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**NIGERIA –
BANNING
POLITICIANS IS
NOT THE ANSWER**

**WEST GERMANY'S
ECONOMIC LINK
WITH APARTHEID**

**10,000 SOUTH AFRICAN
FREEDOM
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TRAINED BY
ETHIOPIA**

**UGANDA AND
TANZANIA IN
BARTER
TRADE**

**FIVE GHANAIS
DIED IN
TRANSKEI ROAD
ACCIDENT**

**LIBYA AND
KOREA
SIGNED
AGREEMENT**



**COVER PAGE QUIZ FOR PUPILS (FIFTY POUND STERLING)
TWO LADIES IN STRUGGLE – Margret Thatcher and Winnie
Mandela – Who IS PRO OR ANTI APRTHEID ?**

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BOOK REVIEW

COLLECTION OF POEMS: PAPERS ! PAPERS ! By Freddy Macha

the book costs 15 DM and it can be obtained from few bookshops selling African, Third World and progressive literature around Köln, Bonn, Heidelberg and Berlin. Its hard getting the book on the German market since the author is unknown here, and the book is self-published - March, 1986.

The manuscript covers a period of eleven years (1974-1985) with poems written in Africa and Europe on various subjects, ranging from family, love, Women and Men, the liberation struggle in the Third World, Apartheid and Racism, the nuclear threat etc.

Basically, the poet, who comes from Tanzania, tried finding a publisher here in Germany, since his coming to Köln, in January 1985. He could not find, so he took a loan from the Bank and approached an Indian printer, around Zulpicher Wall, (the printer has a firm called MULTIPLICATOR) who agreed to print the poems.

The desire to publish the poems followed various demands from audiences who have been attending the Poetry Performances of Freddy Macha, first with Sayari Cultural Troupe, in Scandinavia in 1984. The group, formed with four others in Tanzania in 1980 fused Music, Dance and Drama in to Poetry written in Kiswahili and English and has been performing since then. Due to academic situation after the tour of Scandinavia (in Summer 1984) the four members had to split for some-time. That's why Macha, as one of the active writers of poetry and songs in the group came to Germany and went on performing on

his own as a Solo. This is his chief preoccupation in Germany.

Most of the poems written in the book: *Papers!* including the title poem itself were meant to be performed or recited either with drama, dance or percussions and music. The publication came afterwards.

Some of the poems have also been winners in a BBC Poetry Contest organized in 1981. A new book of the collection *Summer Fires* (Heinemann, 1983) has various new African poets, including Macha's material.

Reactions from the press in Denmark, Switzerland and in Germany over the Poetry Performances of Freddy Macha have been positive. That is, there have been reviews and comments over the performances which centre on major issues affecting black people today like apartheid in South Africa, problems of development in neo-colonial Africa etc.

Nevertheless, there has been no Press reaction over the publication of the book. Possibly it has not been done by a big publisher, and some of the books that were personally sent to major newspapers in this country like the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* were sent back. Other newspapers like *die Welt* just kept quiet. So far the author has apart from some few "alternative" bookshops been selling the collection in his performances, since the audience seems to be curious to read more on Africa, after having seen the Poetry Performances.

In any case African literature is still a new subject to readers in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark

COMMENT

NIGERIA – BANNING POLITICIANS IS NOT THE ANSWER

The recent ban imposed on certain former politicians by President Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, if anything, is meant to confuse the Nigerian masses and the working class about the true nature of Nigeria's real problem. The root of the problem in Nigeria today as it was yesterday, is not the old and all former politicians as Babangida and those who are now advising him would like the world to believe but the real danger to Nigeria and its people is the system -neo-colonial capitalism which is breeding corrupt politicians, civil servants, trade unionists and corrupt, tribalistic and indisplined soldiers which seems to have arrogated to its ranks the rights to rule and decree for others. Until this evil and anti-progress system is trown overboard and replaced with a scientific socialist system which will be capable to expose the enemy and knock the sence of greed and selfishness out of him, Nigerians will continue to look for enemies and successive leaders will continue to be blamed.

Admittedly, the previous era of wastage, planlessness, nepotism, corruption and all shades of vices brought the army into power in Nigeria in 1966. The intervention of the army therefore was expected to eradicate the vices. But what did we see? The record of various army rules up till now including the present one is unimpressive and all these vices continue unabated, though in some cases not as a result of in-actions, what Nigeria leaders, soldiers and politicians have not learnt is the fact that an unjust system cannot create a just socociety. In recent years, increasing poverty admist plenty has become accelerated in Nigeria. The army which has ruled the Country for 17 years out of 25 years of Nigeria - Independence from Britain have not been able and do not appear to be particularly interested in effecting a social and economic system that will prompt the redistribution of national wealth in favour of the poor masses of the people. Army rule in Nigeria has not been a go it alone affairs. One section or another of the opportunistic group of politicians and civil servants have always been invited to join army regimes. Some of the old politician now banned have served under various army regimes in Nigeria. What then went wrong and why this sudden parting of ways? First and foremost, there seems to be a struggle for power based on scarce economic resources. Is it then an attempt to narrow the ruling groups or it is an effort to transfer power to the people-the working class the have nots who are in the majority?

