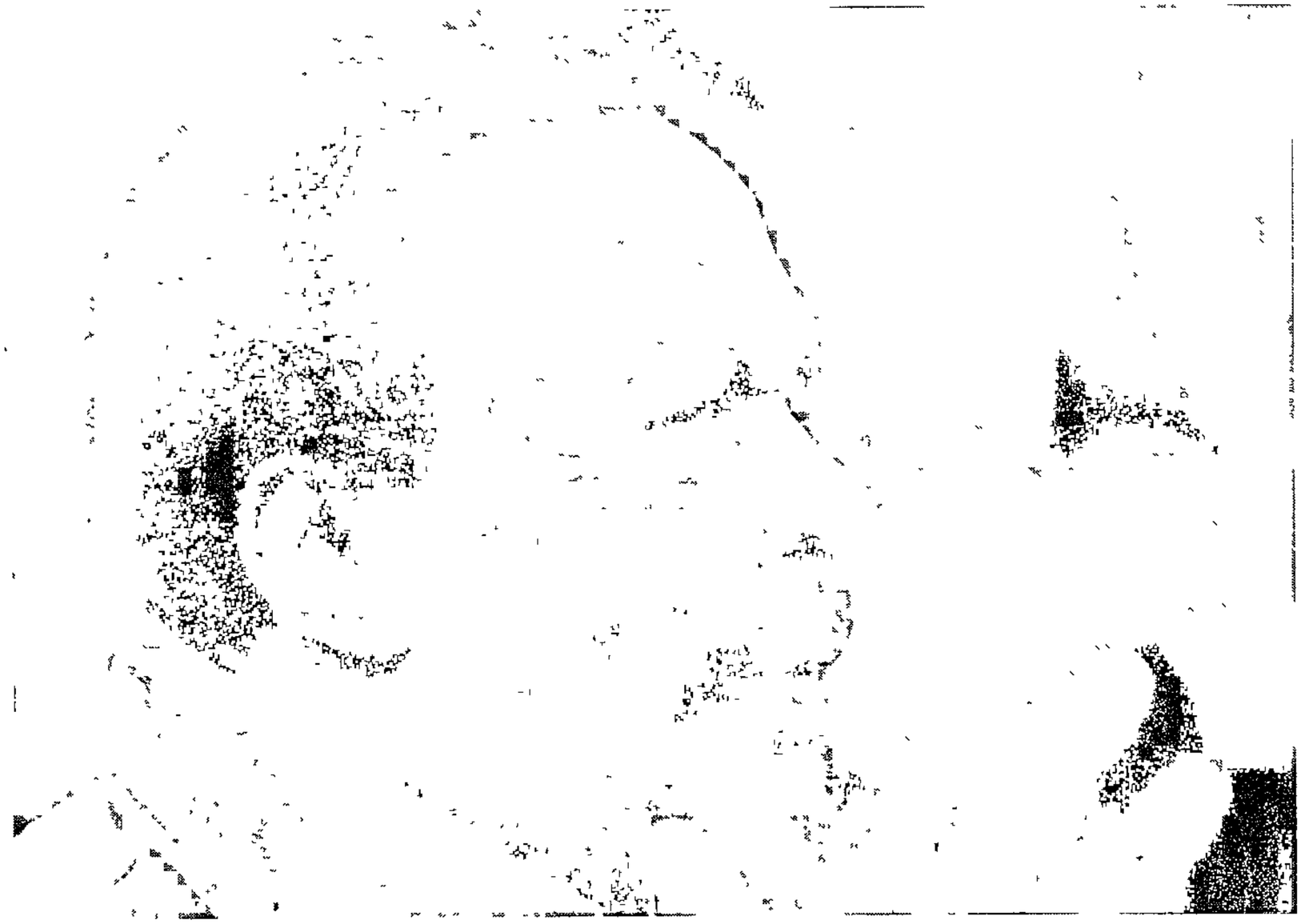
Mr Agina's detention appears to be part of a major crackdown on dissidents The Act allows the government to hold people suspected of political crimes without charge

Mr Agina (40) had been missing since September 23 — Reuter

Sta 9/12/85 (163)

Mandela — doing a Kenyatta ?

The pressures and moves towards Nelson Mandela's release bear a strong resemblance to the freeing of Kenya's Jomo Kenyatta in the early 1960s **ARNOLD BENJAMIN**, who was Argus Group correspondent in East Africa at the time, recalls how the British colonial authorities handled Kenyatta's release



Jomo Kenyatta at a press conference at Maralal, Kenya, in 1961, after his first step to freedom With his family he was moved to a police officer's house at the small outpost

In Kenya of the late 50s and early 60s Jomo Kenyatta occupied in many ways a position comparable to that of Nelson Mandela today He was the ageing and imprisoned "father of the nation", a martyr and a myth

Black nationalists of all parties, even his opponents, were calling for his release To get the stalled political processes moving towards the "uhuru" that had to come, everybody began to recognise that Kenyatta needed to be freed

The problem became one of face-saving, and then of ways and means A release in stages was the solution devised in the end

As leader of the Kenya African Union, Kenyatta had been jailed for seven years in 1953 for leading the Mau Mau terrorist movement (The trial had some odd features, and he always denied he had anything to do with Mau Mau)

At the end of his sentence he was still considered a danger and was confined to the tiny desert outpost of Lodwar in the remote Northern Frontier District, with almost no communication with the outside world

The fighting against Mau Mau had ended around 1956, those well-known winds of change started blowing across Africa and in Kenya a clamour developed to achieve black rule by constitutional means

But the name of the jailed Kenyatta, the pioneer nationalist, instead of fading from memory was increasingly invoked by a new generation of leaders such as Tom Mboya

The then British governor, Sir Patrick Renison, had taken an imprudently strong stand against releasing Kenyatta, describing him in 1960 as "the leader to darkness and death"

But, gradually, pressures from Whitehall and within the country forced him to climb down Elections were held in early 1961 and the jailed Kenyatta dominated the campaign

Both rival parties, Kanu and Kadu, pledged themselves to make him the first Chief Minister. Even some white candidates began pledging allegiance

Tom Mboya's Kanu party (direct successor to Kenyatta's banned KAU) won the election but refused to take office unless the authorities released the leader A minority black government was formed but the British position was becoming increasingly untenable

The authorities became concerned over the security aspects that might result from an abrupt release It became clear that a degree of calculated risk would have to be taken What was called Kenyatta's "gradual return to political life" began within weeks of the election

From remote Lodwar he was moved to Maralal, a less inhospitable spot on the edge of the northern desert, only 320 km or so from Nairobi

Shades of Paarl

There he was installed — shades of Paarl — in the British police superintendent's brand-new house

Presently he was allowed to give his first press conference in nine years I was among 70 or so journalists who flew up for the occasion and was thus able to get some close-up insights into the enigma that was Kenyatta

Most of us, even pressmen from the right-wing British papers, were impressed Shut off as he had been for years, aged 71 by his own admission (or possibly more, for even his exact birth-date was a mystery) his vigour and mental agility seemed remarkable

The purpose of the press conference, according to Governor Renison, was to let the old exile "reveal his thinking" and allow his "magnified image" to be assessed

Sporting the brown leather jacket and flywhisk that were to become his trademark, Kenyatta stood up astonishingly well to three hours of the most gruelling questioning

He was asked about everything from his health and his prison treatment to his views on future white landholding and his brief flirtation with communism in the 1930s

In the circumstances he could legitimately duck a number of the trickier questions about the future but there was no doubt that he had kept in close touch with East African and world affairs Often he seemed suspicious, but he showed no vindictiveness

The next stage of his return to public life followed again within weeks — an announcement that the government would build him a house in his home district of Kiambu, near Nairobi, in readiness for his return "in due course"

Due course was to follow only in August 1961 but, meanwhile, Kenyatta began to receive an increasing flow of pilgrimages to Maralal (Shades of Lusaka)

A party of black doctors reported after a visit that his health was good, a group of clergymen reported favourably on the state of his soul, one delegation of Indian politicians came back impressed by his renunciation of drinking and smoking, another brought encouraging news about his attitude to minority groups

A group of foreign diplomats flew up too, but maintained a discreet diplomatic silence.

More important, Kenyatta parties, increasingly at odds, and knocked their heads together to present a more-or-less united demand for early self-rule at the next London talks

Cheering and dancing

His new government-built house at Gatundu, his home village, went up in record time Early one August morning he was flown there in secret, accompanied by the two party leaders, and welcomed by cheering and dancing crowds and a great flow of gifts

"For his own protection" Kenyatta's restriction order was not revoked until the excitement had settled down This happened after a week, although huge crowds continued to congregate round the house for a good while afterwards

I recall that, on his first trip into Nairobi, he chose to have lunch on the long veranda of the Norfolk Hotel — then as now, still the symbolic acme of the colonial "white mischief" past from which Kenya was just emerging.

Everyone wanted to know talking to politicians, to the press, to the authorities, to various interest groups, and starting to look very tired

But Kenyatta was saying the right conciliatory things to allay the disquiet which many still felt He said that he did not favour one or other party but "belonged to both" and that his political philosophy was "Love thy neighbour" Rumours of a plot to assassinate him, he thought, were "manufactured"

But the most dramatic moment, as I recall it, of his return to political life was the day he went to talk to white farmers in their club at Nakuru, in the heart of the White Highlands

These were the people who had been a chief target of Mau Mau, the people whose rich farmlands remained the envy of Kenya's landless masses and a thorny political issue

Nobody was quite sure how the old patriarch would handle this moment in history, but his approach was forthright and disarming

"My people have done you wrongs in the past," he intoned in that sonorous voice of his, "and your people have done me wrongs We must forget the past We must forgive and forget and together build a new nation"

There were some quite aggressive questions, but by the end of the afternoon he had the crowd in the palm of his hand Even some of the diehards were cheering and yelling his nation-building slogan, "Harambee!"

It was not, of course, all plain sailing after that There were arguments about the new constitution, about land buyouts for whites, and internecine party conflicts among the blacks

A good many whites, uncertain about the future, chose to leave anyway

But, overall, Kenya after independence (just 25 years ago next week) became one of Africa's great success stories Under Kenyatta's leadership it remained a model of (relative) stability, prosperity, free enterprise and racial harmony

For Jomo Kenyatta, once released, it was a fairly easy path from jail to a position of power and honour He had led his people to their great political objective — freedom from colonial rule

For Nelson Mandela, release will be only the beginning of a road likely to be much less predictable and certainly much

Stability comes with mutual trust, peaceful co-existence

Apress 11/12/88

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ON Monday, Kenya celebrates 25 years of independence These years have often been exhilarating sometimes fraught with tension, but always dramatic

Kenya is one of the few independent countries in the world to enjoy an unbroken run of political stability since independence

This achievement is a testimony of the wisdom and maturity of the country's leaders, but above all, it is a tribute to the ordinary wananchi (people) of the country who have steadfastly refused to be distracted by those who seek to destroy the nation and instead have put their trust in honesty, hard work and peaceful co-existence

This year also marks the 10th anniversary of the Nyayo era when President Daniel Arap Moi took over the reins of government following the death of the country's first President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

Kenyatta had consistently preached peace, hard work and the right of the individual to improve his own welfare

Under him, Kenya had bloomed economically

Moi declared, 10 years ago, that he would follow in the footsteps of Kenyatta and make economic prosperity of the country his prime aim Like Kenyatta, he too promised to deal firmly with destructive elements within Kenyan society

Twenty five years on since independence, Kenya has one of the most thriving economies in Africa and an exciting business climate Despite a variety of setbacks such as the occasional drought, or low commodity prices for exports or the problems of having to deal with the world's fastest rate of population growth, the average Kenyan walks with the confident swagger that comes from success

Throughout the 25 years, Kenya's economic planners have been as careful to promote the interests of the common man, the peasant on his small patch of land and the daily-wage labourer in the towns, as they have cultivated the owners of big business and the thrusting entrepreneur Sometimes the balance has tilted one way or the other, but usually it has been about right

Today, the average Kenyan is probably the best fed African south of [illegible]

including that of food, should meet most needs One of the acutest economic problems that Kenya faces is that of its burgeoning population The population is increasing at the rate of between 3,9 and 4,2 percent, either figure is a world record

This means that Kenya's output of food has to increase by some 4-5 percent just for the country to stand still The strain of providing additional health care facilities and books for the growing population, place additional burdens on the national economy and eats away at savings for investment

Given all these contraints on growth (a decline of 0,7 percent in 1987, from 5 5 percent in 1986 to 4,8 percent) the country's economic planners have been quietly but effectively diversifying away from a primarily agro-based to a substantially industry-based economy

For Finance Minister Professor George Saitoti and National Planning Minister Robert Ouko this has often meant walking a swaying international tightrope, while juggling several economic eggs at the same time So far, however, they seem to have kept everything intact and in fact managed to persuade European donors in Paris to give Kenya a huge financial package

The country itself, over the past three to four years, has embarked on a quiet programme of decentralisation and privatisation

Even the sacred cow, the Maize Marketing Board, has been partially privatised and the fresh breeze of competition is blowing through the hitherto musty corridors of the Kenya Meat Commission and several other parastatals

As part of the liberation programme, the country's import licensing procedure has been streamlined and protection for goods made or assembled locally is gradually being withdrawn While the easier access to imported raw materials and machinery is being hailed by the manufacturing community, there are fears that removal of protection might cripple or even kill several local ventures

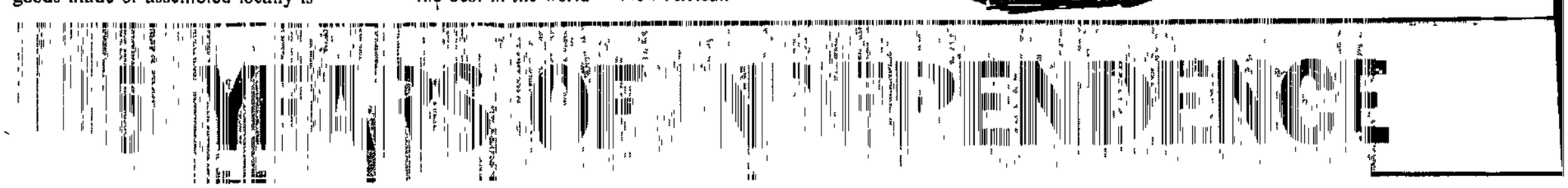
This seems unlikely since local manufacturers will still be in the best position to capitalise on market conditions, but it is likely to lead to more rationalisation of industry

The motor vehicle assembly industry for example, has in the view of several economists, too may assemblers producing too many varieties of vehicle As a result the country has to pay out a large chunk of foreign exchange for specialised spare parts Liberalising imports may force the assemblers to concentrate their resources into a smaller but more efficient variety of vehicles and thus reduce costs all round

Despite the downturn in the economy over the past two years, most sectors, apart from the agricultural sector, have demonstrated a healthy growth, as the stories in this survey testify Construction seems to be reaching the heady levels of the 1960s and early 1970s with the Nairobi skyline set for another major facelift

Many of the new skyscrapers are designed for commercial purposes or business over the next three years Housing schemes for the wananchi are also expanding, although some feel not as rapidly as they might, given the huge surge in population

Perhaps the most significant development in Kenya over the past 10 years has been the sense of efficiency the people of Kenya exhibit and their appetite for hard work Wherever training has been provided, as in hotels and tourist-oriented commercial firms, Kenyan efficiency and dispatch is regarded as one of the best in the world – New African



Industrial sector enjoys modest boom

Further boost expected following major govt concessions

trongest currencies in east, central and southern Africa The population boom has strained the country's capacity to provide basic amenities to its increasingly younger population, but the number of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, colleges and institutions of higher learning have been multiplying as fast as the nation's limited resources will allow

Kenya knows that even with the best will in the world, it will not be able to support its growing population entirely from the produce of its land in the years to come

The country's planners are also aware that with education and skills come greater expectations and that a major segment of its population will be looking to the towns to provide them with the type of work they believe they merit

This means that Kenya must industrialise if the economy is to continue to grow at a rate of around five percent

The government is also committed to decentralising and privatising many of the parastatals that over the years have grown unwieldly, uneconomic and largely ineffective While the government is determined to sell off several public assets and is encouraging other larger companies to do likewise, it is equally determined to ensure that the small man will have a share in these assets

As President Moi said recently, he did not want to see a Kenya composed of a few islands of the rich in a sea of the poor

Kenya has taken the lead internationally to try and improve the terms of trade between the north and the south which at present heavily favour the industrialised nations

Kenya has demonstrated that given political stability and the commitment to improve the lives of its citizens, a newly independent country can not only swim in the murky waters of international commerce, but thrive

The dangers of having to rely on favourable world commodity prices for sustained economic growth have been brought home to Kenya over the past two years Depressed prices for coffee and tea, Kenya's prime exports, and high oil prices have conspired to substantially reduce the country's foreign exchange reserves

Poor food harvests, as a result of unseasonal dry spells and the consequent increase in the price of basic foodstuffs, has stretched the average Kenyan's pocket and reduced demand for locally made consumer items

However, Kenya's rapidly expanding manufacturing base has had an excellent year, despite the credit squeeze that has been introduced to check inflation which was expected to reach around 9 to 10 percent this year

Rains have been adequate in 1988 and the general level of agricultural output,

KENYA'S industrial sector enjoyed a modest growth of an overall 5,7 percent in 1987 despite the declining value of the Kenya shilling and rising oil prices

The growth was weaker than the previous year's 5,9 percent but liberalisation policies put into motion in mid-1987 and reinforced with major concessions in June this year were expected to boost the performance for 1988

Total employment in manufacturing industries rose from 164 800 to 168 567 in 187 Data from the Business Expectation Inquiry indicate that the sale of manufactured goods increased by over 18 percent in 1987 compared to 1986 Provisional data published by the Kenya Economic Survey for 1988 show that sales increased from K2,288m in 1986 to K2,707m in 1987

After years of half-hearted measures, the government last June finally took decisive policy measures to specifically encourage export oriented manufacture Finance Minister Prof George Saitoti introduced (during the budget in June) a revolutionary system for industrial raw materials

Industries which did not require imported raw materials as prerequisites for their sustained growth performed much better The food processing industry recorded a more favourable growth than in 1986

The sugar and confectionary sub-sector which accounts for a sizeable share of gross output in the agro-based sector, continued its recovery with a growth of 2,3 percent in 1987 against 1,4 percent in 1986

The meat and dairy industry grew at a rate of 19 percent as a result of considerable improvement in deliveries of livestock to the private abattoirs In an effort to iron out inefficiencies in the meat industry, the government decontrolled the price of meat and began a reconstruction programmes within the beef and pork processing parastatals

The industrial output of canned vegetables, fish oils and fats continued its upward trend registering a growth rate of 17,5 percent in 1987 against 17,1 recorded in 1986 Output of edible oils also rose

The bakery products continued to register steady growth, rising by 12,5 percent in 1987 The growth was a consequence of both increased availability of raw materials and capacity expansion Increased consumer demand for bread both in urban and rural areas also contributed towards the increase and led to the emergence of numerous small-scale bakeries in rural towns Output of bread rose from 127 000 tons in 1986 to 137 000 tons in 1987

Growth in the textile industry slowed markedly after rising from 4,6 percent in 1985 to 7,6 percent in 1986 only to fall to 3,2 percent in 1987 Reasons for the negative growth of the local industry could well include the depressed sisal production due to adverse weather conditions in producing areas, and greater competition from generally illegal imported textiles and clothing

Output of woollen fabrics increased by 18 percent while gunny bags, severely hit by large quantities of imports, fell from 18 million bags in 1986 to 6,5 million in 1987 The gunny bag industry's future now hangs in the balance – operations were suspended last September

The local clothing industry, however, maintained its recovery which started in 1986, recording 1,4 percent growth in 1987 compared with 0,7 percent the previous year The country's rapid population growth was considered a major catalyst in the expansion of the clothing industry

Output of finished leather rose by 11,5 percent from 182 000 metres in 1986 to 203 00 in 1987 The output of leather shoes in 1987 was 1,7 million pairs, 13 percent over the 1,5 million pairs produced in 1986

The printing and publishing industry grew by 6,2 percent in 1987 The sub-sector, which is closely linked to the paper industry, was weakened in the early 1980s by the economic recession and high input prices

The growth has, in recent years, been limited by shortage of pulp paper as a result of which paper manufacturers have switched to paper recycling, despite this, paper supply constraints persist

Demand for various types of paper such as newsprint and kraft paperboard continued to rise in 1987 (this year imports from neighbouring Tanzania have been allowed) Output of kraft paperboard in 1987 increased by 27 percent from 7 1000 tons in 1986 to 9 000 tons Local demand for paper enabled the industry to attain an overall growth of 8,2 percent last year

The basic industrial chemicals subsector grew by 2,1 percent in 1987 compared to 1,9 percent the previous year as a response to increased demand for inputs needed by other economic activities

Output of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen gases increased by almost 60 percent from 3,2 million litres in 1986 to 5,1 million lires last year Production of electrodes and acetylene increased by 36 percent and 16 percent, respectively

The output of vaccine both for human and veterinary use increased from 13,2 million doses in 1986 to 19,5 million doses in 1987 – a 50 percent increase Similar trends in the production of insecticides and herbicides were recorded

Despite a high degree of import dependence, with the resultant constraints in availability of foreign exchange, the petroleum and other chemicals industry weathered the difficulties to register an 8,8 percent growth rate in 1987

The plastic industry was hard hit because of the high proportion of import content and continued to decline by 3,2 percent as compared to the previous year's fall of 3,9 percent

The increased import duty for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in the 1987/88 budget was thought to have contributed to the decline in the output of PVC pipes The output of the trendy plastic shoes maintained an upward surge, increasing by almost 8 percent from 1,3 million pairs in 1986 to 1,5 million pairs last year The output of PVC floor tiles also rose significantly by 35 percent

The commissioning of the Central Glass Works, a subsidiary of Kenya Breweries, in mid-1987 is expected to accelerate growth in the clay and glass products subsector

The output of windscreens more than doubled in 1987 but estimated production of clay tiles remained at about the same level as in 1986 at 2,6 million units The new glass plant has attracted millions of shillings worth of contracts for beer and soft drink bottles

The manufacturing industry of late has attracted generous government incentives to manufacture under bond Under the scheme, investors will be allowed duty-free importation of machinery and raw materials – New African

NAIROBI — Amid the chaos and poverty that has engulfed much of Africa, Kenya has stood for 25 years as a beacon on political stability and economic progress

Kenya's success story amid chaos and poverty

JOMO Kenyatta

DANIEL Moi

25 years of uhuru

Sowetan 12/12/88 (163)

But its 22 million population is growing faster than the government s capacity to provide education, health care and jobs and diplomats say the country's one-party political system is beginning to show some signs of wear

"Kenya has had a remarkably successful 25 years, but in the future she is faced with huge problems to surmount, population being the main one,' one Western diplomat said as Kenya prepared to mark its 25th anniversary of independence today

Jomo Kenyatta, who led Kenya to independence from Britain in 1963 and ruled the country until his death in 1978, deserves much of the credit for creating a prosperous economy and a tolerant multi-racial society from inauspicious beginnings

Kenyatta sympathised with the Mau Mau guerilla rebellion against white settlers in the fertile highlands of central Kenya in the 1950s, but as soon as independence was announced he called on the settlers to remain in Kenya to help build a strong and prosperous nation

He also encouraged Kenya's 70 000-strong Asian community with Kenyan nationality to stay in the country and today they still dominate the retail trade and private sector industry There were between 150 000 and 200 000 Asians in Kenya at independence and many who did not take up Kenyan nationality were forced to leave in the 1960s

With independence, the indigenous Africans have also prospered

Small-scale farmers, who were banned from growing coffee and tea in British colonial days, now produce most of these vital export crops

And since farmers receive a good price for their produce the country is largely self-sufficient in food

A further sign of economic strength is that wealthy Africans are buying up banks insurance companies and tourist hotels from foreign interests

Economic growth, encouraged by the government's promotion of private enterprise, has so far kept pace with Kenya s four percent population growth rate which is one of the highest in the world

But falling world commodity prices mean that Kenya has to export more sacks of coffee or attract more tourists to pay for each imported truck

Last year real incomes stagnated and soon, as in other African countries, they may begin to plummet

Such a crisis would place considerable strain on President Daniel arap Moi s declared philosophy of peace, love and unity

Moi, as vice-president, took over the leadership upon Kenyatta s death

For the last 10 years, he has maintained Kenyatta s free market economic policies but he lacks the late leader s charisma

Today however the footsteps to be followed are clearly Moi s

Moi is firmly anti-communist has no apparent affinity for Africa s military rulers and follows generally conservative economic policies While all of that has won him favour in Washington his style of governing is iron fisted and his word is law

Dissent is little tolerated Opposition political parties are banned by law Parliament routinely endorses government initiatives with little or no debate

The Kenyan govern ment owns the country s only radio and television stations and one of the three leading newspapers in Nairobi There is no official censorship, but even independent newspapers dare not attack Moi's policies

Virtually the only internal criticism of the government these days comes from only clergymen and attorneys but even then this is generally couched in terms gentle enough to raise the President s ire

Parliament this year adopted a constitutional amendment that gives Moi the right to dismiss judges a move that some lawyers criticised as eroding the court s independence Another amendment empowering police to hold people suspected of capital crimes for up to 14 days without charge also drew criticism from lawyers and clergymen

About 100 people are serving prison terms after being convicted of having links with three clandestine organisations purportedly plotting to overthrow Moi

Many of those convictions were based on what critics called tainted confessions Seven other people are in jail under sedition laws that permit indefinite imprisonment without trial or charges

It is this continuing crackdown against dissidents which began about three years ago, that has brought the strongest condemnation from civil rights groups and individuals outside Kenya

Amnesty International, a London-based group that monitors civil rights abuses worldwide, has accused Moi s government of subjecting dissidents to torture phony trials and 'disappearances' for "prolonged periods in unacknowledged and unlawful custody"

US Senator Edward Kennedy last month urged the Kenyan government to pull back from the darkness of torture and repression and return to the bright sunlight of freedom tolerance and the rule of law

Young people with high expectations will have them dashed there is no doubt about that' one diplomat said

Even those with a university education are no longer guaranteed a job Last month the government sacked 2 000 Ugandan teachers to make way for unemployed Kenyan graduates

More than 85 percent of Kenyans still live in the countryside but even there the nation is running out of agricultural land on which to settle its growing population

As a result more and more landless unemployed youths with a smattering of education are drifting to the slums of Nairobi in search of jobs that simply do not exist

FOCUS

Storm clouds loom in the horizon

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe Sub-editing headlines and posters by Sydney Mathaku All of 61 Commando Road Industria West Johannesburg

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Tutu criticised in Kenya

CAPE TOWN — Archbishop Desmond Tutu has come under fire from members of the Kenyan government for saying that detention without trial is an evil practised everywhere in Africa, not only in South Africa

The Kenyan newspaper, *The Standard*, quoted two Cabinet Ministers who criticised Archbishop Tutu for his statements during a recent visit to Kenya

Mr Arthur Magugu, Minister for Manpower Development and Employment, was quoted as saying that in Kenya detention was, "constitutionally gazetted" and "part of development"

Mr James Njiru, Minister for National Guidance and Political Affairs, said Archbishop Tutu had been "fed with false information" by two unnamed church leaders, who were out to "tarnish the good name of Kenya, where the laws of the land are followed" Star 16/12/88

He said it was "sad and bad" for Archbishop Tutu to have made the remarks in Kenya

They were referring to remarks made by the archbishop when he said the church had to speak out against the evils that emanated from injustice

It was saddening for Africa to suffer the largest number of refugees in the world. — Own Correspondent

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The Argus, Thu

Kenya raps Tutu over remarks on detention

Religion Reporter

ANGLICAN Archbishop Desmond Tutu has come under fire from members of the Kenyan government for saying that detention without trial was an evil practised everywhere in Africa and not only in South Africa

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He said it was "sad and bad" for Archbishop Tutu to have made the remarks in Kenya.

They were referring to remarks made by Archbishop Tutu during an open-air service in Nairobi's Uhuru Park last month when he said the church had to speak out against the evils that emanated from injustice

He said it was saddening for Africa to have the largest number of refugees in the world

"If detention without trial is evil in South Africa then it must be evil in every part of the African continent

"There is less freedom in some African countries today than used to be during the colonial times"

Archbishop Tutu said that opponents of the struggle in South Africa ridiculed those who fought for freedom whenever there was a coup, military take-over or the establishment of a totalitarian state elsewhere in Africa

He also criticised Africa's elite for controlling the largest share of the continent's wealth at the expense of the majority who were poor

Kenyan debts written off

NAIROBI — The Netherlands Government has written off Kenyan debts of $24,5 million

The Minister of Finance, Mr George Saitoti, said the Netherlands was keeping a promise, made at the UN General Assembly special session on Africa last May, to write off debts owed to it by a number of low-income countries — Sapa-AP

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16/2/85

Star

Kenya Times has a new image

NAIROBI — The ruling party-owned newspaper, the *Kenya Times*, hit the streets yesterday with a new look and a new part-owner, British newspaper publisher Mr Robert Maxwell.

The new *Kenya Times* front page carried a comment on the changeover and a box carrying a message from Mr Maxwell and a picture of the publisher.

The Kenya African National Union (Kanu), by law the country's only political party, bought the former *Nairobi Times* on April 5 1983 and changed it to the *Kenya Times*

The new *Kenya Times* is published by Kenya Times Media Trust, a joint venture between Kanu Investments and Maxwell Communication Corporation.

Mr Maxwell and Kanu announced in January last year that they would be partners in a series of media-related businesses, including a textbook publishing company.

COMMUNICATION CENTRE

Mr Maxwell said he would invest at least R90 million in the project, which includes a 30-storey, twin-tower office development in central Nairobi to house a new press and communication centre.

Mr Maxwell's Mirror Group Newspapers last year sent people out to train *Kenya Times* journalists and printers, and the newspaper received new equipment.

Its main story yesterday was on a bogus degree racket.

The revamped newspaper has a bolder typeface. It has dropped the old crowing cock emblem, the Kanu symbol, for a shield and crossed spears, which is part of the country's coat of arms. Also switched is the newspaper motto from "The Badge of Patriotism" to "The Voice of the People".

In his message of congratulations, Mr Maxwell called the *Kenya Times* "the biggest, best and brightest new paper to be seen in Kenya for many years". — Rapa-Associated Press.

Wife-beating: Kenyans want severe penalties

"Violence Against Women Is Against The Law" proclaims a poster on a Kenyan bus. Visitors might think this states the obvious, but they would be wrong. ALASTAIR MATHESON reports on a social problem affecting many Kenyan women . . . being beaten by their husbands.

A slogan warning against violence to women in English and Swahili is drawing public attention in Kenya to a pressing social problem.

In 1985, local women's organisations embarked on a national campaign after finding that they could expect little support for their cause from a male-dominated National Assembly

Wife-beating, often for the most trivial of reasons, is one of the worst examples of male oppression in this East African country, and is widespread in both urban and rural areas.

What riles local feminists is that many of their menfolk not only insist it is quite normal in African society for men to beat their wives, but MPs actually boast about it

In 1968, a commission was set up to look into the complex issues of marriage and divorce in this, multi-racial, multi-religious society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It came up with recommendations for an all-embracing Marriage Act, taking into consideration the widely differing customs of Christians, Muslims, Hindus and others making up Kenya's diverse population

Parliament blocked the legislation MPs took the strongest exception to a proposal for severe penalties for wife-beating, treating the subject with fifth-form frivolity

At the end of last year, a seminar took place in Nairobi on the subject of "Women, Law and Development"

It opened with an appeal by the Minister of Social Services, Mr Henry Kosgei, for the abolition of all discriminatory perceptions, attitudes and practices against Kenyan women.

The Kenyan government has a good record of trying to improve the lot of women, but has been limited by a large section of hostile public opinion

Many job categories are still closed to women, especially in the hotel and catering industry

PROTECTOR

A researcher at the Public Law Institute, Ms Betty Waalwa, told the seminar that the idea of a man as the woman's protector in Kenya today was "a cultural myth" and a wife was more likely to be the victim of violence at the hands of her husband than by anyone else

She was supported by a Nairobi senior magistrate, Ms Mary Ang'awa, who said most victims of wife beating would not press charges against their husbands due to economic dependence, fear of further violence or a break-up of the family

Other women recounted cases where police refused to take any action when wives reported that their husbands had threatened to kill them

Kenyans pressing for a stricter enforcement of the law against wife-beating have now created a panel of lawyers prepared to volunteer their services on behalf of victims, and of social workers and psychiatrists to give free advice to battered wives.

On a national level, President Moi has banned all TV programmes showing wife-beating or even violent matrimonial quarrels — The Observer

Kenya struggles as foreign debt grows

Star 28/12/88 (163)

Kenya is facing a credit squeeze, in spite of the tourist boom. **DAVID RESS** reports.

NAIROBI — Tourism has helped keep Kenya solvent during a spell of slumping world prices for its key coffee and tea exports

• But after 25 years of independence this East African nation is finding it difficult to keep up payments on its R13 billion foreign debt and pay for essential imports.

"Kenya's road ahead is going to be even more difficult than the one we have travelled so far," President Daniel arap Moi said at Independence Day celebrations on December 12

"This country couldn't survive without overseas aid," said a Nairobi-based diplomat, who represents a member of the Group of Seven industrialised nations.

Kenya is one of the few Third World countries to have kept up regular payments on its foreign debt But the bill is getting longer

The World Bank projects that principal and interest payments will rise to R1 300 million this year from R1 100 million in 1987

Tourist earnings just cannot keep pace, despite this year's projected increase to R1 000 million, as an estimated 700 000 people visit Kenya's vast game parks and Indian Ocean beach resorts

Diplomats say that as long as coffee and tea prices remain depressed on international commodity markets, earnings from Kenya's traditional exports will also be insufficient

The government is trying to achieve increases in coffee and tea output by the end of the century, but every other Third World producer has the same idea and the market is already glutted.

Western donors, impressed with Kenya's record of economic management, have responded sympathetically The 14 industrialised nations which give the bulk of aid to Kenya have agreed to donate a record R2,6 billion next year

They have also agreed that 40 percent of the money will not be tied to particular development projects

However, economists say these moves will not be enough to keep the economy growing faster than Kenya's population, which is expanding at a rate of 4 percent a year.

Although Kenyans are keen savers, they prefer to invest their money in land, which is rising rapidly in price, rather than industry, which gives a less certain return.

Diplomats say lack of investment is a key reason why Kenya has not fulfilled its potential as a regional manufacturing and distribution centre for East Africa

Industry accounts for just 12 percent of gross domestic product.

Kenya is taking tentative first steps towards establishing a domestic money market to help channel its large pool of domestic savings into new industries and new jobs.

"One aim of policy in this area will be to develop people's taste for holding wealth in the form of financial assets instead of the usual forms of land and livestock," said a recent government report — Reuter.

Israeli envoy hails Kenya's move

Star 31/12/88

NAIROBI — Kenya's decision to resume diplomatic ties with Israel was a significant step towards reaching a negotiated peace in the Middle East, Israeli ambassador-designate, Mr Arieh Ivtsan, said yesterday

Kenya's president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, announced last week his country had decided to re-establish diplomatic relations after Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Mr Yasser Arafat publicly accepted Israel's right to exist

"The re-establishment of relations will take us further on the road towards a negotiated peace," Mr Ivtsan told reporters after the formal opening of Israel's embassy in Nairobi

"We have reasons to believe, I can't say whether they are strong reasons or less strong reasons, that other countries in east Africa will join Kenya," Mr Ivtsan said

Kenya broke off relations in 1973 after the Yom Kippur war — in line with an Organisation of African Unity resolution

The ambassador-designate, who also serves as Israel's permanent representative to the Nairobi-based United Nations environment programme, earlier completed a four-year assignment as ambassador to Liberia (163)

He said Liberia's 1983 decision to recognise Israel was soon followed by recognition from Cameroun, Togo and the Ivory Coast

Malawi, Lesotho and Zaire had also recognised the Jewish state

"We have a lot to offer the Third World, and Africa in particular," Mr Ivtsan said — Reuter

British-Jewish invention devised

Israel welcomes Kenya ties

Star 4/1/89

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By CHARLES RICHARDS

JERUSALEM — Kenya's announcement that it was to restore full diplomatic relations was some compensation for the diplomatic battering Israel has sustained recently.

Kenya said it took the step because the Palestine Liberation Organisation had recognised Israel and endorsed UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. There was no reason not to renew ties

Last week Mr Aryeh Ivzan, Israel's representative to the Nairobi-based UN Environment Programme and Israel's de facto ambassador, held his first official meeting with the Director-General of the Kenyan Foreign Ministry. Israel's mission is to be upgraded to an embassy shortly

Africa's formal relations with Israel have seesawed with the atmosphere in the Arab world. Most African states broke off relations at the time of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, saying this was because Israel had seized territory in Egypt, an African state

More specifically, the incursion across the Suez Canal took Israeli forces on to the African continent That pretext was removed with various agreements, and finally the 1979 peace with Egypt, but it was some years before states restored ties

The threat that Arab states after 1973 would wield their newly acquired oil weapon made them reluctant to do so

Kenya — the most significant state to renew ties — follows Togo, the Ivory Coast, Zaire, Liberia and Cameroon Egypt established relations for the first time in 1979, the only Arab state in Africa to do so.

