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Saturday's Child



It was Ghana's army which overthrew Kwame Nkrumah, but it is the same army which, by overthrowing the Busia regime (which would have opposed the return of his body to Ghana for burial) has made possible his funeral in the town of his birth. Indeed, even before the Busia regime was overthrown the rehabilitation of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana had begun. Whatever one may think of his record or of the Acheampong regime's justification for overthrowing a democratically elected government, one must feel satisfaction that the late President will after all find his final rest at Nkroful. Francis Kwame Nkrumah, Saturday's child, will return home after over six years of exile.

As is made clear in a report from Accra on page 575, Dr. Nkrumah's death has produced in Ghana itself tributes to

his services to the nation and to the continent even from men whom he treated shamefully. No doubt in Ghana and throughout Africa his stature will now continue to grow, as his defects recede. The reports of the Commissions of Enquiry into the corruption of his regime, the sufferings of those cruelly detained, often for years and often only on slender suspicion, his extravagance and megalomania will be forgotten. A new generation will remember other things, as the present generation is beginning to.

This is the time to remember these other things. Inside Ghana itself, although so much of the achievement took place before independence, the Nkrumah government galvanised the colonial government machine, and expansion of education, the building of roads, the development of health services, make a

notable record. Much of the achievement was due, as Dr. Nkrumah recognised, to the civil servants, both African and British, but his terms provided the will. Although he holds to some degree on his own Nkrumahism, particularly in his security services, he made his party non-tribal and was the first Ghanaian national leader to win wide support among the people of the north. He was also the first Ghanaian national leader really to appreciate that the principle of "one man - one vote" meant that every voter was of equal importance, and that there was no permanent monopoly of political influence for chiefs, educated people, or the inhabitants of the coastal cities. Sadly, in the 1969 general election campaign which heralded the return of civilian rule, tribalism played a considerable part, but it is indirectly a tribute to Dr. Nkrumah that Col. Acheampong was able to say in a recent speech that the words "tribe" or "tribalism" has forever been expunged from the "national dictionary of Ghana".

In the same speech, however, Col. Acheampong also noted that most of Ghana's state enterprises had never paid a dividend, even though during the same period private enterprises had been able to make profits. Yet even if so many of the enterprises which the CPP regime established in such haste and with so little preparation have proved to be white elephants, the quiet work of salvage which has been going on since 1960 has shown that many of these enterprises, if the right management can be found, have considerable prospects. But Dr. Nkrumah, who inherited an enviable store of foreign exchange reserves, must still be held responsible for the unhappy economic situation, particularly the continued balance of payments crisis, in which Ghana finds herself today. The profligacy of his rule was remarkable even in West Africa.

One had hoped that with the advent of civilian rule in 1969 no Ghanaian government would ever again detain people on political grounds without trial or means of appeal. The present military government, although it has just released large numbers of Progress Party supporters, has

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destroyed this hope. But for Ghanaian whatever they may think of the corruption and extravagance of the Nkrumah regime, its political detentions will probably remain its biggest blot. Yet now as our special correspondent in Accra reports, even some of those Ghanaians whom Dr. Nkrumah detained are singing out aspects of his character and regime for commendation.

Outside Ghana, nobody can be in any doubt that Kwame Nkrumah changed the politics of a continent. It is tragic that, because of his ignorance of the true state of affairs in other African countries and his impatience with some very cautious leaders, the man who really put the idea of African unity on the map proved later to be the biggest obstacle to its realisation because of his support of subversion to his neighbours. But by the time that he was overthrown every African leader was obliged to pay lip service, at any rate, to the ideal and considerable steps had been taken towards it. It may remain an unrealisable ideal but it is one of very great value if, at the very least, it obliges African governments to attempt to minimise the obstacles to free trade and free movement created by their country's frontiers, and to solve their disputes peacefully.

There is, however, far more to Nkrumah's continental and international influence than that. Without himself being in the least racistist (he attracted the loyalty and affection of a large number of non-African officials) he was able, at a time when Black Power had not been heard of, to give Black Africa an international importance it had not had before. By the end, he had exaggerated this importance and in so doing had depreciated it. But it has remained throughout the continent it is for those that thousands, particularly of young people, will always remember him.

Nkrumahism without Nkrumah

Col. Acheampong recently described the period of the Nkrumah regime as one when "all development rested upon the state". The former military regime, on the other hand, reversed this trend and the Busia regime believe in "total reliance upon the private sector in a free market economy". His own regime, the Colson said, would use state power "to capture the commanding heights of the economy" and to ensure that development would not only benefit "a handful of well-placed Ghanaians" but all the people. This sounds like a halfway house between Dr. Busia and Dr. Nkrumah. In practice, however, it is beginning to look as though, under the soldiers, Ghana is experiencing Nkrumahism without Nkrumah. Provided that it is the aspects of Nkrumahism which people now striving to emphasise which predominate, this will do no harm to Ghana. Dr. Nkrumah did much for his country and his continent. But perhaps as much by affording a warning as by offering an example that he will enter history.

All Eyes on Nkroful

After overcoming President Sekou Toure's reluctance to allow the body of Dr. Nkrumah, still co-President of Guinea, to go to Ghana for burial, the National Redemption Council has named May 15 as the date when the body will return to Ghana. It will lie in state for one day in Accra before being taken to the late President's home village of Nkroful for burial. In this report from Accra our Special Correspondent discusses reactions in Ghana to the news of Dr. Nkrumah's death.

And who now doubts that Nkrumah "never dies"? Of all the spate of comments since the death of Kwame Nkrumah was first announced here, this one from the privately-owned Sunday newspaper, *The Echo*, seemed to sum-up best the combination of breast-beating and truth-telling to which Ghanaians are now subjecting themselves. The mood is one of loss and at the same time, of guilt, that he died in a far away country: "Oh, how we wish his statue should be standing today to be decorated and adorned with garlands and palm branches! But in our usual reckless emotionalism in which we destroy our important personalities, we did not only vilify Nkrumah, we called him a demon and sought to wipe away any traces of him. We burned his books, painted him with calumny and raked his statue to smithereens. Today, however, we mourn him and in doing so we pay him the tribute of a martyr and saint". *The Spokesman* was even more anguished, with a heading in large type, "We mourn Kwame". Government newspapers have been no less responsive to what is clearly the public mood. *The Daily Graphic*, for example, has called for the raising of a national monument to immortalise Dr. Nkrumah. Only the editorial in the *Ashanti Pioneer* was cool.

Parades and Wake-keepings

The first reactions of the public were quiet, but it was the quiet of stunned shock, although there have been spontaneous student parades and countless wake-keepings. The military government has been feeling its way and in some cases almost taking its cue from popular sentiment. First and foremost, I am assured, is the paramount importance of the Ghanaian conception of death, which means that it is almost unthinkable that Nkrumah's body should not return to his own country for burial. Although there was no official mourning, only the flying of flags at half-mast, the government has been busy diplomatically to ensure the return of the body from Guinea. It even secured the intercession of General Gowon, who was on a visit to neighbouring Togo, when it seemed that President Sekou Toure might be reluctant to let the body go. The official line all along has been that the funeral would be "fitting", which in the circumstances means as befits a President, but now the word "State" has been added. Any reservations, I am told, come from a lingering feeling that the NRC as a whole should not go overboard for Nkrumah even in

death and thereby alienate the old anti-Nkrumah forces.

The spirit of the times, however, is against such pussyfooting. Has not a delegation from the NRC already been to Nkroful to console the late President's octogenarian mother, Madam Nyamiba, who only the day before had made a pitiful sickbed appeal to the government to ensure the return of her son's remains to his family? Has not a special emergency military operation been under way to give a facelift to that simple Nkroful for the funeral celebrations - such as putting a Bailey bridge across the Ankobra river which has been impassable since the washout of a bridge five months ago? The government, too, cannot fail to be touched by the flood of messages in praise of Nkrumah which have come in from all parts of the globe and which have been a prominent feature in the newspapers of the last few days.

The plethora of statements from Ghanaians also makes instructive reading, some, it must be said, have provoked dry reactions, but there was solid gold nostalgia in an article by Archie Casely Hayford, one of the first CPP ministers, on "old times with Nkrumah". Several people have commented on the sincerity of the tribute of Mr. Tawia Adamafio, once the "strong-man" of the CPP, but later condemned to death by a special court for alleged complicity in the Kulungugu bomb affair, and eventually detained. Where the NRC may find strength is in the fact that a great many of Nkrumah's former opponents have joined together in their praise for his virtues and for the ideals he put before Africa. The delegation that went to Conakry to negotiate the return of the body included, for example, the ex-detainee, Mr. Joe Appiah. It included too, Ahaji Imoru Ayana, a former junior CPP Minister, also detained after Kulungugu, whose tiny PAF won two seats in the last election in Nkrumah's own Nzima area, and who always refused to merge his party with the Justice Party.

There has obviously been some ambivalence on the part of the NRC about Dr. Nkrumah. Although of a more revolutionary cast of mind than the previous military government, its members are all part of that same army that threw Kwame Nkrumah out six years ago. There has also been a ban in force on all political activity since the January coup. But insofar as their politics have tended to be a reaction from Dr. Busia and all his works, touches of Nkrumahism here and there have been inescapable. One should note, too, that their contacts with Guinea have until now been

increasingly friendly, so that early April there was talk of renewing diplomatic relations. I understand that Francis Nkrumah, son of the late President, went on a special mission to Bucharest soon after the January coup to discuss the possibility of his father returning to Ghana so that he might die at home, but medical advice was against it. He reported back that his father would so ill that the mere process of carrying him aboard an aircraft for the flight to Ghana could have killed him. There had been an earlier request from the Guineans to the same effect to Dr. Busia, but the latter is reported to have refused. The sensitivity of the NRC to public comment can be seen in the reassurance that the price tag on Dr. Nkrumah's head, introduced in the day when Mr. Hartley was Inspector-General of Police and a member of the NLC, had long since been revoked in the spirit of reconciliation of the January 13 revolution. This was in answer to an appeal by Johnny Hansen, lawyer leader of the banned PPP whose Kumasi rally last August provoked the banning of the use of Dr. Nkrumah's photograph; and how long ago that now seems.

Two-week wait

There has been some disappointment here at the two-week delay in returning the body because of President Sekou Toure's reluctance, although Lt. Col. Benni told newsmen on the return of his delegation from Conakry, that they had had "fruitful" and cordial discussions. One official commented that "he is with us". But other Ghanaians admit that President Sekou Toure was right to react in the way he has done as he had been the only one to stand by Dr. Nkrumah when everyone else was against him.

Until the delegation returned from Guinea it was believed here that they would bring the body back with them. There was a military ambulance waiting at the airport, at what is called the OAU pavilion (built by Nkrumah for the OAU summit meeting in 1965). It seemed that the official welcoming party had been half expecting a coffin, not to mention Madame Fatha, Dr. Nkrumah's widow. There were astonishing scenes as the word crackled around the airport that "Nkrumah is coming" and airport workers leapt into all available vehicles to rush to the aircraft touchdown area only to return disappointed. It was a small foretaste of the spectacular crowd scenes to come. There is now at least a breathing space to mount the "fitting state burial" which promises to be an event of considerable magnitude. One newspaper has it that 36 Heads of State will attend the funeral and the government is making arrangements to receive thousands of other mourners; the most bizarre rumour circulated in Kumasi, where the *Pioneer* used as its front page lead the possibility that Chairman Mao himself would come for the funeral. So now all eyes are on Nkroful.



vict of sedition



The Cabinet, 1954-56.