In concrete political term, the move to ban all former politicians for ten years can be counter productive in a country where labour and working class people are well organised as they could easily take an advantage of the crack or the division between the ruling groups. But unfortunately, this is not the situation in Nigeria today as the working class remains dangerously divided and there is no alliance of any significance between the have nots groups. Since President Babangida appears to mean well for the future of Nigeria, this paper believes that the president instead of this half hearted measure of banning a percentage of the ruling elites, should start to pave way for eventual transfer of power to the entire masses of the people by allowing formation of a vanguard party which in its turn will provide the long sought peoples Democracy and the final emancipation of the people from the yoke imposed by the present oppressive system where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. However in the final analysis, it is the sacred duty of the Nigerian oppressed and patriotic students and intellectuals to employ all means for the realisation of this goal. It will certainly not come as a manner from heaven.

Kenya Receives IOC Assistance To Hold All-Africa Games

NAIROBI (AFP) – Time International Olympic Committee (IOC), has given Kenya 1.6 million shillings (100.000 dollars) to help it stage the fourth All-Africa Games here next year.

The committee has also offered to train the technical staff who will

administer the Games, the Kenya News Agency (KNA) reported. The minister of culture and social services, Henry Kosgey, as saying.

The grant follows "successful" negotiations between a Kenyan delegation and IOC president Antonio Samaranch, KNA said.

Mr. Kosgey, who arrived back Sunday from IOC headquarters in Lausanne, said he had also appoach-

ed FIFA for possible assistance. The fourth All-Africa Games, scheduled for 1982, have been postponed three times for lack of a host after Kenya backed out of its original offer because of shortage of money and inadequate facilities.

West Germany's Economic Links With Apartheid

by Lionel Morrison

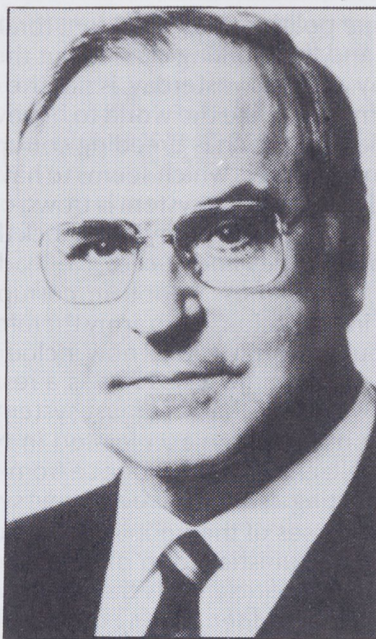
It was a great German, the poet and literator, Goethe, who said "Racial hatred is a peculiar thing. You always find it at its most violent among the least civilised men". Little did Goethe know that his dictum would be a stunning indictment on the West German establishment itself in their unswerving support for the fascist South African regime and all it stands for.

Bonn's Aily

Bonn recognised in White South Africa a "wonderful ally" and West German papers openly praise the inhuman apartheid policies of the Botha regime. "The Negro race are intruders in all Africa; they probably came from East Asia in prehistoric times. So South Africa is white man's land", and further "If today under the symbol of democratic parliamentarianism, all inhabitants of the Union were to march to the poll without any colour bar, tomorrow South Africa would have a black government, and the next day a racial Negro government under a concealed communist leadership would destroy the position of the white people", the influential *Der Stahlheim* proclaimed a few years ago.

And more: "If the white man is not to lose his last stronghold apart from Europe and America, the Union of South Africa, in spite of all opposition will have to continue discreetly to insist on and implement the apartheid policy. If it does not there is but one alternative left... the retreat of the whites from South Africa too. But that would mean the ultimate loss of the white man's last battle...", *Soldaten Zeitung* pointed out.

These attitudes sum up the official attitude of the Bonn government towards the apartheid regime of South Africa, and is manifested in its economic partnership with the fascist regime of South Africa.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl.
Is Bonn government still a reliable ally of South African Racists?

Amongst the South African white middle class there exist sharp contrasts of interest. A section supports British imperialism on the one hand and the other, the Afrikaans section, supports the regime, albeit the small differences between the *verkrampte* and *verligte* groupings. These sharp contrasts are reflected in the varied political and ideological principles manifestes in their attitude towards the application of apartheid which eventually led to the withdrawal of South Africa from the British Commonwealth.