Kenya's decision reflects wider disenchantment with Arab states not keeping promises of aid From Israel's point of view, the formal opening of relations with any country is welcome. The hope is that Nigeria will follow suit — The Independent News Service.

KENYA (163) FMAIL 6/1/89

The party's over

While Kenya earns high marks for its economic performance during the first 25 years of independence, celebrated last month, there are growing doubts about the next decade

There are two main reasons firstly, although the rate of population growth is expected to slow from its current 3,7% to 2,5% by the end of the century, the population will reach 35m by the year 2000 The work force will double from 7m to 14m and Kenya's latest development plan sets a target of nearly 6m new jobs to be created by the turn of the century It's a tall order

The Kenyan strategy assumes formal employment doubles, generating just over 1m new jobs. A further 3m jobs will be found in peasant agriculture, 1,5m in the non-farm

FINANCIAL MAIL JANUARY 6 1989

rural sector and 200 000 in the urban informal sector If these targets can be met — which is questionable — unemployment will be maintained at around 13% of the workforce or about 1,5m people

The probability is that not only will Kenya fail to create enough jobs, but many of the new jobs in the informal sector will be poorly paid While more people will have jobs, average productivity will fall

The second major doubt concerns the balance of payments Kenya's foreign payments are in deficit on current account to the tune of some US$500m Its export base is heavily dependent on coffee, tea and tourism

Tea promises to expand handsomely, but coffee's medium-term outlook is less than encouraging. In addition, the growth rate in tourism is likely to slow in the Nineties

During the next decade, Kenya will be casting its eyes eastwards in an effort to emulate the export-led growth successes of Taiwan, South Korea and, nearer home, Mauritius.

Until this export growth materialises, Kenya will have to depend heavily on aid inflows Recently, Western donors pledged more than $1,1bn for Kenya in 1990 If this level of aid can be maintained for a few years, the balance of payments should not be a problem

Arap Moi ... mixed feelings

There are two snags in this scenario the first is that the export-led growth strategy, while very sound in theory, is extraordinarily difficult to put into practice.

The second is that Kenya's aid inflows will depend on its ability to keep on satisfying the World Bank and the IMF by implementing reformist economic policies, while keeping Western bilateral donors happy by reversing some of the more repressive political policies introduced since the abortive 1982 coup

Because the IMF/World Bank policies mean cutting social services spending and raising taxes, they are not at all popular with the man in the street As a result the government is paranoid about its political support in a country where regional and tribal alliances are complex and crucial to the survival of any administration

President Moi's critics, while praising his pragmatism on the economic front, are increasingly vocal about his lacklustre human rights record, the erosion of democratic institutions and the spread of corruption

President Kenyatta's act was a hard one to follow But after 10 years in office, Daniel arap Moi has a better rating with Western banks and governments than most African leaders

The signs are that the next few years are going to be more rather than less difficult as he tries to maintain the momentum of unpopular economic reforms while placating Western critics of his domestic policies ■

Waste treaty likely

B/Day 18/1/89 (163)

NAIROBI — The head of the UN environment agency UNEP said yesterday he expected an international treaty controlling the movement of hazardous waste to be signed in Switzerland on March 20

UN environment programme director Mostafa Tolba told a news conference in Nairobi officials from 159 nations were due to meet in Luxembourg from January 30 to February 3 to finalise details of the convention

"I am committed to having ministers from member countries adopt and sign the treaty on March 20 I am sticking my neck out to be chopped on this," he said, referring to a range of issues still to be resolved.

These include the rights of countries importing and exporting dangerous waste, penalties for exporters cheating on the true nature of their cargoes and the jurisdiction of nations through which such shipments must pass

Common

Tolba, an egyptian scientist, quoted draft convention proposals as requiring that waste exporters notify receiving nations in writing of the nature of substances being shipped and their effect on the environment

He said African governments, several of which had been at the forefront of an international protest against illegal dumping on their continent last year, would hold a meeting in Senegal on January 26 to 27

These governments planned to adopt a common stand ahead of the Luxembourg talks

Tolba rejected suggestions that UNEP should help monitor the dumping of waste, saying this would require massive resources and manpower which his organisation did not have.

UNEP would help governments to check that waste exporters complied with the convention once it was signed, he said — Sapa-Reuter

Cons Gold ploy spells danger

S/Times 29/11/89

CARTE BLANCHE

By David Carte, BUSINESS TIMES Editor

M&R fires on all cylinders

Murray & Roberts has a proud construction record and is No 1 in that industry plus a few others — yet it trades at a discount on the JSE.

The R3-billion-a year conglomerate is under new management It has a fine recent track record and promising prospects — but the market has not forgiven it for its plunge to a R14,5-million loss in 1986

At R17, the share is 5,6 times 1988 earnings The average PE for building and construction shares is 7 8 and for industrial holding companies it is 8,4

In 1988's 83% earnings leap the industrial and supplies and services divisions excelled nstruction was still recovering The ation was that construction would do ot better this year and last year's stars would level-peg Chief executive David Brink believes that turns out to have been too cautious

He does not blink at the suggestion that earnings may grow 30% this year If that is achieved, the share price is only 4,3 times forward earnings

M&R was once prepared to bid for anything from a food group to a bus company But that was two managing directors ago

Today Mr Brink agrees there are too many small interests He would like to consolidate some of them into larger, more identifiable operations

Becoming a major force in markets has become a top priority at M&R It is No 1 in civil engineering and construction, caravans and park homes, petrol-engine foundries, ventilation pipes for the mines, helicopter services abrasives and, through RUC raise boring

In the two years since he took the helm, Mr Brink has concentrated successfully on recovery

The number of operating groups has — M&R

ing mainly toll roads M&R has 36% of Tolcon

Mr Brink says work on hand in construction stretches 18 months to two years M&R is still tendering and negotiating hectically — at good margins

Mr Brink does not disclose the size of the order book, observing that high quality is more important than size He reports more discipline in tendering today Consolidation in the industry has reduced competition

Gross domestic fixed investment is the economic indicator most crucial to construction It fell for six consecutive years, but recently turned upwards The Government is low on funds so M&R is looking to the private sector to keep it busy

The foundry group is the biggest after construction It is busy but like construction still has enormous capacity to expand We are the biggest petrol engine block-maker The motor industry has long been

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CONSOLIDATED Gold Fields' tactic of trying to fend off Minorco's hostile bid by drawing attention to its SA parentage could injure itself — and its suitors

Cons Gold's anti-South African advertisements and appeals to the Mergers and Monopolies Commission in the UK and the Securities Exchange Commission in the US have alerted the anti-apartheid movement in America and Britain to investment by SA companies abroad

Until now all financial sanctions have been focused on foreign investment in SA

Time magazine is preparing a major report on SA companies' foreign offshoots The fear is that new sanctions could arise on SA's foreign investment

Scorched

Cons Gold's moves have been decried as scorched earth tactics The British company is estimated to have earned £350 million from its associate, Gold Fields of SA, in the past five years

Cons Gold's anti-South African stance may have alienated GFSA as well Chairman Robin Plumbridge as well as right-hand men such as Dru Gaudde Bernard

By Richard Rolfe
LONDON

emptive right to buy Cons Gold's 38%

GFSA and its Kloof and Driefontein mines have 7,5% of the parent They initially sided with Cons Gold and its chairman Rudolf Agnew in the bid battle Now GFSA says it will decide which way to vote "in the best interests of shareholders"

A long-standing shareholder of Cons Gold, Michael Woodbine Parish, circulated an attack — paid for by Minorco — on the company's directors

He criticised Cons Gold chairman Rudolph Agnew for "unrewarding tactics of blackening SA, which has spoon fed you for over 100 years"

He attacked Cons Gold's "smear campaign" and said he had known Harry Oppenheimer for 50 years

"I find nothing in my knowledge of the man or his company to support your views that their obtaining control would be detrimental to either the UK or others, almost certainly the reverse'

Cons Gold commented 'Minorco paid for the letter That speaks for itself We are not anti SA, but anti SA control

The house maintains that it

causes for ventures in the US Australia and Papua New Guinea

Mr Agnew, in his usual colourful way, said last year "I call South Africans pariahs in an investment sense, not as individuals They create problems with joint venture partners, customers, employees and vendors"

The MMC report on the bid was handed to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Lord Young, this week

Confident

Minorco directors are confident of obtaining clearance

Minorco believes the MMC will concentrate exclusively on commercial issues It does not expect its SA parentage to be an issue, given current UK Government policy

However, Cons Gold believes it has made progress in putting across its case that the bid is detrimental to the UK public interest because of SA control and other issues

Cons Gold has indicated unofficially that its defence to date has cost £20-million

Cons Gold says it is not its shareholders' interests to sell any more of the GFSA stake now Minorco's Harry Slack and Tony Lea were in SA this week sounding out potential buyers if their bid succeeds Minorco has volunteered to sell GFSA, Newmont and other gold

New wind of change sweeps through socialist Africa

By Rory Channing

NAIROBI — Free enterprise looks set to sweep through Africa's largely state-run economies

"There is a wind of change across Africa," said Mou Charles, a Kenyan businesswoman at the forefront of efforts to promote private business in the world's poorest continent.

"Governments are aware now of the contributions the private sector can make," she said after a recent meeting in Nairobi of the advisory board of the Africa Project Development Facility.

The facility started operations in October 1986 as a joint initiative of the World Bank's private-sector arm, the International Finance Corp (IFC), along with the United Nations Development Programme and the African Development Bank

It aims to encourage small and medium-sized enterprises in sub-Saharan Africa, advising aspiring entrepreneurs on viable projects and helping existing businesses to expand or diversify.

Unlike the IFC, which assists bigger schemes, the project development facility does not provide funds But it does help obtain financing for projects with investment costs of 500 000 to five million dollars

Since African nations started to win independence in the 1950s many governments have given the state an overwhelmingly dominant role in development, often creating a business climate that discouraged private investors.

But economic crises in sub-Saharan Africa, which is ravaged by poverty, hunger, a fast expanding population, civil strife and foreign debts it can't repay, have led to a policy rethink

Debate has grown on whether the cash-strapped public sector or private enterprise can best provide needed goods and services and act as an engine for economic recovery

"State enterprises have failed and most African governments agree with that, (and) that private persons, given the chance, can help," said Esther Ocloo, a Ghanaian businesswoman who sits on the Africa Project Development Facility advisory board

Pierre Claver Damiba, the chairman of the facility's advisory board, cited the Cape Verde islands, an Atlantic archipelago off north-western Africa, as an example of how centrally managed economies were increasingly being liberalised.

Mixed economies

In recent years the leftist one-party government has moved from strongly Marxist policies to a mixed economy

Amendments to monetary regulations, for instance, meant not only that private ownership in banks was no longer barred, said Damiba "But Cape Verde is now open for offshore banking

"This is an indication of the change in the wind," he added

"I remember the president of Senegal stating that the less state (involvement) the better This is a summary of the new economic philosophy in Africa"

But for some, it seems, the message has still to catch on

Many foreign and local commercial banks and investors are reluctant to increase their exposure in west and central Africa and as a result a number of project proposals considered sound by the Africa Project Development Facility had not yet got off the ground there, Damiba said

The 30 ventures helped by the facility so far range from a company set up in Nigeria to export roses to Europe, to a project in Kenya which will manufacture raw silk Another 105 schemes in 24 countries are in the pipeline

A big problem for small enterprises is a chronic scarcity of risk capital, which currently comes mainly from family savings, and long-term loan funds

To help overcome this, the International Finance Corp plans to start an Africa Enterprise Fund this year as a three-year experiment during which it will invest up to $60 million in 100 new projects

The funds will be disbursed in the form of loans, guarantees and equity-type financial instruments which will generally be made available on commercial terms

It will also launch the African Management Services Co to provide a package of technical and managerial services to enterprises seeking to operate more efficiently

The IFC announced plans last December to double what it has spent since its first investment in 1960 to assist private ventures in countries south of the Sahara

This will mean an extra $450 million dollars investment in 100 new projects in the near future, it said — Sapa-Reuter

Kenyan lawyer gets Kennedy award

NAIROBI — A Kenyan lawyer who was held without trial for nine months after accusing his government of torture has received the Robert F Kennedy Human Rights Award from the assassinated US politician's widow.

Lawyer Mr Gibson Kamau Kuria was prevented from receiving the award in the United States because the Kenyan government refused to give him a passport to travel to Washington for last November's presentation ceremony.

Mr Kennedy's widow, Ethel, told him "We give you this with so much love and admiration and affection"

Mr Kamau Kuria was given the award, in Nairobi, for bravery in questioning the imprisonment of three political detainees in a Kenyan court of law in 1987. He was arrested and jailed for nine months without charge as a result.

At the ceremony Mr Kamau Kuria lamented the erosion of civil liberties in Kenya since independence in 1963 and called for a return to the libertarian spirit of the country's original constitution.

Mrs Kennedy, who was accompanied by her daughter, Kerry, met President Daniel Arap Moi last Wednesday and urged him to release seven political prisoners still being held without trial under detention orders

Kennedy aides said Mr Moi agreed to review their cases, but he refused a second request that Mr Kamau Kuria should be given a passport to travel abroad

Kenyan newspapers, not formally censored but responsive to government pressure, reported the meeting but omitted to mention the Kennedys had come to Kenya to present the award.

The award has also been given to people in El Salvador, South Africa and Poland. — Reuter.

Hel 21/4/89 1

Change eating habits to beat famine

NAIROBI — Africa should stop trying to eat like the West and go back to traditional foodstuffs if it is to eradicate famine, a new development plan for the continent says

"Imitative modernism", in which urban dwellers copy Western lifestyles and eating habits, must carry some of the blame for Africa's inability to feed itself

The continent could produce abundant quantities of such staple foods as maize, sorghum, millet, yam and cassava, says the plan which finance and planning Ministers adopted at a meeting in April organised by the UN Economic Commission for Africa

Africa's ecology did not suit widespread cultivation of wheat, barley, rice and oats — grains much sought after for everyday needs like bread and beer

The plan, entitled "The African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes", warned that unless Africans ate more local food the goal of self-sufficiency "will forever remain unfeasible"

In the circumstances, Africa will find itself in the always humiliating situation of food-dependence, it added

The Lagos Plan of Action, endorsed in 1980, enshrined the target of food self-sufficiency as the top priority for the poorest continent

But reports submitted to this month's ministerial meeting showed the target was still well beyond reach

Population

One quoted UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) figures which indicated that in two decades Africa would need to spend $28 billion (about R72 billion) every year on food imports

Its own exports like cocoa, coffee and tea would earn only R30 billion annually by then

The FAO estimated that food and drink imports cost a total R25 billion in 1988 — some 16,5 percent of total merchandise imports

Other reports portrayed the hardships of farmers trying to cope with outdated tools and technology, lack of research and fertilisers, environmental decay, locusts, and — in a continent plagued by recurrent drought — inadequate irrigation aids leading to an overwhelming reliance on rain-fed cultivation

Civil wars have hampered food production and aggravated hunger, and Africa's bulging population, expected to grow to one billion by the year 2000 from 600 million now, adds to the problem

"Today one out of every four Africans depends on food aid for his survival," said the UN Commission's executive secretary, Mr Adebayo Adedeji

"With a population of one billion, where is the food aid to come from?" — Reuter

Call for ivory trade ban

LONDON — Britain called yesterday for a ban on trade in ivory to help protect the African elephant population which is threatened by poachers.

Environment Minister Lord Caithness said Britain currently adheres to international conventions which allow limited imports of legally obtained ivory.

"We have been reviewing the position in the light of growing evidence of the decline of elephant population," said Caithness, who visited Kenya last week to study the poaching problem.

The government now believes "there is a clear case for banning all trade in new elephant tusks at the earliest practical opportunity," he said.

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Conservationists are divided on ivory ban

NAIROBI — Pressure is building up for a worldwide ban on the ivory trade to save Africa's elephants — but would a ban really work?

Conservationists and concerned African governments are divided

Supporters of a ban, such as Kenyan director of wildlife Dr Richard Leakey, say Africa's elephant population is being decimated by poachers

Ivory prices have trebled to about $200 a kilo (R560) over the last 20 years Poachers armed with automatic rifles and chain saws slaughter up to 80 000 elephants a year

BAN OPPOSED

Dr Leakey and many prominent conservationists say banning the ivory trade would eliminate the poachers' market and drive down prices to a level where elephant hunting would be less attractive

But opponents of a ban, such as Mr Rowan Martin, the director of research of Zimbabwe's wildlife department, say the real incentives for elephant hunting are competition between man and wildlife for land, lack of effective controls and Africa's crushing poverty, which makes ivory a valuable commodity at any price

They say that instead of banning the ivory trade, the international community should do more to control it

With Africa's human population doubling every 20 years, the range land of elephants and other wild animals is bound to decrease drastically in the near future

So opponents of a ban say efforts should focus on protecting elephants and other endangered species, such as the rhino, in national parks and reserves

"The international ivory trade is almost irrelevant to the issue of elephant conservation in Africa The trade is largely passive and takes what Africa produces," Mr Martin argues

"The real problem is the cost of conservation," he said in a recent report on the ivory trade in southern Africa, which formed part of a study of the trade for the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Mr Martin and Kenya-based elephant expert Mr Ian Parker have independently calculated that African governments need to spend at $200/sq km to adequately protect wildlife in their national parks Few attain this goal

Mr Parker said in a recent study that Kenya spends only $26/sq km (R72) on Tsavo National Park, where most of its remaining 15 000 to 18 000 elephants live

Tsavo is ravaged by poachers — two were shot dead by park patrols last week — but Kenya spends $231/sq km (R644) on maintaining its smaller Amboseli National Park, where poaching has been virtually eliminated

Kenya and Tanzania, which depend heavily on wildlife-oriented tourism, are leading the campaign to ban ivory trading

Their call for a ban last month drew support from the United States and the European Community and Dr Leakey is confident CITES will outlaw the ivory trade at its next meeting in Switzerland in October

HARD TO ENFORCE

But he admits a ban would be hard to enforce

Only two African countries have so far openly supported a ban and Zimbabwe and South Africa, which allow controlled hunting yet maintain stable elephant populations, actively oppose it

Zaire, Gabon, Congo and the Central African Republic, whose dense forests harbour most of Africa's remaining 400 000 to one million elephants, have so far said nothing Yet poaching on their territory provides most of the world s ivory — Reuter

SYRETS WEALTH

Aid for Africa

Leaders set to back 'Marshall Plan'

Cape Times 19/7/89

Political Staff

THE leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique are set today to give formal approval to a "Marshall Plan" for Southern Africa.

Mr De Klerk's arrival in Maputo this morning coincides with that of Kenyan leader Mr Daniel Arap Moi, who is intimately involved in the Mozambique peace talks which are a crucial part of the plan. There is a possibility that the two men may meet.

Sources have said that the high-level contact may lead to Mr Chissano convening a summit of Southern African leaders, including South Africa, after November 1.

South Africa is looking to Mr Chissano to persuade Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, whom they perceive as the only frontline leader opposing improved co-operation between SA and the region, to join them.

The "Marshall Plan" calls for European financial aid to be combined with South African technical and scientific expertise to develop the resources of Southern Africa.

The idea of a development plan for the region was first mooted by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha when he met Mr Chissano in February this year. Mr Botha told the Mozambican leader then that the time had arrived for the countries to carry through the logical consequences of the Nkomati Accord.

Well received

He then raised the idea of a tripartite (EEC, SA and Southern Africa) development programme for the region with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl and Italian Foreign Minister Mr Giullio Andreotti when he met them in March.

According to foreign ministry sources the idea was well received "although the European leaders did not immediately start holding out their chequebooks".

On returning to South Africa, Mr Botha again travelled to Maputo where he pursued the idea further with Mr Chissano.

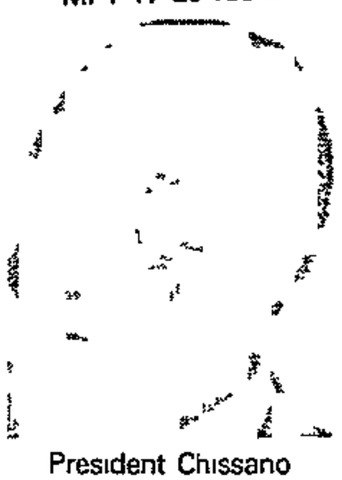
SA proponents of the plan argue that with EEC support and improved regional co-operation economic progress in Southern Africa, comparable in scope and impact to that of post war Europe, can be achieved.

In the earlier discussions Mr Chissano had emphasised that achieving peace in Mozambique would have to be part of any development plan.

This week he cleared the way for a successful round of talks with Mr De Klerk and Mr Botha when he said his government was now convinced South Africa and the SADF were no longer aiding rebels in Mozambique.

This was in marked contrast to a statement by US Assistant Secretary of State Mr Herman Cohen, who said on Sunday that his government was convinced South African aid was still reaching the rebels.

Mr F W de Klerk



President Chissano

FW to meet Kenyan president?

Cape Times 19/7/89

By BARRY STREEK

A MEETING between president of Kenya Mr Daniel Arap Moi and leader of the National Party Mr F W de Klerk was "possible" in Maputo today, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

But he stressed that no such meeting had been planned.

The spokesman was reacting to inquiries after reports that Mr Moi would be having discussions about Renamo with President Joaquim Chissano on the same day Mr De Klerk and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha see the Mozambican leader.

If Mr De Klerk and Mr Moi do meet, it will be the first time there has been any direct contact between the South African and Kenyan governments.

It would also be a sharp reversal of the Kenyan government's hardline stance against contact with Pretoria.

President Moi is involved in the process of negotiating a peace settlement between Mozambique's government and the rebel Renamo movement and is travelling to Maputo to sort out the next steps in the peace initiative.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said if reports that President Moi would be in Maputo at the same time as Mr De Klerk and Mr Botha were correct, "it is possible that a meeting will take place".

"However, I have no knowledge of such a meeting. It is something about which we will only have clarity in Maputo."

"If it happens it will be a bonus."

(Report by B Streek, 122 St George's St, Cape Town.)

Mozambique rebel leader's plane shot down

Cape Times 19/7/89

LISBON — Mozambican military forces have shot down an aircraft observers believe was due to take Renamo rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama to talks with church representatives carrying peace proposals from the Mozambican government, according to reports here yesterday.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said on Monday a plane had been hit over central Sofala province, where the rebels have their main base.

Diplomats said the plane was to pick up Mr Dhlakama and take him to Nairobi for tomorrow's meeting with church leaders.

Mr Chissano said troops unaware of the proposed talks had fired on it when it violated Mozambican air space — Sapa-AP.

National Party, had met in Maputo

Moi leaves on state visit

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi left early today for Mozambique for a two-day official visit Star 21/7/89

A week ago President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique announced he had invited the Kenyan president to help to define the next steps in his nation's peace process

Among those accompanying President Moi were Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, permanent secretary in the foreign ministry, and three Cabinet Ministers – Sapa-AP (163)

Clapton honoured by the King

By Peter Feldman

MMBABANE — Eric Clapton, the king of rock guitarists, met King Mswati III of Swaziland at a special reception in his honour at the palace last night

The British musician arrived with a large entourage of backing musicians, managers and friends at Matsapa Airport yesterday

He was presented with a Swazi assegai and spear by the executive of the King's Trust for whom he will be performing at an anniversary concert tomorrow night

In a brief conversation with the press, Clapton said he did many

New light on meeting expected from F W

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk is expected to throw light on the controversial meeting between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela when he addresses the congress of the Cape NP in Somerset West tomorrow

The Cape NP will also use the congress to say goodbye to Mr Botha and to its previous leader, Mr Chris Heunis, who resigned as Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning at the start of the month

Mr Botha, Mr Heunis's predecessor as Cape leader, is expected to attend the congress after snubbing the NP by refusing to atend its federal congress last month

A motion of thanks to the President for his contribution to the party will be passed tomorrow

A party will be held for Mr Heunis and his wife at a Somerset West hotel tonight Star 21/7/89

Acting Cape leader Dr Dawie de Villiers — who is almost certain to be confirmed as Cape leader at the congress tomorrow — said today the NP's five-year action plan for the election would be tabled and debated at the congress

It was not clear, he said, if any new light would be thrown on NP policy. As there would be only one day of debate, there would not be much opportunity.

The two policy aspects which would be focused on were the economy and constitutional development

He said Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis would not be attending the congress to take part in the debate on the economy as it was a Cape congress

Dr de Villiers said he was sure that the congress would be held "in the same positive spirit" that prevailed at the recent federal congress

The congress started today with closed sessions of the Cape head council and a conference of election candidates Tomorrow, the provincial leader, two deputy chairmen and the chief secretary will be elected (3)

The discussions on the economy and the constitutional future of South Africa will be held tommorow afternoon before Mr de Klerk closes the congress

Much attention will be focused on his expected clarification of the Botha/Mandela meeting

Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.

Star 25/7/89 (163)

Herbalists may be on to something

NAIROBI — Barnabas Kirui has been practicing medicine without a licence for half a century, dosing his patients with homemade concoctions of herbs, plants and minerals

Some modern physicians dismiss him as an anachronistic quack Others think he may be on to something

Kirui, now in his 80s, is a nganga, the Swahili word for a traditional doctor, and his office is his mud-walled home with a corrugated iron roof in the village of Karai near Nairobi

There, on a recent Saturday, he saw 150 patients, some of whom had come from afar, for Kirui is one of only 10 of Kenya's estimated 1 000 traditional healers, or "wise men"

The appellation has been bestowed on Kirui and his nine colleagues by scientists at the Kenya Medical Research Institute in Nairobi who are studying folk medicines

Kirui limits his examination to a single question "Where's the pain?'

Kenyan nganga, Barnabas Kirui, was taught dozens of traditional remedies by the Masai, a nomadic tribe.

Then he turns to his "pharmacist," his apprentice of 20 years, and prescribes one of dozens of formulas he has perfected in his years of combing forests, deserts, mountains and savannahs for ingredients

"He has learned it all from me," Kirui says of his apprentice, "just like I learned it from the Masai" The Masai are a nomadic Kenyan tribe with wide-ranging access to a variety of plants, herbs and minerals

Kirui is one of 100 traditional healers who have contributed 1 300 different medicinal compounds to the Nairobi research institute over the past eight years for a study of their effectiveness

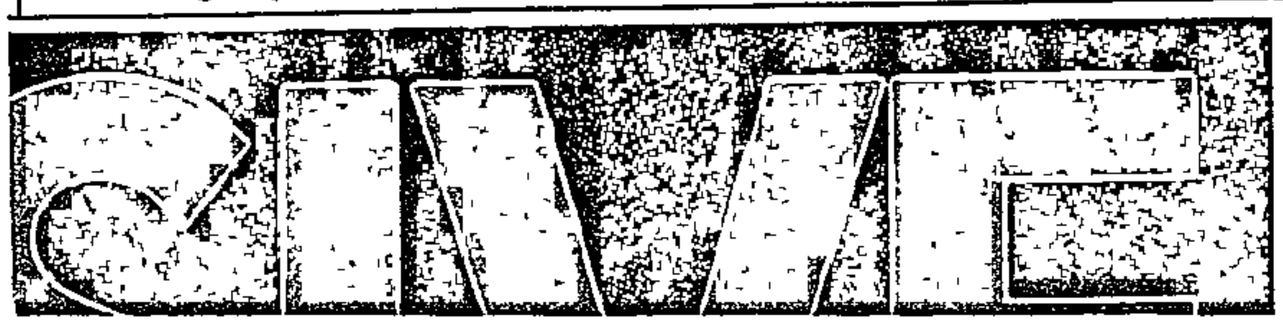
"We are trying to get as much as possible from them," says Dr Kofi Tsekpo, head of the institute's department of traditional medicines and drug research'

Kirui and compatriots are not to be confused with witchdoctors, who still abound in Kenya and the rest of Africa The traditional healers do not resort to chants, drums, magic wands and amulets or appeals to gods, spirits or ancestors

Nevertheless, many modern doctors do associate Kirui and his colleagues with that sort of mumbo-jumbo, see them as more harmful than helpful, and fear they give medicine a bad image

But Dr Tsekpo and other scientists at the institute, mindful that dozens of modern drugs ranging from aspirin to penicillin were discovered in natural organic materials, take a different view

Dr Tsekpo says a number of medicines "with a reasonable percentage of effectiveness" have been refined from the compounds of traditional healers and that he and his, colleagues hope to find even more



Call for liberation movements to unite

ADDIS ABABA — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi yesterday called on South African liberation movements to overcome their differences and unite in the struggle against apartheid, Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency, reports

"The time has come for different groups fighting apartheid to do away with their minor differences and unite," Mr Moi said in an address at the summit of the Organisation of African Unity

He criticised African countries in arrears with their contributions to the OAU

President Moi also said African leaders would never forgive themselves, or be forgiven by their children, if Namibian elections were not seen to be free and fair — Sapa

Kenya's big share issue

ROBERT GENTLE

LONDON — The Nairobi Stock Exchange will see its largest share issue next month when Standard Chartered Kenya launches a public issue of over 20-million new shares, it was disclosed yesterday.

Standard Chartered in London said the issue, aimed at strengthening the Kenya operation's capital base, was geared towards Kenyan citizens and companies

After the issue, scheduled for mid-October, Standard Chartered London will hold approximately 74% of the enlarged share capital.

Standard Chartered, which is represented in 15 African countries, has 40 offices in Kenya

□ Standard Chartered disinvested from SA in 1987, but is still the country's largest creditor bank with about £600m of outstanding loans on its books.

Starvation looms as civil war engulfs the Horn of Africa

NAIROBI — It is starting all over again. Military build-ups, aggressive rhetoric, suspension of life-saving emergency food flights, shipments of foreign arms and the looming spectre of mass starvation.

The embattled Horn of Africa, where civil wars have ebbed and flowed for 28 years, is again being plunged into cataclysmic civil upheaval following the recent news that both Ethiopia and Sudan are preparing for full-scale military campaigns against rebel groups.

After four months of an uneasy ceasefire and abortive peace talks, Sudan's six-year-old civil war has exploded again.

Relief aircraft, a vital lifeline which has kept many thousands in southern Sudan alive in the last six months, sit idly on the tarmac at Entebbe and Nairobi airports after being cancelled by government decree.

The Sudanese army is also said to be preparing to commandeer train and barge relief operations

This will raise the terrifying prospect of starvation for thousands of civilians holed up in shabby government and rebel towns across the south, where 250 000 people died of war-related starvation last year alone.

The news comes as two of the most rigid Marxist groups in neighbouring Ethiopia, the rebel Tigray People's Liberation Front and the government of President Mengistu Haile Mariam, are locked into precarious talks about talks in Rome aimed at ending a 14-year-old confrontation.

Recent reports indicate that severe drought and famine will again hit the rebel-held provinces of Tigray and Eritrea in the next four months where relief distribution will be hampered by fighting and largely depend on cross-border operations from Sudan.

MASS DEFECTIONS

The meeting, the first public discussions between the two sides, follows a string of recent military victories by the TPLF.

Recent events in Somalia, where urban riots, mass defections from the army, open clan warfare and civil war in the north and south has shaken the crumbling 20-year dictatorship of President Siad Barre, completes the grim picture of the Horn of Africa disintegrating into fratricidal bloodshed and economic decay.

> Given the fluidity of the military, political and economic situations in the Horn of Africa, the chances of any of the present regimes surviving for long is unlikely, writes **JULIAN OZANNE.**

A successful military coup in Sudan in June, an attempted coup in Ethiopia in May and army mutinies in Somalia have revealed extensive discontent in all three military establishments.

Diplomats and political observers throughout the Horn describe all three governments as unstable and fluid and ripe for change.

None of the civil wars shows signs of early resolution Years of political dictatorship, obsessive centralisation of power and decision-making and uncompromising ideological positions have left basic problems unsolved.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Foreign intervention has often exacerbated the conflicts by injecting heavy-duty weaponry into already explosive situations

The economic impact of the wars has been devastating. Rampant inflation, black marketeering, destruction of infrastructure and the steady slide into further impoverishment is an unrepenting pattern across the region.

Aid projects worth millions of dollars have been destroyed, agriculture abandoned and industry gutted

In Sudan the issue of fundamentalist Islamic law and a secular constitution which have dogged past negotiations continue to present a stumbling block to peace between the mainly Moslem north and the mainly Christian south

The problems of credibility and trust between rebels and governments, particularly in Ethiopia and Somalia have further hampered peace overtures

Most observers recognise that, even with real commitment and enthusiasm, negotiations, as in Angola and Namibia, will be long and arduous

Given the fluidity of the military, political and economic situations in all three countries, the chances of any of the present regimes surviving that long, even with a fundamental change of heart, is unlikely. — Financial Times

THE WORLD

Pilgrimage to the sacred Barkhor temple ... the devout pass one of many Chinese checkpoints which guard the Tibetan sector of Lhasa

Tibet's nuns defy the might of China

In the isolated mountainous region of Tibet, Lhasa's resistance to China's rule is a fight for freedom of which the outside world knows nothing

JOHN GITTINGS *reports on the heroic acts of the women*

OUT of the throng of Tibetan pilgrims on the sacred Barkhor Street in Lhasa emerged six women in maroon gowns and bare heads The pedlars of shawls and prayer wheels and bottles of Indian hair-oil scattered, knowing what would happen next

The six women — all nuns — cried out, "Independence for Tibet", and began to walk with short but determined steps around the circuit of the Barkhor temple They did not get far

The nuns were charged with "splittist activity" and condemned to three years' labour for being "extremely arrogant"

For a group of young nuns to challenge the full authority of the Chinese state, visibly expressed by the tin-hatted martial-law troops standing guard only a hundred metres away, is an act of calculated defiance

In view of the treatment handed out to previous women demonstrators, it displays remarkable courage, but it is not an isolated act The "heroic nuns" have staged at least 12 protests in the past two years

Nuns, and lay-women, were prominent in the 1959 demonstration before the Dalai Lama's flight to India, and during the 1969 Cultural Revolution

The story of their latest protests is beginning to be pieced together from documents brought by travellers to Hong Kong and the West

A list of the 14 nuns who demonstrated in March this year gives their ages between 18 and 32 Four of them were arrested "In prison they were intensively tortured, including electric sticks to the breasts and being beaten with rifles, sticks, handcuffs and chains"

It goes on to state that the cell had no electricity and the prisoners were allowed few clothes and they received only two meals a day, one consisting of a single, small *momo* (steamed bun) and the other of a small cup of wormy vegetables It also alleges that they were forced to put their heads into a bucket of urine and excrement

Tibetan sources claim that two nuns who were seized after the March demonstrations were held in cells with male prisoners and raped One, who had an electric prod inserted in her vagina, has disappeared since their release and it is feared that she has committed suicide

Nuns have been prominent in all the large demonstrations which culminated in the March 5 to March 7 demonstration this year and the imposition of martial law But they have also staged their own protests

One was held in December 1987 and another five during 1988 Despite the repression, seven protests have been staged so far this year

It used to be possible to complete three circuits of the Barkhor before being detained Since martial law was imposed, with army checkposts everywhere, and a heavy plain-clothes police presence, protests last only a few moments

Nine nuns leapt on to the stage of a Tibetan opera at the Yoghurt festival in the Norbulinka Park on September 2 and were quickly seized According to more than one witness, one of the nuns had her shoulder broken

Several came from Shung Sep nunnery, a day's walk from Lhasa, which had also supplied the heroic nuns of the March demonstration Another was seen later with a breast wound Others came from Ani Tsangkhang nunnery in Lhasa

The nuns are young because fresh recruitment — of monks as well as nuns — was stopped during a decade of suppression and allowed only after reform in 1981 was initiated by the then Communist Party secretary-general, Hu Yaobang. Hu, whose death in April this year sparked off the student democracy movement in Beijing, was forced to resign in 1987 One of the charges against him was being too soft on the Tibetans

Most nuns come from the Tibetan countryside They reflect a tough tradition among rural women of shouldering a heavy economic burden and speaking their mind Their stand is not explicitly political but the strands of secular and religious commitment to an independent Tibet, led by the Dalai Lama, are closely woven

Women were active in March 1959 when thousands of Tibetans demonstrated in Lhasa believing that the Chinese were planning to kidnap the Dalai Lama Members of the Women's Patriotic Association gathered on March 12

One participant, Rinchen Dolma Taring, wrote in her book, *Daughter of Tibet* "Our women were more fierce than our men It was frightening to walk through the Barkhor, where Chinese soldiers with machine guns were watching us from the roofs All the shops were shut and no one was on the streets except the shouting women"

In 1969, the destruction of monasteries and suppression of monks and nuns during the Cultural Revolution led to another desperate rising, largely unknown to the outside world Its leader, according to the only available account, was a Buddhist nun who led more than 1 000 people in an attack on government offices

Defeated, the rebels fled to the mountains overlooking the Lhasa valley Blockaded by Chinese troops, the leader was captured and executed at a public meeting Some say that more people died that year than during the rebellion 10 years before

The nuns' tales reveal that inhuman treatment was already standard practice before the declaration of martial law in March An Amnesty International report, published in February, documented torture of Tibetan men as well as women

After recent mass arrests and tortures in Beijing, it has become even more difficult to claim that the government is unaware of the excesses committed in Lhasa Official doctrine, first proclaimed by Chairman Mao Zedong 40 years ago, insists the state is entitled to use all the dictatorial weapons at its disposal to suppress its enemies In Tibet this means suppressing a growing number of brave young people whose only crime is to write a leaflet or shout a slogan.