1956, announcing the date for Ghana's independence in the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly (right)



The Queen's visit to Ghana, delayed because of the birth of Prince Andrew



Meditating on the beach near his home when things seemed to be going wrong in 1965.

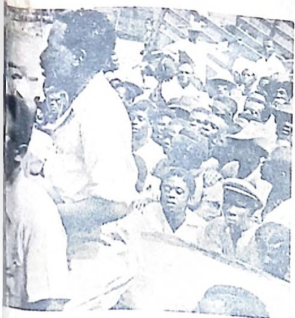
With the late Mr. Khrushchev and members of the Praesidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet during his visit to the Soviet Union in 1961, the turning point in his career



Raising the Ghana flag at Akosombo to mark the beginning of work on the Volta Dam in 1962. Mr. Edgar Kaiser is on the right.

1966, the statue erected outside parliament House defaced and removed during the NLC coup





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1966 the statue erected outside parliament House defaced and removed during the NLC coup.



KWAME NKRUMAH ...



The statue in front of Parliament House, erected in 1958, meant to last for ever. Here it is unveiled by Sir Aaku Korsah.



Kwame Nkrumah as a student in the United States. The years there shaped his thinking.



Released from prison, early in 1951, he had been

Left the supreme moment, midnight March 1957 Ghana becomes independent

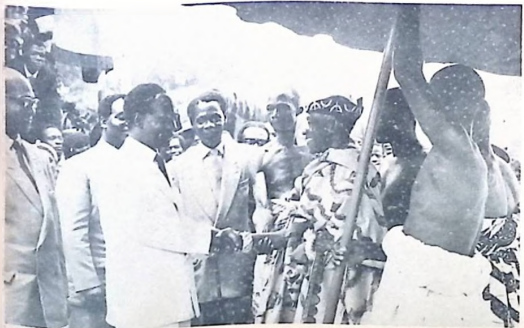
With Chief Awolowo, Premier of the Western Region during his visit to Nigeria before its independence. In spite of the cordiality the visit was not a success



Below: greeting the late Asantehene, Nana Sir Agyeman Prempeh II after a reconciliation between the National Liberation movement inspired by the Asantehene and the CPP government of independent Ghana.



Greeting old comrade in arms during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in 1964.



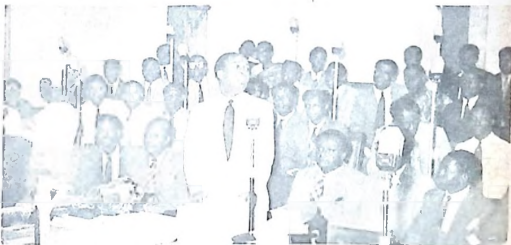


Victim of sedition



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SHADOW OVER OCAM

From our correspondent

It has now become a feature of conferences, festivals or trade fairs in African capitals that the city gets a face-lift with a number of public works often carried out with amazing speed. Roads are tarred, buildings painted, detritus whisked away and the visitors fall about in amazement and congratulate the host government on their remarkable achievement. Lomé, a charming little seaside town of the kind the French are wont to call "coquette", has been no exception. "Veritable transformation", "miracle" said the Presidents here for the sixth summit of their organisation, L'Organisation Commune Africaine Malgache et Mauricienne (OCAM), and it must be said that Lomé today is very different from even three years ago. Apart from the new Presidential Palace and the village of the Council of the Entente, there are the spectacular *Maison du Parti*, completed just in time for this summit meeting and the OCAM village which is to form the nucleus of the *Hotel de la Paix*. There is also a new air terminal, a runway extended to take jumbo jets, and a refurbished *boulevard circulaire* which improves communications in the town. When the

Paix is built Lomé will have an imposing series of buildings all along the seafront.

It is thought that the *Maison du Parti* — reportedly the largest cantilevered public hall in Africa and the third largest in the world, after those in Los Angeles and Brasilia — cost about £4m. This was apparently financed largely from Togolese sources, including a public subscription. All told, the OCAM meeting and other works may have cost the same again or more, although the French helped to finance the airport work and the OCAM village. The *Maison du Parti* was built in nine months flat. As for what the buildings will be used for later, President Eyadema told the magazine *Bingo* that he sees them as part of Togo's "destin touristique et congressiste". So it is hoped that Lomé can get onto the international meetings circuit. Newsmen were accommodated in a half finished tourist camp some twelve miles out of town, apparently intended for Germans with ascetic tastes, but the operational side of the conference seemed to satisfy the delegates.

Lomé

If the improvement of the capital has become one OCAM ritual, another, which it seems to have caught from the OAU, is that of entering a summit meeting in an atmosphere of crisis and emerging with all participants speaking of a new start or a second wind. It is possible to recall a time when this was not so with OCAM. In the period of President Hamani Diori's chairmanship, which lasted from 1966 to 1970, an OCAM summit was a bland, noncontroversial affair, this year, however, the summit meeting, already delayed for three months, met in an atmosphere of crisis with speculation that the grouping was falling apart. This was in part due to tensions between the Central African and the West African member states which found its expression in the crisis over the multinational airline Air Afrique. Although the airline is a separate institution from OCAM, and its chairman is at pains to stress that it has nothing to do with the group, the two have become identified, and OCAM meetings have often discussed the airline. President Tombalbaye of Chad certainly linked the two when he pulled out of the airline and resigned as chairman of OCAM in February, claiming he had been treated as a figurehead and that the real power was elsewhere.

On top of this came the denunciation of the organisation by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who said it was French-dominated. He then withdrew Zaire from the organisation in the middle of the Council of Ministers meeting, thereby causing maximum disruption and despondency. In a way Zaire's membership of OCAM had been marginal; it belonged to very few of the organisation's specialised agencies. But that it is a political setback for the largest and most populous member state to withdraw cannot be doubted. The Lomé banners welcoming Mobutu took on a forlorn air and there was always an empty seat on the conference platform as a reminder. President Mobutu, however, sent a special envoy, Monsieur Lengema, who acted as an observer and who assured the meeting that Zaire would pay this year's subscription and observe rules for withdrawal. The Togolese were especially disappointed over Zaire's action, not least because



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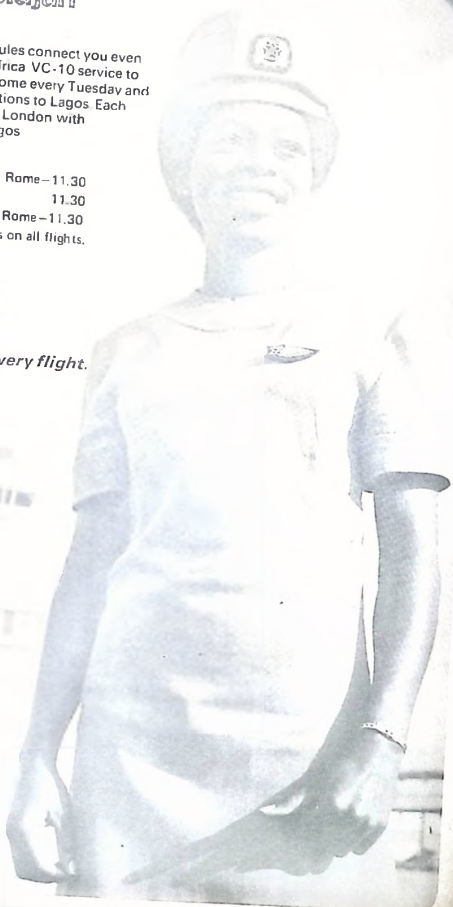
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President Eyadema has tended to follow President Mobutu's example politically. His party is modelled on Mobutu's and his recent referendum approving him as President was in the Mobutu manner. The timing of the withdrawal was regarded as damaging to Togo, host country of OCAM. Added to the hostility over the expulsions of Togolese traders from Zaire last autumn, along with other West Africans, it seems likely that if the Zaire President makes his promised unofficial visit to Togo to show that his withdrawal was not anti-Togo, his reception is likely to be much cooler than the one he had on his rapturous official visit last year.

Another part of the OCAM ritual which seems increasingly well-established is that of the pre-summit summit, or as one delegate said, "the real conference". This is when the presidents meet informally for consultations on particularly knotty questions. This year the consultations were so complicated that the full opening session was postponed from the Monday evening to the Tuesday morning. The problem was the chairmanship of the organisation. The protocol question arising from the fact that the present chairman has resigned, was overcome by putting the doyen - the oldest Head of State - President Houphouët-Boigny, in the chair until the name of the new chairman was announced. It was the question of who this was to be that caused the difficulties. Initially it had seemed likely that President Eyadema, who has taken such pains to make the conference a success, would have his efforts crowned by being made chairman. His foreign Minister, Joachim Hunlede, was known to have wanted this, but his president had other ideas and stated at the beginning of the discussions that he would refuse the chair. He is known to want to concentrate on internal politics for the moment and seems not to have realised when he agreed to host the meeting that the chair might be in the offing. He may also have felt that OCAM's present problems needed a defter and more experienced hand than his.

Speculation that he was simply playing "hard-to-get" and wanted to be drafted proved unfounded and so the search for another candidate began. So many candidates were ruled out for one reason or another that there is a story, probably apocryphal, that President Maga of Dahomey suggested himself, even though his term of office is due to expire on May 7 (he will remain a member of Dahomey's Presidential Council). In the end the leaders alighted on a name that was so obvious that it had not been canvassed before, President Senghor, the universally acceptable compromise.

It was President Senghor who, on arrival, said that the crisis of OCAM was already over, partly perhaps because the withdrawal of Zaire had served as a surgical operation which would have healing effects on the rest of the body. But did he already know what it was in store for him? In any case the Senghor

chairmanship will be the critical one for OCAM, a classic case of challenge and response. Members of his entourage said it was the kind of situation on which he thrives. It was not so much in the communique which dealt with details related to specialised agencies as in his closing speech to the conference that President Senghor gave some indication of where his priorities lay. After stressing the campaign to close the gap between rich and poor nations of the world through UNCTAD and the EEC association, he stressed how desirable was the entry of Britain to the EEC and the association with the EEC of Anglophone black African states. "Certain obstacles to economic cooperation between Anglophone and Francophone states can find solution within the framework of association", especially if the European monetary union takes place. He also referred to the "scandalous" fact that there is a free trade zone between Europe and Africa but there is none between African states, even among Francophone states. It was also "abnormal and scandalous" that inter-African trade was only 10 per cent of Africa's total trade. His dearest wish, he said, was that by next year a West African economic community should be in place and that "our Central African brothers" should have followed the same road. The West African community would for the moment be only Francophone, but President Senghor is known to favour its opening to Anglophone states in a "unity by stages" programme. Thus it is by trying to lift the eyes of OCAM members to look at the future that M. Senghor hopes to give it a new dimension.

The symbol of Gowon

The most interesting development is likely to be the President's implied vocation to contact the West African Anglophone states at least in the hope of wooing them into association. In this respect the presence in Lomé at the end of the summit of the leader of the most reluctant Anglophone state was heavy with symbolism. General Gowon was here, of course, for the celebrations of the twelfth anniversary of Togolese independence: Nigeria had not even been an observer at OCAM. But General Eyadema's invitation was no accident because the Togolese leader, seeing his country sandwiched between the two Anglophone giants, also has a strong political compulsion to achieve an Anglophone-Francophone get-together. One could not help noticing how all the banners in this town welcoming OCAM leaders and welcoming Gowon strangely merged, so that OCAM leaders driving round could see banners in English saying "Long Live The OAU" and the Nigerian flag everywhere. Among the portraits of the leaders at the *Maison du Portail* General Gowon was included with the others, and I met several Togolese who believed that the General was one of the OCAM Heads of State. One delegate commented, "the shadow of Nigeria lies heavily over OCAM".

