

AFRICA NEWS

A Weekly Digest of African Affairs



Finnish Visitors Get Key To City

Most cities give visiting dignitaries the key to their cities, but never say what lock the key will open. Not true with Los Angeles. During a recent visit by Raimo Ilaskivi, the Lord Mayor of Helsinki, Finland to Los Angeles Mayor Bradley's office, Ilaskivi was given such a key and in answer to the age-old question, Bradley (c) came up with the lock which Ilaskivi opened with the key he had been given with the help of Madeleine Marks, Miss Finnair. Ilaskivi was in Los Angeles to announce the first direct flights between Los Angeles and Helsinki via Finnair. UPI

V-P Bush Speaks At Black Press Luncheon

By Larry A. Still
Capital News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Vice President George Bush joined members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in paying tribute to two pioneer black newspaper publishers at the National Press Club here last weekend, but he attempted to turn the ceremony into a political rally which flopped.

Bush spoke at the enshrinement of editor-publisher William Monroe Trotter of the *Boston Guardian* and Mrs. Daisy L. Bates of the *Arkansas State Press* in the joint Howard University-NNPA Gallery of Distinguished Newspaper Publishers.

Trotter was the militant founder of the *Guardian* and joined with historian-

sociologist W.E.B. DuBois in organizing the Niagara Movement which was the forerunner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Mrs. Bates was editor of the *Arkansas State Press* in the state capital before she became the patron and guardian of the "Little Rock Nine" black school children who desegregated Central High School under the forced protection of armed soldiers in 1957.

Mrs. Bates received her enshrinement plaque amidst a standing ovation, but there were no relatives or former associates of the late Mr. Trotter or his family present. William O. Walker, publisher of the *Cleveland Call* and *Post* newspaper and NNPA board chairman,

presided at the ceremony. John O. Procope, publisher of the *New York Amsterdam Newspaper*, was introduced as the new NNPA president, who is going to bring about "a new birth of the Black Press." Procope succeeds John H. Sengstacke, president of the *Chicago Daily Defender* and the Sengstacke Publications, as president of the 250-member publishers association.

Vice-President Bush made little note of the honorees before the packed Black Press Week luncheon audience of approximately 300 publishers, editors, newsmen and guests as he introduced aides Arthur Fletcher, chairman of his Washington campaign committee, and the Rev. Thaddeus Garrett, his

White House special assistant on all domestic affairs.

Bush urged the publishers and their supporters to support the Reagan administration policies on budget cuts although he admitted he had opposed Reagan during the campaign for the Presidency.

"But, you don't really get to know a guy when you are bouncing around fighting him in the ring. Now, that I've seen him up close, he is really courteous and kind and generous," the Vice President said in describing the President's attributes and qualifications for the Black Press.

Bush was introduced as a "former everything" — a former congressman, a former ambassador, a former CIA director and a former Presidential candidate.

The Republicans have a mandate from the voters now to cut the budget because "the Democrats had their chance. . . and their old policies of big spending and big government DID NOT WORK," the Vice President emphasized repeatedly in his speech.

He appeared to be answering heavy Congressional Black Caucus criticism of Reagan administration budget cut proposals only two days after Rep. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-DC), the new CBC chairman, spoke vigorously before practically the same audience at the National Press Club in downtown Washington.

Although Fauntroy received several standing ovations, the Vice President was only greeted with standing applause at the beginning and the end of his talk and polite silence throughout. Bush did not follow the customary practice of answering questions for the Press, but left immediately before the end of the program.

"Mr. Trotter would not have remained silent today when the Vice President made his remarks," said Dr. Michael Winston, director of the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center (Continued On Page 16)

U.S.-AFRICA Jumping The Gun

[AN] When Commodore Willem N. du Plessis, the military and naval attaché at the South African embassy, said his good-byes to Washington after the U.S. government ordered him home in 1979, no one really expected to see him back in the capital two years later.

But three weeks ago, du Plessis, now an admiral, and Lt. Gen. P.W. van der Westhuizen, chief of staff for intelligence in the South African Defense Force, became the first high-ranking military officers from Pretoria to visit the U.S. since 1974.

The expulsions of du Plessis and another attaché two years ago came at a low point in American relations with the white government. But the change in administrations has raised hopes in South African officialdom that a major shift in American policy is forthcoming.