The racist organisations of the Afrikaans have always been supported by German imperialism. This collaboration reached its peak during Hitler fascism. Then the leaders of the Afrikaans organisations were trained in Germany (*Broederbond*, *Ossewabrandwag*, *Nuwe Order*).

Openly they agitated against the Republic, entering the war on the side of the Allies, and prepared a fascist uprising with the aid of the Nazi party and the "5th Column", which was guided by the German General Staff itself.

Approved Plan

The Afrikaner Nationalists approve of the plan of West German imperialism to regain a foothold in South Africa. During the war, German capital was confiscated in the Republic and South West Africa. Through this action, competitors of West German capital gained numerous economic positions formerly in German possession. (Approximately 70% of South West African capital was owned by Germans before the war).

The Otavi Mining and Railways Co. lost their plants (mines and 239,000 hectares of real estate in South West Africa), which dated back to the former German colonial possessions. Eventually they were auctioned in Pretoria by the "Administration of Enemy Capital".

The nucleus of the Octavi Co., the mines of Tsumeb went to the Tsumeb Corporation founded in 1946, whose shares are owned by the American "Newmont Mining Corporation" and the "American Metal Climax Inc." Morgan group.

Since 1948 when the Afrikaner Nationalist Party came into power, the capital of German nationals taking residence in South or South West Africa has been released. By this action the Afrikaner Nationalists secured not only the support of the approximately 200,000 German population for its apartheid policies, but also for the unlawful annexation of South West Africa.

This step assured the amalgamation of financiers of German origin with those of white South Africa, especially the Afrikaner section.

But the beginning of 1954 still showed \$ 5 million of confiscated German capital managed by the "Custodian" of the Republic. The Otavi Co. estimated its still frozen assets at \$ 1.5 million. Meanwhile the South African regime tried to pacify the German monopolists. It put at the disposal of the Otavi Company a loan of \$ 699,000 interest free for investment in the Republic. This equalled a release of frozen capital of the same amount.

A final decision regarding the use of the still frozen assets has not yet been made. The South African regime, however, has declared that

"it will not claim anything of the confiscated capital". The German capitalists naturally took this to be an encouragement to press for the complete release of all pre-war capital.

Size and relation of the export of capital

The existing favourable conditions in South Africa for investment profit and transfer of capital, prompted numerous German concerns, banking houses and large corporations to export capital once more to South Africa.

Statistics published by the Bonn Board of Trade show that investments in Africa run up to nearly 8% of the total "private" investments of West Germans abroad. Corresponding information in West German grade publications declare South Africa the leading place for investment over all other countries. The total amount of German capital, though not exclusively originating from the Federal Republic, is believed to be approximately 920 million D.M. as some well-informed sources believe.

Other Channels

Apart from the fact that some investors are inclined to disguise their actions, a considerable part of export capital is channelled through other countries – British, Swiss and French origin. Other West German capital, especially German pre-war investments today managed by agents resident in South Africa, as well as capital of South African citizens of German origin, are no longer looked upon as foreign capital.



Foreign Minister Genscher with es doyen and present doyen of the African Ambassadors in Bonn Mr. Agbenou of Togo and Mr. Mongi Sahli of Tunis. It is all smile and no action ?

It is to be noted that the expansion of West German capital in South Africa is carried out in two directions. Investments in mining are on the whole conforming with other groups of international financiers, where as the majority of other investments maintain close partnership with the capital of South Africans of German origin and the Afrikaner bourgeoisie. This difference is of some importance because of the diverse political ideologies of the two white sections in the country.

The Deutsche Bank group in mining

Since 1954, the Deutsche Bank group has succeeded in assisting the Otavi Company by incorporating fresh mining projects. Today subsidiary companies of Otavi process caoline, clay, chamotte, platinum and spar.

In 1958, the Deutsche Bank also succeeded in a long attempted entry into the leading South African mining concern – Anglo American Corp. In September 1958 H.J. Abs and H.F. Oppenheimer signed a contract in Frankfurt for the grant of a loan of \$ 50 million D.M.

This transaction caused the Frankfurter Allgemeine to make the following statement: "The investing public in Germany becomes the

business partner of an enterprise of nearly 100 companies in South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia...". The Deutsche Bank at the same time achieved the repeal of the boycott carried out for over 25 years by the London Diamond Syndicate against West German diamond cutters which was initiated in the beginning for political and later for economic reasons.

Joint Zoeller combine interests. Berlin

Trade Company – Flick

Other West German interests in South African mining are held by the German colonialist Friedrich Albert Zoellner who already represented German companies before 1945 in South and South West Africa. In December 1953 he owned the Africa-Mining Co.

Zoellner – before 1945 acting in Berlin – registered in Cologne as a limited company with a 1.5 million D.M. capital. His managing director was solicitor Dr. Hermann Reinbathem formerly a member of the prewar Ministry of Economy.