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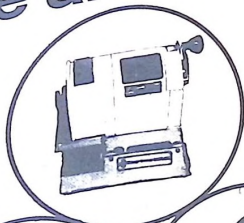
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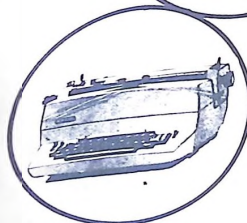
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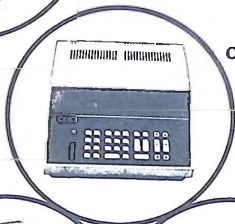
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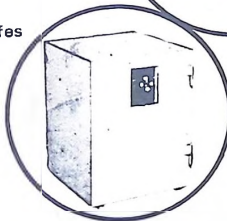
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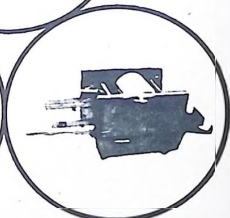


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Books and Publications

NIGERIA'S WILL TO SURVIVE

The *Nigerian Civil War* by John de St Jorre (Hodder & Stoughton Ltd. £5.50) With the publication of John de St Jorre's book, *The Nigerian Civil War*, there are now three first-class accounts of the period from the first military coup in Nigeria in January, 1966, until the end of the Civil War in 1970. John Oyinbo's *Nigeria: Crisis and Beyond* contains a briefer treatment of these years but also a survey of the period since 1960 and a lengthy discussion of the problems that have to be faced by the victorious Federal Government. A.H.M. Kirk-Greene in his two volume *Crisis and Conflict in Nigeria* has provided not only a two hundred and fifty page account of the Civil War but also prints all the important documents of the period.

These three books are by men who are insiders in that they have worked in Nigeria, Oyinbo (a pseudonym) and Kirk-Greene as officials and de St Jorre as a most assiduous and careful journalist. They are not partisan, writing with academic detachment but it is clear that all of them preferred a Federal victory in the sense that they could not forecast what would happen had the Biafran attempt to secede been successful. Probably, given the disparity of power between the Ibo and the rest of Nigeria, Biafra could only have triumphed if the Federation had fallen apart, with the West also setting up a separate state.

Had this happened, it is hard to say what would have been the fate of the Mid-West, scarcely viable on its own, while the problem of the non-Ibo minorities in Biafra and of the Middle Belt minorities in the North would have remained and would have prevented any easy claim that these were natural and stable units. In these senses, the authors all evidently felt that a Federal victory was preferable, but they do not argue a case, they explain what happened and they fully set out the powerful forces which drove the Ibo into their own bid for independence.

It is curious how, reading these accounts, the bitterly contended issues of the war-time period fade or resolve themselves and the important historical and political problems stand out. For example, there were atrocities and massacres but no genocide. The oil companies were not sinister outside forces manipulating either the African politicians or the British or French

governments; they simply wanted to extract oil with as little trouble as possible. The mercenaries played little part and though the supply of arms by the British Government was of great importance, French supplies prevented the collapse of Biafra in 1968 and the total result did not alter the basic balance of power between the two sides.

The really interesting and difficult problems that emerge occur mainly in the period between the first coup and the outbreak of fighting. Some of these require the removal of later myth and legend. For instance, was the first coup Ibo-inspired or was it accidental that most of the rebel officers in January 1966 were Ibo and that no politicians in the East were killed? Then there is the question of why General Aguiyi-Ironsi's regime, greeted with such enthusiasm, lost ground so rapidly. The last of these preliminary problems is, who inspired the

massacres of Ibo in the North and the second coup? There is more about this, both Kirk-Greene and Oyinbo, as the former provides eye-witness accounts an Oyinbo clearly knows more about the North than does de St Jorre.

But the single most significant development was the progression from Gen. Gowon's reluctant assumption of leadership after the second coup to a position where he was able to lead a united Federation against the Biafrans. Here, the treatment by de St. Jorre is admirable. He sees Gen. Gowon's initial weakness, the irritation of the West still "occupied" by Northern troops, and the ambivalence of Chief Awolowo, the leading spokesman of the Yoruba. He also has to explain how a leader such as Gen. Gowon, who was outsmarted by Ojukwu at the Aburi conference, nevertheless managed to pull the West into line. Even more impressive and decisive was Gen. Gowon's perception and ability in persuading the North to accept the division into twelve states, six of them cut out of the old North itself.

This was the period in which the Federation was held together and given the will to fight. Once the Biafrans launched their invasion of the Mid-West, there was little doubt that the rest of Nigeria would pull together, but the real danger was between April and August 1967 when it was not clear whether there was sufficient positive desire among the multitudinous tribes other than the Ibo to remain united in "One Nigeria". Gowon's major claim to statesmanship is

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the capacity he revealed during these crucial months.

John de St. Jorre faces these problems and analyses each of them, showing great care, mastery of the facts, sound judgement and a brilliant turn of phrase. His book is like the very best of novels in that it is hard to put down, but it is never just a story. He always asks the right questions and never relents until he has provided a sensible answer.

The one revelation in his book is his account of the tacit agreement among the mercenary pilots not to close Uh airport as this would end their profitable employment. The mercenaries on the ground (mainly on the Biafran side) made little difference and the mercenaries in the air reached an agreement so that the extra money power of the Federation did not bring an immediate and effective air blockage, thus allowing Biafra to continue fighting on the ground.

The result was that the war was a slow affair and had to be won by the slow attrition of the Federal forces' superior manpower, fire power and strategic position. But, despite all the horrors of death by starvation, in terms of African and Nigerian political history, the result was beneficial. Nigeria had to pull itself together and win by its own efforts. Nations cannot survive without the will to survive and this was demonstrated. Now the Nigerians know that under either military or civilian rule, there are fixed limits to the regionalism or particularism that will be permitted.

The civil war can be regarded as evidence of the immaturity of African states, of the weaknesses of the imperial legacy and of the Africans' own political cohesiveness. It can also be regarded as evidence of the capacity of these externally created units to survive and as a horrible but necessary step in their development as self-confident political entities.

Whichever view is taken, these three books now provide an admirable narrative and factual basis for subsequent argument. In particular, John de St. Jorre provides one of the ablest and most readable books ever written about such a moving yet tendentious problem.

John P. Mackintosh

Mr. Mackintosh, Labour M.P. for Berwick and East Lothian is a former Senior Lecturer in politics at Ibadan and Professor of Politics at the University of Strathclyde

MacDonald's Gallery

Titans and Others by Malcolm MacDonald (Collins, £2.25)

Although Mr MacDonald was, and still is, well known in West African, particularly because of the part he is thought to have played in bringing about the Aburi meeting of Nigerian leaders, he has found no West African to portray in this gallery

of great men he has known. But he does include one great African, Jomo Kenyatta, whom he got to know first when he became Governor of Kenya. This was in 1963, when he expected to spend two years in the country. In fact, he spent seven years, becoming, in succession, Governor-General, UK High Commissioner, Special UK Representative in East and Central Africa, and finally Special UK Representative for the African continent as a whole.

Mr. MacDonald speaks enthusiastically of the Kenya President, his tolerance, his democratic attitude, as well as his pride. But he points also to Mr. Kenyatta's "tacit assent" to the "acquisitiveness" of some of his Ministers and civil servants. It is surprising to learn that Mr MacDonald found that he was the first Governor to have invited African and Asian leaders to "intimate social gatherings" at Government House. It is even more surprising to find that some British officials were anxious, in the General Election of 1963, to ensure a victory for KADU which was opposed to Kenyatta's KANU an attitude which the new Governor swiftly changed. He speaks well, too, of Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Colonial Secretary who was responsible for his appointment. The main interest of the Kenyatta sketch remains the personal one.

Other leaders about whom Mr MacDonald writes, are his own father, Ramsay MacDonald, and President De Valera, whom he got to know when he was Secretary of State for the Dominions. He describes the Irish President as "not an international giant - only a national one, a great Irishman who made a unique contribution to the liberty of his fellow countrymen." The sketch of Winston Churchill, under whom MacDonald had a number of appointments, is not, as he says himself, "a considered appraisal"; but it is highly entertaining.

It has been in Asia, far more than in Africa, that Mr. MacDonald has made a mark. He speaks with real affection of the three Asian leaders he includes in his gallery, President Sukarno ("a giant, but a giant with feet of clay"), Prince Sihanouk (to his people he was "not merely a beloved human being, but something of a King-God"), and Nehru, the greatest of them all, "a true Immortal".

A.M.

Register of New and Planned Industrial Projects in Selected African Countries (*Economic Commission for Africa*)

Such a register is a good idea, but the execution is marred because it is neither complete, referring only to "selected African countries", nor authoritative, being compiled from information taken from "a limited number of newspapers and periodicals". In addition, the register applies to the period 1968 to 1970, the result is that the reader is told that a shop for producing plastic goods in Senegal "was expected to start up by the end of 1967".

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NIGERIA

Western State Record Budget

From a correspondent

Nearly half the funds released for capital expenditure in Nigeria's Western State in 1971/72 went to meet liabilities for works executed in the previous year. Most of the balance was used to finance work in progress and no new capital works were started during the year. Capital receipts of some £7m fell £5m, short of estimates because the state of world markets, particularly for cocoa, made it impossible for the Marketing Board to make a contribution. Announcing this, the Governor, Brig C.O. Rotimi, said that prospects for the coming year were better, although cocoa prices remained low and they still had to deal with smuggling, food shortage and inflation. While the 4-Year Development Plan envisaged capital expenditure of £22.9m for 1972-73 he was estimating a recurrent budget of £31.1m, and capital budget of £12.8m. This constituted a record for the state, or for any other state in the Federation.

Agriculture and Education

Almost half recurrent expenditure would go towards education and health and he hoped that this burden would later be reduced. Almost a quarter of the capital budget would go to agriculture and allied services, and just over £2m would go to education. The Governor said that the cocoa pilot scheme and the expanded cocoa development project continued and the government was planting new varieties of oil palm and rubber. Special attention was being given to cola, coffee, citrus, cotton and kenaf. Improved maize and rice seed was being distributed to farmers and 300 acres of high yielding cassava had been planted to produce cuttings for distribution. 20 tractor luring units had been established. The Government continued to give 50 per cent subsidy for fertilizers and £200,000 as against £80,000 in the previous year, would go to the Agricultural and Industrial Investment Corporation for farmers' loans. The government would continue to encourage farmers to rear poultry, pigs and cattle. Private freshwater fish farms would continue to be encouraged but the government would place greater emphasis on marine fishing. £180,000 had been provided for trawlers, canoe mechanisation would be assisted, and the fisheries terminal at Ijora would be in operation during the year.

Capital expenditure of £345,000 would go to forestry. In the previous year 12,000 acres had been planted and in the new year fast growing species of teak and melina would be planted, for paper pulp and for log control.

New industries planned

In industry the main activity in the coming year would be feasibility studies for new industries, and improving the efficiency of existing ones. Four new industrial estates would be established, for which initial capital of £100,000 had been provided. Another £100,000 would go to "matching grants" for divisions which started industries of their own. All agencies of the co-operative movement would continue to be encouraged. The Ministry of Trade and Industry would be divided into two.

Budget provision of £1,400,000 had been made for construction of roads and bridges,

said the Governor, while work would start on five major roads, estimated ultimately to cost £7m, which would partly be provided by World Bank loan. The Ibadan water supply scheme would soon be commissioned.