Whether it was this hope that led to the recent visit is not yet known. Visa applications for du Plessis, van der Westhuizen, two other officers, and a foreign ministry official were submitted to the American Embassy in Pretoria on March 3, the State Department says. None were identified as military personnel, and upon inquiry from the embassy, the Department of Foreign Affairs identified all five as department employees.

On February 26, the State Department says, retired U.S. Air Force Brigadier General Robert C. Richardson III asked on behalf of the conservative American Security Council for a determination on whether the U.S. would issue visas to senior South African military personnel to attend an ASC "internal briefing and seminar on the situation in southern Africa." The department says its reply noted that such visits are not permitted under long-standing practices, but that policy toward South Africa is now under review.

"The department was in the process of reviewing the question of high-level visits by South African military officers when we discovered that these officers had already entered the United States," a spokesman said.

Further inquiry revealed that the officers were preparing to leave the country. "They had completed their program," an ASC official says, "and were already booked on a departing flight." He says the four spent one day in New York, a day and a half at ASC headquarters in Virginia, and two more days in Washington.

Shortly after their departure, the *Washington Star* reported that the administration was giving serious consideration to inviting South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha to Washington for an official visit after the South African elections in April. And earlier in the week, a delegation from the South African-recognized administration in Namibia visited Washington lobbying for a change in the U.S. approach to the contentious issue.

American supporters are also trying to arrange Washington visits for Lucas Mangope, president of the South African-declared Republic of Bophuthatswana, and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA guerrilla movement fighting against the Angolan government.

With the struggle over the direction of administration policy intensifying, it is unclear whether the South African government advanced its interests by sending the four military officers.

Several African presidents, including Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, Mozambique's Samora Machel, and Sierra Leone's Siaka Stevens, the

current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, have warned in recent weeks that a visible pro-South Africa shift could have far-reaching effects on U.S. relations with the rest of Africa.

The administration has indicated some sensitivity to these concerns by its quick denial of the Botha invitation report and its refusal to officially receive the Namibian delegation. But various comments by officials, including President Ronald Reagan's statements on South Africa in his interview with Walter Cronkite, indicate that significant changes in the tone and substance of policy are in the works.

PRETORIA'S Counter-Insurgency Plan

South Africa's version of the war was recently presented to Johannesburg-based foreign journalists on a tour of the "operational zones" in northern Namibia, where they talked to South African military officers and visited the bases of several "ethnic battalions." Julie Frederikse' notebook:

NORTHERN NAMIBIA [AN] "The deeper source of the immense power of any insurgency," commandant Dirk Du Toit told me, "lies within the masses of the people." Du Toit happened to be a white South African, but he might as well have been an American, analyzing the Asian guerrilla war ten years ago; or a Frenchman on the Algerian insurgency of twenty years back.

Du Toit assured me that South Africa would not make the same mistakes as those other countries, and he told me about the South African army's "civic action" program — talking of showing slides on Thursday to local Africans "to increase their knowledge of the Bible," and organizing sewing classes for the women.

But "civic action," a new catch-phrase for an old counter-insurgency technique, has a questionable track record, whether it be termed "psychological warfare" or the "battle for the hearts and minds." Du Toit admitted that civic action had not yet succeeded in defeating any African insurgency, but he claimed the record worldwide was five out of ten in the last fifty years won by the counter-insurgency forces.

Colonel Leon Maartens, responsible for the 32 Battalion that is alleged to be conducting regular operations in Angola, frankly emphasized military rather than psychological factors in his strategy. "If you allow the terrorists to keep

on coming into your area, defeating them would take you thirty to eighty years," he contended. But "if you knock him where he is, you can do it in ten to fifteen years."

Maartens denied the specific allegations against the 32 Battalion, but, regarding recruitment, he said that to him any white officer was just a white officer. "If he's a Rhodesian he doesn't tell me, I wouldn't know, because I don't ask him."

One such officer I met was Major Errol Mann, a South African by birth who served for ten years in the Rhodesian army and said he enjoyed soldiering. He commands one of the new "ethnic battalions," officered by whites, but consisting of specific ethnic groups in each unit — one application of the "apartheid" principle, which exalts separation of different ethnic groups and races. The fact that these different ethnic groups are then asked to fight together against a common enemy makes for some incongruous ideological symbols, as in the song I heard one unit singing — "We are fighting for our colors, for our colors, our colors, black and white."