The latest news from Lhasa is six more nuns were arrested in October They had committed the "counter-revolutionary crime" of celebrating the Dalai Lama's Nobel Peace Prize

● Police last week arrested about 20 Tibetan women demonstrating outside the Chinese embassy and demanding independence — The Guardian, London

'They beat and electrocuted us ... they fed us urine and dung'

MARCH 2 1989· My religious name is XXX from XX nunnery. My lay name is XXX. I was born in Nyantren. I am 18 years old

On the evening of April 16 1988 at 11pm we left the nunnery and stayed the night in a cave below The next morning we left for Lhasa where 12 of us demonstrated for one hour.

Why did we demonstrate? For Tibetan freedom and for thousands of years of long life for His Holiness, the Dalai Lama — and because the Chinese should leave Tibet.

After completing three rounds of the Barkhor we left to return to the nunnery separately On the way about 40 soldiers stopped us and we were all arrested. We were taken to the XX hospital where they took photos and asked questions. We were then all put into one prison vehicle. We were kicked and shouted at and then thrown out of the vehicle

We were then taken to Gutsa Prison. There were three soldiers for every nun. They tied our hands and took us to a small room, two soldiers pushing each nun.

All of us were beaten very severely ... Then they attacked us one by one with electric sticks while our hands were handcuffed behind our backs.

Outside the door we were made to kneel on the ground. Again there were about 30 soldiers.

Some used electric sticks, some beat us over the head with handcuffs, some kicked us, some pulled and pushed us, some beat us with rifles. Then they tied blackboards around our necks with small, black Chinese letters on them and took photographs.

Then we were interrogated one by one: "Why did you demonstrate? What was the aim of the demonstration?"

I said: "First, Tibetans own Tibet and therefore the land of Tibet belongs to Tibetans. Secondly, His Holiness the Dalai Lama should be given the ownership of Tibet."

Another question was "Who asked you to demonstrate? Who was behind you?"

I answered: "No one asked me. We came by ourselves."

"If no one is behind you, how do you know what to do, as you are only 18 years old? Who is behind you? You must tell us. Tell us!"

At this moment they beat me very badly. Then I almost lost consciousness. I was lying on the ground almost like a dead body.

At this moment about 11 people came up to me with two dogs. Some of these people were on my left, some on my right. They beat me with belts and electric sticks and ropes and rifles continuously for one minute.

Blood and white mucus came out of my mouth. I could not speak although I was conscious. At this moment two people grabbed me to try to make me get up but I could not get up, so they kicked me and stamped all over me from head to toe.

Another two or three men touched my body all over with about 11 burning cigarettes, continuously for two hours. The Chinese used their belts so much that the metal buckle came off. They broke a chair over me.

Then they had to stop for a rest because they were so tired.

After that dogs bit me on the feet. Blood came out and my clothes were all ripped.

Then they took me to a room where I was in solitary confinement. They gave me food with stones and yak dung, but it was not enough and they put it in a urine container. They gave me water in a small, broken cup.

Whenever the soldiers saw us they spat at us. In the room there was no bed or mattress; nothing. Every day we were interrogated and beaten.

I did not recover from the wounds inflicted by the dogs for two months, but because of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and *kunchok sum* (Buddha, his teachings, and the monastic community) I recovered.

After two months nine of us nuns were released So, from our nunnery four including me stayed in prison

After eight months the Chinese said we were going to be tried but one month before the trial we were released. — The Guardian, London

C.S.F.W.U.

UNION ORGANISER

Combined Small Factory Workers Union, which is active in the light industrial areas, Alexandra through to Midrand, seeks to appoint an ORGANISER to begin early in 1990

The position will appeal to someone who is interested in labour law and who wants an active task in working class organisation
The union would further the legal education of the appointee, enabling him/her to handle matters in Industrial Councils and Industrial Court Fluency in SeZulu, Sesotho and English is required

The position also involves some negotiating, education, organising and admin
Applications with CV to be sent to the Secretary, P O Box 1835, Marlboro, 2063, or phone Ellen at (011) 786-6302 for an appointment.

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Peru guerrillas, drug mafia and army fight for a shining future

By KIM MACQUARRIE and KEEFE BORDEN

EARLY in September, two dozen bodies — minus heads, hands and feet — floated slowly past a new United States-financed police base located deep in Peru's coca-leaf growing jungle.

To some of the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) men and Peruvian police stationed there, the bodies served as a warning from the Maoist insurgent group, the Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso)

This incident, the latest in the brutal revolutionary war begun in 1980 and which so far has claimed 15 000 lives, has also heightened fears in the US that the DEA may become engaged in battles with the rebel group

The Shining Path has remained relatively unknown to the outside world To speak with them, we travelled to a high-security prison in the slums outside Lima where over 200 militant guerrillas are interred

Inside a separate prison wing we find guerrillas performing military manoeuvres and undergoing political instruction Here the cell locks have long been broken and the prison guards rarely enter Red flags emblazoned with white hammers and sickles line the large patio with high brick walls A huge mural portrays the heads of Marx, Lenin and Mao

Estimated to have about 5 000 armed guerrillas in a nation of 21-million, the Shining Path has relied on the Indian peasants of Peru's Andes for support Exploited since the Spanish Conquest, Peru's Quechua-speaking peasants have spent the last five centuries scratching out a meagre existance The average life expectancy in many parts of the Andes is 49 years Literacy is 50 percent, running water, electricy and medical care are virtually unknown

It was into this environment that the Shining Path moved in the early 1970s, offering the solution of armed conflict and an orthodox Marxism-Leninism-Maoism to the disenfranchised poor Shining Path's leaders saw Peru as a sort of pre-revolutionary China: a colonised, semi-feudal country whose Indian peasants have long been forced to produce wealth for the country's non-Indian elite

We ask about peasant massacres by the Shining Path The Peruvian army, unable to distinguish between guerrilla and peasant, has wiped out entire villages In others it has formed peasant "civil defence" patrols The Shining Path, in retaliation, has resorted to wholesale massacres of such groups.

Peasant support for either the guerrillas or the army is one built largely on fear.

Why does the Shining Path aid drug traffickers? As the world's largest producer of coca-leaf Peru has seen an unusual alliance between communist revolutionaries and capitalist drug producers which recently forced the US and Peru to suspend their joint coca-plant eradication project

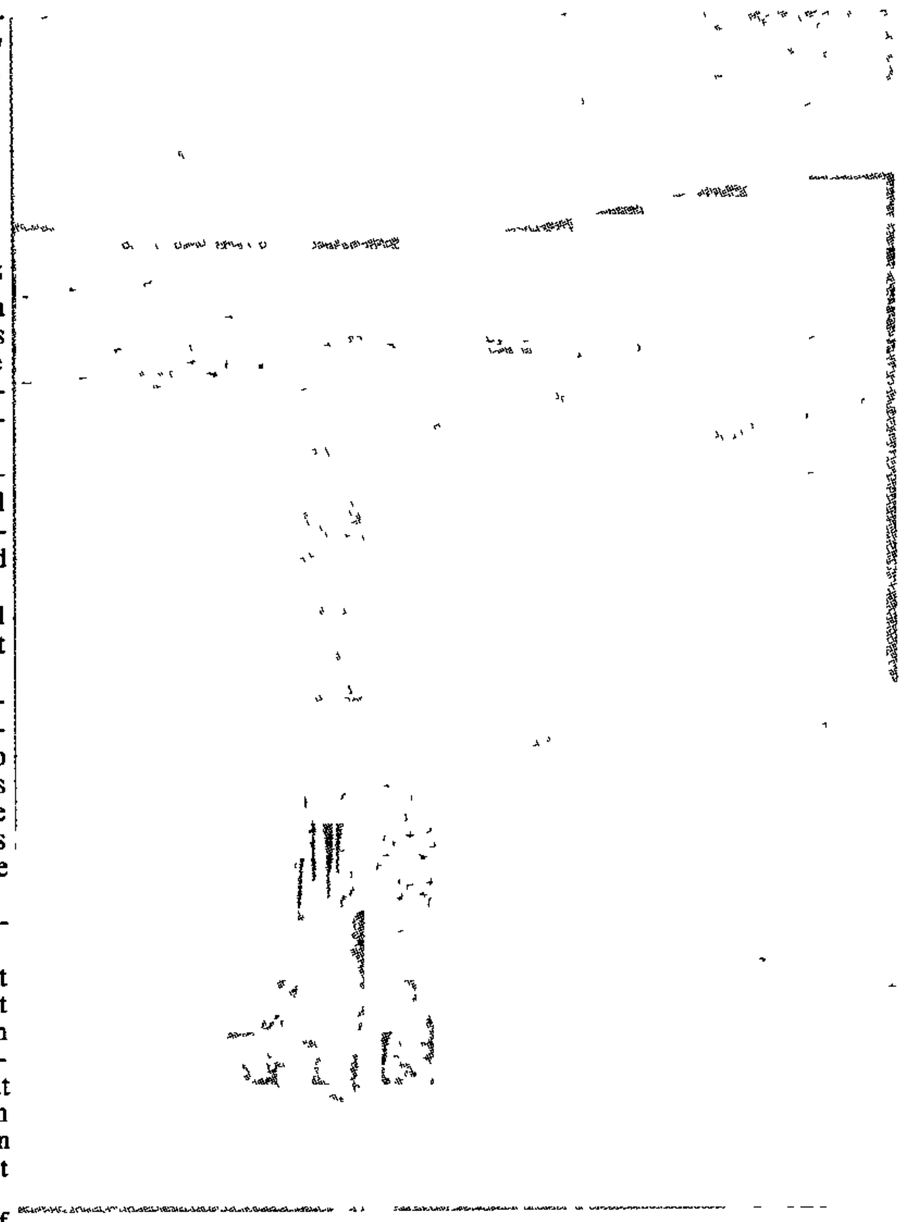
"The narcotics traffickers are miserable people," Javier says. "They enrich themselves based on the destruction of human beings." The ones who use these drugs, however, are the elite countries such as the US "Our aim," he says, "is to crush North American imperialism"

We spoke to a number of guerrillas. What is troubling is their complete lack of doubt, their fanatic sense of possessing the truth Theirs is the truth according to Marx, Lenin and Mao and they will kill any who question it That is why many observers fear that a takeover by the Shining Path would mean the murder of tens of thousands, a sort of Latin American version of Pol Pot's Cambodia. — Pacific News Service

Kenya's women find the root answers

Economic development usually makes the poor even poorer by devastating their environment. But for 14 years Kenya's women have quietly assisted in 'greening' the countryside

By JOHN VIDAL



Today's problems link to yesterday's environmental degradation

HEARD anything good about Africa lately? Anything but pestilential tales of poverty and political crisis, famine and cock-eyed development, psychological cruelty, plunder and corruption?

Africa is still a stark image of natural and man-made disaster, a symbol of grand exploitation and inefficiency, a continent supposedly haunted by greed, struggle and internal chaos

Well, there's a weary truth in all this, but it is incomplete to the point of absurdity

So here's some good news Professor Wangari Maathai planted a perfectly ordinary shrub two weeks ago in her perfectly ordinary middle class Nairobi garden Then she caught the plane to London where she was handed Woman-Aid's "Woman of the World" award by Princess Diana

She was overjoyed for the recognition of her and her people's work The former professor of anatomy at Nairobi University has spent 14 quiet years planting trees and shrubs In that time she has persuaded thousands of communities throughout Kenya to plant more than 10-million indigenous trees — without a Kenyan shilling from the government and just a pittance from aid organisations

She has helped teach millions of women to identify and understand the problems of the land and find the answers for themselves It's development from the bottom up, appropriate, effective and simple It's also inspiring Fourteen years ago the university laughed at her "pathetic" attempts to dig holes and plant out the country Kenya was supposed to be rich in farmland with food enough for all What was needed, said the "experts", was cash crops for export and money to buy fertilisers and to grow even more intensively

But much of the land was already turned to coffee and tea planting More cash crops only hurried the process of desertification Over the years the land had become degraded, soil erosion was an enormous problem, there was no firewood for heating or cooking The land was unable to support the people, who were forced to depend on agricultural residues and dung for cooking and heating They came to rely on processed foods and scratch out a living Thousands left for the towns The slums appeared — and the unemployed

"The slums are just a symptom," said Maathai, "of the degradation of the land The problems of today are totally connected to yesterday's environmental degradation Even 12 years ago economic investment was the god when the problem was really one of simple things like firewood, food and topsoil"

So Maathai persuaded the well-established National Council of Women of Kenya to adopt community tree planting as a project. Trees, she reasoned, meet basic needs They provide firewood, fodder, fruits, honey, timber, medicines, building and fencing materials Trees help the water balance and maintain the ecology of an area Kenya had already reduced its forest cover to just under three percent of the land Most importantly, Maathai believed that protecting the forests was not only the responsibility of the government and foresters but that of each individual and that conservation should not be presented as a luxury issue

She turned her home into a tree nursery to show how — if — it could be done and 6 000 little seedlings grew in every corner and cranny The women planted a small green belt on land owned by a co-operative of 800 rural women in Kiambu Invitations to plant more trickled in The head of the department of forestry laughed when Maathai told him they intended planting 15-million trees and promised all the seedlings needed

Less than a year later he had to revoke the decision after the women asked for and distributed more seedlings than he could afford to give away From then on Maathai and the women were on their own, except for advice The Green Belt Movement was born and gradually developed into a community activity

Thousands of green belts have now been planted, many hundreds of community tree nurseries have been set up The women — it is they who grow 80 percent of Africa's food and carry the fuelwood that meets 75 percent of Africa's needs — have shown each other how to collect the seeds of nearby indigenous trees, how to plant them and tend them The handicapped and the children of the communities are involved Slowly the effects of soil erosion are being reversed

There are particular reasons why the movement has worked so effectively in Kenya Maathai thinks it is partly due to the well-established network of the women's organisations and because Kenya has so much land in private ownership For it to work well, she says, people must be able to see how it benefits them But 35 African countries have now taken up the scheme and the first successes outside Kenya are being seen

"Development is throwing the challenge to people Development is not giving away a loaf of bread but something that improves peoples' lives, something which they can see has allowed them to move on their own

The real question, says Maathai, is how Africa can engage itself so that it becomes truly useful to itself It is a different sort of freedom struggle — The Guardian, London

Solving the puzzle of the pygmy

By KEITH LAIDLER

IT has always been something of a mystery why the African pygmy is so short compared with other races They rarely reach heights of more than 1,4m Growth in all humans is primarily under the control of the aptly named growth hormone, a secretion of the pituitary

Research in recent years has revealed a puzzling paradox Pygmies were producing just as much growth hormone as anyone else yet they persisted in ceasing to grow before they reached "normal" proportions

A new study seems to have solved the pygmy paradox and may, at the same time, have given new hope to sufferers from certain types of dwarfism. Thomas Merimee, of the University of Florida in Gainesville, and Gerhaud Baumann and Melissa Shaw, of Chicago's Northwestern Medical School, took blood samples from 20 Ituri forest pygmies As expected, their growth hormone levels were the same as for control subjects But the research team looked deeper

Growth hormone exerts its effect by first locking into a specific receptor in the wall of the cell, so triggering the production of growth stimulating chemicals within the cell itself When a growth hormone "docks" with a cell receptor, a specific protein binds to the hormone

By measuring the amount of this protein-hormone complex in the blood the researchers believe they are able to measure the number of growth hormone receptors in an individual's body What they found was a startling reduction in pygmies compared with controls there was only half as much protein-hormone complex circulating in pygmies' blood So the small men of the Ituri forest are short, not because of insufficient growth hormone, but because they lack an adequate number of receptors to take advantage of the normal levels of hormone they are producing

Given their life-style, this is an advantage Pygmies do far better in the dense forests of the Congo than "normal-sized" individuals

Many forms of dwarfism are due to a simple lack of growth hormone, and replacement therapy in these cases usually brings good results

But a study aired at the annual meeting of the United States Endocrine Society in June this year reports that some Caucasian children with growth problems show an identical dearth of the hormone-protein complex that, in pygmies, signals a lack of growth hormone receptors

This has led certain researchers to suggest clinical trials in which the patient would be given those other growth-enhancing substances that are produced within the cell after growth hormone has connected with its receptor Such treatment should overcome the limitations of simple growth hormone therapy — The Guardian, London

UPFRONT

NOVEMBER 1989

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OPINION

Kenya's choice: profit or loss

Star 30/12/89

JANE PERLEZ

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NAIROBI — With Kenya's wildlife facing relentless threats from tourists, poachers and a swelling population, Richard Leakey, the palaeontologist who earlier this year became the country's wildlife services director, is urging radical changes in a land where vast herds once roamed unfettered

Dr Leakey has proposed fencing Kenya's wildlife parks and putting them on a paying basis as a way to save the country's animal riches Only if development goes hand in hand with conservation, he says, will ordinary Kenyans have a stake in preserving wildlife

Intrigues

A self-confessed politician who in his 20 years as director of Kenya's museums has manoeuvered his way around Nairobi's business and bureaucratic intrigues, Dr Leakey is convinced that improved management and Western financial support can turn the precarious wildlife situation around

Ordinary Kenyans should benefit from the money tourists bring, he said "We should be using elephants and wildebeest, in terms of the money they generate, to build good schools, to put in cattle dips and clinics, to buy books," he said

To generate these profits, Dr Leakey intends to put Kenya's 16 national parks and reserves on a business footing "I would like to see parks like Tsavo, like Amboseli, run like small divisions of a big corporation," he said. "They should be efficient, they should be cost-effective and they should make good profits"

Some conservationists and commentators are sceptical but concede that Dr Leakey will be helped by his international stature, his apparent support from President Daniel arap Moi and his independence from his country's divisive tribal politics

Dr Leakey is a 44-year-old native of Kenya whose parents, Louis and Mary Leakey, were also palaeontologists and pioneers in the study of human origins

A contentious figure in his parents' field, Dr Leakey has his own firm set of ideas on the future of wildlife He aims to stop the out-of-control elephant poaching He wants to halt human encroachment on the national parks, both by tourists and farmers, and develop the less accessible ones He also plans to fence the parks so the animals are kept in and the poachers and herders are kept out.

The idea of fenced-in, money-making wildlife is far removed from the romantic notion that African game should roam at will as it did in the era of the great white hunters But since then, Kenya has developed the world's fastest growing population, resulting in a fierce competition for space between man and wild animals

Residents here do not see wildlife contributing to their livelihood, Dr Leakey said Instead, they see elephants trampling crops or lions destroying domestic herds As a result, he said, the age of free-ranging wildlife is long gone

"It's not realistic in your country (America)," he said to me, "and if you don't accept it in America, you cannot expect us to accept it here No double standards"

Thus, he sees fencing the parks as the best way to preserve the species from the steady encroachment of agriculture and domestic herds, as well as from poachers He envisions the fencing of Tsavo National Park's 12 800 sq km and even the giant ecosystem of the Masai Mara and the bordering Serengeti in Tanzania Beyond the distaste for putting Africa's wildlife into what are, in effect, enormous zoos, some conservationists worry that fencing would interfere with breeding by reducing the gene pool Anyway, earlier experiments along these lines have not proven eisuccessful.

International aid

When a wide, steep ditch was dug to keep elephants inside Aberdare National Park, astride Mount Kenya, young elephants ran up the far side of the ditch and out of the park When an electrified fence was erected, they found a way with their tusks to manoeuvre around it.

"There will be as many people who say that it can be good science as those who say it isn't good science," Dr Leakey said "We will take all shades of opinion when making our decisions" Dr Leakey's ultimate decision rests in large part on international aid The changes, he said could cost anywhere between $50 million and $100 million.

Late last year President Moi ordered that poachers, many of them Somalis, be shot on sight, a directive that Dr Leakey unequivocally favours

Poaching has become so serious that from 1979 to 1987 Kenya's elephant population fell to 20 809 from 65 000, according to estimates by the World Wildlife Fund.

In Tsavo, once one of Africa's great elephant habitats, an official count found only 5 000 elephants in February 1988 and poaching has escalated since then

A visitor to Tsavo is now likely to see elephant carcases, even those of babies, rotting under a searing sun The remaining elephants tend to huddle in safety around the tourist lodges.

Dr Leakey says that because of the devastation in the last 18 months, no one knows exactly how many elephants remain here. He plans a nationwide aerial count to be completed in the next few months to bolster Kenya's argument for a worldwide ban on the ivory trade

"We are not dealing with hundreds of poachers," he said "We're probably dealing with dozens, if they survive the next few months" But the question remains whether he will be able to stop well-armed poachers who are expected to step up their killing in the belief that an international agreement to ban the ivory trade will soon go into effect.

In another effort to fight poaching, Dr Leakey is seeking to reform the wildlife department.

Dr Leakey said some park employees helped the poachers in Tsavo Last year Dr Leakey charged that George Muhoho, then the minister of tourism, knew the names of those in the government who were in collusion with the poachers but had done nothing about it "There are inevitably in a staff of 4 000 going to be people who are disloyal to the service, who let the poachers know," Dr Leakey said

New areas

Dr Leakey also plans to offer new areas, many of them now considered remote, for tourism. Three parks within rasonable driving distance of Nairobi and with a bounty of lodges and camps — the Masai Mara National Reserve, Tsavo and Amboseli — have become the over-used favourites of tour operators The Mara is being trampled by wheels, with dozens of tourist-laden vehicles cruising into the grass in search of lion, leopard and cheetah

To lighten the burden on these parks, Dr Leakey hopes to develop new tourist destinations in the north-west, in particular Marsabit National Reserve, a forested mountain which rises in the midst of desert wilderness and is still off the map for most visitors

He would also like more tourists directed to the Samburu National Reserves, less remote than Marsabit but still in the Northern Frontier Province. — *New York Times*

● **Harvey Tyson's Undercurrent Affairs will resume next week.**

KENYA — GENERAL

1993

Sowetan 3/6/93

African countries 'must work together'

■ Two could exchange valuable ideas:

NAIROBI — There is a need for greater co-operation between African countries instead of depending on Western aid, local South African representative Mr Dries Venter said this week

Speaking during a visit by the general manager of Siemens South Africa, Mr Darryl Flint, and his national sales manager, Mr Braam van Dyk, he said Kenya and South Africa had now begun to rediscover each other after a long break in relations. The two countries broke their 30-year hiatus in relations two years ago when State President FW de Klerk visited Kenya

Flint and Van Dyk met President Daniel arap Moi earlier this week and presented him with a dental chair which is to be donated to a rural health centre

Flint told newsmen that the experiences of Kenya and South Africa in the medical field were similar and that the two countries could exchange valuable ideas

FREE TO VOTE. Monitors have to check that voters are not intimidated

Kenya's useful guide for monitors

South 12/16 – 16/6/93

(163)

GUIDELINES for election monitors by the National Election Monitoring Unit (Nemu) in Kenya for their elections can be useful in South Africa

Nemu established a network to observe and monitor the electoral process

Nemu is an umbrella body comprising the National Ecumenical Civic Education Programme (Necep), the Joint Election Monitoring Unit of the International Federation of Women Lawyers, Kenya Chapter, the International Commission of Jurists Kenya Section (FIDA/ICJ), and the Professional Committee for Democratic Change (PCDC)

In the past there had been numerous electoral malpractices in Kenya which culminated in a massive rigging of the poll in 1988

Last year was the first time independent local and international groups monitored an election in Kenya

Nemu drafted a manual as a tool to train monitors for elections in Kenya and abroad Some of the guidelines are

- Upholding the principles of a democratic election, namely that any person meeting the minimum requirements (age or citizenship) must be allowed to run for office, any person meeting the minimum requirement of age, citizenship, and residence must be allowed to register and vote, votes must be accurately and fairly counted, and results announced promptly
- On election day monitors should pay particular attention to the times for the opening and closing of polling stations as laid down by the Electoral Commission when announcing the date of the elections

It is important for election monitors to establish whether polling stations are opened and closed at the specified times, not earlier and not later

However, it should be noted that a presiding officer is authorised under law to postpone or adjourn the proceedings at his polling station when they are interrupted by a riot, open violence, flood or other natural catastrophe or other cause.

In this event, the presiding officer is expected to re-start the proceedings at the earliest practical time

In postponing or adjourning the proceedings under these circumstances, the presiding officer is empowered to transfer the proceedings to another polling station in the same constituency If he does, he is expected to convey the change of venue to voters in that area by all available means

- After the formalities of admission to the polling station, pollwatchers should pay attention to the atmosphere outside the polling station. Are there signs of intimidation and inducement? Incidents of violence? Is campaigning going on? Are candidates' symbols and campaign materials within the precints of the polling station? Are all supplies and equipment ready at the station — ballot papers, wax, ballot paper markers, ballot boxes and padlocks, lamps with fuel? Are the polling booths private?
- The presiding officer is authorised by law to regulate the number of registered voters admitted to the polling station at the same time and shall exclude all others except the candidates and their agents, election officers on duty, police officers on duty, persons necessarily assisting blind or incapacitated voters and observers approved or accredited by the Electoral Commission.

The presiding officer shall admit to the polling station not more than two agents for each candidate but may refuse admission to a person claiming to be an agent for a candidate if that person does not produce a letter of appointment as an agent signed by that candidate.

- Every election will be by secret ballot.
- No person shall vote in a constituency other than where he/she is registered as a voter
- No person shall cast more than one vote at any particular election.

Ex-prisoners form human rights body

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Argus Africa News Service ARG 21/6/93

NAIROBI. — Four former political prisoners in Kenya have formed a human rights organisation.

The aim of the organisation, National Democratic and Human Rights Organisation is to safeguard human rights of all peoples and the promotion of democratic ideals

The organisation will work towards the elimination of the death penalty, torture, police brutality and the defence of human rights as defined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights and other international conventions

It will also defend democratic freedoms such as those of association, press and fair trial which, they say, have been largely abused in Kenya.

The organisation's leader is Koigi wa Wanwere, a political prisoner who has spent a total of eight years in detention for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government. He and his three colleagues were released in January through a presidential clemency.

Mr Wanwere has called on the government to sign international treaties so that any possible violations can be punshished. The organisation will also campaign for the establishment of a national constitutional conference to press for the repeal of "all repressive laws".

Arap Moi accused of stashing away cash

Star 8/7/93

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President Daniel arap Moi faces a potentially embarrassing scandal following rumours that he and those close to him hold secret deposits in European banks, reports JOE KHAMISI of Star Africa Service.

KENYAN President Daniel arap Moi and his close associates are under increasing opposition pressure to bring home an estimated $10 billion (R33,3 billion) said to be held illegally in secret bank accounts overseas

Reports of clandestine deposits in European banks involving prominent Kenyan citizens have circulated privately for several years.

They came to public light only recently when leader of the opposition Ford/Kenya Party Jaramogi Oginga Odinga told a stunned Parliament that Moi and his vice-president and Minister of Economic Planning, George Saitoti, were holding 40 billion Kenyan pounds abroad

"It is ridiculous for Kenyan leaders to go abroad on begging missions while they have over 40 billion Kenya pounds out there," Odinga said.

"This is more than three times what President Mobutu (of Zaire) and his friends have abroad."

Odinga said about $2 billion (R6,6 billion) was in cash and the rest in assets.

Kenyan law prohibits citizens holding overseas bank accounts

Odinga's allegation triggered protests from members of the ruling Kanu Party, who demanded that he withdraw the president's name from his allegations or substantiate them

Odinga promised to bring evidence But when the time came for the 80-year-old veteran MP to table the documents, he was barred by the Speaker, Francis Ole Kaparo, who ruled that MPs might not introduce any document which would lead to discussion of the conduct of the President or of any member of the House unless it was through a substantive motion

When the rumours of overseas accounts surfaced during the campaign last year for multiparty politics, Moi acknowledged that there were secret cash deposits abroad and appealed to those concerned to bring back the money

President Moi . his conduct above parliamentary criticism, ruled the Speaker

Since Moi's appeal the government has refused to reveal the extent of the holdings or to divulge the names of the violators.

Government detractors claim that the return of the money could help the government meet its $500 million (R1,65 billion) external debt obligation and wipe out a similar amount in outstanding interest arrears

According to informed sources, it is not only members of the government who hold personal assets abroad Recently, Education Minister Joseph Kamotho, a confidant of Moi, threatened to expose the names of opposition leaders who owned land, houses, bank accounts and other properties in London, Stockholm and New York

Observers suspect that his remarks may have been directed at his fellow Kikuyu and leader of the opposition Ford Asili Party, Kenneth Matiba, who has admitted to owning property abroad

Matiba is a self-confessed millionaire who runs a prosperous carnation export business and a string of hotels on the Kenyan coast Some of his partners are Europeans

Because of the difficulty inherent in finding out details of private bank deposits, Odinga's claim to have documentary proof of who owns what has spiced the debate on foreign holdings The Speaker's ruling, though expected, has put the issue on hold, but probably not for good □

ARTS

Casting off the 'spectacles of tribal animosity'

W-E/Mail 2/7-8/7/93. (163)

In a demand for African control of Africa's image, delegates to a continent-wide television symposium in Nairobi last week revived some old arguments.

BAFANA KHUMALO *was there*

AFRICANS must take over the production of their own images in the media This was the overwhelming call from delegates to the Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa's (Urtna) 30th anniversary celebrations in Nairobi, Kenya, last week

Speaking at a symposium which formed part of the celebrations, former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda said that "for a long time the world has been conditioned to see Africa through the spectacles of tribal animosities which hinder our attempts to build modern and respectable nations upon the ruins of colonialism, war, famine and corruption".

The responsibility of remaking the African image was laid at the door of Urtna, an association of African broadcasting institutions in Africa Established in 1962 — its current membership includes radio and television organisations of 48 countries — it aims to promote inter-African co-operation for the development of broadcasting on the continent. Urtna member countries produce programmes which are contributed to a pool from which others can take to flight in their own territories. To gain access to this pool of resources they have to pay an annual membership fee.

"Urtna must assist us to see ourselves as we know and see ourselves It should help us break the myth that we in Africa (are) fated to belong to a race of 'could have beens'," said Kaunda.

Calling for involvement by Africans in the media, Nigerian Chief Segun Olusola said that although Africans have had more than their "fair share of the brutal hostilities of war, there has been relatively little coverage of war situations by African broadcasters. Certainly there has been nothing to compare with the overpowering presence in the Yugoslavia and Somali civil wars" by Western — specifically CNN — broadcasters

Olusola, noting that in most coups in Africa, broadcasting facilities have been targeted first and sometimes completely destroyed by coup plotters, said that broadcasters and broadcasting facilities should be protected along the same lines as the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent "Violations of such sacred institutions should be visited by appropriate international sanctions and reparations demanded by the international community," he said.

Kenneth Kaunda ... Television must dispel myths about Africans

As a way forward to a new kind of image for Africa, Urtna is planning an African news service to "serve African interests" This service, said Urtna president Garcia Carlos of Angola, would be a counter-measure against the "foreign agencies who focus on African calamities, ignoring the development challenges that the continent is grappling with in the face of harsh economic calamities"

The celebrations were marred by disruptions Some of the events had to be cancelled because Urtna had not properly organised them. A number of celebrities who were billed to attend the celebrations, like American comedian and actor Bill Cosby and film director Spike Lee, did not arrive

In fact, impromptu discussions were as interesting as those on the seminar schedule. The language of broadcasting, for example, came under discussion when the head of the African National Congress' Department of Arts and Culture, Wally Serote, said the use by African media organisations of English or French "means that we have played a role in the marginalisation of our people"

Acknowledging that use of non-African languages might contribute to the present state of affairs, Kaunda said in his country English is preferred because it is a uniting language. He said Kenya — as an example — had Swahili as a uniting language

"We don't have that in Zambia and have to rely on English," he said "If we try to speak one we are inviting trouble"

That view was confirmed in interviews with delegates from Ghana, Benin, Egypt, Ivory Coast and Senegal, who said the use of African languages was not an issue in their respective countries, and that former colonial languages were preferred by local media.

South African broadcasters were barred from participating in Urtna until this year, when observer status was given to M-Net — which organised the live broadcast of the awards ceremony, in conjunction with two Kenyan television networks. Neither M-Net nor any other South African broadcaster has been offered membership, however

Serote cautioned the organisation against accepting South African broadcasters as members without looking at the kind of broadcasting institutions that come from this country. Although there were changes in South Africa, he said, some people "do not have the interests of black South Africans at heart" and might continue to ensure their marginalisation.

Sowetan 9/7/93

Moi talks tough

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya has warned that his government will begin to arm its people to enable them to deal with the deteriorating security situation along the country's border with Somalia

Bandit attacks by Somali gunmen and inter-ethnic clashes between Kenyan Somali clans along the northern frontier have resulted in at least 35 deaths in recent months

On Wednesday Moi flew to the border town of Wajir and appealed for restraint

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Moi warning on border security

Star 13/7/93

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi has warned that Kenya will arm its people to enable them to deal with the deteriorating security situation along Kenya's border with Somalia.

Somali attacks there have resulted in 35 deaths recently — Star Africa Service

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R60-m grant to help Kenya

Sowetan

NAIROBI — Japan is to grant Kenya about R60 million to finance a horticulture for export project and improve rice farming 21/7/93

The agreement was signed by Kenya's Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi and Japanese Ambassador Ginko Sato

Most of the money will be used for the construction of horticultural produce handling facilities, and some of it to improve the Mwea rice irrigation project in central Kenya

— *Sapa-Reuter-AFP*

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Opting for chaos

Sowetan 21/7/93

NAIROBI — The governments of Nigeria, Kenya and Cameroon seemed to be just as willing as President Mobutu Sese Seko has been in Zaire to plunge their countries into chaos rather than yield to domestic and international pressure for fundamental democratic change

This is the view of Dr Larry Diamond, an American who was speaking at the American Studies Symposium being held at Thika, near Nairobi (163)

Several scholars at the symposium accused the US of applying double standards in pressing for democracy in Africa Dr AS Wamala of the University of Swaziland said the US had "played a somewhat dubious role in Africa's search for democracy over the years"

He said democracy and human rights were not issues during the Cold War when nondemocratic and authoritarian regimes were not only protected by the US but encouraged to remain in place with little regard to the sufferings of the people at the hands of dictators

"Democracy should evolve among the people themselves, rather than being imposed from outside"

Star 27-1-98

Corruption: Moi closes bank

(163)

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi has accepted the resignation of his embattled governor of the Central Bank, Eric Kotut, and ordered the closure of another "politically connected" bank in a clean-up operation aimed at ridding his government of corruption

Several senior officials of the Central Bank were also arrested over the weekend along with executives of a local bank, the Exchange Bank, which was also closed last week

Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi said yesterday that those involved would be prosecuted.

The Exchange Bank shares directorships with Goldenberg, a gold and diamond export company which has been in the news recently for allegedly receiving more than $6 million (R18 million) in export compensation for exports that could not be verified.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are said to have demanded the replacement of Kotut as a condition for the resumption of $300 million (R900 million) in balance of payments support The aid was suspended in 1991

In another development, opposition leader Oginga Odinga, whose Ford-Kenya Party was most vocal in condemning corruption has admitted receiving two million Kenya shillings (about R100 000) in election campaign money from Goldenberg.

Kenya's political banks under fire

Does the collapse of one of Kenya's main banks signal economic reform — or was it a sop to foreign donors?

MARK HUBAND *reports*

ILLEGAL banking practices and mismanagement led to the collapse of one of Kenya's main banks after foreign donors demanded an end to state financing of banks run by powerful businessmen with political connections

TradeBank, one of several local banks whose activities are regarded by foreign bankers in Kenya as aimed solely at enriching their politically connected owners, closed its doors last week.