The Government proposes to assume full control of schools, and has decided on improvements in teachers' pay and conditions. £300,000, compared with £190,000 last year, would be provided for post-secondary scholarships, so that the Government could make awards to all Western States students, whether in Nigeria or abroad. By next year all faculties of the University of Ife would be concentrated at the campus. The Government was contributing £2m for the current costs at Ife and £1m for capital.

In 1972-73 nearly £400,000 would be spent on purchase and improvement of hospital equipment. Over £750,000 was provided for the Ibadan waste disposal and sewerage scheme, to which the UN and WHO were also making contributions. Efforts to resettle Nigerians of Western State origin repatriated from Ghana continued. Over £80,000 was spent last year and £400,000 had been provided this year. The government hope, Brig Rotimi added, to recover assets of these repatriates estimated to be worth £2.5m. Over £280,000 was provided as a subvention for the Western Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation and £150,000 for capital development.

Local government reforms

Reform of chieftancy was being planned, the Governor continued, and a new local government structure being organised. Local councils has used to good advantage equipment for roads and bridges lent to them by the government. Most statutory bodies, however, in spite of some improvement, the Governor declared, "remain a liability". A report on them by the Economist Intelligence Unit has been completed. On the other hand Wemabod Estates, responsible for state property in Lagos, had given the government a grant of £1m.

Against a 42 per cent allocation to the economic sector envisaged in the Development Plan, the current Capital Budget had allocated 44.1 per cent and also 47.1 per cent to the social sector against a Plan allocation of 54.6 per cent. For the administrative sector, consisting of the residual capital requirements of the judiciary, administrative buildings and equipments and government's financial obligations 8.8 per cent had been allocated.

At a news conference the Commissioner for Finance, Mr. Timothy Aluko, the former Permanent Secretary in the Western Regional Government and Lagos Town Engineer, said that some 60 towns and villages would receive electricity at an estimated total cost of £3m, of which some £750,000 would be spent this year. He said that estimated recurrent expenditure would be £2.3m, higher than allowed for in the Four Year Development Plan although revenue would be nearly £2m, short of the Plan estimate. The recurrent budget surplus would be only £5.8m, out of which £5.2m, would be transferred to capital account, so it would prove impossible to catch up with the Plan's estimated expenditure of £55m. There remained a "yawning gap" between what they expected to do in 1972-73 and the performance projected in the Western State Four Year Development Plan.

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MATCHET'S DIARY

Most people who knew Dr. Nkrumah in the early days of his regime in Ghana will confirm that, so far from appearing to enjoy the exercise of power, he seemed rather afraid of it. And after his own title was changed, in 1952, to Prime Minister from that of Leader of Government Business, he appeared unenthusiastic even about proceeding to full independence. I was told that when Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, as Colonial Secretary, visited Ghana in 1952 he was so impressed with the way things were going that from being sceptical he became an advocate of full independence for Ghana. From then on it was he, the high Tory, who was pushing the Gold Coast Government to take the necessary steps for establishing full independence, and it was Dr. Nkrumah who appeared to be dragging his feet. He had come to realise, I suppose, that desirable though independence might be, it could not bring the physical benefits which propaganda had led so many Ghanaians to expect, and his experience of the real problems of government made him understand that by itself independence could do nothing to solve them.

Nor at this time did he believe, as he came to believe later, that almost every problem or group of problems could be solved by establishing yet another board, commission or corporation manned with party men of indifferent calibre. I recall many talks with him in his earlier years when he appeared to take a genuine interest in details of administration. For example, I remember once pointing out to him that in spite of Government propaganda the "gap" between northern and southern Ghana was widening and that it looked as though senior civil servants in northern Ghana would have to be southerners for a very long time. It was only in the army and in the police that northerners were making significant advance; would it not be possible, I asked him, to make ten years commissioned service in either force the equivalent, for northerners only, of the degree which otherwise was necessary for the administrative service? He agreed and to my surprise an announcement to this effect occurred in the next government *Gazette*. I don't know whether anything happened as a result of this, or how long this provision remained in force. But he was sufficiently interested in a detailed administrative matter of this sort to take some action himself.

Nor was he in the least difficult to interview, being as ready to ask you questions, and apparently to listen to the answers, as you were to question and to listen to him. On one occasion I suggested that his government's policy was seriously at fault in a particular matter. With some hesitation I pushed the point very hard and in the end he said that he was convinced. He asked me to draft a couple

of paragraphs to insert into a major speech he was about to make. I did this and, to my surprise, found my two paragraphs delivered in the speech, without any change in them. Unhappily I never detected any real change in the policy, but that may have been due to other people.

Nkrumah was a man with infinite charm for visitors, particularly Europeans; but I don't think the Ghanaians paid much attention to this charm even if, in his early years, he made a more direct appeal to the people of Ghana than any politician before or since. One of his troubles, I think, was that he could not stand failure. When the NLM arose in 1954 and gained immense support for objects opposed to his own, instead of asking whether his government might have gone wrong, and then seeking to regain the allegiance of the NLM supporters, he took refuge in denouncing them. A movement like the NLM simply had no business to exist, according to his theories. Again he believed that it was Ghana's destiny to free African states from colonial rule. In fact, Ghana played no part at all in freeing any state from colonial rule, even if her example was important. Some people who knew him maintained that this was the reason he so readily denounced the leaders of independent African states, since Ghana had no part in bringing about their independence, it must in some way, he felt therefore, be bogus.

His most tragic mistake was cheerfully to write off Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, when he heard of his murder, as a man overwhelmed by "forces he did not understand". Within a month, although his life was spared, he was to suffer the same fate himself. At the ceremony inaugurating the Volta Dam, shortly before, I found among Ghanaians a general feeling that "something" was certain to happen if the then President went on his peace mission to Iloilo on behalf of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Even among Ghanaians in London the same feeling was present. One almost felt that the President was the only man who didn't realise that the end was near.

Few will now remember that Dr. Nkrumah was an early advocate of what came to be known as "dialogue" with South Africa. During his first Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference, in 1957, he lunched with Mr. Louw, then South Africa's Foreign Minister and discussed with him the possibility of an exchange of diplomatic missions. Nothing came of this, but that was not Ghana's fault. As late as 1959, the then Ghanaian External Affairs Minister invited Mr. Louw to Ghana when they met at the UN. Ghana later withdrew the invitation when it was clear that no similar invitation would be extended by South Africa. Even then, Ghana did not immediately call for South Africa's expulsion from the Commonwealth although now Dr. Nkrumah did finally despair of any sensible behaviour on the



part of South Africa. From now on he tried to make Accra a centre for South African exiles, for whom he provided considerable sums of money. But they, in the end, of all exiled groups, became disillusioned with his leadership. As Scott Thompson reports in his book, *Ghana's Foreign Policy*, Nana Mahomo told him: "once Padmore was dead, there was nobody in Ghana on our wavelength".

For the British Government the change of attitude towards Dr. Nkrumah in Ghana must be something of a relief. Although to Dr. Busia's government he was an outlaw, to the British Government he was not only the former President of Ghana, but a Privy Councillor and proper respect would have to be paid to him if he died. As it is, a suitable message has been sent from London to the Ghanaian Government.

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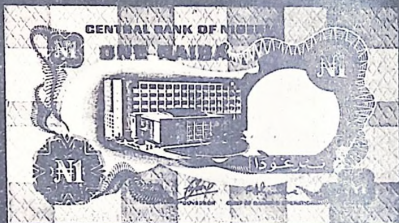
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Letters to the Editor

Tribute to Nkrumah

SIR - I was one of many Ghanaians who advocated a change of government during the latter part of Nkrumah's era. And when it came, as it did in 1966, it was a day of exhilaration.

But it would be extremely unfair to comment only on the seemingly intolerable side of Nkrumah's reign as did many of the British newspapers, without, in fairness, giving him credit for the ingenious and original methods through which he achieved many great things for Ghana.

To brand Nkrumah as a tyrant and megalomaniac is either failing to show an understanding of the underlying difficult circumstances under which he had to rule or of being biased against him for reasons very difficult to appreciate.

The *Federation* and the *Ga Shifino Kpe* movements were designed to make the task impossible. And together with many dangerous manoeuvres by the then opposition, it was inconceivable, looking back, to visualise how he would have achieved independence for Ghana without indulging in "tyranny".

The fact that must by now be appreciated is the impracticability of importing the Western system of Govern-

ment wholly into Africa. The system chosen by any Government in Africa which deviates from the Western type must be analysed in the context under which it is applied and must not consequently be branded as communist or tyrannical.

The greatness of Nkrumah is indisputable and his eventual isolation and sad death must only be described as irony of fate. An epitaph to Nkrumah should describe him as the greatest of African leaders of our time, one whose very presence awakened political consciousness across the African continent. His place is already assured in the pages of African history. And it should be as outstanding as his personality.

May Kwame rest in peace.

K. POKU-KANKAM.

London

Akpan on Ojukwu

SIR - Mr. Akpan's book - your review, March 24, ("Working for Ojukwu") would no doubt make very interesting reading. But there are still facts which students of history would like to know. To the question "why did Akpan remain loyal to his leader to the very end?" your review seems to suggest two reasons. They both sound unconvincing. The reviewer would have done Mr. Akpan a favour if he had spared him the embarrassing question. All men of any sense would find it incredible that a man of Mr. Akpan's calibre would watch thousands of his countrymen die and do nothing

because of "civil service habits." If the reviewer has any sense of history, he would know that such "habits" are not considered a virtue in modern society.

A more interesting question should have been: what would Mr. Akpan have done in the eventuality of Biafra's success? The view that Mr. Akpan was doing no harm and had hoped to do some good is offensive to Nigerians. If the pervasive forces of secession had succeeded, history would obviously not congratulate Mr. Akpan.

The facts seem to show that Akpan lacked the fore-sight of politicians like Dr. Azikiwe, who is an able strategist. History shows that true statesmen sacrifice everything if need be so that their compatriots may live. Mr. Akpan has not arrived at this stage. Like so many of my countrymen, he appears to be still at the level of conventional morality.

One last thing. The Federal Government displayed an unparalleled magnanimity in granting us the amnesty. We should be grateful, and thank God with all our heart. By constantly trying to exculpate ourselves, as many of my fellow ex-rebels are doing, we show clearly that we do not appreciate the amnesty and have not caught up with the spirit of reconciliation.

Maybe one day, the Church in "Biafra" will write a book and tell us why she did not speak out against the forces of propaganda and hate during the conflict.

Vive la Nigeria!

Lusaka

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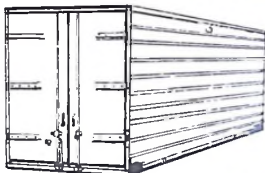
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Commercial News

CHAMBER'S MOST SUCCESSFUL MISSION

£1m. orders from Nigerian visit

Orders and business worth more than £1m. are expected to result this year from the visit of the Merseyside Chamber of Commerce mission to Nigeria last December. The mission's report says that anticipated future business was estimated to be worth about £4.5m. In monetary terms this was the most successful mission ever undertaken by the Chamber. In addition, one member reported having achieved more sales in four days in the Federation than in the preceding 12 months. Another member stated that he hoped to double his exports within the year.

Assessing the economy, the report notes that the Adebayo award countered growing industrial unrest, but unemployment remained high and the cost of living had further increased. Imports appeared to be running too high for comfort and there was speculation that Government might find it necessary to introduce further import restrictions in 1972, together with tariff control (the report was written before the Nigerian budget). There was anxiety that encouragement might be given to stockpiling to take advantage of the resultant shortages, but "comfort can be derived from the fact of the preparedness of the Government to consult at high level on various aspects of the economy with non-government bodies, and in this connection the influence of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce is undoubtedly considerable due in no small part to the respect in which its able and forthright President, Chief Henry Fajemirokun, is held".