One of the most publicized battalions is the "Bushman Battalion" (so termed though "Bushman" is today regarded as a derogatory word for the people more correctly referred to as the San). These people, who inhabit southern Angola, Namibia and Botswana, have been recruited into the South African army in increasing numbers, arousing a recent protest letter by some 63 anthropologists who have worked with these and other traditionally "hunter-gatherer" peoples.

The anthropologists say the army has exploited the poverty and disruption of the San. Lieutenant Ben Wolff put the matter in different terms, telling reporters, "If they weren't in the army, there'd be nothing else for them to do."

Wolff, one of the few whites to have mastered the language of this group of San, says their recruitment into the army has enabled them to use their traditional tracking skills and indeed could prove the salvation of the group. The insignia badge of the battalion, Wolff explained, includes "a little white church, which means white leadership amongst the black Bushmen, and a white circle for Western influence on the Bushmen."

In such paternalism lies the inherent contradiction of the military's counter-insurgency role. It was also apparent when Com-

mandant Charles Hochapfel introduced his Kavango battalion to us, telling us that the Kavango "as a nation are very musical: they sing spontaneously, and we exploit this." When the battalion sang a popular South African tune, the commandant gave a very rough translation. Obviously quite unknown to him, the Zulu work song they chose had been adopted as a black freedom song, much as spirituals were taken up by American civil rights activists.

A minor point, perhaps, but one that would undoubtedly interest General Charles Lloyd, commander-in-chief of the South African forces in Namibia, who told us, "We can actually destroy our military enemy, but this is not to say we will destroy SWAPO, which is a political thing, in the minds of the people."

General Lloyd's comments repeat the "total war against the total onslaught" thesis of the South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan, who, in turn, freely quotes the counter-insurgency theories of the commander of the British forces in Malaya over thirty years ago, General Sir Gerald Templer. The South African generals may take heart from the fact that the much-vaunted theory — that guerrilla war is decided eighty per cent politically and only twenty per cent militarily — was conceived out of one of the world's few successful counter-insurgency campaigns. But the war in Namibia far more closely parallels the successful guerrilla campaigns in the rest of southern Africa than the situation in Malaya, divided between ethnic Chinese and Malays. And, whatever the outcome in Namibia, for South Africa still another counter-insurgency war — on and within its own borders — may yet be fought.

Disappointment

If you have disability insurance and expect to receive benefits equal to your full salary when you are disabled, you may be disappointed, says the Health Insurance Institute.

Generally, these policies are intended to pay no more than 60 percent of a person's gross income. However, for the person who purchases his own policy, this income is tax-free.

The individual purchaser can also determine the length of the waiting period at the onset of an illness before benefits begin — from a week to six months or more. The longer the waiting period, the lower the premium.

However, when disability results from an accident, there usually is no waiting period for the benefits.

In Apartments And Condos:

Fire Safety Is Everybody's Business

Tragic fires in apartment or condominium buildings are almost a daily occurrence across the country. One might have been caused by a carelessly discarded cigarette; another might have resulted from faulty electrical wiring.

Whatever the case, fires kill an estimated 12,000 Americans and damage over \$2.5 billion in property each year. Much of this tragic loss happens in apartments and condominiums. And most of the deaths and damage could be prevented if proper fire precautions were followed.

"For many, many years, 99.9 percent of the causes of fires have been known," says Pat Genovese, fire protection specialist at the CNA Insurance Companies in Chicago and a former assistant fire chief. "These are smoking and matches, improper use of electricity and appliances, accumulation of rubbish, heating and cooking equipment, and improper use and storage of flammable materials.

"But all too often for apartment and condominium dwellers, fire safety is an 'out of sight, out of mind' situation — until fire strikes them or someone close."

Because of the multi-occupancy nature of apartments and condominiums, it's especially important for all the residents to do their part in keeping the entire building fire-safe, Genovese stresses. He offers these basic tips for fire prevention:



• Try to buy flammable liquids (e.g. paint thinner, cleaning fluids) only in needed quantities. Store these liquids in tightly sealed containers. Never keep them in common storage rooms.

• Never bring a motorcycle, minibike or gasoline into an apartment or condominium. Store these items preferably in a garage.

• Keep any rags that have paint, paint thinner or other

flammable liquids in a tightly closed metal container.