It had experienced recurrent liquidity problems, caused largely by its failure to recoup loans made to some of the country's richest and most powerful individuals

The collapse followed a visit last week by World Bank and International Monetary Fund officials, who are believed to have received assurances from the Kenyan government that none of the country's "political banks" still has overdrafts with the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) and that it will attempt to curb corruption in the banking sector

These measures lie at the heart of IMF demands for monetary reform The government rejected these demands on March 22, but now appears to have partly accepted them after further discussions with IMF officials

Economic reform is the condition upon which £27-million of monthly balance-of-payments support will be restored by donors, who froze it in November 1991

But some political sources say it is unclear whether the banks' overdrafts really have been cleared, or whether the political banks lent each other money in order for records to give that impression while TradeBank — the least well-connected of the political banks — was used as a "sacrifice" to give the appearance to the IMF that the government is committed to reform

Opposition MPs are demanding to know why TradeBank was advanced 1,6-million Kenyan shillings by the CBK on March 29, even though its imminent collapse was expected in banking circles

Two TradeBank directors, Alnoor Kassam and managing director Ian Raynor, disappeared last weekend and are being sought by police. Kassam is reported to be in London.

The CBK, whose governor, Eric Kutut, is expected to come under increasing pressure from critics who believe the bank is guilty of knowingly continuing to give credit to illiquid and mismanaged institutions from state coffers, has appointed a new management

"The acid test will be whether the CBK goes into the other banks," comments Robert Shaw, spokesman on economic affairs for the Ford-Kenya opposition party "If you go along to some of these banks and you look at who owes them money, it's like looking at the government This closure has brought things a little closer to the nerve centre"

Opposition MPs, who have highlighted the serious liquidity problems of TradeBank and other banks since parliament opened last month, are expected to seize the opportunity to identify the political connections of the bank's personnel as a key cause of the TradeBank collapse

TradeBank is fighting to recover loans of 150-million shillings (about R12,5-million) made to companies belonging to Kenya's disgraced former energy minister, Nicholas Biwott

Biwott lost his ministerial post after he was accused of involvement in the 1990 murder of foreign minister Robert Ouko But such is his continued influence over government affairs that financial experts in Nairobi believe he may have influenced the CBK's decision to close TradeBank rather than other political banks

Bad investments made by TradeBank since its foundation in 1985 lie at the heart of the collapse. Last month, it accepted a leasehold agreement on a Nairobi shopping centre, the Yaya Centre, in settlement of about R50-million of debts owed by Biwott, despite a slump in property

A report on TradeBank written last month by the Nairobi-based financial consultants Polo Financial Reports (PFR) described the bank's "reckless management" and examined practices which clearly contravened local banking laws

"Considering the penalties that stand to be inflicted on these errant officers, should they be convicted, PFR is not surprised that the bank's top two directors should appear to have left the country in a great hurry," the report said — The Guardian

Let's not do it the Kenyan way

South 516 - 9/6/93

SOUTH African voters can learn a lot from the experiences of other countries during elections, particularly African countries

The Kenyan experience was one of many international perspectives provided at a recent conference in Durban on election monitoring and observing in South Africa

Ms Jayne Wanjiru Michuki is a partner in a private law firm in Nairobi and an advocate in the High Court of Kenya She is also a founding member of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (Fida) as well as its vice chairperson

As part of the joint monitoring program of Fida and the International Commission of Jurists (ICU) for the December 1992 Kenyan elections, she organised the countrywide recruitment of election monitoring and district liaison officers and served as a training consultant for Fida for election monitors.

Kenyans had lived under a one-party state rule for 30 years.

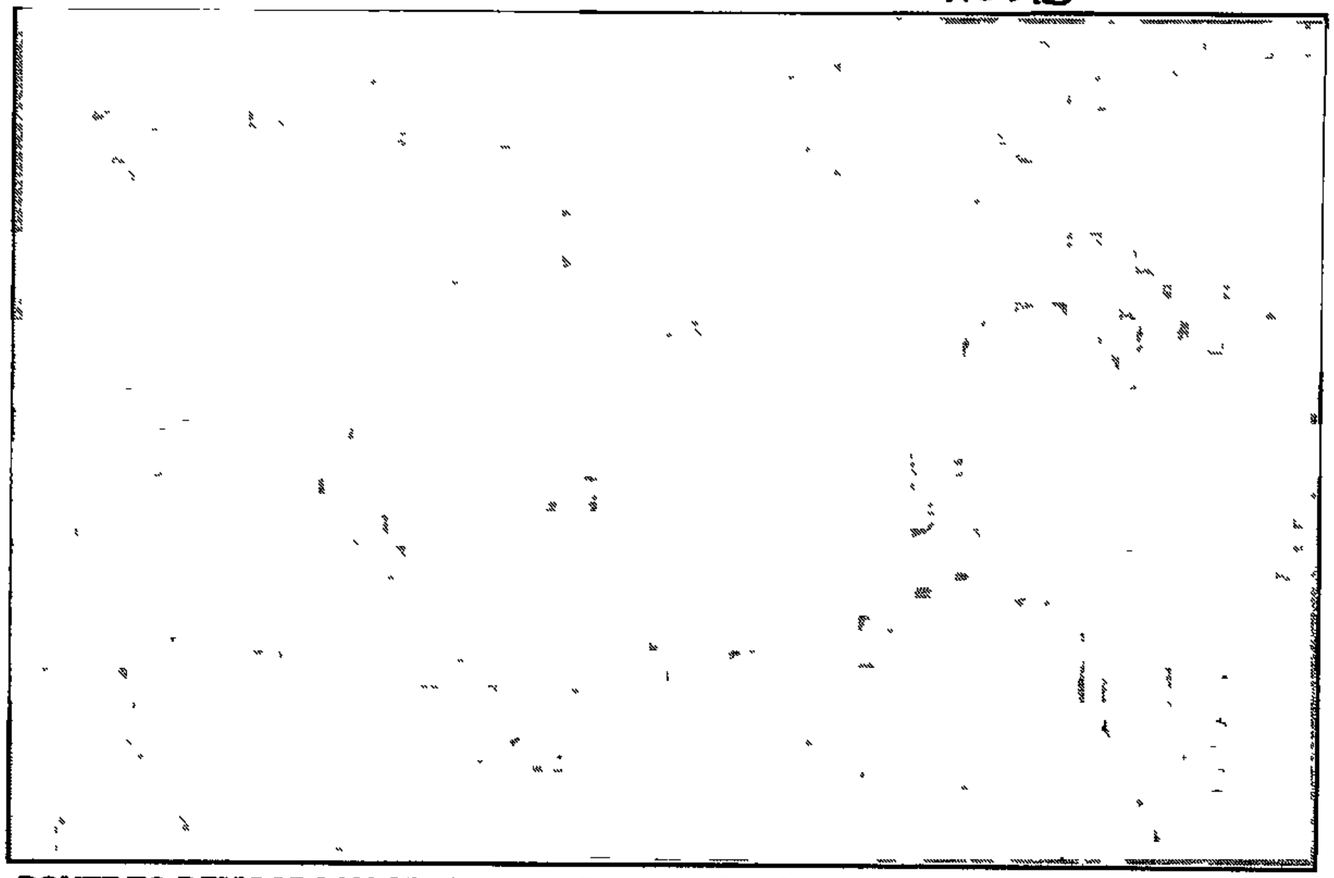
"For 30 years, Kenyans did not experience the difference between a ruling party and a government because they had been one and the same all along," Michuki said

A major problem during the period leading up to the elections, was that the electoral commission had no credibility among the people.

To start with, it was formed by the government of the day.

Secondly, the chairperson of the electoral commission was a member of the ruling party Other members were drawn either from the ruling party or the civil service

The result was that ordinary people did not believe the commission was independent. They believed it owed its allegiance to the government



ROUTE TO DEMOCRACY: The V-salute for peace has become a symbol for Africans preparing for democratic elections

"There were lots of problems, because whatever the electoral commission did was seen as suspect from the very beginning," Michuki told the conference.

The manner in which voter registration was handled also gave rise to tremendous difficulties

Kenyans had to go to their home areas to register as voters, they could not register wherever they were at the time.

They were only given one month to register This meant 20 million people throughout Kenya had to find the means to travel to their home areas and register within the stipulated period

(163)

Because the announcement was made shortly before the registration period came into effect, and because the period was limited to only a month, a large percentage of Kenyans could not vote on election day as they had not registered at voters

"The election was compromised by the fact that 3,5 million Kenyan youth could not vote because they were not registered," Michuki said

When they registered, voters were issued with voter identification cards which was the only documentation accepted at polling stations as qualification to vote

Free and equal access to the media by all political parties was another major problem

There are two television networks in Kenya One is state owned and was only freely accessible to the ruling party. Other parties had to buy time on the air and did not have the resources to do so

The other television network is privately owned but is available only in Nairobi, and does not even cover the whole of Nairobi So the ruling party had a complete advantage in terms of access to television

The ruling party also used government resources during the election campaign For example, government vehicles were used to transport ruling party workers and voters during the election campaign and on election day itself

Another problem was that in Kenya all parties were required to have licences to campaign for elections, and many opposition parties were not granted licences

The official voter registration cards were so devoid of identifying characteristics they could be reproduced to an extent that the electoral commission could not tell genuine ID's from fake ones They could simply be photocopied

This led to irregularities, a major one being that the government imported refugees to vote in government-controlled polling areas

No-go areas in Kenya are referred to as "zoned" areas In Kenya, the "zoned" areas were all government controlled.

The government registered many Somalian and Ethiopian refugees to vote for them in these "zoned" areas People from other parties could not easily get access to these areas to check on irregularities there, Michuki said

The Electoral Commission's partisan status therefore affected many aspects of the election campaign in the government's favour.

Major lessons South Africans can draw from Kenya are

- The importance of a non-partisan electoral commission,
- If voter registration is not properly handled, many people can be barred from voting;
- A reasonable time period needs to be allocated for voter registration to take place,
- Whatever form of voter identification is issued should be designed in such a way as to prevent counterfeit versions being produced,
- Media has to fall under impartial control to allow all parties free and equal access

Donors try to stem graft tide

Sowetan 29/4/93 (163)

COOKING BOOKS *The corruption-riddled Kenya is being policed by donors:*

WITH THE resumption by the donor countries last week of balance-of-payment support to Kenya, the international community now faces the problem of how to police the management of millions of foreign dollars in a country known for high levels of corruption

Last Thursday, the World Bank announced that R255 million would be released immediately to help the country develop its export sector A further disbursement of R225 million from Japan is to follow immediately thereafter

"We are certainly concerned," the World Bank vice-president for Africa, Mr Edward Jaycox, said in Nairobi last week "We would like to see a public expenditure review to show how these funds are spent"

An assessment team from the International Monetary Fund is expected in Kenya this week to lay down the policing machinery

Concern over Kenya's management of public funds was first underscored at the donors' consultative meeting in Paris in 1991 Dismayed by the country's appalling economic and political record then, donor nations suspended R1 billion in quick disbursing aid to Kenya One of the reasons given was that the country lacked accountability and transparency in the handling of international aid

fund, while in recent weeks several financial scandals involving very high ranking officials have rocked President Moi's government

Anti-graft units

The president's reaction to all this was to announce the formation recently of anti-graft units to root out corruption in the civil service and parastatals

Although the World Bank now says that Kenya has made tremendous improvements in money management since 1991, economic observers here are of the opinion that the first two disbursements are a test for the government

"The potential cloud on the horizon is that this small but very welcome resumption of balance-of-payments support could easily be stopped in its tracks if the Kenya government fails to do what it has committed itself to doing," a commentator said in the mass circulation *Sunday Nation* newspaper this week

Documents made available to the Press by the opposition Ford Kenya Party last week showed that five banks had illegally received R1,5 billion from the Central Bank during the first week of this month alone Attempts by opposition parliamentarians to table the documents in the National Assembly were disallowed by the Speaker One of the so-called political banks, the Trade Bank, was closed by the government after irregularities involving the Central Bank were discovered Eleven other ailing finance houses were taken over by the government

After an 18-month balance-of-payments embargo, Kenya had already begun to feel the pinch

The inflation rate rose to almost 50 percent and some essential commodities, including bread and cooking oil, are no longer within reach of poor people The Central Organisation of Trade Unions, which comprises 30 trade unions, has called for a countrywide strike next Monday to demand a 100 percent increase in wages to cope with escalating consumer prices —*Sowetan Africa News Service*

Funds halted

Two years ago, several European countries temporarily halted project funds to Kenya after audit reports revealed fraud and theft of aid money Some senior officials from the Ministry of Economic Planning were arrested but were soon released without any official explanation. Recently, the Minister of State in the office of the president, Mr Maalim Mohamed, shocked his colleagues when he asserted that the levels of corruption in the country had shot up by 45 percent during the past three decades. He was quickly demoted to the lowly portfolio of culture

In Kenya, corruption has permeated every facet of the country's economy Patients at national hospitals and clinics now have to bring their own bandages and syringes due to shortages caused by massive fraud in tendering procedures Millions of rands have disappeared from the coffers of the state pension

KENYA

Kiss and make up

Last week's reconciliation between President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Edward Jaycox, World Bank vice-president for Africa, came sooner than anyone expected It was always clear (*Leaders* April 9) that Kenya could not live for long without international aid, but Nairobi's apparent collapse, only weeks after Moi denounced the IMF and World Bank for imposing "suicidal" reforms, was a surprise Jaycox insists Kenya climbed down and the Washington multilaterals stuck to their guns

The bank is releasing US$85m to Kenya right away A further $85m, earmarked for education, will become available soon In addition, the Japanese will provide $75m in co-financing That makes $245m in all

It is not clear why the World Bank has now accepted Kenya's assurances of reform, which earlier this year fell on deaf ears Jaycox says the Kenyans realised they had nowhere else to go "Kenya has come all the way to the bank It had no option The economy was in freefall and nearing rock-bottom"

For their part, the Kenyans have devalued the shilling for the second time in two months — this time by 30%, taking the rate to 60 to the dollar Commercial bank lending rates are being pushed up to 45%, the export retention system has been restored, monetary policy is being tightened (all commercial banks have been told to clear their central bank overdrafts) and the Finance Ministry has promised to clean up the troubled banking sector

The remarkable change in the bank's tone — from sharp criticism to sympathetic support — suggests there is far more to the reconciliation than Washington is willing to concede The most likely explanation is political pressure put on bank technocrats by Western governments alarmed at signs of collapse in the economy earlier this month when a lack of foreign exchange to pay for imports created a serious fuel shortage

It seems that, having had its bluff called by Moi, the bank had second thoughts Obviously, it will continue to insist — as Jaycox has already done — that Kenya must meet the original conditions, including cutting public spending, laying off civil servants, deregulating agricultural marketing, accelerating privatisation, tightening money supply and stamping out corruption

It remains to be seen just what the IMF, which left Kenya in some dudgeon in March, makes of what many see as World Bank backsliding The key now is just how far Nairobi will go in meeting the bank's demands In his Duke of York role, Jaycox, having marched his troops to the top of the hill and down again, will have the greatest difficulty repeating the exercise and remaining credible

The cunning Moi is not likely to miss a trick He will again commit himself to reform but delays and slippages will soon reappear ■

Moi *won't miss a trick*

5 Times 2/5/93

Press disabled

NAIROBI Armed police have disabled the presses of a printing firm which publishes several opposition magazines (163)

The weekly magazines — Finance, Society and Economic Review — have been strongly critical of the Kenyan government

Earlier, the US State Department condemned the Kenyan police's seizure of copies of Finance magazine this week as "the latest of a series of attacks on the independent press in Kenya".

NEWS IN BRIEF

B/DAY 10/5/93

Kenya's sugar output

NAIROBI — Kenya's sugar output fell sharply to 372 000 tons last year and will decline to its lowest level for seven years in 1993, according to a report by the US embassy's agricultural division

"Efforts to regain self-sufficiency have yielded disappointing results due in part to corruption, mismanagement of its sugar factories and drought in 1991," the report said (163)

Protestant

Africans. □

Star 10/6/93

World to keep an eye on how Kenya spends handouts

(163)

So corruption-ridden is the Kenyan government that donors of foreign aid have to do their own police work to ensure it is not stolen by officials. JOE KHAMISI reports from Nairobi for The Star Africa Service

WITH the resumption by the donor countries of balance-of-payment support to Kenya, the international community now faces the problem of how to police the management of millions of foreign dollars in a country known for high levels of corruption.

Last month the World Bank announced that $85 million (R267 million) will be released immediately to help the country develop its export sector A further $75 million (R236 million) from Japan is to follow immediately thereafter

"We are certainly concerned," World Bank vice-president for Africa, Edward Jaycox, said in Nairobi last week. "We would like to see a public expenditure review to see how these funds are spent."

An assessment team from the International Monetary Fund is due in Kenya this week to lay down the policing machinery

Concern over Kenya's management of public funds was first underscored at the donors' consultative meeting in Paris in 1991 Dismayed by the country's appalling economic and political record then, donor nations suspended $350 million (then about R1 000 million) in quick disbursing aid to Kenya. One of the reasons given was that the country lacked accountability and transparency in the handling of international aid.

Two years ago, several European countries temporarily halted project funds to Kenya after audit reports revealed fraud and theft of aid money

Some senior officials from the Ministry of Economic Planning were arrested but were soon released without any official explanation.

Recently, the Minister of State in the Office of the President, Maalim Mohamed, shocked his colleagues when he asserted that the levels of corruption in the country had shot up by 45 percent during the past three decades. He was quickly demoted to the lowly portfolio of culture.

In Kenya, corruption has permeated every facet of the country's economy Patients at national hospitals and clinics now have to take their own bandages and syringes due to shortages caused by massive fraud in tendering procedures.

President Daniel arap Moi's reaction towards all this was to announce the formation recently of anti-graft units to root out corruption in the civil service and parastatals.

Although the World Bank now says Kenya has made tremendous improvements in money management since 1991, economic observers in the country are of the opinion that the first two disbursements are a test for the government.

As part of the deal, Kenya has agreed to implement 18 specific conditions in the very short term. Most of these conditions have to do with eliminating the excesses and abuses that have plagued what the World Bank calls the "monetary sector management"

These include halting the increase in the money supply, bringing inflation under control, and liberalising the trade and foreign exchange regimes.

But even as the World Bank was announcing the new disbursements, both the international and local press were highlighting a major scandal involving politically connected banks in the country

Documents made available to the press by the opposition Ford Kenya Party showed five banks had illegally received half a billion dollars from the central bank during the first week of April alone. Attempts by opposition parliamentarians to table the documents in the National Assembly were disallowed by the Speaker

One of the so-called political banks, the Trade Bank, was closed by the government after irregularities involving the central bank were discovered. Eleven other ailing finance houses were taken over by the government.

"These strange goings-on raise many serious questions which we challenge the government and the governor of the Central Bank to answer," Robert Shaw, Ford Kenya's assistant secretary for public policy, said recently

Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi dismissed the claims as an attempt to damage the image of the government "at this time when an agreement has been reached on the resumption of aid flows"

After an 18-month balance-of-payments embargo, Kenya had begun to feel the pinch. The country's international debt arrears now stands at $500 million (R1 575 million). Since the annual debt repayments stand at about the same figure, the pressure on Kenya's balance-of-payments position is intense.

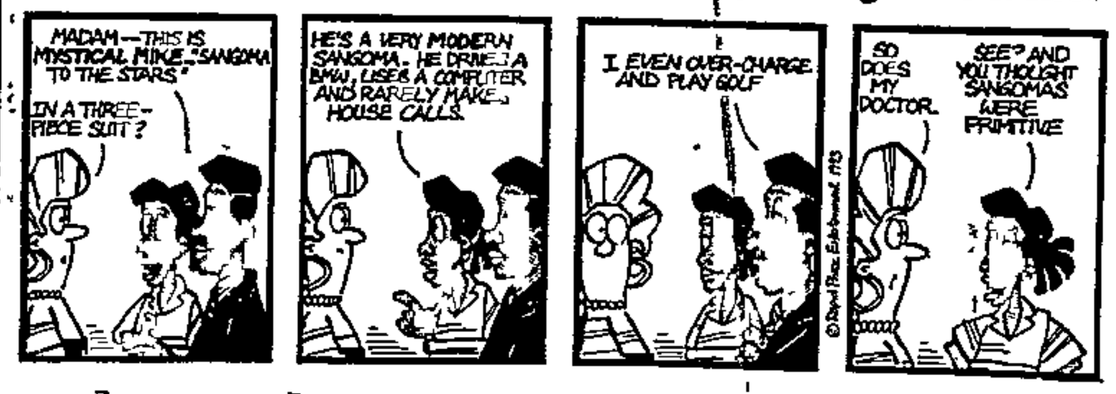
The government is finding it hard to meet its obligations. On the other hand, the manufacturing sector is facing collapse as the government tries to conserve its meagre foreign exchange reserves. Some plants have been closed while others have scaled down production.

The Kenya shilling also found itself under severe pressure due to the scramble for hard currency and had to be devalued twice within six weeks. Similarly, the inflation rate rose to almost 50 percent while some essential commodities, including bread and cooking oil, are no longer within reach of the poor

The Central Organisation of Trade Unions, which comprises 30 unions, called for a country-wide strike last Monday to demand a 100 percent increase in wages to cope with the escalating consumer prices. In the face of opposition from employers and the government, the call was not widely heeded by Kenyans. □

Do as I say . . President arap Moi's new government has no great credibility with nations which lend him cash

MADAM & EVE — **By S Francis, H Dugmore & Rico**



Kenya in dire straits as fuel stocks run out

NAIROBI — Kenya had been desperately short of petrol and diesel for the past four days because of a lack of foreign currency to pay for oil shipments, diplomats said yesterday

Long queues formed at the handful of filling stations still open at the weekend in the capital, Nairobi, and other towns Parked cars that had run out of petrol dotted the streets.

The government said the shortage would ease this week with new oil deliveries.

A shortage of aircraft fuel last month forced the UN and aid agencies to scale down relief flights to Somalia and Rwanda from Kenya, used as a base for supplying emergency food to neighbouring countries stricken by war and famine.

International airlines reduced flights to Kenya and refuelled in neighbouring countries

Diplomats and Western businessmen in Nairobi said the government of President Daniel arap Moi lacked hard currency because of a partial aid freeze by World Bank donors concerned about high-level corruption and economic mismanagement

After a row with the government over lifting foreign exchange controls and other free-market reforms, the World Bank said last month it would grant Kenya $85m in balance of payments support

Donors suspended balance of payments support, amounting to about a third of Kenya's $1bn a year in foreign aid, in November 1991.

Prices have shot up in the past two months as Kenya has devalued the shilling by allowing commercial transactions at a market-determined exchange rate instead of using an artificially low official rate. Local businessmen say import costs have more than doubled. Inflation is estimated at more than 70% — Sapa-AFP.

PTA planning for full monetary union

Star 14/5/93

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

(163)

NAIROBI — A four-phase plan to create a full monetary union among member nations of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) has been put in motion by the Zambia-based organisation.

The plan, which will go well into 2020, will turn the PTA clearing house in Harare to a common central bank for the region

Documents from the 19-member organisation show that within the period, the clearing house will develop into a common monetary authority with the capacity and authority to evolve a common currency for use in the region.

The first phase, up to 1996, will consolidate the present mechanism of monetary cooperation between member nations. This will be followed by the establishment of a limited currency covertability

The most ambitious part of the plan is the next phase, which will see the formation of a formal monetary authority, including full convertability of intra-PTA transactions and the coordination of monetary and fiscal policies

In order to facilitate this process, the clearing house in Harare has already been detached from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

Arrangements are also being made for the clearing house to take over the role of issuing the PTA Unit of Accounts Travellers' cheques within five years, while it is envisaged that the PTA itself would merge with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), although some members want to preserve the two organisation as separate organisations

AFRICA

Hard times for Kenyan magazine

WMail 14/5 - 20/5/93 (163)

By DAVID ZARING, **Nairobi**

KENYA'S commitment to multiparty democracy has been shaken by the Kanu government's assault on the Nairobi bi-weekly, *Finance*, recently

The police began their campaign against the magazine with a raid on its printers in which plates, advertisements, graphics, film and a 30 000-copy print run were seized

Two days later, they returned to the printers with an electrical engineer, dismantled the offending press and left with several of its fuses — after warning the press workers that if anyone attempted to fix the machinery, "it might blow up and he might end up at the city mortuary", according to press supervisor Nazir Mohammed

This fifth impoundment of *Finance* came at a critical time for the magazine, which was slowly emerging from debts incurred in part by its constant wrangling with the government Editor Njehu Gatabaki loses roughly R35 000 each time his magazine is seized Legal expenses have cost the magazine dearly — Gatabaki and his printers are suing the government over this most recent raid, and he has twice faced sedition charges since becoming editor.

Finance's printers have fared even worse The firm suspended operations indefinitely as a result of the disabling of its press and estimated that it would lose R45 000 per week while out of action Press owner Dominic Martin's work permit will be reviewed later this month, after which he could be forced to leave the country

The *Finance* affair raises further doubts about the government's professed commitment to multiparty democracy Since it was returned to power in December last year, it has been accused of turning a blind eye to continued ethnic violence in the Rift Valley, has confiscated magazines such as *The Watchman*, *Society*, and *Economic Review*, has defeated a parliamentary motion to curtail its powers of detention without trial, and has arrested the chairman of the Council of Trade Unions (Cotu) during May Day celebrations for calling what it termed an illegal strike

Repression has not daunted the generally moderate Kenyan print media, which vociferously criticised the government over the *Finance* seizure The United States also expressed its disapproval in a statement in Washington condemning the action as undermining "both democracy and the rule of law".

Kenya frees economy to win back Western aid

NAIROBI. — Kenya yesterday reintroduced key measures to free its economy in a bid to win back Western aid which was suspended about two years ago. (163) CT 15/5/93

Statements issued by the ministries of finance and commerce said the government would reintroduce "retention accounts" abolished in March after a row with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The government would also abolish all controls on imports except for prohibited goods. — Sapa-Reuter

Wage pact approved to end German labour battle

B/DM 17/5/93

FRANKFURT — The board of the metalworkers' union on Saturday approved a wage pact designed to end a strike and prevent an all-out labour battle that could have further damaged Germany's recession-battered economy

The compromise deal provides for pay raises for workers in eastern Germany that will bring their salaries to par with wages in the west in 1996, two years later than set in a previous plan

Rank-and-file union members will vote on the deal today and tomorrow, and if 25% of them approve the pact, metalworkers and steelworkers in eastern Germany will return to their jobs on Wednesday.

Economics Minister Guenter Rexroth welcomed the pact, saying it would give an impulse to the recovery in the east He said the wage agreement came relatively quickly, limiting the damage caused by the strike

Otto Lambsdorff, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the government coalition, said the pact carried economic risks.

Lambsdorff said no one could predict if the economy would pick up enough by 1996 to be able to afford the pay raises.

He said productivity in the east would also have to increase More than 40 000 workers in eastern Germany have been on strike in the 12-day-old walkout. An additional 80 000 had been set to join them today.

The compromise deal was reached Friday after an all-night bargaining session in Dresden between employers and IG Metall, the nation's biggest union

IG Metall's wage commission endorsed the pact on Friday evening

The agreement pledges to raise the eastern workers' pay to the levels of western Germany by July 1996, rather than next year as promised during the euphoria over German reunification A six-month delay would be possible, if companies showed they were in deep financial trouble

Under the old agreement, east German metalworkers received about DM1 950 a month in base pay before taxes, or 71% of their western colleagues' salary The agreement would boost the worker to DM2 144 a month by December, or 82% of the western wage, the union said Further increments would take effect until parity was reached in three years — Sapa-AP

NEWS IN BRIEF

Uruguay Round advances

TORONTO — Ministers representing the world's four major trade powers said on Friday they had paved the way for a successful outcome this year of the protracted world trade liberalisation talks known as the Uruguay Round Japanese Trade Minister Yoshiro Mori, US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, EC Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan and Canadian International Trade Minister Michael Wilson would meet again on June 2 in Paris.

Red Cross blood infected

BERN — The Swiss Red Cross had sent 83 bags of blood products contaminated with the AIDS virus to the US, Saudi Arabia and Greece from 1982 to 1985, spokesman Markus Haechler said on Friday.

However, he said it was possible the tainted blood had not been given to anyone because blood had to be used within a month of being donated

187 burned to death

BANGKOK — The official death toll in what is believed to be the world's deadliest factory fire — at a doll factory outside Bangkok last week — stood at 187, with at least 80 still listed as missing, the interior ministry said after a weeklong search was called off at the weekend

UK to probe CD prices

LONDON — Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission is to investigate the "rip-off" prices retailers and the record industry are charging for CDs.

REPORTS Sapa-AFP-AP, Own Correspondent

Kenya in new deal with Bank, IMF

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi said at the weekend his cash-strapped government had reached agreement with the IMF and World Bank on reforms aimed at revitalising the Kenyan economy

Moi told a goodwill delegation visiting Nairobi that the IMF and Bank had agreed to go on with reform efforts

"We have made a commitment to be strict in the management of the economy after reaching this agreement," Moi's media unit quoted him as saying

Kenya on Friday strengthened its case for the resumption of Western aid by reintroducing economic reforms abolished only two months before

The government said it had reopened retention accounts, which allow exporters to keep hard currency earnings instead of remitting them to the central bank, and ended all controls on imports except prohibited goods B/DM 17/5/93

Moi said the government wanted to raise the living standards of all Kenyans and would not let radical reforms hurt them.

When retention accounts were scrapped on March 22, Moi denounced as "suicidal and dictatorial" conditions set by the IMF and the World Bank for reinstatement of key quick disbursing aid of about $40m a month suspended in 1991 to press for economic and political reforms

But faced with shortages of fuel and food and reeling from a cash squeeze, it was clear that Kenya was abandoning the fight against the Western agencies

Moi said he would ensure that farmers, who contributed 85% of Kenya's economic life, earned a good profit from their input and pledged quick service from state companies that often delayed in paying for delivered produce — Sapa-Reuter

AFRICA

Africa's new rich: Aid workers

wlmail 21/5-27/5/93

People are starving in Africa —but it is not only the hungry who benefit from Western aid

By **ANDREW BUCKOKE**
in Nairobi

AT Kilifi Creek, a beautiful natural harbour north of Mombasa on Kenya's Indian Ocean coast, I finally discovered what aid is for The answer, of course, is yachts

The days when most of the boats moored here were owned by successful ranchers are past Now most of the 30-odd boats are owned by people working, or hoping to work, with the aid agencies shipping food to Somalia or up the Nile into southern Sudan, where nearly 1,5-million people will need food aid this year

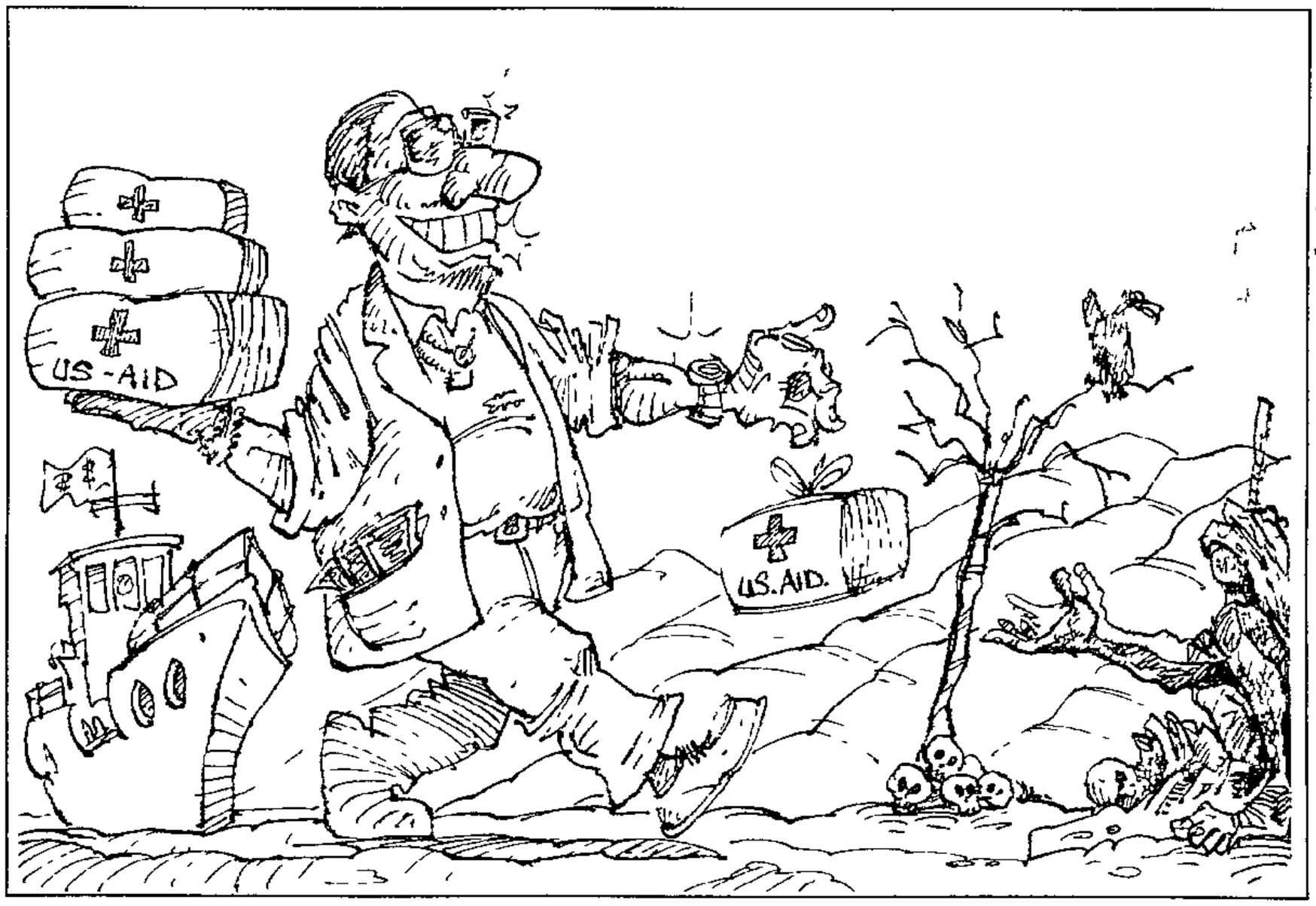
For most of these itinerant yachtsmen, the work is a splendid windfall $1 500 tax-free a week (the going rate paid by the United Nations) for a few months replenishes the cruising treasury like no other job, and may allow the replacement of sails, engines or other major pieces of equipment

Several of the larger yachts are owned by what might be termed the aid regulars, people who have run operations in Africa for several years These people know enough about Africa to consider the question of what is achieved by the aid they are so highly paid to distribute

The question is whether more people die because of the aid which relieves the warlords of the responsibility of looking after their people and so perpetuates the civil wars that are the root of the famines — than would die if the aid were cut off, so that the warlords would be forced to negotiate or be overthrown by their people

The second course might be impossible to sell to Western television viewers anyway There could be several months of carnage before the warlords realised that the agencies, previously so easily bullied, were serious.

Television is ill-suited to explain that today's starving child could be preferable to the starving children of thousands of days to come



It is unlikely the Western viewers' resolve will ever be put to the test, however, for such a policy would rely on the agencies presenting an unbroken front This is something even the various branches of the UN have been unable to do in the past

The reason the agencies are so easily bullied is that none wants to be the first to take a stand The leaders of each agency would rather watch somebody else be kicked out, and then be able to expand their own operations

Aid agencies are no exception to the rule that organisations are run primarily for the benefit of those who work for them One of the yachtsmen of Kilifi, who uses his yacht when on leave from Khartoum, agreed that the second policy would probably save more lives in the long run

But, he added with a smile, "where would that leave me?"

Most consider their position less than edifying, but think that they save some lives and somebody else would do the job if they did not They also point out that they do not decide the general policy That, in the end, is decided by Western public opinion

Only if it were better informed, if more questions were asked, would that policy change Until then the knee-jerk response to the report "people starving in Africa would remain "send more food'

It is not only yachtsmen who profit from the current system of course There are the people who hire out the trucks, ships and cranes, the bodyguards and the businessmen who provide food and water — at a dollar a bottle — to the aid agency personnel or the marines and other soldiers who protect their operations And the journalists and their hired cars, drivers and protection

The biggest profits are probably made by the bulk suppliers of food, medicines, blankets and other relief goods One of the most disturbing aspects is that, according to one supplier, some agency executives demand kickbacks in return for signing contracts

There was another question the yachtsmen of Kilifi answered for me. What came back on those ships from Somalia? Most of the crews, they said, took advantage of absurdly low prices — a couple of cartons of cigarettes for a cassette player, for example — to profit further from their journeys

Air conditioners, watches, videos, televisions — in fact, anything reasonably portable and valuable — made the return journey to Kenya Apparently the prices only started to rise when the United States Marines started paying dollars for such things

Africa used to be the continent where the wealthy relied on the spoils of war — be it tribal raiding, slaving or colonial conquest

Then they relied on the spoils of enterprise Then they relied on government corruption

Now the new rich rely on the spoils of aid — The Guardian

●Andrew Buckoke is the author of *Fishing In Africa: A Guide To War And Corruption*, published in London by Picador.