Although Nigeria was the largest importer of British goods in Commonwealth Africa, and Britain still held first place among Nigeria's trading partners by a considerable margin, there was no room for complacency. "This was stressed to us during our visit, particularly by the permanent secretary to the Federal Ministry of Trade. He referred to the importation of foreign (in this case French) cars and pointed out that their popularity could well be largely due to the fact that in addition to low running cost and durability, the manufacturers provided an excellent after-sales service, which has not always been the case with British firms. It was still true to say that, all other things being equal, Nigerians still preferred to buy British whenever possible. They would only do so however, if they were satisfied that they were getting

as good or better value for money than they could have got elsewhere".

The greatest opportunities for British exporters probably lay in construction materials and other items of capital equipment. Light engineering and pharmaceuticals also provided great opportunities, and there was considerable scope with a wide variety of consumer goods.

Competition was identified principally as American, German and Japanese exporters, with Japan as the chief cause of anxiety due to the considerable imbalance in Nigerian/Japanese trade. "The fact that Japan has given Nigeria much help in the way of aid and technical assistance means that the Nigerian Government is unlikely to agree to any steps being taken, for example, by way of specific import restrictions, to curb the expansion of Japanese involvement, as they did some years back".

One member noted a great increase in the importation of commodities, chiefly in the pharmaceutical sector, from East Europe, "appearing on the market at rock bottom prices, which were lower than the production cost in the United Kingdom for similar products. Such a development is not new, and will probably have little overall effect in the long term on British trade with Nigeria". One or two members also noted increased competition from local manufacturers. There was a danger that in certain sectors efficient and well-organised industries would be replaced by much less efficient indigenous enterprises, but this was a risk which had to be faced.

The report points out that it is a common fallacy to assume that large foreign firms dominated distribution in Nigeria. This was only true in fields where heavy capital investment and expensive specialist management were required. The percentage of trade through Nigerian distributors had risen by 11 per cent in the five years to 1970, the number of Nigerian distributors having risen in the same period by 23 per cent. Large foreign firms had contributed towards this by providing credit and helping Nigerians acquire the necessary business and administrative skills.

There were, however, relatively few Nigerian firms operating agencies. Those in existence varied enormously in calibre and few had adequate finance and facilities to carry stocks, or were capable

of covering the whole Federation. The result was that British exporters preferred to deal with expatriate agents. The report warns exporters "to take extra steps to find reliable Nigerian agents manage their affairs should a chance become necessary". The Lagos Chamber of Commerce was capable of providing great assistance in this matter: "The impression gained by the mission was that the chamber is adopting a realistic approach to all these problems, and is prepared to counsel against unwise or impetuous action". In general, "there is a faster rate than is desirable when steady and progressive development is needed".

West African assets help Lonrho

Lonrho's new chairman, Mr. Duncan Sandys, said at the annual meeting in London that the company had received a cash offer for some of its assets which would erase its liquidity problem "at a stroke". It had not yet been decided whether this offer would be accepted or not, he added, but a decision on how the company would raise the £10m. needed to reduce its overdraft by September would be taken soon. The former chairman, Mr. Alan Ball, announced that first-half results would be announced in May and would show "a reasonable overall increase in operating profits".

Mr. Ball, who is now the executive deputy chairman, stated that the acquisition of the Wankel and Rotary Engine companies was the most important development of the past year, but one shareholder criticised the Board for "wanton carelessness" in committing the company "without first taking steps to make sure the money was ready". The complainant criticised the chairman's salary of £59,000 last year and the contract giving the chief executive, Mr. "Tiny" Rowland, the right to veto any Board appointments.

Ashanti Goldfields was said to be having "a very successful year". Gross revenue for the six months to March 31 was some £575,000 up on last year. Pre-tax profits for the half year totalled £1,858,000, an increase of more than £500,000 on the previous year. Development at the mine was reportedly proceeding "most satisfactorily and has exceeded our programme by almost 6,000 feet". Mr. Sandys commented, "Much depends on the price of gold but I see a distinctly promising future for this old established and famous mine".

John Holts is also apparently having a successful year. "We anticipate that the company's profits are likely to be at least equal to those of last year", said Mr. Sandys. "I can see no reason for holding any view other than one of confidence in the future for Holts and I am sure that it is an investment with which we will continue to be well satisfied".

BRITISH EXPORTS TO GHANA 'REDUCED TO A TRICKLE'

Concern is being expressed in Ghana about the Ministry of Trade's slowness in granting import licences. A number of factory owners have warned that there is danger of production grinding to a halt this year unless the situation is clarified. An editorial comment in *The Pioneer* said that "these anxious businessmen are entitled to some enlightenment in their applications. And the sooner they have it, the better". The newspaper called on the Commissioner for Trade and Industry to "rouse up his Ministry to fulfil its long-awaited responsibility".

A spokesman for the Ghana Supply Commission in London said that the flow of goods to Ghana for which they were responsible had slowed down because goods originally ordered on open general licence now needed specific import licences. "We are waiting for advice from Accra on the new situation" he explained. Among the goods held up were "spares for Government".

Trade sources in London report that exports to Ghana had dwindled to "a trickle" in the last three months. "One ship arrived in Tema recently and unloaded a drowsy amount of cargo, just a few crates", said one official. "The Ghana Government has ruled that buying commissions are not permitted on any goods at all. Well, you can laugh that off for the moment, because no-one is sending anything out. But it is something that will have to be sorted out when they achieve liquidity again". A spokesman for Palm Line in London commented, "There is a considerable decline on goods coming forward for shipment to Ghana. Nevertheless, we are continuing to advertise Tema as one of our regular ports of call".

Ocean Steamship said that there had been a 58 per cent drop in cargoes carried to Ghana in the first three months of the year compared with the same period of 1971. Airfreight has also been affected. A British Caledonian official commented

"Freighting to Ghana, in relation to Kano and Lagos, has fallen sadly behind in these last few months, and the trend appears to be accelerating".

On his return from a 10-day official visit to Europe, the Governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr. Jonathan Frimpong-Ansah, said Britain and West Germany had no intention of taking reprisals against Ghana following the recent economic measures adopted by the National Redemption Council. He said there was a lot of goodwill for Ghana in the major financial centres in Europe.

Accra radio reported that Mr. John Stemple of the U.S. State Department had stated in Washington that Ghana's repudiation of some of her foreign debt would not affect American aid to Ghana. He said a satisfactory arrangement would soon be worked out through the World Bank to solve Ghana's debt problems.

Commodity substitutes policy agreed

A coordinated policy on commodity substitutes has been called for by the African Development Bank. Mr. O. Ola Vincent, the vice president, told the UNCTAD III conference in Chile that substitution was the result of technological progress, and remained the monopoly of the developed nations. "Without a coordinated policy on substitutes our economies will always be at the mercy of technological discoveries in the developed countries". UNCTAD should create a working group on substitutes composed of experts from both the developing and developed countries to study the problem.

On regional economic integration schemes, he said the Bank had studied a plan for economic cooperation between Ghana and the five neighbouring Entente States (Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta). It had also studied cooperative arrangements among African countries in tourism power, insurance and reinsurance. But the "free trade arrangements signed by one or more of our countries with one or more developed countries sometimes have a harmful effect on our efforts to achieve integration. Adequate measures must be sought to reconcile the advantages offered by these free trade areas with the need for increased inter-African trade. It would be advisable to decide which products would be likely to increase inter-regional trade if they did not have to compete with imports from the developed countries and then define the appropriate measures to be taken."

Noting that each of the least developed African countries needed a programme

tailored to its own needs and resources. Mr. Vincent pointed out that "the ADB is very well informed about the peculiar problems of each of its least developed member countries and could assist them effectively in the preparation and implementation of their development programmes." The Bank should, therefore, be used as a means of channelling aid to these countries.

To avoid monetary crises, the Vice President suggested that African countries should convene "regional monetary conferences" which would then express their point of view in the International Monetary Fund. "The dollar world exists and Europe is at present establishing its own monetary structures which will result sooner or later in European currency. All these initiatives could fail to have important repercussions in Africa because of the number of countries there that belong to either the franc or sterling area." He supported the "Link" between Special Drawing Rights and aid, stressing that an essential part of S.D.R. allocations ought to be reserved for regional integration in trade amongst developing countries.

• The 25 least developed nations - 16 of them African - should be exempted from commodity agreement quota cuts, payments of dues and subscriptions and the pre-financing of buffer stocks, which should all be paid by the developed nations. This recommendation forms part of a document drawn up by the developing countries at UNCTAD III which specifies the assistance which the 25 countries need.

Nigeria takes a controlling interest

The Nigerian Government has increased its shareholding in the Port Harcourt oil refinery from 50 to 60 per cent. The remaining 40 per cent is shared by Shell and BP. It is also reported from Lagos that negotiations are continuing for a Government share in the country's biggest producer, the joint Shell-BP concern.

Tass has reported the arrival in Nigeria of a delegation from the USSR "for talks on extracting and marketing for oil". It is believed that this is in connection with technical assistance for the Nigerian Oil Corporation.

• In March, 121 vessels called at Lagos port, 24 more than in the same period of the previous year. "More effective handling of port operations also resulted in a significant number of vacant berths during the month", said a Nigerian Ports Authority spokesman.

• The Italian Ambassador in Nigeria, Dr. Luigi Gasbarri, said that Italian concerns in Nigeria had completed arrangements to adjust their trade policies in the light of the Federal Government's indigenization policy. Speaking in Jos he claimed that AGIP was leading the foreign oil companies in the distribution of shares, having sold a 35 per cent interest to the Nigerian Oil Corporation.

• The producer price for groundnuts has been increased in Nigeria from £33.80 a ton to £40.30 for the 1972/73 season. The Northern States Marketing Board said that the increase was aimed at discouraging large-scale smuggling to Niger.

Decline in West's control of copper

The copper industry is now at the end of one epoch and on the threshold of another. Professor Sutulov said in a lecture. He pointed to the considerable change in the control of world copper resources, away from the industrialised countries into the hands of the developing nations, by gradual or once-and-for-all take-over of control by the states concerned. The Western industrialised nations once controlled around 80 per cent of the known copper reserves and were consuming some 75 per cent of total primary production. Over the past five or six years, however, there had been sharp changes in the situation and today only about 40 per cent of all known reserves of copper ores could be considered effectively controlled by Western industrial countries. Over the next decade Western control could decline to only about 30 per cent. This, Sutulov felt, would have considerable strategic implications — not the least of which would be that copper imports (to the West) could be more and more politically and economically conditioned. In addition, the Communist countries had a growing influence and control over copper resources. Such a position could be seen as potentially troublesome for the Western industrial nations, given that organisations such as CIPEC could come to operate as effectively with copper as had been the case with OPEC for crude petroleum.

Professor Sutulov also pointed out that in order to secure future copper supplies, the Communist countries (especially the Soviet bloc), would be seeking to provide long term credits and loans and offering cheaper technology to the developing world. Any resultant new flows of copper would not necessarily be directed entirely to help satisfy the internal needs of the Communist countries. They could also be directed in part to Western industrial countries in exchange for their exports of modern technology, plant and equipment. This opened up prospects for actual commercial joint venture schemes between Western corporate groups or consortia with the Communist blocs, and some progress in this direction was already under way.