- Keep halls and stairways clear of bicycles, boots, baby carriages, sleds, grocery carts and the like.
- Use a metal container such as a coffee can for trash from ashtrays. Never empty ashtrays into wastebaskets.
- Be sure electrical outlets aren't overloaded. Never run extension cords or electrical wires under rugs or carpeting.
- Don't smoke in bed.
- Follow maintenance requirements — especially lubrication — for washers, dryers and other major appliances.
- Keep an eye on lit candles. Candles should be kept in proper holders and extinguished if you go to another room.
- Never operate a wood-burning fireplace without the spark screen in place. Make certain the damper is open before lighting.
- Install smoke detectors near bedroom and rec room areas.
- Keep a UL-listed fire extinguisher in the kitchen. Install it on a wall or inside a cabinet door for easy access. Don't forget to test its effectiveness according to manufacturer's directions.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

In 1980, North Carolina Mutual continued to make significant gains despite the effects of inflation. During the first year of the 80s, the company also continued to build a solid base for increased efficiency and growth in operations throughout the remainder of the decade and beyond.

Our assets continued to increase, premium income increased, and net investment income and total income also continued to climb. These significant operating statistics, compared to 1979, are summarized below:

	1980	(IN MILLIONS)	1979
Assets at year-end	\$190.9		\$184.8
Net investment income	10.6		10.2
Total income	73.1		69.2
Insurance in force	\$5,580.2		\$5,129.9

Acquisitions remain as one of the keys to the company's growth and in 1980 NCM purchased American Capital Life Insurance Company of Washington, D.C. and the home service business of North American Insurance Company in Virginia and North Carolina. We are continuing to explore investment opportunities in the communications industry, and in 1980 we started a mass marketing program using direct mail.

The future continues to look bright for North Carolina Mutual despite the momentary disruptions caused by an unstable economy. We are confident that in the years ahead North Carolina Mutual will remain a viable economic force in the communities we serve. We are equally certain that this institution will remain worthy of the trust and confidence placed in us by our policyholders and employees.

W. J. Kennedy III
President



W. J. Kennedy III
President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Chairman of the Board
President
Chief Executive Officer
Durham, North Carolina
 - N. H. BENNETT JR.
Durham, North Carolina
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 - A. E. SPEARS SR.
Charlotte, North Carolina
 - MRS. V. G. TURNER
Durham, North Carolina
 - A. W. WILLIAMS
Chicago, Illinois
- * Deceased

DECEMBER 31, 1980
Prepared from the Annual Statement filed with the NORTH CAROLINA State Insurance Department

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash..... \$ 3,617,332	Statutory Policy Reserves..... \$130,579,751
Bonds	Policy Claim Liabilities..... 21,854,856
U. S. Canadian and Other Government..... \$20,889,169	Dividends to Policyowners..... 4,681,200
State and Municipal..... 8,466,756	Other Policy Liabilities..... 6,563
Railroad..... 2,523,436	Interest, Rents, and Premiums Paid in Advance..... 832,837
Public Utility, U. S. and Canada..... 40,839,714	Taxes and Accrued Expense..... 2,511,394
Industrial and Miscellaneous..... 39,245,169	Employee Benefit Reserves..... 652,734
111,984,244	Mandatory Security Valuation Reserve..... 2,262,517
Stocks	Group Contingency Reserve..... 9,112,800
Preferred..... \$ 1,212,223	Other Liabilities..... 662,383
Common..... 4,003,801	TOTAL LIABILITIES..... \$173,156,825
5,216,024	
Mortgage Loans	CONTINGENCY RESERVE AND SURPLUS
Conventional..... \$26,537,494	Reserve for Contingency..... \$ 5,276,282
Insured or Guaranteed..... 8,065,438	Asset Fluctuation Reserve..... 2,500,000
34,602,922	Unassigned Surplus..... 10,000,000
Real Estate	17,776,282
Properties for Company Use \$5,808,191	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS..... \$180,933,107
Other Properties..... 1,793,949	
7,602,140	
Policy Loans..... 4,363,255	
Investment Income Due and Accrued..... 2,534,432	
Premiums in Course of Collection..... 18,381,186	
Cash Value—Policies on Officers..... 482,328	
2,249,244	
Other Assets..... 2,249,244	
TOTAL ASSETS..... \$190,933,107	

INSURANCE IN FORCE — \$5,580,249,000

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
MUTUAL IN 1974
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701
The achiever company