Sedition charges withdrawn

Sowetan 21/5/93

(163)

NAIROBI — The Kenyan government has withdrawn sedition charges against six journalists on an opposition magazine that has stopped publishing because police have seized vital components from its printing press

But two other Kenyan journalists and the British owner of a firm that printed several anti-government magazines still face sedition charges

■ But Kenya government continues its action against other opposition journalists:

Pius Nyamora, editor of *Society* magazine, his wife and four other journalists on the weekly were discharged by a court in Mombasa on Wednesday after the state dropped its case

Their arrest last month sparked off protests from opposition politicians, the Kenya Union of Journalists and the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists

Njehu Gatabaki, editor of *Finance*, another opposition weekly, and his wife are awaiting trial for publishing seditious articles — *Sapa-AFP*

Kenya-SA flights to be increased

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

Star 21/5/93

NAIROBI — Kenya Airways would schedule one additional flight to South Africa from next month to take advantage of increasing traffic between the two countries, Minister of Tourism Noah Katana Ngala said on his return from a tourism fair in Durban, where 18 Kenyan operators exhibited

Kenya Airways presently has twice-weekly flights between Johannesburg and Nairobi, while South African Airways has three

Ngala said that while he was in Johannesburg and Durban, he held discussions with South African Government officials, and the two countries had agreed to co-operate on issues of tourist traffic and game management.

International airfares from Kenya have increased by about six percent following last week's devaluation of the Kenya shilling by 4,67 percent.

Canada in rapes protest to Kenya

Star 21/5/93

NAIROBI — Canada has protested to the Kenya government over the rape last weekend of two Canadian citizens in Kilifi, a small tourist resort north of the port of Mombasa, a few hours after they arrived in the country (163)

Tourism, Kenya's main foreign-exchange earner, has taken a nosedive because of violence against foreigners and continued political instability. Recently, the government set up a special police unit to combat crime in game parks and other tourist resorts — Star Africa Service

DATELINE

Moi gives in to pressure to reform economy

S Times 23/5/93

By SCOTT PETERSON: Nairobi

KENYA has buckled under international pressure and started to reform its economy after more than a year of wrangling with banks and foreign donors.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund recently gave Kenya one last chance to liberalise the economy and root out corruption.

The battle between the government and donors climaxed two months ago, when President Daniel arap Moi reversed Kenya's liberalisation policy and accused the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund of imposing "dictatorial and suicidal" conditions on Kenya.

The policy was reversed again after a few days, as officials remembered disaster stories of other African countries, such as Zambia, which spurned donors.

Progress appears to have been sparked by the World Bank's April decision to release R272-million, and by an agreement signed with the IMF last week after the government, in an effort to prove its sincerity, announced a string of measures.

(163)

The Kenyan shilling was devalued for the third time in four months, import restrictions were ended, so-called "political banks" — which have been a conduit for billions of shillings from the Central Bank to shady creditors in the past year — have been reined in, and "retention accounts" for foreign exchange opened again for importers.

Such moves, though, are seen by many donors as window dressing. One foreign economist said: "People just don't feel that the government is very serious about . . . tackling corruption. They have waffled before."

Donors admit that corruption — so rampant in Kenya that it distorts every major economic indicator — has caused them not to give Kenya the benefit of the doubt. High-level corruption, even in the last six months, diplomats say, has become worse and even more blatant.

Reform promises have been made before, but the entrenched and corrupt ruling elite prevented success. What appears to have changed this time is that Mr Moi has decided to personally inspect and approve every detail of negotiations with the World Bank and the IMF. — © *The Telegraph, London*

Muggers use Aids claim

(163)
Star 24/5/93.

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — Street children in Kenya's capital are reported to be injecting Aids-infected blood into people who refuse to give them money

Police said they had no knowledge of the practice but the Lonrho-owned Standard newspaper said it had information that children were using syringes filled with Aids-infected blood supplied by a group of wealthy HIV-infected people

One victim, according to The Standard, was an executive of a Kenyan air-operations company, injected after he refused to hand over cash

The Standard warned pedestrians and motorists of the *modus operandi* of street gangs

"First, they politely approach their potential victim seeking a donation," the newspaper said. "When denied, there follows the surprise and swift move, and a slow death is planted under one's skin."

A spokesman for tour operators, Joseph Kipsanai, said the practice could destroy tourism

But Kenya police spokesman, Henry Matalanga, denied any knowledge of such attacks.

Another newspaper, the Weekend Mail, reported recently that Aids sufferers were ambushing and raping young girls to apparently exact revenge on society.

From farm fiasco to begging bowl

Star 31/5/93

JOE KHAMISI of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Nairobi on Kenya's battle to feed its population.

KENYA has joined the ranks of the African countries who, while theoretically capable of producing their own food, rely on foreign aid to keep their people from starving.

Although the country has a sophisticated agricultural infrastructure by African standards, perennial food shortages have put 1,3 million Kenyans at risk of starvation. The problem lies not with the country's agricultural potential but with government maladministration.

Recently President Daniel Arap Moi held out a begging hand to the international community for largesse in the form of 176 000 tons of food and $32 million (about R100 million) in cash to stave off mass starvation. It was his second such appeal this year.

When food shortages occur the government blames the weather. Nothing is said about poor government policies, inadequate water conservation measures, mismanagement and corruption.

During the serious drought of 1984 the government announced a food security programme based on incentives to farmers to produce more food Yet it failed to remove obstacles, such as the legislation inherited from colonial times that forbids coffee growers to produce anything else. When declining world prices made coffee growing a marginal occupation, many coffee farmers, prohibited from diversifying, simply abandoned their farms

And nothing was done to ensure that the commercial banks lived up to their obligation, under government policy, to lend money to agricultural producers at favourable terms. Few banks treat farmers any differently from other borrowers, yet the farmers are expected to sell their produce at controlled prices

The decline in Kenya's economy, the severe shortage of foreign exchange and frequent devaluations of the local currency, have sharply increased the price of seeds, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides. This has resulted in lower food production.

When bumper crops are produced, inadequate measures are taken to store the food. And in some cases food reserves have allegedly been sold outside the country in corrupt transactions involving senior government officials

Farmers are prevented from seeking the best markets for their produce by a decree forbidding the free movement of food crops

In the normally productive Rift Valley and other western areas, production has been reduced by tribal fighting that has raged intermittently for the past 18 months. Many small farmers, who form the backbone of the country's agricultural sector, have abandoned their farms. Standing crops of wheat, sugar cane and maize have been burned down in tribal clashes, further reducing the country's harvests.

Agriculturists have criticised the government for not encouraging the growing of drought-resistant crops in dry areas and for its inadequate water conservation measures.

A recent report by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation painted a grim picture of Kenya's food-supply situation. It blamed declining food production on sharp increases in production costs, credit restrictions and insecurity in some farming areas.

Unless the government radically revises its food policy, Kenya seems destined to depend increasingly on foreign handouts. □

ALUMINIUM SUPPLIES
Suspended Ceilings
Dry wall Partitioning
Shop fitting & Joinery

Kenya devalues its currency again

B/DAY 21/4/93 (163)

NAIROBI — Kenya devalued the official rate of its shilling by 23,47% yesterday, commercial bankers said

The Central Bank of Kenya posted its daily mean rate at 59,0072 Kenyan shillings to the dollar against 45,160 previously

It was the second official devaluation in three months and followed a row between the government and international lending organisations over liberalisation measures needed for a restoration of balance of payments support

President Daniel arap Moi's government abruptly reversed International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank-sponsored reforms on March 22, accusing the organisations of wanting to impose "suicidal and dictatorial reforms" on the country

The shilling lost up to 50% of its value after his government created a second-tier exchange rate system which in effect floated the currency for many transactions

However, the move failed to attract much sympathy from international lending organisations, which were concerned about continuing economic mismanagement and endemic corruption

An IMF mission declined to recommend a return of support of about $40m a month until the gap between the exchange rate quoted on a fledgling interbank market was narrowed and measures were taken to mop up excess liquidity

Commercial bankers said yesterday private banks were quoting between 73 and 75 shillings to the dollar on the interbank market, used for private business transactions

"The gap between the two is narrowing, and that was a key IMF demand," said one private banker

The devaluation came after a series of measures taken in recent days against financial institutions described by the finance ministry as "shaky" and known to have links with senior politicians

Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi said on Monday the government had embarked on a "major effort" to restructure and consolidate the banking industry

He said a deposit protection fund had been created to take control of nine lending institutions which bankers said could collapse because of a combination of huge unsecured loans and high interest rates

Western donors have pinpointed "political" banks as a target for reform if aid money cut off in November 1991 for failure to honour economic reform pledges is to be restored

Said another commercial banker: "It may be by default but the government seems to be going that way, and a return of at least some quick-disbursal aid may not be that far away" — Sapa-Reuter

THE IMF IN AFRICA

FM 9/4/93

Faults on both sides

163

African countries have been allowed to become aid addicts

Kenya's decision to abandon an IMF reform programme and go it alone marks the end of an era For a quarter of a century, until 1990, Kenya was the World Bank's and the IMF's role model for Africa — the African economic success story, the country that had turned its back on African socialism and, as a result, commanded widespread donor support

Today it is a tale of the suitor spurned The bitterness with which some in the donor community have turned against Kenya is only partly a reflection of the new realism prevalent in a capital-hungry, capital-scarce world There is also a determination, not so much to punish Nairobi for its political and economic misdeeds, but to transform the role model into a test case

The Kenyans are bitter because they believe they have done as much as could reasonably be expected Kenya's fall from grace started in the late Eighties, with the growing Western restiveness over corruption and the undemocratic nature of President Daniel arap Moi's one-party State

In November 1991, the donors suspended all non-humanitarian aid to Kenya, worth about US$40m a month, and demanded a range of political reforms, including the holding of free and fair multiparty elections; greater transparency and accountability in government finances; and accelerated privatisation and the relaxation of exchange controls

Though Moi agreed to these demands, little progress was made until the end of 1992, when he won 37% of the vote in elections that were described by Western observers as flawed but still broadly reflecting the will of the people In February, just days before an IMF mission was due, the new administration began to liberalise exchange controls, floated the currency, promised to tighten monetary policy and, on March 9, devalued the shilling by 20%

The IMF said this was not enough, arguing — correctly — that devaluation wouldn't work without a tighter monetary and fiscal stance

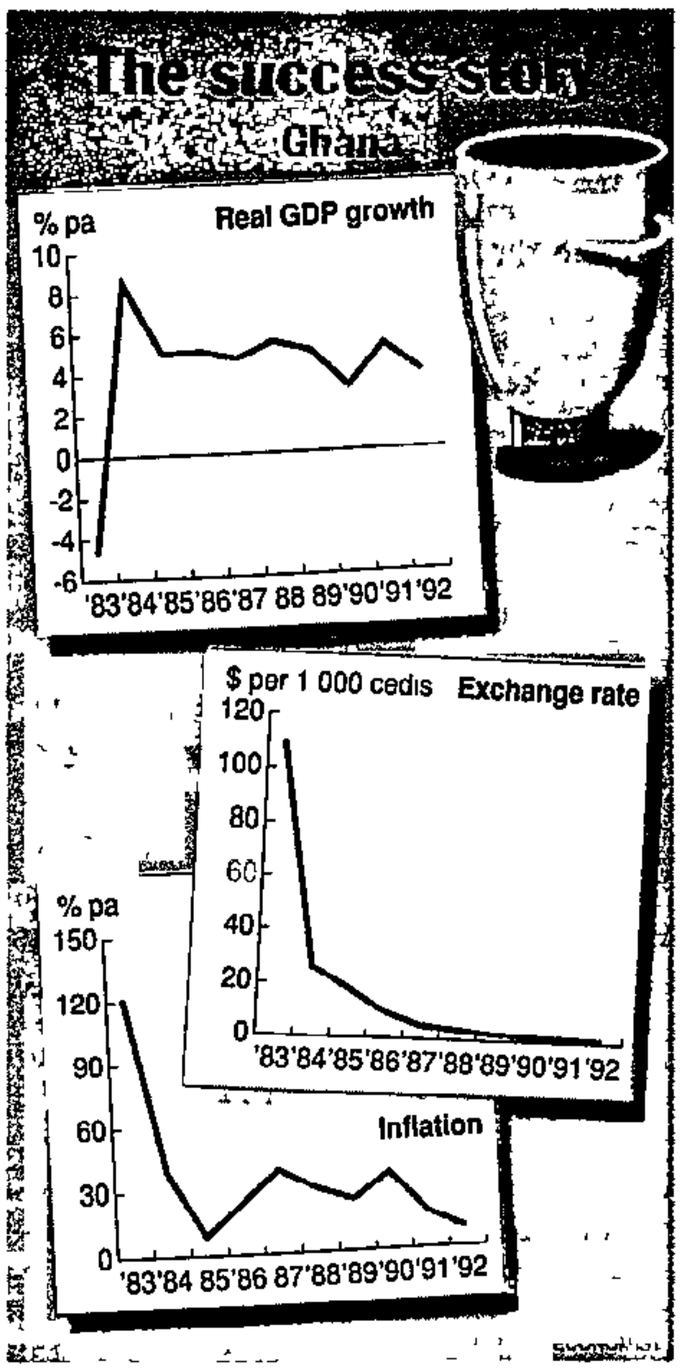
But this, it seems, was too much for Moi, who bitterly criticised the Washington multilaterals — the Fund and the Bank — for their double standards and rejected their "dictatorial" demands for "suicidal" economic policies

He has a point If the Fund always refused to lend to countries whose budget deficits were too large and monetary policies too loose, it would have very few African clients Neither Zambia nor Zimbabwe would pass the test and not even Ghana — sub-Saharan Africa's current success story — would qualify

Aid demand is growing rapidly, not just in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, while supply is coming under increasing pressure as Western governments seek to cut budget deficits In this situation, the donors are right to reward those who play by the rules and shun those — such as Kenya, Nigeria and, under former President Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia — who sign the pledge and then play fast and loose

Nevertheless, this approach is seriously flawed First, not all the blame lies with the recipient governments, there is a growing body of evidence, much of it in internal World Bank research papers, highlighting flaws in conventional structural adjustment programmes.

A recent World Bank assessment of lending policies concludes grimly that the number of projects with major problems virtually doubled from 11% in 1981 to 20% 10 years later; the number of projects which were



Moi

unsatisfactory at completion rose from 15% in 1981 to 37% in 1991, while cancellations have increased 50% in the past three years

Secondly, the donors seem unable to apply their yardsticks evenly Kenyans blame the US government and specifically the former US ambassador to Nairobi, Smith Hempstone, for their harsh treatment at the hands of the World Bank and IMF This is unfair, since in both institutions the real hardliners at executive level are more often than not the Japanese, sometimes backed by the Germans or French

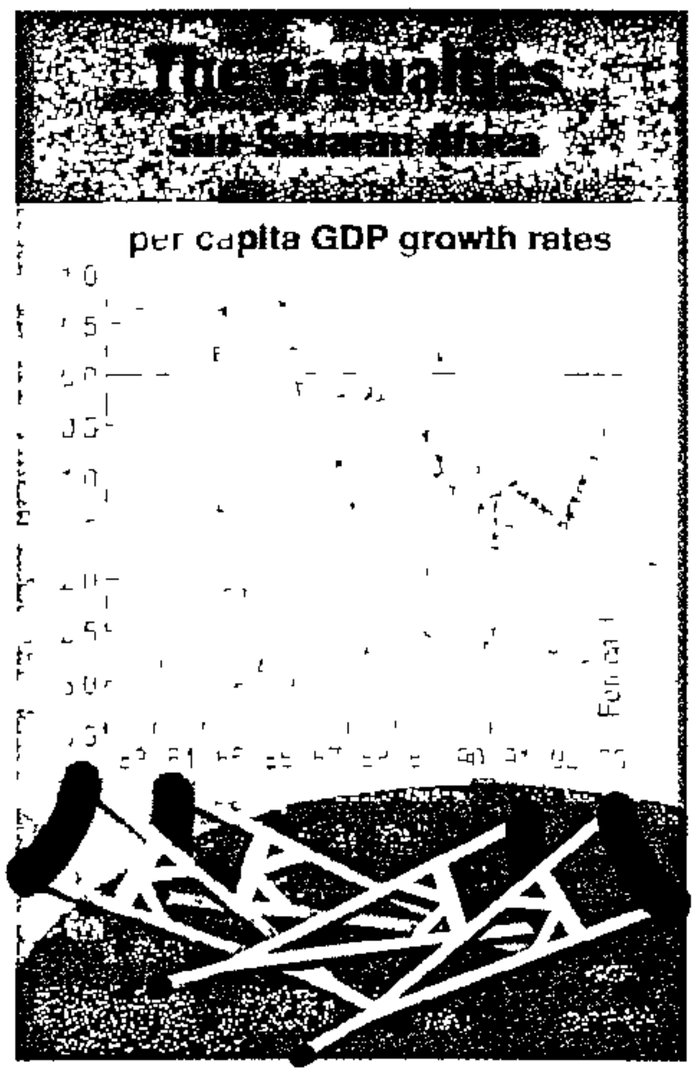
That said, the donors are skating on thin ice when they castigate Kenya, despite its progress in deregulating, liberalising and privatising its economy, but praise Zimbabwe, where the budget is out of control, an overvalued exchange rate is maintained by tight exchange controls and privatisation has not even started

Third, "financial sanctions" of the kind now being used against Kenya will probably work — eventually But by the time that Moi or his successor returns to the Fund, cap in hand, in 1994/1995, Kenya will have defaulted on its foreign loans, its economic and political environment will have deteriorated and the donors will have an even bigger mess to clear up than at present Ultimately, the donor community will have a larger bill to settle — just as it is today picking up the tab in Somalia and, at some stage, in Zaire.

Look at Zambia it accumulated more than $1,4bn in arrears, mainly to the IMF and World Bank This will now be repaid largely from aid provided by donors, since the Washington multilaterals are not allowed to reschedule, let alone forgive debt This is a game played only by losers.

Prescription is more difficult than diagnosis, while efficient implementation is even harder to achieve Structural adjustment has failed in Africa, largely because implementation has been woefully inadequate Not only has the political commitment been shortlived — with the shining exception of Ghana's President Rawlings, who has stuck to the task for more than 10 years now — but governments lack the institutional capacity to make reforms work

Two shortcomings explain much of the failure of structural adjustment — large budget deficits and high levels of protection The two are interlinked Fiscal deficits spill over into excessive money-supply growth, high inflation, a depreciating currency and



the use of various protective exchange controls to try and stabilise the exchange rate.

African governments do spend wastefully, but the political difficulties of cutbacks cannot be ignored Invariably, the bulk of the spending is on education, the military, debt-service and subsidies, including subventions to parastatals Nigeria's petrol subsidy costs the country $2,5bn a year (8% of GDP)

And government and parastatals are invariably overmanned and civil servants poorly paid The result is widespread moonlighting, endemic corruption and weak policy implementation What is needed is far-reaching culture change, which will take decades to achieve, rather than the short-lived fiscal restraint demanded by the IMF

But if poor implementation is the main reason why reform is not working, the reluctance of private enterprise to invest comes a close second Even in Ghana's case, success is strictly relative Exports are lower now than in 1989/1990, despite strong growth in gold production, and while real GDP has been growing at more than 5% a year for a decade, this is strongly reliant on aid inflows averaging close on $1bn a year Without the aid, growth would be much slower, but how long can donors continue to fill the finance gap?

The fact that even after a decade of economic reform, Ghana has attracted little private foreign investment outside goldmining, gives the lie to IMF/World Bank structural adjustment programmes that posit increased investment in the second or third year of reform

A related problem is that of adjustment fatigue Most African countries undergoing adjustment have experienced not just reduced spending on social services like health and education, but falling real incomes and stagnant or declining employment The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (Unido) reports that 30 of the 45-odd sub-Saharan countries, including SA, have moved down the world income table between 1970 and 1990

It is hardly surprising that voters throughout the continent see IMF reform as "pain without gain"

Small wonder then that political commitment is lacking None of the presidential contenders in June's Nigerian presidential elections have come out in favour of structural adjustment The donors are partly to blame here, too They have promised too much too soon, allowing governments and voters to believe that structural change is a quick-fix process lasting three to five years

The truth is that even a success story such as Ghana — now in its 12th year of reform — will need continued foreign aid into the next century

There is a cautionary tale in all this for SA The slippery slope to economic decline is lubricated with foreign aid and concessional loans from the Bank and Fund Countries that retain their autonomy, growing by way of trade and private foreign investment, rather than stagnating into dependence on aid and IMF standby loans, are able to keep their economic sovereignty and freedom for manoeuvre.

They can avoid becoming laboratory experiments for youthful Washington economic theorists, many of whom would not know a market force if they met it in the street

This is not to decry World Bank project loans — as distinct from policy lending with its conditionalities — nor bridging finance from the IMF to see a country through a temporary balance of payments or liquidity crisis It is protracted reliance on aid that comes with a health warning Only one African country — Mauritius — has succeeded in completing a structural adjustment programme and dispensing with policy loans altogether

For the rest of the region, those who have slipped into the poverty net have found it impossible to get out The fact is that the donors have — unintentionally — created aid-addiction of a kind and on a scale which they simply cannot afford

Worse still, they know that their showdown with Nairobi is tactical, not strategic Moi and the next presidents of Nigeria and the Ivory Coast will all be back wanting more — just when there will be even less to go around

Sooner rather than later something will have to give Given the shared failure of African governments and the donors to make a success of aid-funded reforms, those who plead for more aid are on weak ground

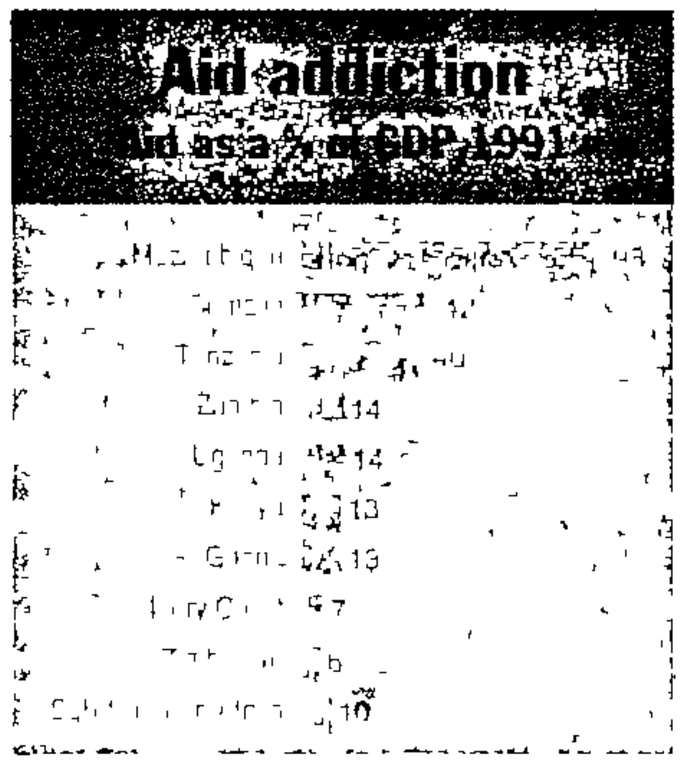
The IMF and the Bank must rethink They, too, need greater openness and transparency, had they come clean about Kenya, Zambia and Nigeria earlier, they could have forestalled at least some of their subsequent difficulties But it is hard to resist the temptation to tell the client what he wants to hear rather than the truth

At last December's donor group meeting at which more than $1bn in new aid was pledged for Zimbabwe, the World Bank "omitted" to tell the donors that its client was breaking its budget to the point where the deficit this year will be at least 13% of GDP instead of the Bank forecast of 9,5%

It is also clear that one obstacle to private-sector investment in Africa is the lack of reliable economic data The Bank and Fund have an unrivalled data base, knowing more than the governments they advise It is vital that this data be made public to ensure a more open, better-informed debate In SA, by publishing an IMF report, Derek Keys has set an example other African governments would do well to follow

Ultimately, there is no serious alternative to structural adjustment Governments simply cannot live beyond their means indefinitely Yet sadly, by fostering aid-addiction, refusing to come clean until too late and withholding vital information from those in the media, the business and investment community and opposition politicians who might force change, the IMF and Bank have played into the hands of their often recalcitrant clients.

Africa has only itself to blame for many of its economic difficulties But the IMF, World Bank and donors generally are contributing to this failure by publicly backing



governments and policies that they privately condemn Only when, as in Zambia in 1988 and Kenya today, their patience is finally exhausted do the donors come out into the open and tell the truth — by which time it is too late.

This is the real lesson of Moi's abortive attempt to go it alone — a policy that, as in Zambia, will end in tears There will be repeat performances elsewhere in the region unless and until the Bank and Fund stiffen their backbones and practise what they preach about transparency and accountability The patient — the African man and woman in the street — has the right to know what the IMF doctor is prescribing and why it isn't working ■

Aid crisis for Moi

Guardian/W in w(mail 163

By Mark Huband in Nairobi

KENYA'S President Daniel arap Moi scrapped an International Monetary Fund economic reform programme, pleading widespread hardship, after his personal calls for a resumption of foreign aid were rebuffed, it emerged

Sources in Nairobi have confirmed that Mr Moi asked the head of at least one donor government to put pressure on participants at a London meeting of Kenya's financial donors on March 13 to resume £27 million a month in aid The balance of payments assistance was suspended in November 1991 until the government introduced financial and political reforms

· Drastic economic reforms agreed with the IMF and the World Bank were announced on February 12, when the Kenyan shilling was devalued by 25 per cent Inflation has since soared to around 50 per cent

The donors' refusal to resume aid, despite Mr Moi's pleas for financial help in introducing the reforms, was behind a government decision on Monday to scrap economic liberalisation measures and reintroduce price controls and Central Bank control of foreign exchange exports.

Star 29/3/93

Protea wins hotel contract in Nairobi

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Finance Staff

Protea Hotels is moving into Kenya.

The group has pulled off a major coup by wresting from several contenders the contract to operate Nairobi's newest international hotel.

The R30 million Nairobi Protea Hotel at Hurlingham on the outskirts of Nairobi opens in mid-June.

Protea executive chairman Otto Stehlik says the development is a result of the group's determination to use the more positive political climate to export know-how and expertise and to open doors into Africa

Protea Hotels has in the past two years rapidly expanded its activity in Southern Africa

It now operates a resort in Swaziland, two hotels in Mozambique and four in Mauritius, and has recently taken over two hotels in Zimbabwe.

Plan One, Protea's subsidiary company, has been involved in the planning, conceptualisation, development and procurement of the Nairobi project.

This has resulted in export orders for South African fixtures, furniture and equipment worth R11 million, with more to follow

Star 30/3/93

Tourist murder inquiry reopened

NAIROBI — The Kenya government has reopened investigations into the death five years ago of tourist Julie Ward.

Attorney-General Amos Wako said the decision was made after a meeting with Julie's father, John Ward

Two Masai game rangers were charged but acquitted — Star Africa Service.

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Free fall in Kenya

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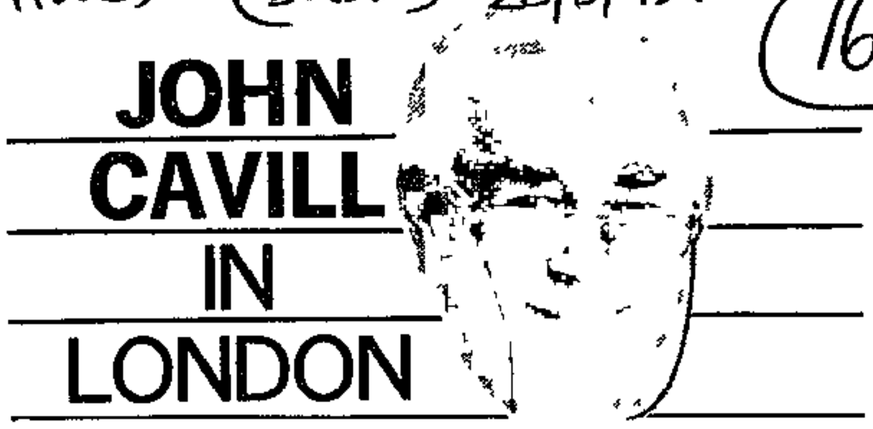

JOHN CAVILL IN LONDON

THIS has been a nerve-racking week for South African businesses which trekked to Nairobi to look for trade and investment opportunities in Kenya during the past two years

Kenya's allure as the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa after SA and Nigeria was hard to resist And in President FW de Klerk's vision, South Africa, Kenya and Ghana/Nigeria were to be the apexes of a triangle within which the "greening" of Africa could be generated

Long regarded by the West as a role model for post-colonial Africa for not attempting to take the socialist road, Kenya had slipped off that pedestal into the familiar mire of political unrest, corruption, chronic budget and trade deficits and a lax monetary policy which fuelled inflation

But it was reforming Last December, the first multi-party elections for 26 years were deemed acceptable, if not ideal, by the Western donor economies which had made restoration of democracy one condition for resumed aid

And in mid-February the government of Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi agreed to drastic economic reforms with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

The Kenya shilling was devalued by 25% and a series of measures announced to liberalise trade, prices and foreign exchange dealings

The stage should have been set for a resumption of the near US$500-million in annual balance of payments aid which was suspended in late 1991 But they proved sticky

There was still too much evidence of continuing graft by politicians and what have become known as "politically connected banks" and not enough action to rein in credit or implement the policy agreed with the IMF and World Bank

That would have hit the suspect banks, which have been allowed to run up huge cheap loans with the Central Bank — money which has been used to speculate on the foreign exchange markets among other things

Official exposure of malpractice in the Auditor-General's report — which blamed the treasury, vice-president and minister of finance — changed nothing

AS KENYA continued to print money, the supply of which rose by 35% last year, the shilling kept heading down and inflation up The exchange rate has now fallen by 60% against the hard currencies and inflation, which ran at 19% last year, has shot up to 50%

President Moi's answer has been to tear up the reforms, bring back controls and effectively to tell donors, the IMF and World Bank to get lost

He accused them of trying to make Kenya bring in "dictatorial and suicidal" changes "As a sovereign state, Kenya will no longer accept any form of economic arm-twisting from any quarter," he told Kenya state radio

Minister of Finance Musalia Mudevedi followed by saying that the reforms "would lead to the instant collapse of a large number of companies, mass redundancies and massive recession"

The example of Zambia, whose former President Kenneth Kaunda's downfall followed a similar rejection of IMF conditions, suggests that the Kenyan economy will lurch on downwards

Earlier optimistic forecasts that economic growth would double to 4,1% this year, and achieve 5,4% annually after that, have been shredded

Without foreign help Kenya will have to slash imports to the point where growth will be almost impossible

In 1991 it ran a current account deficit of US$1,6-billion, which reduced to an estimated US$870-million last year and was expected to fall to US$700-million in 1993

But its credit rating now faces disaster, with cumulative foreign debt of US$5,6-billion, equal to 61% of GDP, while forex reserves (including gold) totalled only US$70-million at last count

One despairing Western diplomat was quoted this week "The scrapping of trade liberalisation shows that government's 'reforms' were nothing but window dressing to get back foreign aid It doesn't have the courage to confront the political power interests which have run the Kenyan economy into the ground."

AND the comment in the Financial Times was that "donors can now do no more than hope Moi soon comes to terms with economic realities They may find themselves having to conclude that he is the problem and not, as they hoped last December (after the elections), part of its solution"

America, Britain and the other donor nations are not expected to walk away Reports from Nairobi said they would ask the IMF and World Bank to keep talking to Moi's government

They may even send a "senior international figure" from the United Nations to try to persuade Kenya of its folly

Meanwhile, however, the Kenyan economy faces a period of free fall

No problems expected with payment of goods for Kenya

B1DAY 26/3/93

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KELVIN BROWN

MOST SA exporters to Kenya would not have a problem being paid after the recent reimposition of strict foreign exchange controls in Kenya, Safto African divison senior manager Paul Runge said yesterday

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has announced the scrapping of an IMF and World Bank reform plan introduced 31 days ago

The government has taken control of all foreign currency to enable the country to pay for imports of essential goods

Kenya is SA's 14th largest trading partner in Africa, exports to Kenya in the first six months of last year rising to R69m, up by 25% on the first six months of 1991

Runge said most of the business was with multinationals or with companies who had issued letters of credit Multinationals in Kenya usually paid suppliers from overseas accounts

The Kenyan government has announced that it would honour letters of credit if importers could provide documentary proof that letters of credit had been issued

However, Runge said there would probably be an administrative delay of some months before the foreign currency was released

The government would want to stall payment as long as possible to enable forex reserves to build up

Exporters who had entered into transactions to supply a Kenyan company without letters of credit would "battle" to receive payment Priority had been given to Kenyan importers who had issued letters of credit

Credit Guarantee was still insuring companies trading with Kenya, the company's assistant GM Gernot Kruger said

Credit Guarantee was one of the major insurers against payment not been received from foreign buyers of SA goods About 30 companies with supply contracts to Kenya, totalling R25m, were currently insured by Credit Guarantee

Kruger expected Kenya would not maintain the present situation for long

"The World Bank and IMF would not look too kindly on Moi's decision to go back on the liberalisation plan"

Kenya had a large foreign debt which would not be rescheduled unless a positive report was received from the IMF, he said

● Comment Page 10

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Cautionary announcement "

Star 25/3/93

(163)

Kenya's defiance of IMF could be suicide — or bluff

Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — The Kenya government's decision to stop taking the economic medicine prescribed by the IMF and World Bank is seen by opposition politicians as an act of national suicide but some analysts think it is nothing more than bluff

Whatever its motive, the Kanu government of President Daniel arap Moi has caused widespread concern by its rejection of the reforms demanded by the international authorities as the price of continued economic aid

Academic analysts have predicted that Moi's attempt at economic self-healing will be no more successful than the similar attempts by the governments of Tanzania and Zambia and that Moi's government will eventually have to resume taking the IMF medicine

The alternative, some believe, will be the destruction of Kenya's economy, possibly within a matter of months

Moi's move is seen by some as an attempt to get more lenient conditions from the IMF and World Bank

In this he would be supported by some Kenyan businessmen who argue that the cure is likely to be more dangerous than the disease — that the IMF prescription could itself end up killing the economy

The IMF had demanded reforms including reduction of the budget deficit, liberalisation of interest rate, decontrolling of prices, privatisation of parastatals, moves towards democracy and respect for human rights

The government insisted it had met all these conditions and demanded the restoration of the aid that had been suspended by foreign donors, notably balance-of-payments support worth $350 million

An IMF team that visited Kenya is reported to have felt that the reforms had not been sufficiently implemented

On Monday the government declared it would no longer submit to "economic arm-twisting"

It defiantly reimposed foreign exchange controls and in effect seized exporters' foreign exchange earnings to pay government debts. The flotation of the Kenya shilling was reversed

According to documents released by the opposition Ford Kenya party, the government illegally lent millions of shillings to debt-ridden local banks

Large sums had been borrowed from the state pension fund, the party said

Kenya rejects African aid straitjacket

Star 25/3/93

(163)

Kenya has spurned reform programmes offered by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, reports RICHARD DOWDEN

MOUNTING the strongest challenge yet to recent Western policy on Africa, Kenya has abandoned its economic reform programme and rejected the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank

Once the closest ally of the West in Africa, Kenya is the first country to turn its back on Western aid since Zambia tried unsuccessfully to break out of the IMF straitjacket in 1986.

The West has found an unlikely ally in the Kenyan opposition parties whose members stormed out of the parliament on Tuesday at its reopening ceremony, partly in protest at the government's decision

On Monday, in separate statements, President Daniel arap Moi and Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi announced that the World Bank and the IMF had refused to honour their pledge to Kenya and resume aid The economic reform programme was thus put into reverse, with the reimposition of controls on foreign exchange and prices

Corruption

The Kenyan government says it is particularly concerned at the 40 percent interest rates which it says will ruin agriculture in Kenya Mudavadi said that the World Bank's reform programme would lead to food shortages and mass unemployment

The West stopped aid to Kenya in November 1991, insisting that Kenya liberalise its economy, curb corruption and instigate political reform

Kenya held elections in December last year, but a delegation from the IMF left Nairobi last month saying economic reform had not gone far enough to justify restoring aid

Kenyan officials, however, said Kenya had gone a long way towards meeting donors' demands and the donors had "moved the goalposts" One western diplomat said "There never were goalposts in that sense. It is more like being a python. We will keep squeezing the government"

The squeeze has snapped rather than bent Kenyan resolve But British officials appear to think the announcement was a tactical move to secure easier economic reform targets London and Washington believe there is no alternative to working with the international financial institutions and that the Kenyans will be forced to return to the fold The official public line will continue to be Follow the Bank and the Fund or no aid.