An editorial comment in the *Mining Journal*, looking at the section of Prof Sutulov's paper dealing with costs, recalls a recent remark by a senior industry executive in the U.S. copper industry that because of pollution control moves "anyone who would consider installation of a copper smelter in the United States under the present legislation would be out of his mind". A consequence of this situation, says the magazine, is that the production of refined copper could swing increasingly to those parts of the world where really strict pollution regulations neither exist nor are an immediate prospect. "By and large, this would

WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES

SOUTHBOND — From Liverpool: **FOURAH BAY** s/g. May 11, **DUNKWA** s/g. May 11, **KOJIMA** s/g. May 25.

From London: **EGORI** s/g. May 11, **KABALA** due Warri May 5, **MANO** s/g. May 24.

From Glasgow: **KADUNA** due Freetown May 6. From **Middlesbrough**: **DINCOVE** s/g. May 10. From **Southampton**: **AFRIFOL** s/g. Freetown May 5.

From Swansea: **PEGU** s/g. May 5. From N. Continent: **DUMURRA** due Victoria May 6, **PATANI** due Freetown May 5.

NORTHBOND — To London: **FALABA** s/g. Apapa May 7, **IULANI** due May 7, **PIAN** s/g. Bathurst May 7, **FREETOWN** due May 7. To Avonmouth: **DIHDO** due May 9, **EBANI** due May 15.

To N. Continent: **DARU** due Freetown May 6. To Glasgow: **OWERRI** due May 8.

To Poole: **ULI ARWAY** due May 9. **EASTBOUND** — From USA/Canada: **DALLA** due Pointe Noire May 8, **DIGAMA** s/g. New York May 5, **DONGA** due Freetown May 6.

WESTBOUND — To USA/Canada: **AKOSOMBO** due Montreal May 8; **CALCHAS** due Milwaukee May 5.

EASTERN SERVICE TO WA — **GARRYBANK** due Douala May 5.

BARBER LINES
OUTWARDS — **FERNGAI** due Warri May 6; thence Douala, **FERNLAND** s/g. New York May 10 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala.

HOMEWARDS — **FERNALD** due New York Apr. 29, **FERNGAI** idg Ghana 2nd week May, Abidjan/Monrovia mid-3rd week May for US N. Atlantic.

'K' LINE
WESTBOUND — From Japan via Hong Kong to Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown, etc.: **DOMINICA MARU** id. Japan Apr. 6 due Lagos May 15.

EASTBOUND — From Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown, etc. via Hong Kong: **DOMINICA MARU** s/g. Lagos May 25, Freetown May 30 due Japan Jul. 9.

WOERMANN LINE
BLACK OSPREY due Libreville Jun. 2, Port Gentil Jun. 5, Pointe Noire Jun. 7, **CHRISTIAN VII** LJX s/g. Rouen May 24, Bordeaux May 29.

DAPRA LINE
EASTBOUND — **NIGERIA** s/g. New Orleans Jun. 12 due Monrovia Jul. 27.

WESTBOUND — **FRANKRIG** s/g. Angola Jun. 8 due Takoradi Jun. 16.

GOLD STAR LINE
WESTBOUND — **NOGAH** Keelung Jun. 9, Hong Kong Jun. 14, Singapore Jun. 20.

EASTBOUND — **TSEDEK** Dakar Jun. 6, Singapore s/g. May Jul. 20.

BLACK STAR LINE/USNI/WEST AFRICA
WESTBOUND — **KULPAWN RIVER** Takoradi Apr. 19, Abidjan Apr. 21, Monrovia Apr. 25, Montreal May 12 thence Great Lakes.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA
SOUTHBOND — **KLORTE LAGOON** Bremen May 10, Hamburg May 13, Antwerp May 16, Rotterdam May 18, Dunkirk May 2. **AFRAM RIVER** Liverpool Apr. 28.

NORTHBOND — **KLORTE LAGOON** Rotterdam Apr. 30, Amsterdam May 3, PRA RIVER Avonmouth May 17.

DELTA LINE
DEL SOL s/g. New Orleans May 22 due Port Arthur May 26, Mobile May 29, **DELTA ARGENTINA** due Dakar Jun. 23, Conakry Jun. 25, Freetown Jun. 26.

PALM LINE
SOUTHBOND — From Liverpool: **KANO PALM** due Apapa May 30.

From Continent: **IKEJA PALM** due Tema May 30.

NORTHBOND — To Liverpool: **ILORIN PALM** s/g. Bathurst May 22.

To Continent: **ANDONI PALM** s/g. Freetown May 11.

N.Y.K. LINE
WESTBOUND — **SHIMANE MARU** s/g. Kobe May 5, Pointe Noire Jun. 19/21, Abidjan Jun. 24/25, Takoradi June. 26/27.

EASTBOUND — **SAIKYO MARU** Tema Apr. 27/May 1, Japan 1st port May 30.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
SURCOUF due Lagos Jun. 10, Tema Jun. 17. **BOURGAINVILLE** s/g. Kobe May 28.

MITSUI OSK LINE
SALAMBRIA id. Kobe May 4 due Lagos Jun. 17, **HAVANA GORI** s/g. Kobe May 19 due Lagos Jun. 21, **HIKONISAN MARU** s/g. Kobe Jun. 4 due Lagos Jul. 11.

MAERSK LINE
INWARDS — From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Abidjan, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown.

Bathurst, **Lagos**: **MARIN MAIRSK** s/g. Kobe Jun. 5 due Luanda Jul. 2.

OUTWARDS — From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi: **SUSAN MAIRSK** s/g. Lagos/Apapa May 19 due Tema May 20.

FARRELL LINES
HOMEWARDS — **AFRICAN MOON** s/g. Lagos/Apapa May 18 for Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports; **AFRICAN CRESCENT** s/g. Lagos/Apapa Jun. 17 for Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports.

OUTWARDS — **AFRICAN CRESCENT** due Dakar May 23 for Conakry, Freetown, Monrovia May 29, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jun. 6, Lagos/Apapa Jun. 8, Douala, **AFRICAN STAR** due Monrovia Jun. 8 for Buchanan, Abidjan, Tema Jun. 15, Matadi, Lobito, Luanda.

KONINLIKE NEDLOYD NY EUROPE/WEST AFRICAN SERVICES
AMSTERDAM s/g. Hamburg Jun. 2, Rotterdam Jun. 5, Rouen Jun. 7, **BATU** s/g. Hamburg Jun. 16, Antwerp Jun. 20, Rotterdam Jun. 21.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE
SOUTHBOND — **SPILIADA** due Lagos/Apapa Jun. 7, Port Harcourt Jun. 15.

NORTHBOND — **ODUDUA** due Dublin May 20.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE
SOUTHBOND — **CITY OF TORONTO** s/g. Scan. first half Jun. for discharge WA late Jun./early Jul., **BATU** s/g. Scan. Jun. for discharge WA Jul.

NORTHBOND — **CUMULUS** s/g. WA Jun./early Jul. for discharge Scan. Jul.; **IJELMARIN** s/g. WA 2nd half Jun./1st half Jul. for discharge Scan. late Jul./early August.

HOEGLI LINES
HOEGLI BREZE s/g. Rotterdam Jun. 1 due Tema Jun. 13, Apapa Jun. 15, **HOEGLI BISCAY** s/g. Hamburg Jun. 7, Antwerp Jun. 9, Rotterdam Jun. 13 due Dakar Jun. 20.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
INWARDS — **STRAAT FREEMANTLE** from Japan s/g. Apr. 18 due Luanda May 17, Monrovia May 22, Freetown May 24, Tema May 27, Port Harcourt May 30, Lagos/Apapa Jun. 2, Takoradi Jun. 6, Abidjan Jun. 9.

STRAAT MOZAMBIQUE from Japan, s/d. Apr. 3 due Lagos/Apapa May 8, Cotonou May 15, Lome May 17, Tema May 18, Abidjan May 20, Monrovia May 23, Freetown May 25, Dakar May 29, Conakry Jun. 1, Takoradi Jun. 7.

OUTWARDS — **STRAAT FREEMANTLE** from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt. Hong Kong and Japan late May; **STRAAT MOZAMBIQUE** from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt. Hong Kong Japan and Shanghai May/Jun.

EAL EUROPE — AFRIKA LINE CMBH
WERDERLAND due Las Palmas May 24, Dakar May 27, Abidjan Jun. 2; **GRIMSNIS** s/g. Dunkirk May 20, Rouen May 24 due Sta. Cruz May 30.

NOPAL LINES
WESTBOUND — **NOPAL LUNA** due Savannah May 19, Jacksonville May 21, New Orleans May 24, **NOPAL VEGA** s/g. Luanda May 11, Libreville May 12, Douala May 18.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE
WESTWIND s/g. Houston May 27 due Lagos Jun. 19, Pointe Noire Jun. 22; **WESTWIND** s/g. New Orleans Jun. 12, Houston Jun. 17 for Lagos Jul. 7.

r to be the case for the less
trally developed nations of the
world and for the Comecon group.
interesting to note, however, that the
nt Union is becoming increasingly
t about pollution problems."

By 1980 copper production in Zaïre
pected to amount to 825,000 tons.
an article in *Mining Journal*. In the
ba (formerly Katanga) province, a
gramme of expansion, originally
nulated by the Union Minière du Haut
anga which was to have been
lemented over a period of 10 years,
been telescoped into five years. At
moment the only producer in Zaïre is
Générale des Carrières et des Mines
écamines), the successor to Gécomin
st year production by Gécamines was
imated at 408,000 tons, compared to
387,000 tons previously. By 1975,
ten current expansion plans are due to
me to fruition, it is envisaged that the
mpany's output will have risen to
81,000 tons. By then, the magazine
wint out, two other large producers,
ow in course of establishment, should
ave reached the production stage. These
re the Société de Développement In-
dustrielle et Minière du Zaïre (Somimiza),
ormerly Sodimiza, and the Société
imière de Tenke-Fungurume (SMTF).

Sodimiza has been granted the
concessions held by Gécamines in the
Susoshi and Tshinenda regions. At the
atter deposits, assessed at 50m. tons with
an average grade of 3.6 per cent copper,
with additional reserves at lower depths
of 70m. tons averaging 2.1 per cent, it
is expected that production will have
started by the end of next year and that
two years later output will have reached
125,000 tons a year. The SMTF is a
group formed by the Société
Internationale des Mines du Zaïre. Its
members include Standard Oil of Indiana,
Leon Tempelman & Son of the United
States, Charter Consolidated, Ominum
des Mines, a subsidiary of the Banque de
Paris et des Pays Bas, the Bureau de
Recherches Géologiques et Minières de
Paris, and Mitsui. Gécamines has ceded to
the company a concession of 1,425 sq
kilometres. Production will commence in
1975 at the rate of 100,000 tons a year.
By that time the three large organisations
will be producing 706,000 tons annually.
For the next few years output by the two
smaller concerns is not likely to be
increased, but Gécamines plans to have
raised its production to some 600,000
tons a year by 1980, making a total
of 825,000 tons.