He himself took residence in Johannesburg hereby regaining a considerable part of his capital formerly held in South Africa.

Amongst other commitments, Zoellner is chairman of the Alpha

Free State Holdings Ltd., Johannesburg, a Holding Co. with an original capital of \$ 500,000.

Above all it had at its disposal shares of Dunswart Iron and Steel Works Ltd., of Hartebeestfontein Gold Mining Co. Ltd., and the Montrose Exploration Co. Ltd., also of farming land and rights of mine prospecting in South West Africa. Hartebeestfontein (capital \$ 4.5 million) took over a plant for processing uranium with a monthly output of 100,000 tons.

Montrose owns various subsidiary companies primarily concerned with the recovery of ore.

Apart from his own considerable colonial capital Zoellner also represents the interests of Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, W. Berlin and Frankfurt, which also owns 25% of the share – capital of the Compagnie d'Outremer pour l'Industrie et la Finance Brussels, which again holds 15,000 shares of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. (Diamond Monopoly).

The Berliner Handelsgesellschaft is – amongst others – tied with AEG, and Schering. This explains Zoellner's directorship of AEG, S.A. (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg, and that Hermann Olthaver – next to Zoellner is on the board of Goldfields Industrial Corp. Ltd. and has taken over the management of Schering (S.A.) Ltd.

Zoellner also maintains close connections with the Flick concern. In 1954 Flick acquired the majority of the Dunswart Iron and Steel Ltd. (Iron and steel production at Dunswart near Benoni, S.A.).

The company whose board Zoellner had already joined, decided at the time on an investment programme of \$ 1.25 million, the original capital of \$ 300,000 was increased to \$ 750,000 whose compensating shares were in the main taken over by Flick.

The presidency of the Dunswart Works is today carried out by Otto-Ernst Flick and Zoellner. Also on the board is Friedrich Flick.

Expansion of the West

German car concerns

In the manufacturing industry West

German car firms have already obtained a prominent position. Henschel Ltd., Kassel, Daimler-Benz



Mr. Nelson Mandela

A.G., Stuttgart, and Auto Union Ltd., Ingolstadt (Flick), Neckar Automobilwerk A.G. Heilbronn (formerly NSU Automobil K.G. – Fiat Concern), Borgward Ltd., Bremen, and others have taken part – manufacturing and assembly through South African subsidiary companies.

The Volkswagen Werk, A.G. Wolfsburg has made rapid progress. In 1951 South African Motor Assemblers and Distributor SAMAD Ltd., at Ultenhage (Eastern Cape) took on the assembling and distributing of VW products.

In 1956 the capital of the concern that up to that time assembled Studebaker and Austin cars was increased from \$ 300,000 to \$ 500,000 the majority taken over by Volkswagen of Amerika Ltd., (100% owned by V.W. Wolfsburg).

In the chair is Baron Detlev von Oertzen, formerly on the board of Wanderer Werke and partner – founder of Auto-Union (Flick Group). Today he is deputy for VW Works for the whole of South Africa and the Far East.

Besides Heinrich Nordhoff and O.W. Jensen of the V.W. Works, representatives of the native capital are on the board, amongst others Martinus Smuts Louw, director of Volkskas Ltd.

The close collaboration of the VW Works with the Volkskas Group and the termination of the distribution of Austin products (British capital) through SAMAD in 1955-56 explains the refusal of the British capital financed insurance companies to take over the insurance protection of the VW drivers. Therefore the VW A.G. formed their own insurance company, the "VW Insurance Services (Pty) Ltd."

Today Daimler-Benz controls the American Studebaker-Packard Corp. (Flick).

Further ties with Volkskas and with the exponents of apartheid

In contrast to the AEG concern which prefers a collaboration with the circles of international finance Siemens shows a distinct leaning towards the Volkskas group.

Director of the South African distribution and engineering enterprises, Siemens, S.A. (Pty.) Ltd., Johannesburg, is William Bedford Goetzen who represents most of the Holding companies belonging to Volkskas as a director or board member.

In the case of Labour Construction Ltd., Johannesburg, a direct representation of interest of West German capital by leading personalities of the South African government can be proven.

Labour Construction Ltd., is the combined establishment of three West German building contractors: Muller & Co. Surface and Underground Building Ltd., Essen; Arthur Simon, Building Contractors Ltd., Cologne; J. Gollnow & Son, Karlsruhe.

The company (West German capital \$ 250,000) is primarily engaged in building railways. The management is in the hands of the South African Minister of Economics.

Statistically intangible influence of

West German capital

The preference shown by West German concerns for the South African White middle class of German origin strengthened the influence of West German economy far above the proportions given in any tables.