Other Western donors appear less certain that the Kenyan government is indulging in brinkmanship The French believe Moi is sincere, and the French ambassador to Kenya, Michel de Bonnecorse, said last week that the Kenyan economy was in mortal danger and that aid should be resumed

Although Kenya has a debt of $7 014 million (about R22 000 million) which represents nearly 90 percent of its gross national product, it holds several important political cards It is the base for the combined United States and United Nations operation in Somalia A destabilised Kenya would jeopardise that operation

On the other hand, Moi's government is out of favour with the West because of corruption and tribalism Once that would not have bothered the West but, with the Cold War over, London and Washington no longer need allies like that

If Moi is serious in his escape bid from the economic regime of the World Bank and IMF, there are many other African countries who will want to follow Kenya Twenty-seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa have now adopted agreements with the IMF and World Bank on economic policy Others are shadowing those policies

The Western donors will therefore try to tough it out They cannot allow Kenya to establish a precedent — The Independent News Service □

Kenyan economy back in dark ages

B/DM 24/3/93. (163)

NAIROBI — Kenya's scrapping of IMF and World Bank reforms ends a 31-day experiment with the free market and launches a faltering economy into a go-it-alone dark age.

"It's catastrophic," said economist Robert Shaw of the opposition Ford-Kenya party.

No African state has prospered or survived without aid from the IMF and World bank. President Daniel arap Moi made clear on Monday that he was going to try

"As a sovereign state, Kenya will no longer accept any form of economic armtwisting from any quarter," he said in a statement after the government abolished key reforms

At a stroke the government on Monday abolished a scheme which allowed exporters to retain their foreign exchange receipts to remit dividends and pay for their imports

It also reversed the February 19 flotation of the Kenya shilling and reimposed stringent foreign exchange controls, killing off an embryonic inter-bank market for hard currency

Both reforms were intended to lift the stifling weight of the government from the economy and make private enteprise the engine of economic growth, which is currently running at a dismal 2%

The row betrays a fundamental misunderstanding at the highest level of government over what Western donors wanted from Kenya.

"It was never about retention accounts or the flotation of the shilling," said one diplomat

"What we want is a fundamental change in the way wealth is created in this country,' said another diplomat, who was involved in donor negotiations

In the past 10 years there has been no substantial major new investment in Kenya, a country previously regarded as an oasis of economic success in a sea of disaster

During the same period, there has not been one prosecution for corruption, although every businessman knows the economy is dominated by powerful politicians with access to cheap state funds, import licences and influence

Kenya needs $700m a year to service a $7bn debt By ordering businessmen to surrender their hard currency to the central bank, it may avoid defaulting on loans, a banker said

Ford-Kenya yesterday called for a campaign of civil disobedience to protest against government's abandonment of economic reforms agreed with the World Bank as a condition for resumed aid

"The time has come for Kenyans to peacefully get into the streets and tell Moi that enough is enough," said Paul Muite, vice-chairman of the opposition party.

In announcing goverment's decision, Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi said the World Bank's conditions would create food shortages and mass unemployment Reforms already implemented had caused sharp food price increases, he said

Muite, however, said it was "stupid" to blame Western donors for Kenya's economic crisis

"The real causes are government mismanagement and government-instigated corruption," he said

Ford-Kenya and the Democratic Party were due to boycott the official opening of parliament yesterday in protest at what they said was government's failure to reverse economic decline and end tribal fighting which killed nearly 800 people last year and left thousands homeless — Sapa-Reuter-AFP

IMF plan 'too harsh'

NAIROBI—The Kenyan government has revoked economic reforms recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), saying harsh donor conditions for resumed aid were crippling the economy

Kenya had agreed to the reforms, demanded by World Bank donors as a condition for restoring aid worth about $US40 million a month that was suspended in November 1991 to press for economic and political reforms.

dFinance minister Mr Musalia Mudavadi said the IMF was unfairly punishing Kenya by refusing to resume full aid despite the government's attempts to meet the conditions through several major reforms

—Sapa-AFP-Reuter and Argus Africa News Service

Sowetan 24/3/93

Kenya reverses reforms after IMF row

NAIROBI — Kenya reversed key economic liberalisation measures yesterday after a major row with the IMF over economic policy

A central bank announcement reintroduced several foreign currency controls lifted only last month in an attempt to win IMF support for a return of Western aid

The liberalisation measures included floating the Kenyan shilling which has since plummeted by more than 60% against sterling, the dollar and most other major currencies

The central bank said yesterday it was abolishing "retention accounts" that allowed exporters to keep hard currency instead of remitting it to the central bank, and said receipts from tea and coffee exports also had to be handed over to the central authorities

It said all outstanding foreign exchange allocation licences which required foreign exchange would have to be settled through the central bank.

The statement follows an increasingly bitter war of words between Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and the IMF and World Bank. Moi has accused the IMF of demanding "dictatorial and suicidal" reforms in return for a resumption of aid, cut off in November 1991 — Sapa-Reuter

Tea output on recovery course

NAIROBI — Tea output fell in southern African growing states in 1992 mainly due to the worst drought in 100 years but appeared to be on course for recovery this year, a top Kenyan-based brokerage firm said yesterday B/DAY 16/3/93

SA was badly hit by the drought and the crop, initially estimated at 15,75-million kg, fell to about 9,8-million kg, 62% of the estimate (163)

REPORTS Sapa-AP-Reuter

World in brief

Cops charge party leader

Sowetan 10/3/93

NAIROBI — Police have charged Kenya's main opposition leader with holding illegal rallies in a further sign of a crackdown on dissent after the government's election victory last December (163)

Police in Kiambu, a town 30 kilometres north of Nairobi, said Kenneth Matiba and a member of parliament of his FORD-Asili party were summoned to appear in court today for taking part in unlicensed "meet the people" rallies

Kenya winces as effects of depreciation bite

B/Day 3/3/93. (163)

RADICAL deregulation is often a traumatic process, as Kenya is finding out after the sudden liberalisation of its foreign exchange market at the end of last month.

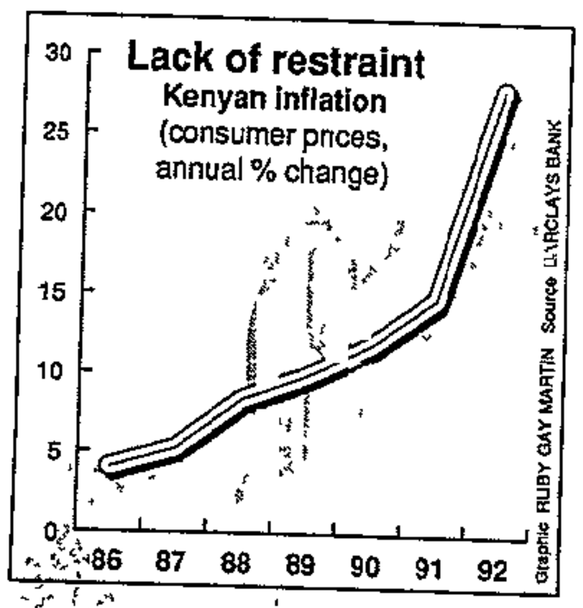
The Kenyan shilling is settling at levels around 40% lower than its old fixed dollar parity after the government's surprise decision to float the currency. Although the shilling's rapid depreciation poses some short-term problems for the straitened Kenyan economy, its new, more realistic exchange rate is likely to represent a potential solution to some structural economic imbalances

The floating of the shilling has brought to an end years of officially santioned overvaluation of the exchange rate. Up to mid-February the shilling's official dollar rate was Ksh36,24 and foreign exchange was only available — in very restricted quantities — from the central bank.

As the first chart shows, the artificially strong exchange rate helped restrain inflation in the late 1980s by holding the cost of imports in check. The shilling's overvaluation meant foreign exchange demand always exceeded supply, and Kenya used the traditional African system of allocating precious foreign exchange according to the ruling Kenya African National Union's (Kanu's) requirements of party patronage.

But the overvaluation of the shilling had other effects Imports became artificially cheap so import volumes soared, boosting a trade deficit of $700m in 1987 to more than $1bn within two years. The swelling external deficits ate into the country's meagre foreign exchange reserves, which currently total less than $50m and cover less than a week's import payments

Kenya's deteriorating economic circumstances obliged the country to



SIMON WILLSON in Nairobi

seek IMF assistance. But Kenya found that the facility did not come without strings attached. It would have to implement domestic reforms to raise the likelihood that the IMF would ultimately be repaid.

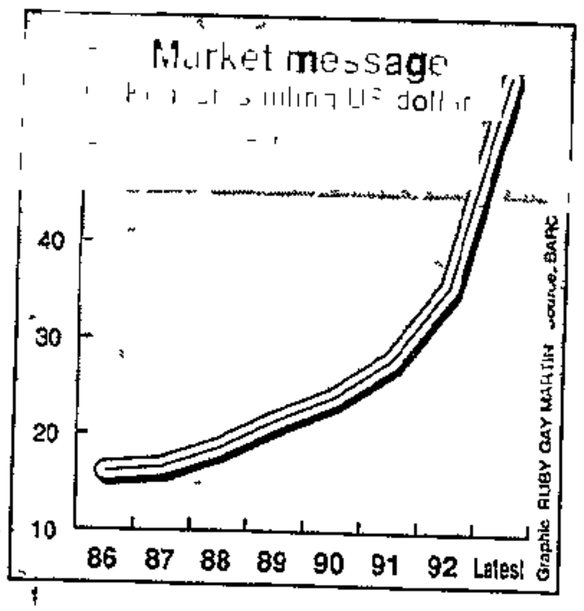
But the Kenyan government was slow to respond to pressure to introduce reforms and, at the end of 1991, the institutions suspended aid and balance of payments support until progress was speeded up. So Kenya dismantled the one-party state and held multiparty elections last December, which Kanu won. In addition, the government cut import duties to a top rate of 60% from a previous 170%, and is privatising more than 200 parastatals

An IMF team arrived in Kenya at the end of last month for a fresh look at the government's reform initiative and, as if to add extra momentum to the reform effort, Kenyan Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi announced the floating of the shilling the weekend it arrived.

In the short term, the weaker shilling is likely to boost further the already rising Kenyan inflation rate But, as the second chart shows, the rapid depreciation of the floating shilling has exposed the blatant overvaluation of its earlier exchange rates The government's grudging accession to IMF pressure to free the currency masks implicit official hopes that the more realistic exchange rate will rebuild reserves by making exports cheaper and imports more expensive

The government has still not completely liberalised the Kenyan foreign exchange market Central government imports still qualify for the old official dollar rate of Ksh36,24, and a row has started about exactly which imports can be paid for at the preferential rate.

The foreign exchange manager of a leading international bank in Nairobi said he suspected the government would have difficulty explaining to the IMF why some imports could still qualify for the old official exchange rate. "I expect the Central Bank of Kenya to announce a formal devalution of the shilling at all transaction levels in the next few weeks, so that there is again only one official — but free-market — exchange rate," he said.



The long process of restoring equilibrium to foreign exchange dealings has already started. Legions of European and US tourists arriving in Nairobi have been collecting 40% more shillings for their hard currency. Tourism is Kenya's main invisible export, earning the country $390m in 1990.

Once word of Kenya's greatly enhanced value for money spreads among the northern hemisphere's khaki-and-Raybans set, the country's external deficits will start to shrink visibly

Kenya pledges more economic reforms

(163)

BIDAY 3/3/93.

NAIROBI — Kenya pledged yesterday to follow the recent floating of its national currency with more radical economic reforms as it stepped up a campaign to win back Western financing cut off almost two years ago

Vice-President George Saitoti, who is also minister of planning and economic development, said Kenya would liberalise cumbersome licensing processes for investors in order to eliminate interference from state agencies.

"This will imply very little bureaucratic interference from government agencies, not merely at the licensing stage, but also at later stages when the investor will be freed from a wide array of reporting and control requirements that still remain," he told a conference in Nairobi

Saitoti told the meeting of investors and bankers that cash-strapped Kenya would strengthen incentives by providing a premium for those who operated efficiently and those who could reduce their costs.

He did not say when the further reforms would be made

Two weeks ago Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi announced he was floating the shilling

The unexpected move, announced shortly before the arrival of an IMF review team, in effect devalued the Kenyan currency by 37%

The IMF mission is expected to recommend whether Western nations should resume $40m in monthly balance of payments support suspended because of a lack of political and economic reforms

The government also said it was decontrolling wheat and maize meal prices — a key IMF and World Bank demand

Despite a sharp increase in domestic prices, Saitoti said the flotation would increase domestic production, promote greater private-sector activity and create new jobs.

He told delegates Kenya would ensure tariffs were used to provide only moderate protection, while the new exchange rate would boost exports and domestic competitive industries.

He pledged a reduction in budget deficits and said Kenya, which in the '60s and '70s was lauded as a development model, would encourage more domestic borrowing from non-bank sources to leave enough resources for the private sector — Sapa-Reuter.

Joe Khamisi reports from Nairobi that after the elections journalists are still waging a brave war for freedom

Star 2/3/93

Kenya's press suffers high costs of criticising Moi

(163)

HOPES that the advent of multiparty politics would bring press freedom to Kenya have collided head-on with President Daniel arap Moi's refusal to accept criticism of his regime.

As several journalists sat in jail on charges arising from criticism of Moi's rule, the government last week sent police into the streets to seize copies of publications which had commented unfavourably on his ruling Kanu party

It was the second time in two weeks that police had been ordered to confiscate publications critical of the government.

The victims last week were three magazines. Finance, Society and Economic Review. In the previous sweep police seized copies of People, a weekly lanched recently by the opposition Ford Asili party, and Watchman, supported by the Presbyterian Church

Until agitation for multiparty politics began about three years ago, Kenya was served only by major newspapers servile to Kanu's one-party rule These newspapers are mainly controlled by foreigners, the Agha Khan having a majority share in The Nation group and The Standard owned mainly by Lonrho

Often these controlling interests have been careful not to offend the status quo and thus jeopardise their financial interests The result has been a frightened press that worries more about survival than about advancing the truth.

Soon after he retired as managing editor of the mass circulation Daily Nation, Joe Kadhi wrote an article describing the self-censorship he had felt compelled to exercise, the dreaded telephone calls from "the top" and his four days in a police cell for publishing a report that had infuriated the Kanu establishment.

"Maybe the bitterest pill swallowed by editors in Kenya under one-party rule was when they had to publish stories from high-ranking sources which they had reason to believe to be untrue," he said.

Growing demand for multiparty rule saw a proliferation of rebellious publications that resulted in several of today's opposition leaders going into detention or exile

Publications such as Beyond and Financial Review were banned altogether while the Nairobi Law Monthly, whose editor is the present secretary-general of the opposition Ford Kenya party, was constantly harrassed by authorities.

Publications that have suffered most under Moi's campaign against press freedom have been the indigenously owned magazines Finance and Society.

Njehu Gatabeki, editor of Finance, is at present in remand prison awaiting trial on half a dozen charges, while Pius Nyamora of Society and several of his staff are out on bail on a variety of charges arising from criticism of the government

Nyamora's company is also facing about 50 libel charges filed by Moi's close associates.

Also in prison are two journalists associated with Watchman, Reverand Jamlik Mleno and Peter Kihumbe, and Blamuel Njururi of the Nairobi Observer, who is awaiting trial on charges of treason.

All of these journalists are accused of publishing what the government says are articles calculated to bring hatred, discontent or disaffection against the president and government of Kenya

The magazines seized last week had carried scathing attacks on Moi and his government in respect of the tribal clashes in which about 800 people have died They also commented on increasing insecurity in northern Kenya, where bandits raiding across the border from Somalia have killed Kenyans and foreign refugees

The magazines urged foreign donor governments not to resume economic aid to Kenya, suspended in 1991 because of the Moi government's human rights violations

This call coincided with the arrival in Kenya of a delegation from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which will recommend whether or not suspended aid should be resumed

No sooner had the magazines been seized than Peter Warutere, editor of the Economic Review, issued a statement saying the government's action appeared to be "designed to deny the Kenyan public the truth about critical political and economic problems"

Other Kenyan journalists have pointed out that the government's harrassment of the press contravenes Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of which Kenya is a signatory.

Article 19 says every person has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through the news media regard less of frontiers.

Last year Stephen Mureithi wrote in the Kenya Times that perhaps the time had come to add journalists to the list of endangered specis It certainly seems that in Keya the journalist is being given less protection than rhinos and elephants. Ironically, the Kenya Times is owned by Kanu —Str Africa Service □

Sowetan 23/2/92

Kenya on its toes for IMF

NAIROBI — Kenya will come under severe international scrutiny from a high-powered team from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which arrived here yesterday The team will take stock of the country's performance in meeting the demands of donor countries for political and economic reforms On the team's recommendations will depend whether the donors resume the about R1 500 million of aid that was suspended 15 months ago (163) (196)

Kenya aims reforms at winning back aid

(163)

BIDAY 22/2/93.

NAIROBI — Kenya announced economic reforms at the weekend which it hoped would win the approval of international donors who suspended crucial aid 15 months ago.

"The government has gone out of its way to meet demands set by donors," Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi said.

He was speaking ahead of a meeting today with visiting teams from the IMF and the World Bank.

Under the new liberalisation measures announced by Mudavadi, businesses in the service sector, such as tourism, will be allowed to retain 50% of earnings in foreign exchange.

"The scheme will make it easy for people in the airline business for example to remit their hard currency earnings abroad," Mudavadi said.

British Airways recently said it was cutting the weekly number of flights to Nairobi for this reason and because aviation fuel prices in Kenya were among the highest in the world.

But aid officials who examined the reforms, which included trade liberalisation measures making it easier for importers to obtain hard currency, said Kenya still had a long way to go to meet demands.

Short-term funding worth about $60m in structural adjustment credits could be restored if the Washington finance institutions agree that targets for economic reforms and management have been met.

"We are anticipating that our discussions with the IMF and World Bank will give rise to the development of a new programme with them," Mudavadi said.

But a nod of approval from the two bodies would be worth much more as a signal to Western donors to resume bilateral programmes.

Donors at a World Bank consultative group suspended aid worth about $40m a month, mostly balance of payments support, in November 1991 to press the government into political and economic reforms.

Project aid worth about $850m to $1bn a year was unaffected by the donor suspension.

President Daniel arap Moi reluctantly lifted the ban on opposition parties and went on to win multiparty elections in December.

But the IMF and World Bank have yet to decide if enough progress has been made in privatising loss-making state corporations, managing public spending and stamping out corruption — Reuter.

A continent awakes

South 13/2/-17/2/93

South Africa's return to world competition may also mark the rise of Africa as a major power in world sport, writes **Waghied Misbach**

163

AFRICAN athletes look set to dominate well into the next century with the talen currently emerging from the continent

Now that South Afnca is back in world competition, the continent is expected to be a leading force in world athletics — and to be able to challenge the dominance of the United States and Germany

The Kenyans are dominant in the middle distance and the Nigerians are looking increasingly strong in the sprints. With South Africa's overall strength, the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta will bring an even greater haul of gold for Afnca than last year in Barcelona

In the middle distances, African athletes hold every world record, except for the 800m and 10 000m, held by Britain's Sebastian Coe and Arturo Barnos of Mexico

But the rivalry between African countries themselves is expected to increase

For instance South Africa's marathoners have proved that there's little that can keep them back in world competition.

When David Tsebe won the Berlin marathon last year with the fastest time of the year, and Willie Mtolo scorched to a win in the prestigious New York marathon, it was a warning to the world that we are a real threat

A DREAM COME TRUE: Derartu Tulu and Elana Meyer celebrate after their grippping performance in the 10 000m at the Olympic Games last year

South Africa has a 50 000-strong corps of road runners who compare favourably with the best distance men from Kenya

Tsebe and Mtolo have pencilled into their calenders a chance to take on the world's best at the Rotterdam marathon in Holland in April

There is also talk that the South Africans will descend on the city and have crack at the world record currently held by Ethiopia's Belayneh Dinsamo

The Kenyans, of course, will turn out en masse Their pedigree is unquestionable, and considering their history of great tactical running, the South Africans may be in for a big fright

It's the big events where the Kenyans thrive Take Barcelona for instance Just when everybody thought the Kenyan dominance was about to come to an end after their medal haul in Seoul in 1988 (where they took everything except the 10 000m and the marathon), they came back and gave everyone a thumping

Matthew Birir, 20, fell in the first lap of the gruelling 3 000m steeplechase, but got up, dusted himself off, and eventually took the gold — followed closely by teammates Patrick Sang and William Mutwol, who took silver and bronze That victory came on top of Kenyan gold and silver in the 800m, a bronze in the 400m and silver in the 5 000m and 10 000m.

The Kenyans were too clever for their own good on one occasion however Having successfully trapped Algerian Nouriddine Morceli in the 1 500m, they allowed Spain's Fermin Cacho to steal through and win the gold A sad day for African athletes

Morceli, on the other hand, was not to be outdone After the Olympics he broke the 1 500m world record held by Moroccan Said Aouita

Aouita, the outanding middle distance athlete of the eighties, still has two world records — the 5 000m and 2 000m

Of course, the Americans are still dominating the sprints, despite having lost out in the 100m to Linford Christie from Britain But the African men were not to be outdone. The Olympic final featured three Africans, Namibia's Frankie Fredericks and two Nigerians.

And the Nigerian team took silver in that stunning world record race in the 4x100m.

But while the African men were doing their thing, the African women were proving that, given time, they will be able to hold their own.

The highlight for South Africa and the continent was when Elana Meyer finished second to Ethiopian Derartu Tulu, 20, who became the first African woman to win a long distance Olympic medal.

Tulu and Meyer are from Africa, but their backgrounds are vastly different. Meyer comes from the lush Stellenbosch area, with the athletics support since her childhood, while Tulu comes from a poverty-stricken township in Ethiopia, called (symbolically, perhaps) Anse

Meyer broke her personal best by 21 seconds, while Tulu smashed her personal best by 26 seconds

Tulu was first spotted as an eight-year-old running in a school track meeting at Anse. And it was only a few years ago that the Marxist regime allowed her to run in a vest and shorts, rather than the traditional ankle-length dress

Tulu now works as a secretary at Ethiopia's main jail in Addis Ababa

The other African woman to make her mark was Algeria's Hassiba Boulmerka

Boulmerka put her competitors to shame by running the fifth fastest 1 500m of all time, shattering her personal best by almost five seconds, and thereby setting up a new African record.

Then, she punched the air in exultation as she went off on her victory lap

The Nigerian women sealed off the Olympics with a bronze in the women's 4x100m event, trailing the American and the Unified team, who won gold and silver

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Kenya's male-dominated multiparty elections attract many women*

'Women out of cocoons'

Sowetan 12/2/93.

ELEPHANT SKIN *Only two women took part in last election but six are now in parliament:* (163)

NAIROBI — Kenya's male-dominated first multiparty elections since the 1960s attracted an unprecedented number of women to politics

Women won a record six seats in parliament and scores of seats on town and county councils in the elections on December 29

That is a small percentage of the total but for the first time, activist women have built a political base with their own issues

"Kenyans, including women, came out of their cocoons," said Muthoni Likimani, a grandmother, author and former Nairobi city councillor Particularly the women

Candidates from the ruling Kenya African National Union stuck to lauding the government of President Daniel arap Moi, while those in opposition tended to repeat accusations of corruption

Women made practical campaign demands — an end to frequent shortages of sugar, flour and other essential commodities The women also criticised the high cost of their children's textbooks, heavy work loads for primary school pupils and frequent unannounced increases in school fees

Female candidates noted the lack of women in key government positions They complained of the shortage of medicines at state clinics and of potable water in both urban and rural areas

Maria Nzomo, a professor at the University of Nairobi's Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies, said women should help make the laws because men have treated their concerns "in isolation from the broader national development programmes"

She heads the National Committee on the Status of Women, which wants 30 percent of the 200 seats in parliament reserved for women

Only two women were in the last parliament, and both were Moi's candidates

Under growing pressure from domestic unrest and Western donor nations to make democratic reforms, Moi lifted the legal ban on opposition groups in December 1991

A record 19 women ran for Parliament and at least 130 contested seats in municipal and county elections

Five of the new parliament members are in the opposition The one from Moi's party has been given the traditional highest post a woman has held in government — assistant minister for culture and social services

"In this country good women are not supposed to be in politics," said Wangari Maathai, who became the first African female professor at the University of Nairobi and now is an internationally known environmentalist "A woman politician needs the skin of an elephant"—*Sapa-AP*

Yellow fever

NAIROBI — Kenya will vaccinate more than 500 000 people against yellow fever following an epidemic which caused 63 deaths in the last four months, the local Press reported yesterday Sowetan 17/2/93

Health Minister Joshua Angatia denied a report released by President Daniel arap Moi's office this week that 500 people had died of the disease in the Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet districts in the Rift Valley province, the *Daily Nation* newspaper said He said only 63 deaths had been confirmed

Chege Mbitiru reports from Nairobi on the upsurge of women in politics

Star 11/2/93 (163)

Kenya's feminists come out of closet

THIS male-dominated country's first multiparty elections since the 1960s attracted an unprecedented number of women, who won a record six seats in parliament and scores of positions on town and county councils

That is a small percentage of the total but, for the first time, activist women have built a political base with their own issues

"Kenyans, including women, came out of their cocoons," said Muthoni Likimani, a grandmother, author and former Nairobi city councillor

Women made practical campaign demands an end to frequent shortages of sugar, flour and other essentials, the high cost of their children's textbooks, heavy work loads for primary school pupils, and frequent, unannounced increases in school fees

Female candidates noted the lack of women in key government positions They complained of the shortage of medicines at state clinics and of potable water

Maria Nzomo, a professor at the University of Nairobi's Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies, said women should help make the laws because men have treated their concerns "in isolation from the broader national development programmes".

She heads the National Committee on the Status of Women, which wants women in 30 percent of the 200 seats in parliament

Under growing pressure from Western donor nations and increasing domestic unrest to make democratic reforms, Moi lifted the legal ban on opposition groups in December 1991

Within weeks, three independent women's groups were formed the National Committee on the Status of Women, the League of Women Voters, and Mothers in Action Previously, women's organisations were dominated by the wives and daughters of prominent men.

A record 19 women ran for parliament and at least 130 contested seats in municipal and county elections

Election officials say women make up 51 percent of Kenya's 25 million people and most of the 7,9 million registered voters but they always have been under-represented in government

Only two women have served as permanent secretaries, the top civil service posts in ministries, and only three have been High Court judges No woman has headed any of the dozens of state-controlled corporations or been a Cabinet Minister

Five women have served as ambassadors, but three were not career diplomats and owed their appointments to political connections Of the other two, one was sent to the tiny central African nation of Rwanda and the other was once denied promotion so she would not outrank her husband

Women say the main reason for their interest in politics is the opening of educational opportunities to them in the past two decades

In 1991, a quarter of the 20 837 first-year admissions to Kenya's four state universities were women

In 1968, when there were only 1 779 students at the University of Nairobi — then Kenya's only university — the finance ministry listed foreign students, but not Kenyan women. — Sapa-AP□

Cash-strapped Kenya asks UN to send home refugees

Guardian 29/1-4/2/93 163

KENYA has asked the United Nations to help send half a million refugees back to neighbouring countries because of banditry and the strain on the country's resources, *writes our Foreign Staff*

The move, which could dramatically worsen the refugee crisis in the Horn of Africa, also appeared to be intended to increase pressure on Western donors to restore aid to Kenya, whose president, Daniel arap Moi, was re-elected last month

"The number of refugees in Kenya from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan has not only seriously compromised the security of this country but greatly outstretched the infrastructure and medical services," a government statement said

The international aid operation in Somalia has caused an upsurge in murder and looting in refugee camps inside Kenya by armed bandits seeking to avoid the sweep of US-led forces, a UN official said earlier in Geneva

Sylvana Foa, spokeswoman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said the degenerating security situation had forced a halt to the UN repatriation effort and led to serious food shortages in the four main border camps Ms Foa said lorry drivers were too frightened to drive convoys into the Kenyan camps and food supplies were running "very, very short". The poor security situation added to the problems of the rainy season and muddy roads, she added

Three Canadian planes would begin an airlift of food into the camps starting immediately Some 25,000 American troops and 11,000 soldiers from other countries are taking part in the effort to ensure that aid supplies get past armed factions in control of the country and reach the Somali starving

Ms Foa said that UNHCR had halted its repatration operation even though it knew of at least 15,000 Somalis who wanted to return from Kenya The refugee agency has so far helped 4,000 people return The four biggest camps along the Somali border house about 160,000 Somalis The camps are open, allowing refugees to gather wood and water, but also making it easy for gunmen to enter unnoticed

The Kenyan statement was the president's first major policy change since returning to power

President Moi said last year that Kenya would do what it could for refugees from its less fortunate neighbours, but has complained of the cost because Western states suspended aid worth $40 million monthly to his country in 1991

The balance of payments support was withheld to force Mr Moi into holding multi-party polls and overhauling the economy and there is little sign it will be reinstated because of Kenya's failure to achieve key economic targets, according to diplomats

There is widespread resentment at the number of Somalis in Kenyan towns and at the fact that Somali refugees get food aid while Kenyans have to cope with soaring food prices because of recurrent drought.

Kenyan train crashes into flooded river

DARAJANI — Rescue workers yesterday battled their way into the mangled and submerged wreckage of a passenger train that had plunged into a flooded river near the Kenyan port of Mombasa, killing at least 140 people B/Obs 1/2/93. (163)

It was Kenya's worst train accident since the country gained independence from Britain in 1963 and officials said a final death toll would not be known for at least two days

Police Commissioner Philip Kilonzo said he had no idea how many survivors had left the scene and for the moment rescuers were assuming that hundreds of people were still missing

Railway officials said the train, travelling from Mombasa to Nairobi on Saturday, was forced off course by floods, hit a bridge near Darajani and crashed into the river Ndethia Geithia — which literally translates as God Save Us

The bridge, eroded by unseasonal floods, collapsed under the weight of the train Five coaches were submerged and one hung halfway between water and land, after the bridge's collapse

Railway and government officials said some foreign tourists travelling to Nairobi could have been among the victims

"I am afraid there are two tourists killed but we have not begun identifying victims yet. We are just fishing out the bodies," a police spokesman said — Sapa-Reuter.

Floods wreak havoc in east Africa

STAR 1/2/93 (163)

NGAI NDETHIA (Kenya) — Police ended searching for bodies yesterday at the site of Kenya's worst train crash and moved their search down the flooded Ndethia Geithia river which swept the Mombasa-Nairobi express away

At least 117 people are known to have perished on Saturday after a flash flood swept the engine and five coaches of the night train carrying some 600 passengers off a bridge

But with more than 180 people still unaccounted for, the final death toll could be much higher, officials said

Many of the missing are believed to have been washed downstream

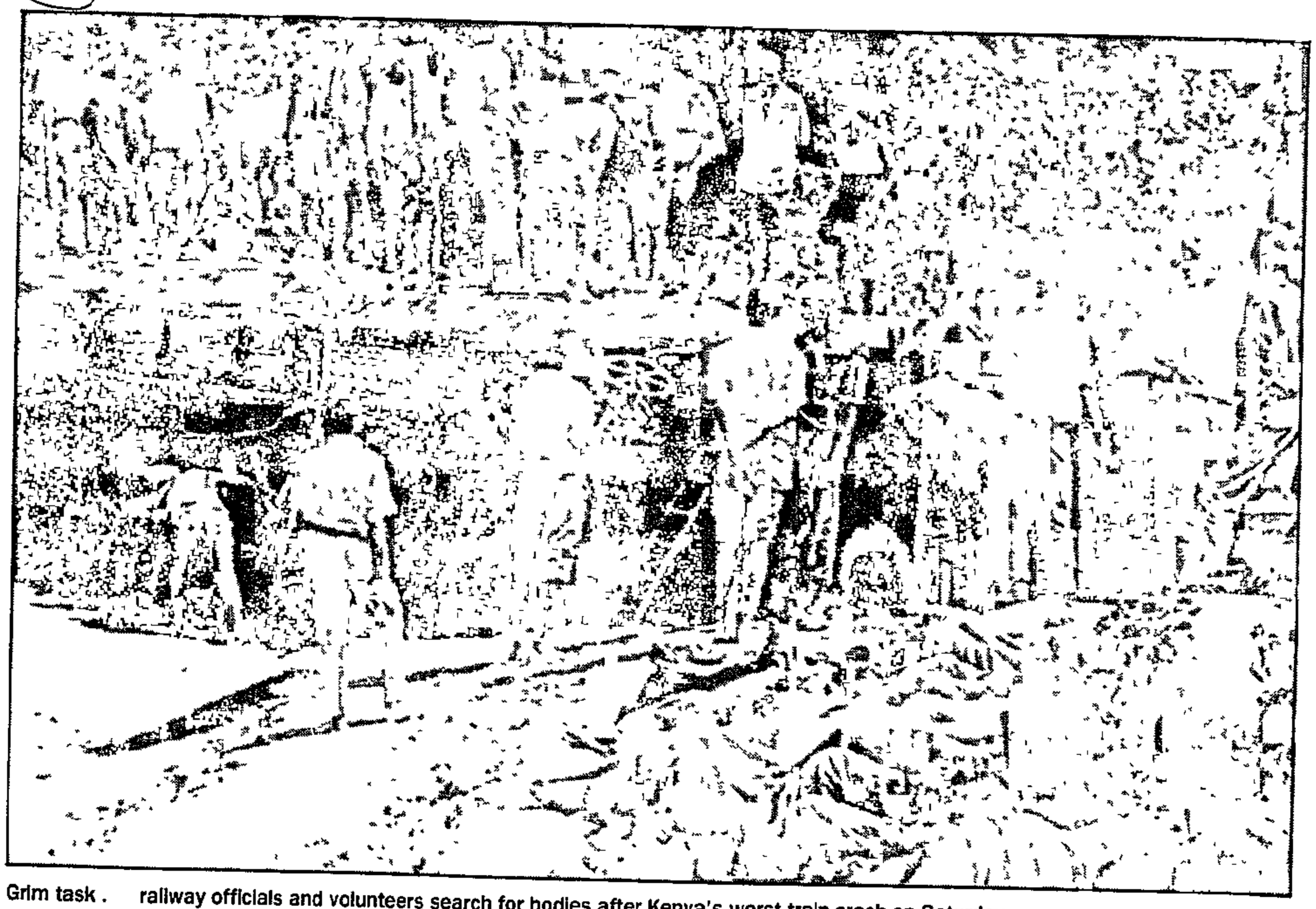
Staggered

Others staggered off shocked into the inhospitable bush before rescuers reached the scene 10 hours after the crash

Police Commissioner Philip Kilonzo said rescue teams had worked through the wreckage and removed all the bodies Officials say around 200 people are known to have survived

A 10-year old boy at the scene said he had lost his parents and sister in the crash He survived by holding on to the top of the coach and climbing through a window to safety above the fast-flowing waters

The train was half-way through its 500 km journey when the bridge carrying the single line track over the river collapsed under the combined weight of the diesel locomotive and the flood



Grim task . railway officials and volunteers search for bodies after Kenya's worst train crash on Saturday Picture AP

A quick-thinking ticket inspector yanked an uncoupling cord and stopped more carriages following the front of the train into the water, officials said

Both drivers in the locomotive were killed

In neighbouring Tanzania local officials said 41 people had been killed and several others were missing after downpours of rain in the northern town of Lushoto Most of the dead were asleep when hit by flood waters

Bridges and roads had been swept away, hampering communications in the area near the Kenya border

Local authorities have asked the central government to send helicopters to the area to help distribute emergency food

Many areas of eastern Africa have reported exceptionally heavy rains throughout January, which traditionally is hot and dry

Kenyan wildlife director Dr Richard Leakey said yesterday that roads in the Amboseli park were impassable and airstrips were unusable

Other tourist areas were also hit by the unusual rains, which had turned tracks into seas of mud, he said

Nairobi last week recorded 63,2 mm of rain

Eastern and southern Africa have been devastated by the worst drought for a century

It has scorched farmlands and decimated livestock herds from Uganda on the Equator right down to the Cape — Sapa-Reuter-AFP

Star 3/12/93

Kenya appeals to SA to even up trade gap

(163)

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — South Africa has been urged to import more agricultural produce from Kenya to help even out the big trade imbalance in the Republic's favour

Chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce D M Gitan made this appeal at a meeting between local businessmen and representatives of seven South African organisations who are visiting Kenya to promote their goods and services

Gitan said his chamber was negotiating with the Kenyan government for trade incentives for both South African and local businesses.

"We are seriously considering the question of taxation," he said

The volume of trade between South Africa and Kenya more than trebled last year and now stands at about R180 million a year

The leader of the South African delegation, R C Potgieter of the Department of Trade and Industry, told the Kenyans that lack of adequate business information was hindering the development of trade between the two countries

South Africa was interested in joining the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) grouping but a decision on joining would have to be made by the next government

The South African group includes representatives of Marcksman International, Meridien Trading, PR Purchasing, Jessop and Associates, Darnray and the legal firm, Shepstone and Wylie

Star

Kenya wants help from SA

3/12/93

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NAIROBI — Kenya has asked South Africa for technical assistance to repair the Darajani bridge, which collapsed at the weekend, sending a passenger train plunging into a river and killing at least 100 people.