• Unilever's post-tax profit in 1971
amounted to £102m., an increase of 32
per cent over 1970. The figure of £91m.
reported last week referred to taxation on
profit. In addition, the report did not
make it clear that UAC has had no
responsibility for plantations since 1955.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS - NIGERIA.
Applications are invited for following posts in School of Social Studies: (a) Professor/Associate Professor of Economics, (b) Associate Professor of Political Science, (c) Associate Professor of Sociology. Salaries: Professor, £N3,300 p.a., Associate Professor, £N3,050 p.a. (€N6 = £7 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary in range £1,050-£1,150 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee and £700-£800 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages, various allowances, regular overseas leave, superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 1 June 1972 to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT., from whom particulars are obtainable.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS - NIGERIA.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Engineering tenable as soon as possible. (a) Professor of Surveying in Department of Surveying. (b) Professor/Associate Professor in Department of Electrical Engineering. Candidates must have had considerable teaching and research experience. Salaries: Professor, £N3,300 p.a., Associate Professor, £N3,050 p.a. (€N6 = £7 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £1,025-£1,150 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £700-£800 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages, various allowances, regular overseas leave, superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 1 June 1972 to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT., from whom particulars are obtainable.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS - NIGERIA.

Applications are invited for posts of Associate Professor/Information Scientists in Institute of Computer Sciences. Salary, £N3,050 p.a. (€N6 = £7 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary by £1,050 p.a. sterling for married appointee and £700 p.a. sterling for single appointee, and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages, various allowances, regular overseas leave, superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 1 June 1972 to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT., from whom particulars are obtainable.

Government of the Northern States, Rivers State and Mid-West State of Nigeria

Applications are invited from:

GRADUATES

- (a) With teaching qualifications and teaching experience.
(b) With teaching experience

NON GRADUATES

With teaching qualifications and experience.

Note: Applicants must be registered with the Department of Education and Science if they have qualified outside the United Kingdom.

Duties:

To teach any one or a combination of the following subjects in secondary schools, technical colleges and teacher training colleges (the latter are institutions where pupils are receiving secondary education at the same time as they are being trained to be primary school teachers; pupils are mainly of secondary school pupil age).

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, GENERAL SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND/OR LITERATURE (teachers of English Language must have a special qualification in the teaching of English as a second language), BIOLOGY, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, HOME ECONOMICS, EDUCATION (AND INFANT METHOD), FRENCH, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, HEALTH SCIENCE, TECHNICAL SUBJECTS, ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, MOTOR MECHANICS, ISLAMIC STUDIES, ARABIC LANGUAGE, FINE ART, HANDICRAFTS.
Subjects are to be taught to 'O' and 'A' level equivalents.
Applications are also invited for posts in the ADVANCED TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SOKOTO, NORTH WEST STATE.

TEACHERS

With suitable qualifications and experience to teach ART or PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

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Application forms may be obtained quoting Ref. GA/4/72, from The Recruitment Attache,

NIGERIA HIGH COMMISSION, 9, Northumberland Avenue, London, WC2N 5BX and should be returned to the same office as soon as possible.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

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Applications giving brief details of qualifications and experience should be sent to: The Recruitment Manager, The United Africa Company Limited, P.O. Box 1, Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UG.

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Vacancy

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian candidates for the position of

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Qualifications:

Applicants should possess a Masters Certificate (Oceans Going and Unlimited Tonnage) although previous experience with Tanker handling, mooring, loading and unmooring will be an advantage. This is not essential as considerable training will be given to properly undertake Mooring Master responsibilities.

Method of Application:

Applications stating qualifications, age and experience should be addressed to

The Personnel Manager

Mobil Nigeria

P.M.B. 12054
Lagos, Nigeria

To reach him not later than June 21, 1972.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS - NIGERIA

Applications are invited for posts of (a) Professor and (b) Associate Professor of Education. Candidates should possess a higher degree, many years teaching or professional experience, ability to initiate, develop and supervise research projects, some administrative experience and experience of working with inter-disciplinary groups. Areas of interest are curriculum studies, philosophy, education theory and comparative education, administration and planning. Salary scales: (a) £N3,300 p.a., (b) £N3,050 p.a. (£N6 = £7 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary in range £1,025-£1,150 p.a. (sterling) for a married appointee and £700-£800 p.a. (sterling) for a single appointee and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; various allowances; regular overseas leave; superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 1st June 1972 to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT., from whom particulars are available.

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SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

KWARA STATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION (K.I.C.)

Vacancies

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following posts in the Corporation. The Corporation which was set up under the Kwara State Government Edict No. 4 of 1971 will execute the State Government's development programmes in Industrial, Commercial and other fields.

MANAGER, FINANCE AND BANKING DIVISION

Qualifications and Experience

A good honours or post graduate degree and/or professional qualification in Finance, Banking or Accountancy with at least 8 years experience with a Commercial Bank or Business House. Experience in investment and financial analysis essential.

Duties

Include headship of the Finance and Banking Division. Responsibility for Corporation's portfolio and other investment. To undertake research and development in finance and banking in the State. Operations of the Staff housing loans and similar loan schemes.

Salary

Negotiable, but not below £N2,500 p.a. in any circumstance.

MANAGER, HOUSING AND PROPERTY DIVISION

Qualifications and Experience

A good honours and/or professional degree in architecture, engineering or building trade with at least 8 years post-qualification or registration experience. Experience with a housing development agency will be a distinct advantage. Details of any publication should be given.

Duties

Include headship of the Housing and Property Division. To undertake execution of Government's housing schemes or other property development on Government's housing schemes or other property development on Corporation's own account. Exciting job awaits person with imagination and drive.

Salary

Negotiable, but not below £N2,500 p.a. in any circumstance.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS

- (a) **Industrial Officers:** (Salary not below £N1,500 p.a.)
Good honours degree in Economics or Business Administration with at least 4 years postgraduate experience. Duties include Industrial projects appraisal, establishment, supervision etc.
- (b) **Commercial Officer:** (Salary not below £N1,500 p.a.)
Good honours degree in Economics, Commerce or Business Administration with at least 4 years postgraduate experience. Duties include commercial projects appraisal, establishment, supervision etc.
- (c) **Investment Analyst:** (Salary not below £N1,800 p.a.)
A good honours degree in Economics, Finance, or Business Administration with at least 5 years postgraduate experience. Extensive experience in investment analysis essential. Job relates to duties in the Planning and Research Division.
- (d) **Industrial Engineer:** (Salary not below £N1,800 p.a.)
A good honours degree and/or professional qualification with at least 5 years postgraduate experience. Job relates to duties in the Planning and Research Division. Will be required to assist in industrial project appraisal.
- (g) **Accounting Assistant:** (£N540 p.a.)
Intermediate A.C.C.A. A.C.A. or A.C.I.S. To assist the Accountant.
- (h) **Accounts Clerk:** (£N360 p.a.)
Part I or Part II of acceptable Accounting House with suitable experience.
- (j) **Quantity Surveyor:** (£N1,800 p.a.)
Must possess recognised professional qualification in quantity surveying with at least 3 years post-graduation experience (A.C.I.Q.S.)
- (k) **Draughtsman:** (Salary negotiable in accordance with qualifications and experience)
To carry out assignments under the direction of the Senior Architect.
- (l) **Finance Officer:** (Salary not below £N1,800 p.a.)
A good honours degree in Economics plus accounts, finance, or A.C.A. or A.C.C.A. with at least 5 years post-election experience. To assist in investment duties of Manager.
- (m) **Banking Officer:** (Salary not below £N1,800 p.a.)
A.I.B. or equivalent with at least 5 years banking experience.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

KWARA STATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION (K.I.C.) Vacancies continued

**MANAGER,
INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL
DIVISION****Qualifications and Experience**

A good honours degree in Economics, Business Management or Accountancy with at least 8 years experience in industry or commercial house in managerial capacity. Should be conversant with preparation of feasibility studies, cash flows, market research for trade and industrial projects, project appraisal, etc. Candidates must have initiative, enthusiasm, drive and be a conscientious worker and should possess high leadership qualities.

Salary

Negotiable, but not less than EN2,500 p.a. in any circumstance.

**MANAGER,
PLANNING AND RESEARCH
DIVISION****Qualifications and Experience**

A good honours or postgraduate degree and/or professional qualification in Economics with at least 8 years experience in academic or industrial field. Experience in a Research and Development Department of an Industrial/Commercial establishment will be an advantage.

Duties

Include headship of the Planning and Research Division. Responsibility for conducting research on a continuing basis into investment opportunities. Analysis of industrial statistics. Planning for future development within the scope of the corporation's activities.

Salary

Not below EN2,500 in any circumstances.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Applications (three copies) with full curriculum vitae (age, marital status, education and qualifications, working experience etc.) and names and addresses of three referees, accompanied by two copies of latest passport-size photograph, should be addressed to:

The Recruiting Officer,
The Kwara State Investment Corporation,
P.M.B. 1344,
Ilorin,
Kwara State

to reach him not later than 29 May 1972.

Applicants in Government service should submit such applications through their respective Public Service Commissions who should provide copies of the Confidential reports for the last 3 years. Secondment terms can be negotiated where applicable. (Advance copies of such applications may be forwarded direct to the Corporation).

The successful candidate should be available to assume duty immediately; applicants should indicate when they will be available for duty.

SECRETARY**Qualifications and Experience**

Applicants should possess a good honours degree in law and/or with a Bar post-call experience at least 8 years. Experience of work with a Company or Corporation in a high administrative capacity or as legal counsel would be a distinct advantage. The successful candidate will head the Administrative Division of the Corporation as well as act as the Chief Legal Adviser to the Corporation.

Salary

Negotiable, but not below EN2,500 p.a. in any circumstance.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT**Qualification and Experience**

Certified or Chartered Accountant with high integrity, initiative and drive with at least 8 years post-registration experience. Knowledge of management accounting would be an advantage.

Duties

Will include headship of the Accounts Division, preparation of Accounts for the Corporation, subsidiaries and branches, annual accounts, budgets and cash flows, profitability, financial appraisal of industrial and commercial projects.

Salary

Negotiable, but not below EN2,500 p.a. in any circumstance.

INTERNAL AUDITOR

Final A.C.A. or A.C.C.A. with at least 5 years post-election experience. To carry out, under the General Manager's office, head office internal audit and routine audit of subsidiaries and branches of the Corporation. Experience in audit duties will be an advantage.

Salary

Negotiable, but not below EN1,800 p.a. in any circumstance.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

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Lady Vice President	E. O. Odetunde (Mrs)
General Sec	E. Olu Akintefun
Financial Sec. Treasurer	Tewo Okunade
Social Publicity Sec.	J. Ajani Olla
Asst. Social Publicity Sec.	Z. A. Oyebanji
Ex-Officio Members	P. Ojetola Leke Babayode E. Igbinyemi J. Akinremi

Returning Officer
J. Ajani Olla
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Election of Officers

At the recent Annual General Meeting of the above union, the following Officers were elected for the Year 1972-73.

President	Mr. A. A. Ovie
Vice President	Mr. L. Agbanbi
Hon. Gen. Secretary	Mr. J. O. Ozoza
Ass. Hon. Gen. Sec.	Mr. B. O. Akiri
Social Secretary	Mr. J. B. Odu
Financial Secretary	Mr. E. C. N. Amavio
Treasurer	Mr. S. C. Okupa
Ex-Officio:-	Messrs. G. E. Ominoboh's, M. Agwae, G. O. Orodje, M. O. I. Oshin

MEETINGS

IN MEMORY OF LATE PRESIDENT NKRUMAH

The Ghana Students' Union of Great Britain and Ireland in conjunction with Special Committee is holding a special meeting to give detailed information of the above, on Sunday, 14th May, 1972, at 3 p.m. at 3, Collingham Gardens, London, S.W.5.

All Ghana Nationals and Well Wishers are welcomed.

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Dateline Africa

Ghana Mourns Nkrumah

Ghana has officially declared that the body of former President Nkrumah would arrive in Accra on or around May 15. A five man delegation led by Lt Col. Benni and including Mr Joe Appiah, returned after they had reached agreement with President Sekou Toure of Guinea. Dr. Nkrumah died, of a "grave, incurable illness in a very advanced evolutive stage", in a clinic in Bucharest, Rumania, on April 27.