A classic example of the penetra-

tion of West German capital in South Africa and its merging with native capital of German origin can be found in the S.W. African Trust Metje & Ziegles Ltd. The firm was founded in 1906 in Windhoek in its present name and with German colonial status.

It has at its disposal an original capital of \$ 600,000 and practically controls the trade in South West Africa.

A subsidiary company builds tractors and motors and takes on engineering projects and represents the Siemens concern in South West Africa.

In the chair of Metje and Ziegler is E.A. Behnsen, one of the most influential shareholders and directors of breweries, canning and fish-canning, also director of Ohlthaver & List Trust Co., which is linked with Schering.

Directors of Metje and Ziegler are:

M.S. Louw (affiliated with VW and Volkskas), Paul Roy Roerich, director of the South African branch of Neusser Screw Factories, Bauer & Schaurte and many enterprises of the Volkskas group; R.P. Froehlich, partner of many industrial enterprises in South African capitalism of German origin and together with Ohlthaver, director of the S.W. African Karakul Sentrale 1928 (Pty.) Ltd., (German farming interests), D.D. Forsyth, former foreign secretary of the Republic, today director of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. (Diamond monopoly of AAC group, partner of Deutsche Bank).

Export

The close relationship of West German capital with South African capitalists of German and Afrikaans origin forced a strong entry into the South African market for West German capital.

West Germany's share of import into the Republic increased by 6% between the years 1952-56 during which period Britain's part dropped by the same amount. Today the Union ranks third in West Germany's exports to overseas countries after the **USA and India.**



Premier Botha (centre) and Foreign Minister Roelof Botha (left) greeted in Bonn by Bavarian Chief Minister Franz-Josef Strauss.

The West German concerns were engaged in substantial deliveries to all important state building programmes.

The dilemma of West German capitalists

The driving forces for the activating of West German monopoly capital in South Africa aim at colonial profits, new export markets and fresh raw material sources. These monopolists speculate on easier conditions for infiltration after the Union's withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

In 1960 the former South African Minister of Economy and Trade declared at a conference in Bonn with Adenauer and Erhardt: "For South Africa the collaboration with the European Trade Community is of extreme importance since South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth".

He then announced South Africa's intense interest in attracting more West German industrial concerns to set up branches in South Africa.

For reasons for their own success and profit, the West German capitalists welcome the good relationship with Afrikaner enterprises. Wolf Radman, managing director of the German-South African Board of Trade in Johannesburg declared that "apart from political problems which no country in the world can escape and which are no more

complicated than what is taking place in South Africa, South Africa offers very attractive possibilities for investments. **The government system is a stable one, the administration is lawful, the financial system is familiar – where else on the African continent could similar favourable opportunities be found?"**

The extraordinary strategic importance of South Africa plays a significant part in West German projects and plans for the acquiring of industries and sources of raw materials in the Republic.

A branch of the Henschel-Werk, Johannesburg, is already engaged in production for the all-white South African army.

Numerous organisations and unions of the incorrigible German fascists, militarists and colonialists attempt, in conjunction with their counterparts in South Africa, to win over the German public to support Apartheid and misuse the German minority in South Africa.

The Bonn Government has revealed its support for the policies of oppression in South Africa in various ways. It has condoned the annexation of South West Africa by South Africa; it encourages emigration of West Germans to the Republic; supports German investment businesses to invest in the Republic and supports South Africa in various international conferences and events.

Yet in spite of all this the West German government has been forced on occasion to mask its outright support for the inhuman policies of apartheid. On occasion she has been forced into this position because of the attitude of the African countries, the anti-apartheid position of the German Democratic Republic, and mostly the consciousness of the working class in West Germany itself.

On the whole, West German-South Africa relations, however different they appear in various ways, must lead to the conclusion that West German capitalism is prepared to take on the role of principal ally of white South Africa. As such it must also take the risks involved.

EMULATE WEST-GERMANY AND ETHIOPIA-NIGERIA TOLD

By Foluso Opadina

It is very clear the Germany are obsessed with neatness. One other thing that is striking in their system is the even development of all facets of their society. All the towns and villages are well equally developed. My recent tour of Europe showed that West Germany has gone a step further than most countries in Europe. They have modernised to the extent that computer has taken over from human brains in shops and Banks. The rate of development is fantastic but the fear in everybody's mind is the disturbing presence of Nuclear war weapons in and around Germany. This was why everybody went out demonstrating against the recent attack of Ronald Reagan on Libya. No one in his right senses would want a repeat performance of catastrophies of war as experienced by the Germans most especially during the 2nd World War. The present state of German development will collapse abysmally if there is any out-break of war in Europe. In all fronts the weapons of war are pointed to the very heart land of Germany. To allow the whims of Western war mongers to deter and destroy all these beautiful things already established in Germany will be a very sad thing. The entire world owes it a duty to prevent war. This is why I think West Germany, which appears to be the economic leader in Europe should be bold enough to caution United States of America from pursuing high handed diplomacy. It does not pay any nation to bully others neither does it pay any nation to encourage terrorism. But in order to ensure that justice is done to all, there must be truth and concord. African nations have a lot to learn from the German determination to succeed. Most nations in Africa, have their representatives in Bonn. They must be able to send correct feeders back home. The na-



Bonn Economic cooperation minister Mr. Warnke.