The executive chairman of the Kenya Railways Corporation, Professor J K Musuva, said on Monday that Pretoria would send two engineers to advise on reconstruction.

Kenyan aid hinges on IMF

NAIROBI — Britain will hold back financial aid to Kenya until the IMF approves its economic perfomance, British Overseas Development Minister Baroness Chalker told Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi yesterday.

A presidential aide said Moi told Chalker he wanted the West to help Kenya as it overhauled the economy, fed its growing population and dealt with up to 500 000 refugees.

Western donors suspended mainly balance of payments aid worth about $40m a month 16 months ago to push Moi into embracing radical political and economic reforms.

Yesterday Chalker reiterated that a resumption of aid to Kenya depended on the IMF giving it high marks for its handling of the economy. An IMF team is due in the country on February 21.

As if to signal it could play tough too, Kenya last month announced that the mainly Ethiopian, Somali and Sudanese refugees were a strain on its resources, and blamed them for a wave of armed crime.

Foreign Minister Kalonzo Musyoka said donors who expected Kenya to host refugees indefinitely were causing economic instability by witholding aid — Sapa-Reuter

Star 9/2/93

Aid to Kenya suspended (18)

NAIROBI — Britain will hold back financial aid to Kenya until the International Monetary Fund approves its economic perfomance, British Overseas Development Minister Baroness Lynda Chalker told Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi yesterday An IMF team is due in Kenya on February 21 to make a report

Star 10/2/93

Race to crush deadly epidemic

NAIROBI — An epidemic of yellow fever has claimed the lives of at least 500 people in an area 200 km west of Nairobi.

Hundreds of officials and experts from the World Health Organisation have been rushed to Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo districts as well as to the Kerior Valley to begin vaccination of an estimated 600 000 people over the next two months. At least 43 vaccination centres and seven mobile units will be in operation in the affected areas (163)

T J Dowlings, of the US Embassy in Nairobi, said three experts from the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, were being readied to fly to Kenya. — Star Africa Service.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS Damper on Kenya's opening of parliament ● Bosnian turmoil

Moi suspends first free parliament

(163) Soweten 28/1/93

NAIROBI - President Daniel arap Moi abruptly suspended the first session of Kenya's first multiparty parliament in 26 years yesterday after rowdy scenes inside and outside the house at its swearing-in ceremony

Aides said Moi would announce a date for the official opening of the house some time in the future and wanted newly elected members to return to their constituencies in the interim

The decision, announced in a news flash on state radio, came as a surprise since the 200-seat chamber was itself expected to decide on an official opening date after legislators were sworn in on Tuesday

■ **ROWDY SCENES** Show of power by president say political analysts:

Kenya's landmark elections returned 88 opposition MPs who allege the December 29 ballot was rigged, robbing them of power

A spokesman for the alliance of the three main opposition parties—FORD-Kenya, FORD-Asili and the Democratic Party (DP) — said the suspension of the assembly session showed Moi had "begun misusing his constitutional powers".

Political analysts at Nairobi University said the decision was designed to show the opposition he still held huge executive authority despite the switch to pluralist politics

"It is a hardline stance He is flexing his muscles," one senior political scientist said

Opposition leaders say the polls were rigged but Moi says they were fair—he lost 15 cabinet ministers in the election

- *Sapa-Reuter*

Japan for education

Sowetan 28/11/93

THE GOVERNMENT of Japan has donated R228 456 to three educational projects in South Africa as part of its efforts to contribute to human resource development in the country. (163)

The institutions that benefited from the grant are Promat College of Education in Pretoria, which received R74 967 for the purchase of science equipment for their laboratory, St Anthony's Adult Education Centre, which received R47 339 for the purchase of textbooks, and the Max Stibbe School, which received R106 150 for the purchase of media centre equipment

Carrier clips wings

NAIROBI - Kenya's national carrier, Kenya Airways, is to close its two offices in Rome and Milan, Italy, as part of a cost-saving measure

Sources quoted by local newspapers said the two offices will be closed next month Italy is Kenya's second most profitable European route after Copenhagen The loss-making airline is in the middle of a management and technical review of its operations It is one of almost 250 parastatals slated for privatisation.

Sowetan 28/11/93 -

Police disperse Nairobi demos

(163)

STAR

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service 27/1/93

NAIROBI — Riot police wielding batons dispersed hundreds of protesters, leaving two seriously injured, when the first multiparty parliament in 26 years was convened yesterday.

The opposition candidate for Speaker, Moses arap Keino of Ford Kenya, was defeated on the third ballot by former Minister of Industry Francis Ole Kaparo of the ruling Kanua party

Ford Asili, which on Monday broke away from the opposition alliance, took part in the parliamentary session but boycotted the election for Speaker

Observers who judged Kenya's elections to be free and fair are mistaken

Commonwealth excuses the cheats

STAR 26/1/93. (163)

THE Commonwealth may come to regret its deeply ambiguous verdict on last month's election in Kenya. The mandate of its observer group was clear "Its function is to ascertain whether, in its impartial judgment and in the context of those (Kenya's) laws, the elections have been free and fair"

The group's verdict clumsily avoided making such a judgment. It read "Despite the fact that the whole electoral process cannot be given an unqualified rating as free and fair, the evolution of the process to polling day and the subsequent count was increasingly positive to a degree that we believe the results in many instances directly reflect, however imperfectly, the expression of the will of the people It constitutes a giant step on the road to multiparty democracy"

The details of its report, however, are the most damning a Commonwealth observer group has ever documented in an election The government blocked the registration of between 1,5 and 3 million voters, kidnapped or detained opposition candidates to prevent their being nominated, appointed a judge dismissed for financial impropriety to run the Electoral Commission, used violence at opposition meetings and treated state radio, television and other government institutions as if they were party organs

One wonders what, in the eyes of the Commonwealth, would constitute an unfree and unfair election The disagreement within the observer group shows that not all the observers were prepared to tolerate electoral fraud and a sacked judge as the election ombudsman

But the Commonwealth's conclusion smells of political consideration as if the authors had averted their eyes from the evidence and instead pondered the question "What will happen to Kenya if we declare the election unfree and unfair?" In retrospect, it seems they believed that the very presence of "eminent persons" from India, Jamaica, Britain, Canada and other Commonwealth countries would deter President Daniel arap Moi or his party apparatchiks from fiddling the election

They were wrong and their bluff was called They were not prepared to cry foul

The Commonwealth is seeking a new role and at its meeting in Harare in 1991 chose to concentrate on democracy to help its members to establish a new world order Its technical teams would assist in drawing up legislation and running elections, and its observer teams would provide impartial judgments on the conduct of those elections

It is hard to hold an election in a huge country with poor roads and temperamental telephones where there are differing cultural attitudes to political leadership

But the evidence of recent elections in Africa has been that the continent thirsts for democracy and respects it Every recent election in Africa has witnessed long lines of patient voters

In Kenya, as in many other places, their patience was betrayed by corrupt and manipulative politicians Outside observers must make allowances for physical difficulties and cultural differences but not for cheating It is a fine distinction, but the Commonwealth is well placed to make it On this occasion it appears to have rewarded the politicians, not the people — The Independent News Service □

Keep it wild, urges conservation boss

STAR 23/11/93.

FORMER director of Kenya's Wildlife Department of Conservation, Dr Perez Olindo, has been appointed chairman of the Bophuthatswana National Parks Board. He spoke to JULIENNE DU TOIT.

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NOT everyone in Kenya thinks that burning ivory is a good thing But controlled hunting and utilising wildlife to the full is right down one Kenyan's alley, despite the perception in South Africa that the east Africans are firmly against any such thing

Dr Perez Olindo, former director of Kenya's Wildlife Department of Conservation and Management, who is now senior associate of the Kenyan-based African Wildlife Foundation, was recently appointed chairman of the Bophuthatswana National Parks Board, which firmly believes in community involvement and utilisation of wildlife and resources

According to Olindo, his practical viewpoint is because he is a biologist "Other people," he said, referring to Richard Leakey and other preservationist conservationists, "are entitled to their point of view

"If you have fenced an area in, as with South African parks, you must manage it or else there will be overproduction of animals in relation to the carrying capacity of the land" Of course, he added, if these areas were surrounded by poor people, they should benefit as much as possible from any culling or hunting

Kenya, on the other hand, had no fences, and there were more animals out of the protected areas than in them

While Olindo is generally against a strictly preservationist policy, the concept of putting a price on wildlife sits strangely with him For example, many game parks and farms in South Africa are against having voracious carnivores on their land because their very expensive sable and roan antelope stand an excellent chance of being eaten Paying R35 000 per go for lion food is a difficult price to swallow

In Kenya the wildlife is left to its own devices Animals follow traditional migratory routes, and mingle as they please What they eat bothers no one, unless the prey is human

Just as Kenya has become largely dependent on eco-tourism for its income, Olindo hopes that southern Africa and the rest of Africa will go the same way Eco-tourism means making money from tourists paying for what Africa does best — being wild

The only problem is that the tourism industry will then have to resign itself to disappointing people "You can't have the human concentrations you have in a place like Johannesburg transferred to protected areas, so numbers must be limited" Rather increase the charge and make the experience as intense as possible, said Olindo

He disagreed that this was elitist, saying schoolchildren, for instance, should be exposed as much as possible to nature, with national parks boards subsidising the cost

"The benefits are long term," he said As director of wildlife in Kenya he advocated this, and said they were now reaping the benefits

If a referendum were held in Kenya as to whether game parks should be done away with, the answer would definitely be "no", said Olindo

"An informed citizenry will guarantee the survival of protected areas"

Kenyan govt slated for votes bribery

LONDON — Commonwealth observers said yesterday Kenya's first multi-party election in 26 years had been marred by irregularities, and the ruling party in particular had engaged in bribery and other campaign excesses.

(163)

A 70-page final report on the December 29 election said some aspects of the poll had not been free and fair but stopped short of making a judgment on whether President Daniel arap Moi's election was legitimate. CT 25/1/93

The observers said there were irregularities in the registration and nomination process — Sapa-Reuter

Kenya's president adapted slowly to politics but he is 'a giraffe with a long neck that sees from afar'

Moi, the Comeback Kid

(163) STAR 16/1/93

DANIEL arap Moi, who won the recent elections in Kenya against the expectations of many, has triumphed against great odds. BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI of the Africa News Service charts his career.

KENYAN President Daniel arap Moi is Africa's own Comeback Kid. He has triumphed once again where everybody was expecting him to trip and fall But that has been the story of his life. He is a consummate survivor

As a member of the Tugen, a sub-group of the small Kalenjin tribe, he became president against all odds. It was just reward for his years of obsequious service to Kenya's founding president, Jomo Kenyatta

One Kenyan political commentator likened the relationship between Kenyatta and Moi, his vice-president, to that of father and son. "Moi was terrified of Kenyatta He was almost on bended knees when speaking to him. Mzee (Kenyatta) seemed to delight in humiliating him in public."

The humiliation, however, paid off in the end Kenyatta anointed him his successor, much to the chagrin of the Kikuyu who wanted one of their own to succeed their favourite son.

EVEN after taking over the reins after Kenyatta's death in 1978, few people gave him a chance to survive. Coming from such a tiny tribe, the odds were stacked against him. He was seen by many as a caretaker president while the Kikuyu looked around for someone else

But Moi survived. The right to be regarded as a leader in his own right came four years later in 1982 when he crushed a military attempt to unseat him. But after the coup attempt he unleashed unprecedented repression in his country

The 68-year-old president comes from a very humble background even by Kenyan standards. Born on September 2 1924 in the small village of Kurieng'wo in the Baringo district of the Rift Valley, his father died when Moi was only two

He was brought up by a brother, Tuitoek, and spent most of his young years herding cattle and goats. As one biographer puts it: "In his youth, all was not wine and roses in the Tugen Hills. There were spells of drought and famine, and Tuitoek and his little brother would go hunting for wild roots to eat."

Moi started school at the age of 10, and qualified as a teacher in the late 1940s

As a Kalenjin, Moi played no part in the Mau Mau rebellion of the early 1950s which involved the Kikuyu, although he was in favour of independence from Britain. In October 1955 he was named as the Rift Valley's black representative in the Kenya Legislative Council.

During the early years of his parliamentary career, says Kenyan nationalist Oginga Odinga in his book *Not Yet Uhuru*, Moi was "influenced by the missions, overawed by settler power, and making a slow adjustment to political trends and the need to make independent judgments" However, Odinga adds that Moi was "a giraffe with a long neck that saw from afar".

In 1960 Moi was one of the African delegates to the Lancaster House conference in London which drafted a new Kenyan constitution, allowing African political parties and granting blacks a majority in the Legislative Council.

Later that year he was elected to the executive of the newly formed Kenya African National Union (Kanu) But Moi, fearing that Kalenjin interests would not be served in a party dominated by Kikuyus and Luos, left Kanu with leaders of other minority tribes to form the Kenya African Democratic Union (Kadu)

Kadu was thoroughly trounced by Kanu in the pre-independence elections of May 1963 and in November 1964 the party was dissolved.

A month later, when Kenyatta formally became president of an independent Kenya, he appointed several former Kadu leaders into his Cabinet. Moi became minister of home affairs, a powerful position which made him head of Kenya's police and put him in charge of national security He became Kenyatta's vice-president in 1967

In October 1976, with Kenyatta in his eighties, a group of Kikuyus unsuccessfully tried to amend the constitution to prevent Moi from automatically succeeding Kenyatta.

WHEN Kenyatta died on August 22 1978, many feared chaos, but Moi promised to follow in Kenyatta's footsteps, and calm prevailed. Four years after taking office, however, more than 100 people were killed after an abortive coup attempt.

After the coup attempt, Moi's government became more repressive Kanu was the only legal political party, and many political activists were detained and tortured.

Later civil unrest led to many deaths. When Moi called multiparty elections last year, many thought he would meet his Waterloo

But the giraffe has once against outflanked its rivals and is still able to see from afar

IN JOMO'S SHADOW Daniel arap Moi had to struggle to become a politician in his own right after the death of the Father of the Nation, Jomo Kenyatta As vice-president, Moi was often humiliated by him

UN resists Moi's refugee demands

STAR 21/1/93. (163)

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — United Nations officials are resisting a demand by President Daniel arap Moi's government for the repatriation of the 500 000 refugees in Kenya.

In asking the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on Tuesday to repatriate all refugees in the country, the government said the refugees were causing security problems

But the UNHCR's information director, Panos Mountris, told reporters the Kenyan demand contravened the 1961 Geneva convention

"We will have no part to play if the refugees are forcefully repatriated," he said

The government is reported to have assured the UNHCR it would not forcefully expel the refugees and UN officials appear to have accepted this assurance, as Kenya has a good record of maintaining its obligations to refugees

Most of the refugees in Kenya are from Somalia

The government has blamed the refugee situation for security problems, especially along the Somali border, where troops have been deployed against attacks by armed bands from Somalia against Kenyans and refugees

The government says 53 refugees and nine Kenyan security personnel have been killed in more than 50 cross-border attacks.

Moumtris said about 500 Ethiopian refugees are returning home from Kenya each day and 5 000 Somalis had left under a programme begun last October

Moi names new cabinet

(163) CT 14/1/93

NAIROBI. — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi named his cabinet yesterday following the country's first multi-party elections last month

He took the key finance ministry portfolio from Vice-President George Saitoti in a cabinet trimmed from 32 posts to 23

Mr Saitoti remains vice-president in the new cabinet. The new finance minister will be Mr Musalia Mudavadi, a business and land economist At 32 he is the youngest member of the cabinet

Mr Saitoti, who held long negotiations with reluctant Western donors and agencies, was named planning and economic development minister in addition to being Mr Moi's deputy.

Western donors suspended aid worth $40 million (about R120 million) a month in November 1991 to pressure Mr Moi into holding multi-party elections and to implement a wide-ranging liberalisation of a state-dominated economy.

They are currently studying Kenya's economic performance to see if a resumption of aid can be justified, diplomats said. — Sapa-Reuter

Mob sets 8 'witches' ablaze

NAIROBI — A mob of 40 youths in western Kenya rounded up eight people they suspected of witchcraft, locked them in huts and burnt them to death at the weekend. (163)

Police said those killed included five women aged between 57 and 75 and three elderly men, all from the Kisii district, 240 km north-west of Nairobi Star 13/11/93.

"Following escalated cases of mob justice in which several people have been locked in houses and set ablaze on suspicion that they are witches or wizards, fear and despondency have spread to innocent persons in Kisii," Police Commissioner Philip Kilonzo said in a statement

The statement did not say what had enraged the mob

Traditional African beliefs, Christianity and Islam co-exist peacefully in Kenya but there is widespread suspicion of sorcery.

The statement, broadcast on national radio, said several youths had been arrested and would appear in court soon — Sapa-Reuter

Kenya's Moi announces new Cabinet

Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi yesterday announced a 25-member Cabinet of mostly new faces, 10 days after being sworn in for a fourth five-year term.

On December 29, Moi won overwhelmingly in the first multiparty elections in the country in 26 years, but 15 Cabinet Ministers were defeated.

Two of those — Joseph Kamotho and Dalmas Otieno — were nominated by Moi for seats in parliament and then appointed to the Cabinet

Kamotho retains his education portfolio and Otieno returns to transport.

Moi has kept his vice-president, George Saitoti, who will also head planning and national development

Finance, formerly filled by Saitoti, goes to young technocrat Musalia Mudavadi

A former deputy speaker in the National Assembly, Kalonzo Musyoka, becomes the new Minister of foreign affairs

Moi also appointed 35 deputy Ministers, but the fate of the 13 other Ministers who tasted defeat has not yet been decided

Judge 'in Moi's pocket'

Star 12/1/93.

(163)

The man who supervised Kenya's election had R2,3 million in debt cleared on orders from the government, although he had already twice been forced off the Bench because of bankruptcy proceedings.

THE judge appointed by President Daniel arap Moi to supervise the general election in Kenya had debts of more than £500 000 (R2,37 million) cleared on the orders of the government, according to legal sources in Nairobi

Mr Justice Richard Zachaeus Chesoni had already been forced off the bench of judges twice because of bankruptcy proceedings Case files are unavailable from the registry of the Nairobi Law Courts

The election on December 29 returned Moi and gave his ruling party 100 seats to the opposition's 88 The opposition claimed ballot-rigging and local and international observers noted serious irregularities

The facts relating to the judge's 1984 bankruptcy case and his sacking in 1990 were known before the election to the Commonwealth Election Observers Group, which had been given a secret file on his history The group chose not to release or act on the information but gave the election qualified approval

Mr Justice Chesoni was forced to retire from the Bench in 1984 after the Kenyan High Court found against him in a case brought by the Kenya Commercial Bank for recovery of a debt The bank, which was government-owned, was instructed not to pursue Mr Justice Chesoni for the money In 1990 he was reappointed a judge but was again sued for the unpaid debt, now more than £555 000 (R2,63 million) He was again sacked, but a year later was appointed chairman of the Electoral Commission

Soon afterwards the bank's lawyers received a letter telling them the government had ordered the bank to write off the debt. It is improbable that such a decision could have been made without reference to Moi

The revelations will raise questions about the Commonwealth observers' role Mr Justice Telford Georges, the group chairman and a renowned international judge from Trinidad, has confirmed he was given a dossier containing details of Mr Justice Chesoni's debts This file has caused deep dissension within the Commonwealth Secretariat

Mr Justice Georges is reported to have been horrified when shown it on arrival in Kenya on December 19 He wanted the documents appended to the final report, but was persuaded it was too late to act on them.

Asked why he had not protested earlier, Mr Justice Georges said in a telephone interview that by the time he arrived it was impractical to have Mr Justice Chesoni removed and in the latter stages of the campaign the electoral commission had acted acceptably

But he added that the president should not have persisted in keeping on Mr Justice Chesoni as commission chairman, given what the file disclosed "because it was very much a case of him being in the government's pocket"

Mr Justice Georges said last week the dossier was available for inspection at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London However, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Commonwealth Secretary General, said only the report would be published It is understood documents relating to Mr Justice Chesoni are not included — The Independent News Service □

No cheering for Moi in Uganda

SIMR 12/1/93

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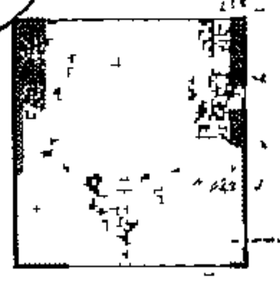
Out of Africa

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI



DANIEL arap Moi's recent triumph in the Kenyan elections must have been something of a disappointment for his neighbour, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. The two men have not seen eye to eye since Museveni shot his way to power in 1986, ignoring a peace pact which Moi had successfully negotiated with Tito Okello, Museveni's principal opponent who was then heading the government in Kampala.

During the Namibian independence celebrations, officials, oblivious of the tensions between the two leaders, sat them together Not a word was exchanged between them during the ceremony

Moi's people say the Kenyan president blames himself for Museveni's victory in Uganda The peace pact signed by Museveni and Okello in front of a beaming Moi in Nairobi lulled Okello into sleep While Okello clung on to the paper as a guarantee for peace, Museveni simply disregarded it as his National Resistance Army (NRA) launched a surprise attack on Kampala. Government soldiers surrendered or fled in panic

But Museveni's rebels at the time of the agreement were gaining an upper hand in the fighting and it was just a matter of time before they would have overrun government forces

Museveni also had the distinct impression that the intention of the Kenyan leader, who had given succour to successive brutal regimes in Uganda, was not peace, but to stop him from achieving his hard-earned victory.

Moi was furious at what he considered gross insubordination by a mere guerilla leader, and has since avoided Museveni

It is understood that during the Commonwealth summit in Harare, President Ali Mwinyi of Tanzania brought the two together and told them to stop behaving like children

During the election campaign Moi accused the opposition of being in league with a neighbouring state (Uganda) to destabilise Kenya

But it now seems that Moi's charges of Ugandan conspiratorial designs may not be groundless Leaked minutes of a meeting of Uganda's Internal Security Organisation indicate that Museveni wants to be kingmaker in the region

The minutes, at a meeting with some of the region's rebel groups — John Garang of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), and representatives from the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) and the Kenya Democratic Party — say Museveni gave his blessing to the rebels' bid to oust the current governments in Sudan, Rwanda and Nairobi. A copy of this document is believed to be in the hands of Kenyan authorities

Museveni's interest in removing Hassan el-Bashir in Khartoum will come as a surprise to many Although the instability in southern Sudan has obviously created immense headaches for Uganda with refugees crossing the border, Bashir is not a small fish and is supported by countries like Libya, who are well-disposed towards the present Ugandan government

But Museveni has been trying for some time to get rid of Juvenal Habyarimana's government in Kigali The RPF is nothing but an appendage of the NRA The RPF commander who was killed by the Rwandans in the early days of the fighting two years ago was Museveni's senior officer in the NRA Museveni, of Rwandan ancestry, is known to loathe Habyarimana

Museveni and Mwinyi have managed to get the Rwandan government and the RPF to agree on a transition government in meetings at Arusha, the Tanzanian capital. But the leaked document says Museveni told the RPF he would stall the Arusha talks until they have built sufficient fire-power to storm Kigali

Museveni has impressed since taking over his war-ravaged country His latest shenanigans, if true, are, however, likely to spoil his copybook They could also give Moi a justification to crack down on his opponents □

Kenyan opposition forms united front

By Mark Huband in Nairobi

KENYA'S three largest opposition parties have succeeded in forming a united front to fight President Daniel arap Moi's victory in last week's elections and appear to have overcome earlier disagreements by deciding to take up parliamentary seats won by opposition candidates.

The Ford-Asili (Ford-A) leader, Kenneth Matiba, on Monday reversed his earlier rejection of decisions by two other opposition leaders, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga of Ford-Kenya (Ford-K) and Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party (DP), and agreed that the three parties should take up their parliamentary seats to fight for fresh elections after jointly rejecting last week's poll, which they say was rigged

Final results show the opposition parties won a total of 3.3 million votes in the presidential poll compared with Mr Moi's 1 9 million. But Mr Moi, president since 1978, secured the required 25 per cent of votes in five provinces and was sworn in as president on Monday morning after winning the largest single vote

His ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party secured 94 parliamentary seats, compared with the opposition's 84, while six seats are being disputed.

Mr Matiba came second in the presidential poll with 1 4 million votes' His party received 30 parliamentary seats, compared with 29 for Ford-K and the DP's 22

Mr Kibaki read a statement outlining agreements so far reached between the DP Ford-Kenya (Ford-K)' and Ford-Asili (Ford-A) "We have agreed to establish an alliance, [of the three opposition parties] which will co-ordinate our activities ensuring that measures are taken to ensure peace, that democratic institutions are strengthened and the law upheld We shall use all legal and non-violent methods to ensure that fresh elections are held," he said

After two days of intense meetings no detailed opposition strategy has yet emerged, although Mr Kibaki hinted that the elections were likely to be contested in the courts Any further delay will harm the opposition parties' ability to maintain pressure on Kanu

Mr Moi's swearing-in took place at a small ceremony in the Nairobi State House Previous ceremonies have been highly public occasions which have usually taken place outside.

Mr Matiba's reversal came after he had met the American ambassador to Kenya, Smith Hempstone Mr Hempstone, who exerted intense pressure on Kanu to allow a multi-party system, surprised the opposition by accepting the result despite the alleged rigging.

Widespread fraud, for which the opposition has said it will provide evidence, appears to have led to thousands of extra votes being counted in Mr Moi's Rift Valley stronghold and North-Eastern Province, which gave Kanu the votes it needed to secure its lead

The opposition's new-found unity comes after an acrimonious campaign during which they insulted each other as much as they did Mr Moi However, their ability to preserve their newly formed alliance is uncertain due to the personality clashes among the three party leaders

If they fail to work together, the significance of the opposition as a viable force could crumble, after a poll which has led to the virtual exclusion from government of Kenya's two largest tribes — the Kikuyu and the Luo — both of whom are dominant in the opposition parties

• The US State Department has said the elections were marred by serious shortcomings but nonetheless served to advance democratic institutions A spokesman said the integrity of the process was compromised by Kanu manipulating organs of the state.

Le Monde, page 13

Kenya — the limits of democracy

(163)

Guardian/W In W/mail 8/1-14/1/93.

EDITORIAL

ONCE AGAIN, an autocratic African regime is to be given its legitimacy through the ballot box. Although the final results were not known, it appears to be accepted that Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, who has been in office since 1978, has won — by a plurality of votes — the presidential election held on December 29, and it is probable that the former single party (Kenya African National Union) will have the majority following the parliamentary election held on the same day.

As in other African countries, all the opposition leaders are protesting that there has been fraud. True, there have been many irregularities both during the voting and in counting the votes. But how is one to distinguish administrative errors — inevitable in a developing country — from deliberate rigging? Once more foreign observers who have been supervising the elections have been placed in an awkward situation: if they denounce the frauds, they risk contributing to a popular uprising; if they ignore them, they will be giving their support to a regime which has obviously stopped at nothing to remain in power. They have consequently decided to leave it to the Kenyans to say whether they feel they have been cheated.

Opposition leaders have shown exemplary solidarity in joining together to challenge Moi's victory and call for fresh elections. But if they had thought of getting together a little earlier, the outgoing president would not have been elected, for the three leading opposition candidates together polled more votes than Moi. But ignoring the lesson they could have learnt from so many other elections in Africa, the opposition refused to rise above its divisions. Here, as elsewhere, inexperience and personal ambitions characterise the attitude of candidates seeking public office.

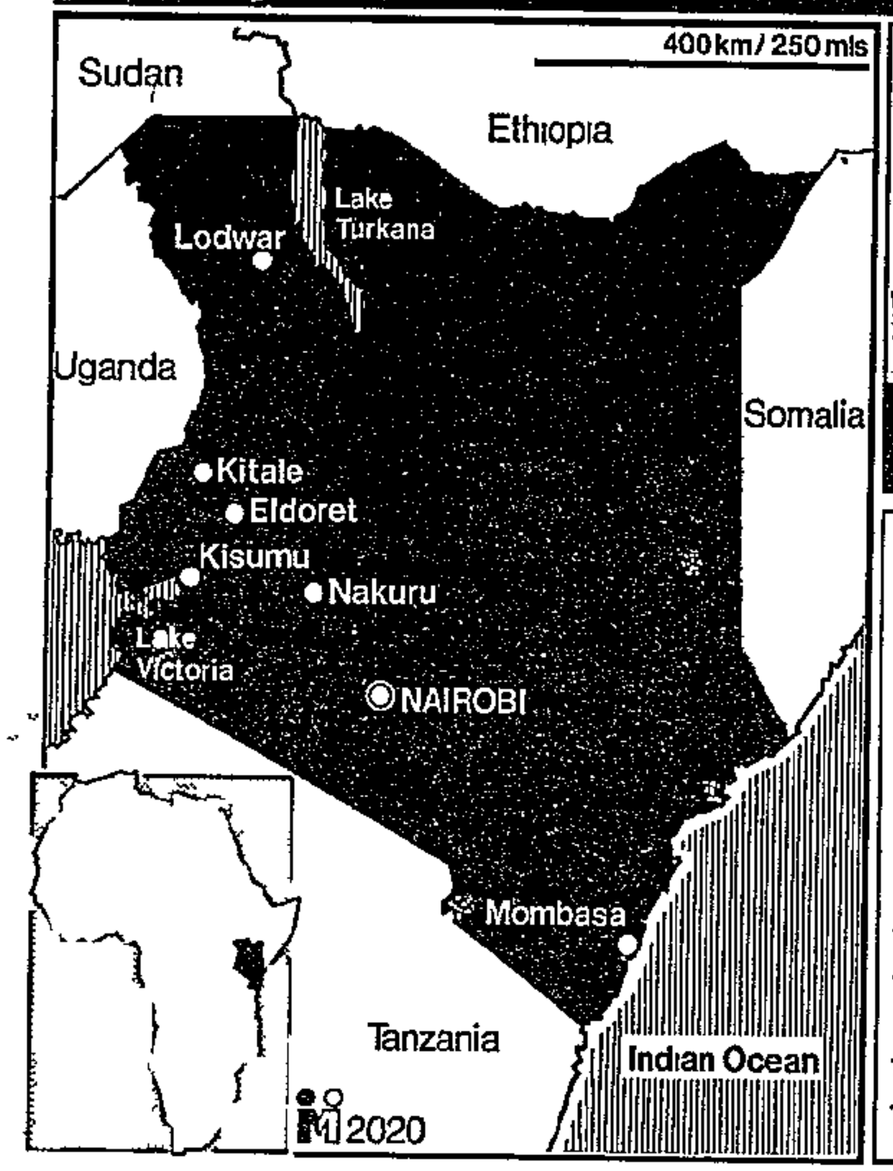
However that may be, Kenya now joins the circle of "strong" regimes that can now claim to draw legitimacy from the people. In October, President Paul Biya was returned to another term after an election which was more than questionable. To a lesser extent, the frauds that marred Félix Houphouet-Boigny's re-election two years earlier to the Ivory Coast presidency has not gone unnoticed, either.

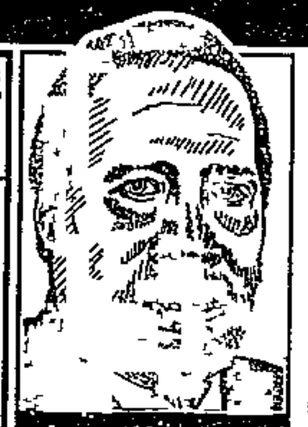
Given this situation, it is easy enough to understand why Togo's General Gnassinghbé Eyadéma is so anxious to hold a presidential election. Now that grabbing power by force is no longer acceptable to the international community, winning elections, if necessary by snatching victory out of the ballot box, has become a must on the continent.

A year ago when Daniel arap Moi agreed to a multi-party system, it was solely under pressure from the countries bankrolling Kenya which had suspended their assistance until democratic reforms were introduced. The world community would now have to be satisfied: multiparty elections have taken place, the opposition will now be represented in parliament [it has obtained at least 70 of the 188 seats at stake]. It remains to be seen how western embassies in Nairobi react to the denunciation of irregularities. At any rate, France, which congratulated the Cameroon president Paul Biya on his victory, will hardly be in a position to give any lesson on the question.

(January 3/4)

Kenya





Jomo Kenyatta
Prime Minister, then President, died 1978

Daniel arap Moi
President since 1978

1895	Declared British protectorate
1952	Mau Mau emergency Kenyatta held
1960	KANU and KADU formed
1961	KANU wins poll, refuses to form government till Kenyatta freed KADU forms government Kenyatta freed Coalition formed
1963	Dec 12 Kenya independent
1964	KADU dissolves itself. KANU now sole party
1991	Multi-partyism back
1992	Dec 29 KANU wins elections

AFRICA

Tyranny continues ... Mothers of political prisoners detained by Daniel arap Moi's regime will still suffer under his renewed rule

Photo: HEIDI KRIZ

Kenya's elections: Divided they fell

w/mail 8/1 - 14/1193 (163)

Tribal divisions and greed for power split the opposition to Daniel arap Moi's rule in last week's Kenyan elections But, although Moi won the vote, he may find it difficult to suppress the new democratic spirit.

By **HEIDI KRIZ**

KENYAN President Daniel arap Moi's face and name are everywhere his image is on the back of every coin and banknote; he gazes down from the wall of every business (you lose your licence, or worse, if you fail to display his portrait); avenues, parks, conference centres bear his name.

In the wake of the recent first multi-party presidential elections in Kenya, walls were sprayed with anti-Moi slogans, one of the first times open dissension has been even slightly tolerated since Moi came to power power 15 years ago Otherwise, not much has changed.

Moi and his party, the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), were returned to power in the December 29 elections, the product of international pressure from aid donors. Two hundred international election observers stretched themselves across some 7 000 polling stations, and most recorded "irregularities"

Polling stations opened hours later than scheduled ballot boxes arrived unsecured, and more seriously, there were reports of ballot buying, intimidation and violence. Of the 94 parliamentary seats won by Kanu — as against 84 for the combined opposition — six are being contested in court.

On election day in Songhor, a tiny, barely accessible village in the tribally fractious Rift Valley, voter enthusiasm ran high Hundreds of people walked for kilometres at dawn to get to line up at the polling stations, scheduled to open at 6am (They finally opened at 1pm, because of unexplained delays)

Harun Odhong spent the night there to make sure of his vote. His determination was near heroic, given that he and dozens of other members of the Luo tribe in and round his village had been attacked by groups of neighbouring Kalenjin, Moi s tribe The victims believe the attacks were politically motivated.

Kanu is primarily a Kalenjin movement. Its key opponent, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford), is dominated by Kikuyu and Luo, Kenya s largest ethnic groups.

Odhong said that in the afternoon of March 14, between 500 and 600 armed Kalenjins came over the hill and fell on the drowsy village Witnesses say they were transported by high school buses and lorries, some of which belonged to the local Kalenjin MP, John Cheruiyot. They surrounded two houses, chased out the occupants and looted the homes.

The police are aligned with the Kalenjin, Odhong says — and when they arrived, joined forces with the attackers In the ensuing melee, two Luos were shot with poisoned arrows. Then, said Odhong, the army arrived in a General Service Unit (GSU) vehicle, the sight of which he says paralyses many Kenyans with fear The GSU shot into the air and the Kalenjin scattered.

Songhor resident Shem Omwago said that raids between tribes had existed in the past. but that these were of a different nature "Before, it was quiet stealing of cattle at night, nothing more Now, since the opposition parties have been formed, the raiders come to the edge of the village and taunt us, saying. 'Ford people, come out and see if you can fight' "

Moi claimed that the upsurge in tribal clashes was exactly what he warned would happen should multi-party politics be "forced" on Kenya. According to Moi, tribal lines are etched too deep for there to be any possibility of peace, or even order, in a free election.

Wanghan Maathai, leading human rights activist, disagreed. "When there is justice in this country, then tribal differences will be thrown off," she said. "It is the leaders who whip up the tribal issue — Moi because he wants to prove that you cannot have democracy in this country, and the opposition leaders because they seek the political security and support of their people in the elections, and it's easiest to get it along tribal lines."

Maathai formed the Middle Ground movement when opposition split the previously formidable Ford in two, producing Ford-Kenya, led by Oginga Odinga, and Ford Asili, led by Kenneth Matiba, former member of the Moi regime and recent political detainee. The opposition was further splintered by the creation of the Democratic Party, fronted by Mwai Kibaki.

According to Maathai, the election was lost because of opposition egos "Every one of the opposition leaders decided they wanted to be president. They were all greatly flattered by the following around them If they had remained unified, they would have had such a majority that even rigging of an election would have been nearly impossible, and they would have had a very good chance of winning."