Mengistu Haile Mariam

tion of Germany is so developed that no one can distinguish the capital from the provinces. I can say that there are no villages perse, in Germany. This sort of song is what we want our leaders to sing to us. We are tired of spending freely for the few while the majority are starving. Africa should not be turned the weeping child of the world. It appears every European organisation or better still. Western World, wants to care for Africa. If our Governments have learned well from their western colleagues things would have been better.

I know that it took Europe thousands or hundreds of years to get to where they are but the German experiment lasted barely 45 years. And we should not loose sight of where they are today; at the very pinnacle of development.

One may not blame Africa for the pedestrian developmental processes. One can easily say that the very people we now eulogise for their development are basically responsible for the poor handling of affairs in Africa.

The gimmick of I.M.F., World Bank, Paris Group, etc. are there for us to see. They set the trap in their various aids and lending programmes for Africa, - to fall into. It is on record that all African countries, Nay! the third World countries who got I.M.F. or any of these monstrous aids got hooked down for life. Even though some latin American countries managed to develop their countries to some acceptable universal standard, most African countries could not develop themselves because the leaderships lack initiative and creativity to weld together development that could be praise worthy. Apart from Ethiopia which is unfortunately be-deviled by drought and a civil war, there is no other African country that could boast of the development within that has gone through in Ethiopia. The maintenance of their cities and other arms of Government are matters for joy. Recently it was said that Ethiopia has started assembling its own Aircrafts ! It is on record that several African countries rely on the Ethiopian expertise to train their pilots. If Ethiopia is able to do these vital things like indigenous training and maintainances of essential parastatals, why can't others in Africa emulate them. The Murtula Muhammed International Airport is one of the best Airports in the World. But the state of that Airport today is a thing of sadness. If you arrive late at night, you may not know that you were in a civilised part of Lagos. The gangway or the fingers are dimly lit. This is because the burnt flourescent lights and bulbs could not be replaced immediately they are burnt. Could anyone say that Nigeria has no money to change bulbs either in the airport or on the streets of our cities which are always thrown into darkness every night? The system of Government which abhors maintain-

ance of any kind could not be applauded. Something must be done to change this system otherwise we would have no claim to leadership in Africa.

Let our administrators go abroad do a study of decency and come back to demonstrate what they have learnt. It is ridiculous to suggest this facility tour but under this condition of general dirtiness and careless maintenance, it looks the best option.

ETHIOPIA

103, 134 Family Members Settled In Wollega

NEKEMPTÉ (ENA) – A total of 103, 134 family members have been settled in 805 villages in Wollega region in 1985-86, according to the regional WPE Committee office.

The plan for the period was to establish 433 villages, but these have been exceeded by 372 owing to the enthusiasm of peasants within the six provinces of the region.

The greatest number of villages were set up in Horo Gudru province followed by Kelem and Ghimbi provinces. Altogether, 26,619 houses have been built through the joint efforts of party WPE committees, governmental departments and mass organizations.

General Secretary Receives Delegation

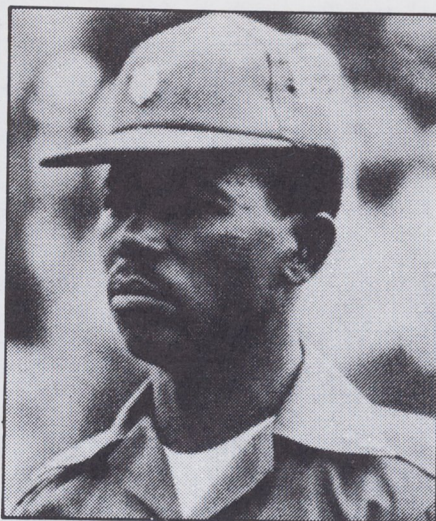
(ENA) – Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday received and held talks with members of a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD).

The Revolutionary Leader held the talks with Mr. Gunter Verhugen and Dr. Klaus Kubler, who are both members of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany and the State Council.

The discussion between Comrade Mengistu and the members of the delegation centered on the current situations in Africa, particularly in South Africa, as well as on international issues of mutual concern.

ETHIOPIA NEWS

ETHIOPIA OFFERS TO TRAIN 10,000 SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS



Mengistu Haile Mariam

Ethiopia government has promised to train over 10,000 South Africans as freedom fighters. According to our sources in Addis Ababa, this promise was made by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian Head of State and the Commander of the Ethiopian Revolutionary army to the ANC President, Mr. Oliver Tambo in Addis Ababa recently. It may be recalled that Ethiopia trained a large number of Zimbabwe Freedom fighters during the war of liberation in Rhodesia. Reliable information disclosed that arrangement is already on foot to implement this offer.

Others Countries particularly in West and North Africa were understood to have made similar offer. It is being suggested in diplomatic circles in Africa that, considering the political awareness among the Youths in South Africa today, it would be very easy for the ANC to recruit this number.

Ethiopia according to the institute of strategic studies in London has one of the most effective and experienced armies in Africa and it is therefore expected that the South African freedom fighters would

benefit a lot from their training considering the fact that the Ethiopia topography is similar in many ways to that of South Africa. It is believed that Ethiopia has an effective Airforce that can challenge any Air attack from South Africa.

More Towns Get New Water Supply Systems

DIRE-DAWA (ENA) – A well constructed at a cost of over 120,000 birr began rendering service over the weekend to the inhabitants of Lagei in Kersa district of Hararge region.

Technical, material and financial assistance for the drilling of the well was made by the eastern office of the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority, the Swedish International Development Agency and UNICEF.

The inhabitants of the area provided free labour service valued at around 10,000 birr.

One reservoir with a total capacity of 50,000 litres, eight distribution centres and a generator all began rendering service to facilitate the effective distribution of water.

The water supply system was inaugurated by Comrade Tsehaye Getahun, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Harar and Harar Zuria province.

Meanwhile, a water supply service built at a cost of one million birr for Tenta town of Worehimenu province, Wollo region, was inaugurated Monday.

The project was accomplished by the north eastern Water Works Construction Authority (WWCA) which

dug two deep water wells, and installed two water pumps with 12 and 25 horse powers as well as two tanks with the capacity of holding 35,000 litres.

Comrade Abebaw Sisaye, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Worehimenu province, handed out certificates to persons who exerted maximum effort for the realization of the project.

FOUR GHANAIAANS DIED IN ROAD ACCIDENT IN TRANSKEI

By Our Correspondent

Four Ghanaian nationals according to reports from a local hospital, lost their lives in a ghastly road accident recently in Transkei, Southern Africa. According to our sources, some of the Ghanaians were school teachers and medical doctors who were living and working in the Transkei. The cause of the accident, according to reports, was not immediately known, but it was being said that the men died after the car in which they were travelling collided with a bus when it tried to overtake another vehicle. In another incident, A Ghanaian teacher who was a vice principal in a secondary School in Butterworth was killed in a motor accident in July 1986. He has since been given a befitting funeral in Transkei as many prominent members of the Transkei government including, Mr. T.T. Letlaka, the former PAC top Official and now a cabinet minister attended the funeral. In the last years, it was said several Ghanaians working and living in Transkei have been involved in several motor accidents. In 1985, two Ghanaians were involved in two separate accidents and as a result two local people were killed in these accidents. Police later discovered that the two Ghanaians at the time of the Accidents, had no valid driving documents. These accidents took place around Eastern Pondoland. Today, it is estimated that there are over 500 Ghanaians living and working in Transkei. Majority of these West Africans are teachers and hospital workers. Some however, even work as petrol station attendants and office clerks. Apart from the Ugandans who are said to be over 1000, Ghanaians constitute the second largest immigrant workers in Transkei. Few months ago, several Ghanaians who were reported to have entered Transkei illegally were rounded up



Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima an unknown ardent Pan Africanist and Nkrumahist.

by local police and many of them were deported while some have even asked for political asylum. An hotel in the city center of Umtata, the capital of Transkei is said to be a haven for these illegal immigrants from Ghana and Uganda. Transkei, though not recognised by outside world has been attracting quite a number of immigrants from East and West Africa in the recent past, particularly from Uganda and Ghana. The condition of service for these expatriates is said to be attractive as these African expatriates are entitled to extra allowances like free bungalows which were abandoned by departing whites, flashy cars and the rest. Besides, in spite of political isolation as a result of apartheid policy of Pretoria which gave Transkei independence, the three million African people of Transkei remain one of the most friendly and hospitable people in Africa and in the World. It must be pointed out that in spite of what political opponents might think, Transkei Prime