But divided they fell, and in the manner of Angola's Jonas Savimbi, they are rejecting the election results outright.

The *wananchi*, the ordinary people of Kenya, are terrified of civil war erupting in the wake of the election, said Habil Okelo, a member of Ford-Kenya. The parties' offices and local newspapers have been besieged by phone calls asking the leaders to call for peace.

For the moment, the opposition has agreed to contest the elections through the courts, and has hinted at the possibility of civil disobedience in the future. The chance for constitutional resistance is small, given Kanu's parliamentary majority And the opposition front seems shaky

Maathai believes hope lies with changing the constitution first, which, lacking checks and balances, has too much potential for abuse. There is provision, for example, for the detention without trial of those considered threats to the state, and no separation of powers.

She also believes that the concept of democracy, once introduced, cannot be whisked away "The people have demonstrated in the sheer enthusiasm of the election that things can't stay the same. Things will change when the people demand that they change."

WORLD NEWS Moi beats f

Arap Moi declared president

(163)

Sowetan 5/1/93

■ Will try to heal wounds of campaign:

NAIROBI - Daniel arap Moi began a five-year term as president of Kenya yesterday after the electoral commission declared he had beaten a fragmented opposition in his country's first multiparty elections in 26 years

At the swearing-in ceremony at State House, his official residence in Nairobi, Moi (68) said he would try to heal the wounds opened by bitter and sometimes violent campaigning

"I shall serve all Kenyans, and I mean all Kenyans, with dedication and humility for the development and prosperity of our people," he said

Party colleagues who lost parliamentary seats joined Moi in the ceremony, dancing up and down with one finger, their party emblem, pointed upwards

But Moi did not invite opposition leaders to the function, which could set back reconciliation.

The National Electoral Commission revised the vote for Moi in last Tuesday's elections to 1 964 534 against 1 402 069 for Mr Kenneth Matiba of Ford-Asili.

Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party of Kenya won 1 012 569 votes and veteran opposition figurehead Jaramogi Oginga Odinga of Ford-Kenya took 914 550

"I am satisfied that the people of this country on December 29 mandated Mr Daniel arap Moi to serve them," NEC chairman Justice Zaccheous Chesoni told a news conference

The three parties say they were cheated Many Kenyans say they wasted an opportunity by not putting up a single presidential candidate - *Sapa-Reuter*

War drums get louder in Kenya

(163)

Star 5/11/93.

The elections in Kenya have exacerbated ethnic fissures and increased the possibility of civil war, reports BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI of The Star Africa Service from Nairobi.

KENYANS could be forgiven if they wished to turn that famous line by a long-dead sage on its head "We've seen the future," they would say, "and it doesn't work"

These elections were, after all, expected to signal a turning point in the country's history, the most important event since independence or, as some commentators had dubbed them, the second liberation

It was hoped the election day itself would be cathartic, a healing experience after a year-long bilious campaign that only helped to sour relations between the country's different groups, and as a result left many dead and thousands homeless in ethnic clashes

It was not to be Instead the elections have divided Kenyans right down the middle, exacerbating ethnic and tribal fissures For instance, although President Daniel arap Moi has won the elections, more Kenyans have voted against him than for him As the country enters the new year, politicians are talking openly about the possibility of civil war

The refusal by the three opposition parties — Ford-Asili, Ford-Kenya and the Democratic Party — to accept the outcome of the elections has raised the temperature appreciably, and some sort of political confrontation between them and Moi is now a distinct possibility

The opposition says the elections were rigged and will now direct its efforts towards removing Moi from power Moi has in turn hinted at strong measures should the opposition carry out their threats

That there has been massive rigging of the elections is absolutely certain Illegal ballot boxes, for instance, were found in many areas stuffed with ballot papers pre-marked in favour of Kenyan African National Union (Kanu) candidates

The government refused to issue identity cards for about 3 million who had reached voting age These were the shock troopers who championed the multiparty cause long before it became fashionable to do so, and they were expected to vote against Moi

Opposition parties were required to get permits before they could hold campaign rallies around the country, and in most cases the authorities simply refused to grant them Vast areas of the country such as the Rift Valley, the biggest province of Moi's homeground, and the North Eastern Province were no-go areas for the opposition Those opposition candidates who dared to stand in such areas were either kidnapped or beaten up As a result 17 Kanu candidates, mainly in western Kenya, were elected unopposed

Moi and Kanu had complete monopoly of the State-controlled media. The only publicity the opposition received was, in most cases, unflattering

Unlike Zambia, the umbilical cord between the civil service and the ruling party was never severed The government also printed millions of rands worth of "paper money" to finance its campaign, and the consequence of this will be borne by ordinary Kenyans when their money starts shrinking in their pockets very soon

Disobedience

The three opposition parties intend to resort to a campaign of disobedience But in a country with very little tradition of organised resistance — the labour movement has been co-opted by Kanu and the opposition parties themselves are hardly a year old and therefore weak — it is difficult to see them mounting a successful campaign against a government that tends to resort to force at the drop of a hat

Judging from public reaction to the opposition's announcement, people do not have the stomach for another fight They are in fact mad at the opposition for blowing their chances The villain as far as they are concerned is not Moi for rigging the elections — he was expected to do that anyway The nigger in the woodpile is the opposition leaders who refused to agree on a single candidate to stand against Moi

A year ago when multipartyism was officially allowed, even Kanu fanatics were convinced Moi would go the way of Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia There is general agreement that the opposition leaders who now want people to go back to the barricades are to blame for Moi's re-election People feel betrayed by their leaders

Now that their dreams have been shattered, the opposition parties have forged some belated and precarious "unity" and urged their supporters once again to sacrifice their time, even their lives, for another battle But by the weekend, opposition supporters were in open revolt Newspapers, radio and television were jammed with calls from voters who said the opposition's stance bordered on lunacy

Victorious opposition candidates complained that they were not consulted before the decision was taken. Maybe Moi has nothing to fear from his opponents after all This common front may not endure They loathe each other with the same intensity they reserve for Moi

A day before the opposition leaders — Kenneth Matiba, of Ford Asili, Oginga Odinga, of Ford-Kenya, and the Democratic Party's Mwai Kibaki — made their joint appeal, Odinga had told a media conference that Matiba, who has surprised many by his solid performance in the presidential contest, was simply a beneficiary of Kanu election rigging

Although Moi has won the contest, albeit unfairly, this has been a humbling experience for him. The sight of Moi appealing for people on television to vote for him was for many Kenyans a novel experience

Some say he is politically wounded and may not be able to rule even without the opposition carrying out their threats to make Kenya ungovernable

In the days of the one-party state, when things were uncomplicated, the nation would have been told that Moi, the sole candidate, had received 99,9 percent of the vote Now he goes back to power with just over a third of the votes cast

But, more seriously, it is difficult to see how he could govern the country without the support — in fact, the open hostility — of the Kikuyus and the Luos, the country's two largest tribes, who have voted en masse for opposition parties

The Kikuyus especially regard themselves as rulers of the country They are the most important group in business, after the Asians, and have been part of the government since independence. Moi has also lost almost his entire Cabinet in the elections, including some of his trusted confidants

Moi holds power but orders now come from bc

STAR 5/1/93

(163)

Out of Africa

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

KENYANS have just spent a festive season like no other The tension in the streets of Nairobi could have been cut with a knife and nobody was in the mood to go out and make merry

On the face of it, the elections do not appear to have changed anything The "Big Man" — Daniel arap Moi — will be around for another five years, something many find too ghastly to even contemplate

But there is some consolation for those who wanted to see the back of him Although the opposition lost, some of its best brains managed to get to parliament, and Moi's Cabinet has been decimated

Gone is Wilson Ndolo Ayah, the Foreign Minister and chairman of the ruling party Kanu's secretary-general and Minister of Education Joseph Kamotho has also been rejected by the voters and Dalmas Otieno, the Transport Minister, has been shown the door

Poor Otieno On the eve of the elections he was obliged to abandon his Ministerial motorcade and literally walk, with opposition hotheads hard on his heels

In fact, a feature of the elections was the hostility shown towards Ministers and senior officials by the man in the street

As voters bayed for his blood, defeated Environment Minister Philip Leakey had to be escorted by police from a Nairobi polling station

A former ambassador, Emma Murai, narrowly escaped the wrath of an angry mob after being accused of attempting to steal a ballot box

Murai wept bitterly after fleeing a mob which shouted "Shikeni mwizi wakura huyo (Catch that ballot thief)"

She sobbed "I have never stolen anything in my life"

Tears also flowed in Karatina constituency, where Kanu's former chairman of the town council, Muruthi Kaburo, lost to his Democratic Party opponent

Kaburo wept uncontrollably after the results were announced and had to be helped out of the counting hall by his wife

The bureaucrats were not the only casualties of these elections At a village in Kakamega District, a 60-year-old man was hacked to death by his four sons for casting his ballot for a political party his family despised

Police said Mzee Kwanusu was confronted by his sons on his way home and asked how he voted The siblings went berserk when they heard the answer and hacked him to death with an axe, a panga and a metal bar

A less-tragic story is that of John Kamau, a Nairobi baker who spent the night at the local polling station to make sure he would be first in the queue come morning

He was seething at himself when he awakened almost two hours after the polls had opened to find thousands of voters had gone before him

That was not all Somebody, he discovered, had emptied his pocket, stealing his voter's card — and his last 10 shillings

"It's just not free and fair," a devastated Kamau moaned

Shaky winner . Moi faces a new political culture in Kenya

But embattled Shariff Nassir, defending his Mvita seat in Mombasa on a Kanu ticket, had an easy solution for the strain of three days and nights of ballot counting He brought his own bed to the counting hall, much to the amusement of election officials

As a team of journalists left the hall at 3 am, Nassir was still deep in slumber, with his bodyguards on "security alert", as one of them put it

Next morning Nassir was spotted enjoying breakfast on his bed outside the hall, and was something of a tourist attraction

Against all expectations Nassir retained his seat, but he must now be heeding the words uttered by a voter in a Nairobi polling queue "The days of orders from above are gone These are the days of orders from below"

Amid accusations of rigged elections, Moi now faces a new political culture □

Opponents refuse to recognise Moi

STAR 5/11/93.

By Barney Mthombothy
Star Africa Service (163)

NAIROBI — Kenyan opposition leaders who last week rejected the outcome of the general elections in the country said last night they would not recognise President Daniel arap Moi's installation yesterday as the country's head of state

The leaders — Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party, Oginga Odinga of the Kenya faction of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD-Kenya) and Kenneth Matiba of FORD-Asili — said they would challenge the presidential election in court

They insisted fresh elections should be held "to elect a legitimate government"

The three opposition leaders, who are trying to combine their forces, have settled on a rotating chairmanship after failing to agree on a single leader

Addressing a press conference after a long meeting last night, the three said they would challenge the results of the presidential election "because Kenyans have been denied their right to elect a leader of their choice"

Insiders said the leaders, who were accompanied by 15 members from each of their parties, disagreed on whether to boycott parliamentary proceedings

Thwarted

A number of delegates proposed that one way of dealing with the ruling Kanu (Kenya Africa National Union) party would be to boycott parliament but others vehemently disagreed, arguing the move would be futile

The three leaders had intended going to court to seek an injunction restraining the chief justice from swearing in Moi

The move was thwarted, however, when Moi was installed yesterday morning without any prior announcement

Kibaki said last night the ceremony was performed in a secretive manner that was humiliating to the people of Kenya

He claimed 98 percent of voters in the Rift Valley and north-eastern provinces had not voted for Moi and that the ballot papers had been "premarked by Moi agents"

They intended to present in court this and other evidence of irregularities, he said

Challenged by reporters whether they were not just trying to save face, Kibaki retorted "We are not hesitant people We know what to do"

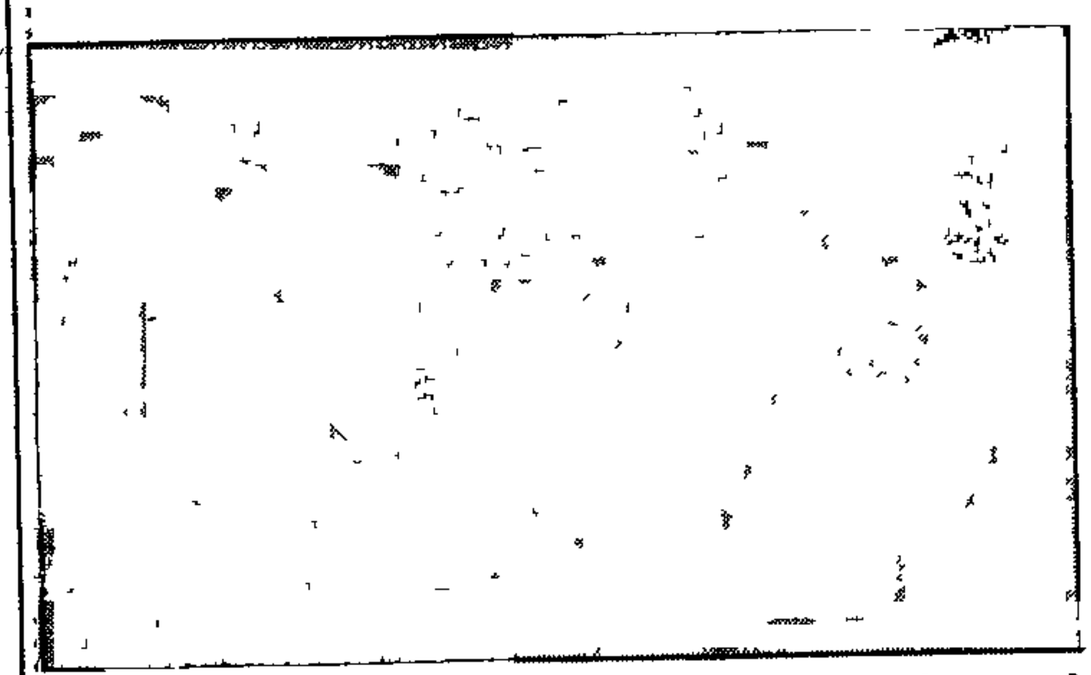
It is not clear if the three enjoy the full support of their parties

The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, who is on a visit to Kenya, yesterday appealed to opposition leaders to accept the verdict of the Kenyan voters

Britain yesterday also appealed for calm

It is not yet clear, however, whether foreign donors who cut off funds to Kenya last year will now resume their aid

The ruling Kanu party has won between 95 and 100 seats in the legislative elections As president, Moi is entitled to nominate another 12 members, which may bring the ruling party's total to as many as 112 to the opposition's combined 88 seats



It's official . . . in spite of challenges to the legitimacy of his election, President Daniel arap Moi is sworn in during an unannounced ceremony for a five-year term as Kenya's head of state Picture: AP

Daniel arap Moi, winner of Kenya's first multiparty elections, is sworn in for a five-year term as president. Picture AP

Arap Moi sworn in as opposition grumbles

(163)

B/DAY 5/1/93

NAIROBI — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi began a fresh five-year term yesterday after defeating a fragmented opposition in multiparty elections which changed the political face of his country

Moi, 68, was sworn in for a fourth term at a solemn ceremony at State House, his official residence in Nairobi, barely minutes after the electoral commission declared he had won the first pluralist poll in Kenya for 26 years

The National Electoral Commission (NEC) revised the vote for Moi in last Tuesday's elections to 1 964 534 against 1 402 069 for his closest rival, Kenneth Matiba of Ford-Asili

Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party won 1 012 569 votes and veteran opposition figurehead Jaramogi Oginga Odinga of Ford-Kenya took 914 550

Diplomats and political analysts say the results have dented Moi's authority — 15 of his closest aides failed to gain re-election

"The extent of his unpopularity is now public knowledge, the days of the iron fist and rubber-stamp parliament are over," said a political observer.

The three main opposition groupings, Ford-Asili, Ford-Kenya, and the Democratic Party, have threatened not to accept the results, raising the prospect of unrest.

US ambassador Smith Hempstone called on the opposition to use its more than 75 seats to carry on the fight in a 200-seat parliament — Sapa-Reuter.

Move to dampen Kenyan turmoil

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STAR 4/11/93

By Joe Khamisi
Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — As leaders of three main opposition parties in Kenya consulted yesterday over their future political role, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, was expected to arrive in Nairobi today in a bid to cool rising political tempers following Tuesday's general election

The three political parties — Ford Asili, Ford-Kenya and the Democratic Party — said on Friday they would not accept the election results because, they claimed, they had been rigged.

They said also they would form a common front to remove President Daniel arap Moi from power

This has led to rebellion by opposition supporters, who blame leaders for failure to field a single presidential candidate, allowing Moi to squeak through

The head of the pressure group, the Middle Ground Group, Professor Wangari Maathai, who was instrumental in an unsuccessful bid to convince opposition parties to field a single presidential candidate, called the move serious

"Kenyans should not give these leaders any opportunity to put us on a warpath unnecessarily"

"Politicians had drawn their daggers ready for a fight "Let us all say 'no' to guns."

Kenyan newspapers, radio and television reported at the weekend they had been inundated with calls from voters denouncing the opposition leaders' decision

Moi threatens crackdown

NAIROBI — Large numbers of armed police patrolled Nairobi on Saturday after Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said he would crack down on the opposition if it carried out its threat to reject election results. (163)

Fewer people than usual were on the streets and many restaurants and nightclubs were closed

Tension rose after three opposition parties accused Moi's government of rigging Kenya's first multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections in 26 years and said they would not accept the results

Moi responded by threatening a crackdown

"I have restrained myself despite abuse for the last 12 months This will now cease," he said on Friday

Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku was due to arrive in Nairobi yesterday for talks with all sides in a bid to defuse the crisis, diplomats said

Final official results are expected early this week Latest returns late on Friday gave Moi 1,8-million votes to a combined 3,2-million for the three main opposition leaders — Sapa-Reuter BIDAY 4/11/93.

Kenyan opposition rejects vote results

Cl Press 3/1/93. (163)

KENYAN President Daniel Arap Moi on Friday accused the opposition of pushing Kenya towards civil war and called on all Kenyans to rally behind his leadership

Moi, accepting for the first time the results of the first multi-party elections in 26 years, condemned the opposition refusal to accept the results

"I have said many times they are pushing the country towards civil war," Moi, 68, told Reuters Television and the BBC in an interview

It was his first public reaction to the decision of three leading opposition parties not to accept a result which sees Moi keeping the presidency and his ruling Kenyan Africa National Union (Kanu) party retaining a slender hold on the parliament

In a move which sharply raised the political temperature in the east African country, opposition groupings Ford-Kenya, Ford-Asili, and the Democratic Party of Kenya said earlier they would not take up their seats because of widespread rigging

"Kanu will never play that game," said Moi in reply to the opposition call for a re-run of the elections

Moi, who has been in power since 1978, dismissed allegations of cheating

"I have lost 15 ministers, some of my closest If I was rigging how, why would I have rigged them out?" he asked

Moi said the polls were "free and fair" in most parts of the country and that he was satisfied with the result

He called on fellow Kenyans of "whatever ethnic or tribal background" to rally round his leadership

"For the sake of Kenya, for the sake of all of us, we must put the feelings of the past few months behind us," he said

Moi said he believed the Western world would accept he had won the elections

A statement by the Commonwealth Observer Group appeared to back this view It said that despite many irregularities it could not say the elections were fraudulent

"The evolution of the process to polling day and the subsequent count was increasingly positive to a degree that we believe the result in many instances directly reflects, however imperfectly, the expression of the will of the people," it said

However, opposition parties say the elections were marred by widespread irregularities and in many cases electoral officials acted to favour Kanu in the polls

They have alleged rampant ballot-rigging, but independent monitors said the irregularities apparently resulted from poor organisation

The ballot, the first multi-party poll since 1966 in the east African nation of 24,2 million people, stripped Moi of 15 cabinet ministers including his foreign, commerce, industry, education, environment, information and agriculture ministers

Kanu took 12 of the 200 seats outright because the opposition failed to register Opposition leaders said their candidates were physically barred from presenting their nominations by thugs they believed were hired by Kanu

Moi's opponents in parliament come from a new generation of professionals and intellectuals untainted by the corruption and bribery which has marred Kenya's economic and political fabric

They included reformist lawyers who led the fight for pluralist politics, including Ford-Kenya deputy leader Paul Muite and colleagues James Orengo, Ooko Ombaka, Kiraitu Murungi and Martha Njoka – all members of Kenya's law association

Reformist intellectuals Omar Mzee, Anyang' Nyong'o, Ouma Muga and John Munyasia and populist leader Martin Shikuku also won seats

Losing presidential runner Kenneth Matiba of the Ford-Asili party, a former cabinet minister once jailed by Moi for calling for a multi-party system, said on Thursday that Kenya would be plunged into chaos if Moi cheated to remain in power

"Kenyans are determined that Moi is not going to rule this country again," he said

Final results will not be known until next week, the National Electoral Commission said – Sapa

DATELINE

Moi vows to put down opponents

S/Times 3/11/93. (163)

From Manoah Esipisu in Nairobi

KENYA'S political crisis deepened this weekend after President Daniel arap Moi threatened to crack down on opposition parties if they carried out their threat to reject the results of this week's elections.

"I have restrained myself despite abuse for the last 12 months This will now cease," Mr Moi said this week

Three opposition parties — FORD-Kenya, FORD-Asili and the Democratic Party of Kenya — had earlier raised the political temperature by saying they would not accept the results of the first multi-party polls in 26 years

The three parties collectively polled more votes than Mr Moi in the presidential election and took just under half the 188 seats in parliament, but claimed they were cheated of outright victory by rampant ballot-rigging

Mr Moi, who has been in power since 1978, vehemently denied the allegation He described opposition leaders as "liars" and accused them of driving the country towards civil war

"If they wanted a multi-party system, they should have been the first to accept this result," he added Fifteen of his ministers lost their parliamentary seats in the poll

Final official results are due to be announced early this week. Returns late on Friday gave Mr Moi 1,8-million votes to a combined total of 2,9-million for the opposition leaders

Kenya's opposition fell apart largely along tribal lines after overwhelming domestic and international pressure forced Mr Moi, 68, to abandon one-party rule in December 1991

Many Kenyans blamed the opposition for failing to cash in on Mr Moi's unpopularity by fielding one rival candidate. Others claimed he bullied his way into retaining power through a combination of corruption and misuse of state power.

Deputy DP leader John Keen appeared to voice the views of many people in Nairobi, a stronghold of anti-Moi sentiment. "I told my colleagues Moi would win if we did not field one candidate for president, but they would not listen The result is that they have badly let down the people of our country"

Many people now fear that violence, never far from the surface in Kenya's stormy politics, will now replace dialogue.

In a sign of concern over the crisis, the Commonwealth secretary-general, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, will arrive in Nairobi today for talks with all sides, according to diplomats

Kenyan parties reject 'rigged' poll

STAR 2/11/93

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JOE KHAMISI and BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

NAIROBI — As results continued to come in from around Kenya yesterday, the country's three main opposition parties rejected the outcome, saying they were forming a common front to remove President Daniel arap Moi from power

The leaders of the three parties — Ford Asili, Ford-Kenya and the Democratic Party — said in a joint statement they were protesting against massive rigging of the entire election process and other irregularities

The announcement was made by Oginga Odinga of Ford-Kenya, Kenneth Matiba of Ford Asili, and the Democratic Party's Mwai Kibaki at a press conference in Nairobi

Committee

However, the three leaders — who are also presidential candidates — could not say whether their members would take their seats when the new parliament opened later this month

"The opposition parties will work together to initiate the necessary framework and modalities to prevent Daniel Moi from assuming office as a result of these fraudulent elections," the three leaders said "We will create an effective interparty working

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committee that will facilitate the organisation of fresh elections which will be free and fair"

The threat — if carried out — could plunge Kenya into a new crisis, as between them, the three parties have the allegiance of almost three-quarters of the electorate

Barring such hurdles, however, Moi looks set to be returned to office, although some of his most trusted men have been soundly defeated by opposition candidates

Moi's 21-member cabinet has been almost completely routed, with 16 Ministers, among them some of Moi's most trusted confidantes, suffering humiliating defeats.

So far the ruling party, Kanu, has won more parliamentary seats than its challengers

By late yesterday Moi had won about 1,8 million of the 7,8 million votes on offer, a lead of more than 500 000 over his nearest rival, Matiba

The veteran politician and one-time favourite to unseat Moi, Ford-Kenya leader Odinga, is fighting for third place with Kibaki

Kanu national executive officer Japhet Kiti told reporters at a news conference yesterday that his party was ready to form the next government

Apart from gaining more votes than his rivals, a winning candidate is also required by law to gain at least 25 percent of the vote in five of the country's eight provinces

Kiti said Moi had already satisfied that requirement

"We are confident of winning these elections and commanding a comfortable majority in parliament," Kiti said.

By late yesterday Moi's party had won 85 of the 188 seats in parliament

Seventeen of its members were elected unopposed

Ford-Kenya and Ford-Asili had 25 seats each and the DP had 19

Kanu needs at least 94 seats for a bare majority in parliament, and 124 seats for a two-thirds majority that will allow it to make constitutional changes

Although critical of the Kenyan authorities' conduct during the elections, observer teams have so far refused to say whether the elections have been free and fair

Everything rotten in state of Kenya

Star 3/8/93

(163)

JOE KHAMISI of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Nairobi on the lengthy report of the Auditor-General.

THE Kenya government spent about $3 million (R10 million) on the production of a local car without proper feasibility studies, market investigation or parliamentary approval, according to the report of the Auditor-General released last week.

Three years after President Daniel arap Moi launched a series of Nyayo prototypes amid much fanfare, no evidence exists that production of the car ever started.

This is just one example of a long list of irregularities contained in the report, which runs into hundreds of pages These irregularities cover the entire public sector, and shockingly reveal cases of massive embezzlement, fraud and outright theft of public funds

The report also exposes cases of political interference in public financial affairs, and indicts the government for its inability to curb the run on public coffers by bureaucrats

While this is not the first report exposing corruption, the difference now is that the country is no longer a one-party state.

Whereas under a virtual dictatorship the reports only received a passing nod, opposition leaders have indicated that, this time round, they will not let the government off the hook

Even Moi has had to respond He warned that his government would no longer offer protection for those mentioned in the report

The car production project has been described by one local columnist as "an expensive, illegal undertaking forced down the throat of the exchequer, which had to open letters of credit amounting to a collosal 19 million Kenya pounds"

It seems that the money was pocketed by a few bureaucrats who knew that the project was irregular

The Auditor-General, K G Njoroge, said that audited accounts of the Nyayo Motor Corporation have not been seen and, "in the circumstances, it has not been possible to confirm the operations of the company or to establish how the above amounts have been spent in the furtherance of the stated objective of producing a Kenyan car".

Other cases in the report relate to irregularities in awarding tenders for housing projects, drug procurement, and road construction

The report could not have come at a worse time for the government A team from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank has been in the country for more than a week now reviewing the progress Kenya has made in fulfilling the economic reforms prescribed in 1991.

The results of this review will determine whether Kenya will receive close to $300 million (R1,1 billion) in balance of payments support, suspended a year and a half ago by donor nations One of the conditions for the resumption of this support was the elimination of corruption in the public sector □

WM 13-19/8/93

Kenyan government under pressure to prosecute over financial scam (163)

Mark Huband in Nairobi

KENYA'S top lawyers intensified pressure on the government yesterday to prosecute senior politicians and businessmen for their alleged role in a financial scam which is believed to have cost the country millions of pounds

More than a year after the government's auditor-general highlighted a series of deals described in his report as "illegal" despite receiving government approval, no action has been taken against government and central bank officials whom the Law Society of Kenya (LSK) alleged yesterday were involved.

The LSK said yesterday it would take out private prosecutions unless the government took legal action against those allegedly involved.

The deals involved a trading company, Goldenberg International, being awarded sole rights to export gold and diamonds from Kenya.

To encourage exports, exporters are able to undercut foreign competition by reducing the price of the goods they sell on foreign markets

The Kenyan government then makes up the difference to the exporter in the form of export compensation.

Goldenberg was awarded compensation at a rate normally reserved for export products whose maximum imported content does not exceed 70 per cent.

The auditor-general's report said that, in the Goldenberg case, there was no evidence that the 70 per cent content stipulation was met.

Banking sources and opposition politicians have claimed that there are, in fact, no diamonds and very little gold in Kenya and that the exports were never made, despite the "compensation" having been paid

The auditor-general's inquiries have shown that at least one of the companies alleged to have purchased the exports does not exist.

In a letter to Amos Wako, Kenya's attorney-general, the LSK's ruling council yesterday described the evidence against those allegedly involved as "stark . . . and we doubt that you would need police assistance to prosecute those mentioned in the scandal".

A statement from Vice-President George Saitoti — who approved the level of compensation on the deals when he was finance minister in 1990 — was read in parliament on June 18.

It said that there was no evidence of collusion between Goldenberg, the central bank of Kenya — whose role is to certify receipt of the foreign currency against exports — and the government's geological department, which weighed and evaluated the exports and stamped export certificates

Mr Saitoti justified his decision to award the above-average level of compensation by saying that it would allow Goldenberg to compete with smugglers whose activities had pushed the local gold price higher than the international price

He insisted in his statement that the exports had been made, despite the auditor-general's reference to goods "claimed to have been exported".

In the most significant build-up of pressure over the issue, the LSK named those it believed should be prosecuted, including Mr Saitoti.

The advancing of millions of Kenyan shillings to Goldenberg is regarded as a key cause for the fall in the value of the Kenyan currency

Fall-out from the scandal has now also affected opposition politicians who have admitted they received party funds from Goldenberg's executive chairman, Kamlesh Pattni

Last month, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga — the chairman of the main opposition party, Ford-Kenya — admitted he accepted KSh2 million (pounds 17,543) on the party's behalf from Mr Pattni during last year's multi-party election campaign.

The revelation has shattered Ford-Kenya's fragile unity and deprived the fledgling opposition of a clean record on the issue of political finance

According to party sources, Mr Odinga pressured senior members to stop investigating the Goldenberg affair after the contribution had been made

Danes slash aid as a protest

NAIROBI — Denmark has reduced its bilateral aid to Kenya by about 45 percent in protest at corruption in government and President Daniel arap Moi's inability to end tribal clashes in parts of the country

A statement by the Danish Embassy said aid had been reduced from 150 million Danish Krone to 100 million Krone It listed seven reasons for the action, including the suppression of freedom of the Press, manipulation of the trade union movement and lack of comprehensive economic reforms

The Danish government particularly censured the Kenya government over the so-called Goldenberg scandal in which a local company received over 100 million US dollars in export compensation for gold and diamond exports which did not take place

eps mum ● Liberia investigation

How Kenya fights Aids

Sowetan 25/8/98

Sowetan Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya has begun releasing Aids-infected prisoners to avoid the spread of the disease through homosexual exchanges in jails

The first 20 prisoners were released on Wednesday from a prison in Western Kenya and authorities say several thousand more who have Aids may be freed

Earlier this month prison health workers complained they risked catching Aids because of the lack of proper facilities They said syringes and other medical tools were being reused because of a shortage of equipment

Concern has also been expressed that Aids is being spread in prisons through the canes used to inflict corporal punishment, said not to be sterilised after use (163)

"Every slash draws blood and the same cane could be used on as many as 10 prisoners," a former convict said

Kenya has registered 38 000 full-blown Aids cases and 800 000 others are said to be carriers of the HIV virus

NEWS Country's fuel supplies hard

Moi marks event

Sowetan 3/9/93

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi marked his 69th birthday on Wednesday still running Kenya after 14 years but under attack at home and abroad over allegations of corruption and allowing "ethnic cleansing"

The latest charge came from a British peer, Lord David Ennals, who accused the government of inaction during violence between Moi's minority Kalenjin tribe and other ethnic groups in the Rift Valley

"The government and the law and order agencies have done nothing to stop this policy, which resembles ethnic cleansing in Bosnia," Ennals said in a statement

"Over the past year nearly 1 000 people have been killed, many more injured and up to 150 000 people uprooted from their homes into refugee camps by terror and violence," he said

There was no direct retort from Moi, who was marking his birthday by opening an agricultural fair in the coastal town of Mombasa (163)

"Briton in plot to remove Moi," was the headline in Kanu's *Kenya Times*, which accused Ennals of being in league with opposition leader Kenneth Matiba to unseat the president

— *Sapa-Reuter*

Quo vadis, Kenya?

Star 14/9/93

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GOVERNMENT corruption and tribalism are threatening to make Kenya an international pariah, reports Joe Khamisi from Nairobi for the Star Africa Service

Kenya's road towards full democratic rule appears to be as full of potholes as the country's major roads Barely 10 months after the dramatic metamorphosis from virtual dictatorship to a modern pluralistic state, the east African nation appears to be heading gradually towards international isolation

Even the country's traditional allies, Britain, Germany, the United States and the Scandinavian countries, are publicly expressing disgust at the level of misrule and corruption in Kenya

The international community has been infuriated by revelations of massive plunder of public funds through corrupt practices and by the government's seeming inability to deal with it

In 1991, donor nations suspended nearly $300 million (R1 020 million) in balance of payments support

Only $85 million (R289 million) has been restored by the World Bank, and the balance remains in suspension because of Kenya's poor performance in political and economic reform.

The donor community is also concerned at the tribal clashes in western Kenya

Some opposition leaders claim the clashes are part of a hidden political agenda to fragment the country into tribal regions aimed at securing clan survival

Last year, a parliamentary committee probing the outbreak of tribal clashes concluded that more than 800 people had died in nearly nine months of ethnic violence in the Rift Valley and western provinces

The destruction of property was enormous Yet the matter was swept under the carpet of one-party rule

The report was dismissed as the work of misguided officials, even though the panel was made up of only members of the ruling Kanu Party

When the agitation for pluralism began two years ago, the Kalenjin ruling class saw a looming threat to their future should the presidency slip from Moi's hands

Several Kalenjin leaders suggested the idea of tribal zones, with each zone having some form of autonomy

In this scheme, the Rift Valley was to be exclusively for the Kalenjin, which would force out non-Kalenjins presently in the area

The Kikuyu are the largest tribe in Kenya, accounting for about 6 million of the country's 25 million people Their ancestral areas around Mount Kenya are, however, saturated and many Kikuyu have been forced to move into other areas

In the disputed area the Kikuyu villages have repeatedly been attacked by Kalenjin warriors armed with bows and arrows who have killed the occupants and burnt their houses

In a move which some say is intended to cover up the clashes, President Moi has declared the affected areas of Molo, Londiani and Burnt Forest security operational zones The security forces prevent non-residents entering the areas

Battle lines between tribes redrawn as coup dashes hopes of democracy

Fears of Burundi bloodbath

Star 22/10/93

OLD tribal wounds reopen as minority Tutsi-dominated army seizes power. President feared killed (163)

Nairobi — Burundi's fragile democracy has ended in a coup against the man who won the first multiparty elections in July, and raised fears of a new ethnic bloodbath in the tiny central African state.

Diplomats said the coup by the minority Tutsi-dominated army against a democratically elected Hutu majority leader had redrawn battle lines between the two tribes.

Paratroopers overthrew President Melchior Ndadaye yesterday and Rwanda Radio said he may have been killed. A state of emergency was declared and a dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed throughout the country and borders and its port were shut.

Torpedo

The tension is rooted in the tribal make-up of the country of 5,6 million people whose Hutu majority has been ruled for centuries by the Tutsi minority.

Yesterday's coup led by the 2nd parachute battalion is the fifth since the country gained independence from Belgium in 1962.

Analysts said the coup threatened to torpedo peace efforts in neighbouring Rwanda and raised tension in the region. Rwanda's tribal make-up is the reverse of Burundi's.

President Juvenal Habyarimana's Hutu-dominated government is under attack from a Tutsi-based rebel group, the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), which says it wants to settle scores from Hutu uprisings that killed and exiled thousands of their kin.

The two sides signed an internationally brokered peace accord in Tanzania two months ago and agreed to integrate their armies and form a government of national unity.

The two countries are "siamese twins" and lack of peace in one country directly affects the other, analysts said.

Ndadaye was the first member of the majority Hutu tribe, which comprises about 85 percent of the population, to become president.

Rwanda Radio said Ndadaye may have been executed with parliament speaker Pontien Karibwami, vice-speaker Giles Bimazubiute and vice Prime Minister Bernard Ciza, but this could not be confirmed independently.

Officials in Rwanda said the uprising was led by Colonel Jean Bikomagu, the army chief of staff, and former president Jean Baptiste Bagaza. But officials monitoring events from Uganda said it was probably the work of junior army officers.

Officials said Francois Ngeze, a Hutu and former minister under ex-president Pierre Buyoya, had offered to be the new president.

Buyoya handed power to Ndadaye in July after losing multiparty elections that ended military rule. Diplomats said it was not yet known if he had anything to do with the coup. — Sapa-Reuter