Minister, Chief George Matanzima remains one of the most faithful practical Pan Africanists and Nkrumahists you could find anywhere in the Continent of Africa today. This trait could have been more known and acknowledged by Africans in general and the world at large if Chief George Matanzima were to operate in Countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya or even in a free South Africa. This fact is known by the white racists now ruling South Africa at the moment and by those Africans from Uganda and Ghana. Apart from the Ugandans who are regarded by the most local people as arrogant (people tend to be arrogant when they have something to hide) and the Ghanaians, there are very few other African nationals from Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi and a doctor from Zaire with his Ivorian wife, working and living very happily today in Transkei. Sources closed to the South African liberation movements, ANC and PAC disclose that the presence of these people particularly the Ghanaians in Transkei, is causing a lot of concern to the organisations and protest was said to have been lodged by the ANC to the Ghana government about the presence of the 'brothers' in Transkei. The Ghana government of Jerry Rawlings has reacted by saying that Ghana Passports are not valid for South Africa and the Home lands. This however, is very unfortunate and misplaced as this writer believes that whatever happens, a future free and united Southern Africa will need healthy and educated people and therefore sees no reason why the presence of these Africans from West, East and Central Africa should contradict liberation efforts, instead, their presence should complement these African legitimate efforts.

LIBYA NEWS

A PROTOCOL OF COOPERATION BETWEEN GREAT JAMAHIRIYA AND KOREA SIGNED

TRIPOLI, 16th MONTH OF NASSER, JANA

A protocol of co-operation in the fields of Economic and Trade between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the people Democratic of Korea was signed on Sunday in Tripoli.

The protocol was signed by the Secretary of the General People's Committee of Trade and the minister for External Economic affairs in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Jong Song Nam, includes co-operation in Economic and Commercial fields and increase the development of joint relations of co-operation for the mutual interest of the two friendly peoples.

The Korean Minister lauded the colossal successes and tremendous victories realised in various fields of life by the people of Great Jamahiriya thanks to the Great Al Fateh Revolution as well as the existing bilateral relations between Great Jamahiriya and the Democratic Republic of Korea. He pointed out that relations of co-operation and mutual friendship between the two friendly peoples will witness great development through the implementation of Trade and Economic agreement signed during this visit. In a statement to JANA before he left Tripoli International airport on Sunday night, the Korean Minister condemned the failing U.S.-Nato barbaric aggression against Great Jamahiriya. He said the delegation accompanying me and I saw the effects of the American barbaric aggression in the city of Tripoli and the residence of the leader of the revolution. This aggression, he added, showed clearly the barbarism of American imperialism in violating the sovereignty and independence of a member state of the United Nations.

LIBYA – LEADER OF THE REVOLUTION RECEIVES SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER

TRIPOLI, 16 MONTH OF NASSER, JANA

The Leader of the revolution last Sunday received Ibrahim Fall, the Foreign Minister of Senegal, who handed him a handwritten letter from the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.



Colonel Ghadafi

The Senegalese Minister paid a visit to the residence of the Leader to see the effects of the U.S.-Nato barbaric aggression.

The Senegalese Minister expressed his stern deploration of this ugly crime aimed at the person of the Leader and caused martyrdom of tens of women, children and old people.

The Senegalese Minister saluted the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people under the Leadership of Colonel Muammar Al Gathafi, the Leader of victory and defiance, in countering American imperialism and its allies.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR ASSERTS CONSOLIDATION OF RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

The Japanese Ambassador to Great Jamahiriya confirmed his government's anxiousness to consolidate the relations of cooperation and friendship with Great Jamahiriya. Japan's Ambassador, in an interview with JANA on Sunday, indicated that Japan pursues an independent clear policy which is not affected by outside pressures.

Uganda, Tanzania To Introduce Barter Trade

KAMPALA (AFP) – Uganda and Tanzania have introduced a barter trade arrangement which is expected to lead to a sharp increase in bilateral trade between the two East African neighbours, Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni said.

Mr. Museveni, speaking at Entebbe Airport on his return from a three-day visit to Tanzania, also said that he had met with ex-Ugandan president General Tito Okello during his visit.

He said the general had assured him he would return to Uganda after finishing medical treatment in Tanzania.

Mr. Museveni told reporters that the barter trade arrangement had already begun with shipments of Ugandan beans to Tanzania.

He said Uganda would also export maize and hydro-electricity under the agreement, while the list of Tanzania products to be bartered includes electricity transformers, cement, detergents, aluminium ware and maize mills.

THE GREEN BOOK



BY MUAMMAR AL QADHAFI

PART 1

The solution of the problem of Democracy

PART 2

The solution of the Economic Problem

PART 3

The Social Basis of the Third Universal Theory

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The Green Book provides a comprehensive review of the theories on which the Libyan Jamahiriya is based. The proposals put forward by Muammer al Qadhafi are not merely theories but an explanation and insight into the structure and priorities of modern Libya.

Copies of The Green Book can be obtained from The Information Department.
The Libyan People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,
Beethovenallee 12a, 5300 Bonn 2, (West-Germany).

Das "Grüne Buch" kann bestellt werden bei: Presseabteilung im Volksbüro der
Sozialistischen Libysch-Arabischen Volksjamahiriya, 5300 Bonn,
Beethovenallee 12A.