The body of Dr. Nkrumah, who was named by Sekou Toure as Co-President of Guinea when he took refuge there after the 1966 coup, was flown from Bucharest to Conakry aboard a special Rumanian transport aircraft. President Sekou Toure, accompanied by some members of his government, the political bureau and the central committee of the Guinea Democratic Party, was at the airport to receive the body. While detachments of the Guinea and Rumanian armies presented arms the President, the Prime Minister and other members of the political bureau placed it on a gun carriage. Following the Guinea national anthem, military honours and a religious ceremony the President, members of his government and the diplomatic corps walked behind the carriage the 12km to the People's Palace. A vigil was held overnight by the coffin, guarded by delegations from the government, the PDG and the PAIGC. In a speech at the airport President Sekou Toure said "Nkrumah is not dead and cannot die", since the Africa he had loved, served and honoured was eternal. Mrs. Nkrumah flew to Conakry from Egypt with her children to attend the funeral. She heard of Dr. Nkrumah's death from news reports.

President Sekou Toure had at first refused to release the body to Ghana unless certain conditions were met. He had demanded: the former President's rehabilitation, the liberation of any of his companions detained in Ghana, the lifting of a ban on the return of his exiled companions and that Ghana receive the body with the honours due to a Head of State. He said that a state funeral was planned to coincide with the 25th anniversary celebrations of the PDG. But following the personal intervention of General Gowon he agreed to release the body without preconditions. It was, he said, as "an act of personal respect to General Gowon". He was known to have had requests for the release of the body to Ghana from other African countries but

only acquiesced to that from the Nigerian leader.

The Ghanaian delegation to Conakry had stopped over in Sierra Leone on the way to Guinea, and President Stevens assured them that the government "now as always would do their best to promote the interest of Ghana, particularly in this, their hour of national grief". A Sierra Leone delegation, led by vice-president Koroma, also visited Guea.

When Nkrumah's death was announced in Accra the government ordered all flags to be flown at half-mast. A statement said that although the 1966 coup had forced him into exile "his place in history had been assured as the principal architect of Ghana's independence which hastened the pace of liberation movements in Africa. Moreover ex-President Nkrumah followed a dynamic African policy designed to achieve the unity of the continent and rid it of all vestiges of colonialism and racism". Some Ghanaians wore red mourning armbands and students marched with placards saying "a true son of Africa is dead". Some suggested that a statue should be re-erected at the spot where he declared independence in 1957.

In Kumasi the Asantehene said that although he had his faults, like all people, it was through him that Ghana attained independence. "It is through his leadership, dynamism and tireless struggle for freedom that many African states were liberated from colonial domination".

Tributes flowed in from all over the world - Antigua, Guyana, Uganda, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Malawi, Liberia, Kenya, Ivory Coast (whose radio broadcast funeral music for hours, interspersed with bulletins devoted to Nkrumah's memory), Congo-Brazzaville (which declared a day of mourning), Tanzania, Zambia, the USSR and other countries. President Senghor of Senegal said Nkrumah played a major role. "He was one of the first leaders to attract deep-rooted and authentic attention from Africans. He was a great man. Like all great men, he had his faults." Dr. Azikiwe, Nigeria's former President, said "I was in a way responsible for his going to the United States to study and we became closely attached in the struggle for independence. He raised the stature of the black man all over the world". However, he added, Dr. Nkrumah became intoxicated with power, because he surrounded himself with sycophants.

The British Government sent the following message to Col. Acheampong. "Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom offer to the National Redemption Council and people of Ghana their sincere condolences on the death of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana. He will be remembered as a leading figure in your country and throughout Africa. HMG would be grateful if their sincere condolences could be conveyed to Dr. Nkrumah's family".

- Brigadier Ashley-Larsen, Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Tourism, has been named Chief of Defence Staff. Major Agbo, Commissioner for Special Duties, takes over responsibility for Industries and Tourism, and Major Fell, formerly of Works and Housing, takes control of the Trade Ministry. Maj Gen. Amenu, formerly Commissioner for Transport and Communications, takes on Works and Housing and his portfolio goes to Major Anthony Selotney, former Commissioner for Public Relations. NRC chairman Col. Acheampong, who already has responsibility for Finance, Economic Affairs and Defence, takes over the Public Relations Secretariat.

- Written permission will now be needed from the Commissioner of Labour before any employer can lay off any of his workers. An announcement said that any employer intending to lay off more than ten employees should first notify the Commissioner. It warned that employers who adopt a policy of gradual lay-offs would be working against the policy of the NRC if the aggregate of lay-offs exceeded ten. The Labour Ministry said that it would not interfere with lawful summary dismissals of employees resulting from proven cases of misconduct or insubordination.

Detainees released

The NRC has announced the release from custody of 323 members of the Progress Party, including its chairman and the nine regional secretaries. Col. Acheampong warned that the ban on political parties was still in force and that nobody should behave as if they belonged to any party.

- Twenty-two Ahafo area chiefs have appealed to the Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, to help them secede from the Brong-Ahafo Region and join the Ashanti Region. Nana Kwaku Appiah, the Mimbene, told a meeting of the Kumasi Traditional Council that they were Ashantis and therefore owed no allegiance to any Brong-Ahafo Chief.

Originally Brong-Ahafo was part of the Ashanti Region but was separated under the Nkrumah regime.

- Major Samuel Asante, aged 38, has been appointed Ghana's ambassador to Nigeria in place of Maj Gen. Nathan Aferi who left the post in March to become Ghana's External Affairs Commissioner.

- Mr. I. Ackom-Mensah, managing director of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation, (GIHOC), has died, aged 51.

SIERRA LEONE Reactions to Nkrumah's death

Over 200 students from the University of Sierra Leone marched through Freetown carrying a coffin draped in black as a sign of mourning for Dr Kwame Nkrumah. The students carried placards reading: "we mourn the death of Africa's greatest son, Kwame Nkrumah."

An editorial in the government-owned *Daily Mail* said the news of Dr Nkrumah's death had rocked the whole of Africa and beyond "In acknowledging our obligation to men like Kwame Nkrumah we must be able to desert commonplace eulogy and to point to the fabric built upon their self-denying and daredevil efforts as the best memorial of their greatness and of our gratitude."

"We content ourselves here to deal not upon the details of his life but rather upon those great and singular qualities which crown him with an honourable distinction as an African Nationalist."

President Siaka Stevens said of Dr. Nkrumah, "human that he was, he made mistakes. He had his faults, faults which in some quarters were considered grievous, but it is my humble opinion that after all is said and done, the leading and heroic role which Kwame Nkrumah played in the initial dare-devil projection of the African personality on the international scene will be remembered by children yet unborn. Only in the perspective of time would Dr Nkrumah's truly colossal stature be appreciated."

The President ordered flags throughout the country to fly at half-mast until the day of Dr. Nkrumah's funeral. In a message to President Sekou Toure and Colonel Acheampong, Mr Stevens said: "I have learnt with grief about the passing away of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, co-president of Guinea and co-founder of the Organisation of African Unity. The hearts of all Sierra Leoneans are turned to you in this moment of grief and sorrow."

Hundreds of Ghanaians resident in Freetown called on the High Commission to express grief and hundreds of people have signed the book of condolence which opened at the High Commission.

President Nixon has announced his intention of nominating Mr Clinton L. Olson, a career diplomat, as Ambassador to Sierra Leone. Mr Olson, 56, is serving as senior Foreign Service Inspector at the State Department, and was Counsellor in the U.S. embassy in Nigeria during the war. He will succeed Mr. Robert G. Miner, who has retired. Mr. Miner left Sierra Leone in June, 1971. Mr Howard Mace was nominated to succeed him last year, but withdrew. According to an official statement, he felt that the long delay in the assigning of a new Ambassador to Freetown might adversely affect relationships between the two states. It is understood that the nomination of Mr. Mace, who was State Department Director of Personnel at the time of his

nomination, was delayed because of the opposition of members of the Department.

A Correspondent writes: Although Sierra Leone continues to receive U.S. aid, including P.L. 480 wheat shipments, and is a major field for the Peace Corps, relations between the two states have been strained. In particular Mr. Stevens has accused U.S. officials of complicity in last year's attempted coup, an accusation strongly denied by the Americans. Mr Olson's Nigerian experience should be excellent preparation for his new post.

● Net assets of the Sierra Leone Development Company (Delco) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mining and General Services, are given in the latest annual report of Delco's parent company, William Baird of Glasgow, as £12,249,000. Baird owns 95 per cent of these assets and UAC the remainder. As announced in last week's issue, negotiations are starting between the government and the company for a government takeover of 51 per cent of Delco's capital. The Baird report mentions that the company's policy in recent years has been progressively to reduce its "dependence on the iron ore mine in Sierra Leone". The report adds: "with the mine in Sierra Leone only marginally profitable under current conditions and negotiations with the Sierra Leone Government for their participation in the operation now in progress, the future of the Group rests squarely on the other activities that have been progressively developed".

Although Delco's 1971 shipments of 2.56m tons of ore showed a significant increase over the previous year's level "in terms of profit this was largely negated by the dislocation caused by two derailments on the company's railway and a continued rise in costs."

An independent firm of consultants has continued investigations into Delco and action is being taken on the basis of their advice. "The resulting benefit and the need to improve cost effectiveness assume even greater importance in view of the recession in the steel industry. This situation has continued and has created an unprecedentedly large world surplus of iron ore."

Production of the Marampa mine is fully sold for 1972, "but the continued weakness of the United States dollar and the poor prices obtained for European sales make for a difficult year".

In 1971 Delco's contributed a profit of £208,000 to the Baird Group total profit, before taxation, of £2,310,000. Ten years ago, in 1962, Delco contributed almost £3m to the group's profit before taxation, out of £3,316,000. At present the most profitable part of the Group is its textile operation.

The ship and mineral broking subsidiary, Fergusson Wild, is the most important of the the group's mining service companies, which showed a profit last year of £432,000. The company is not covered by the negotiations now proceeding in Freetown, nor is the Group's ore carrier, *m.v. Dalhanna*.

GUINEA Prime Minister chosen

The Guinea Democratic Party (PDG) unanimously re-elected President Sekou Toure as its Secretary-General during the party's 9th congress. The congress approved new party structures and the old Central Committee, set up in 1967, becomes the PDG national leadership, with 25 members. Within the committee a new seven-member executive, including party Secretary-General and Head of State Sekou Toure has been set up. The six other members of the Executive, which will act as a Political Bureau, have been nominated by President Sekou Toure.

The President appointed Guinea's first Premier, sacked three top ministers, and relinquished three of his personal portfolios as part of the political reorganisation. The new post of Prime Minister was given to Mr. Lansana Beavogui, a long-time supporter of the President and a Government minister since Guinea gained independence in 1958. Mr. Beavogui, Minister for Economy in the outgoing administration will also be responsible for the Army, Foreign Affairs, Planning, Financial Control and Information. Dismissed was Guinea's "number two", El Hadj Saifoulaye Diallo, former Foreign Minister. Sacked with him was Social Affairs Minister Lansana Diane and former Trade Minister Mamouna Toure, who had been co-ordinator between the PDG and its national organisations. All three also lost their positions in the Political Bureau.

President Sekou Toure renounced his portfolios for the Army, the Civil Service and Scientific Research retaining only the Ideology post.

Three new men entered the administration and the Political Bureau — Mr. Mamady Keita, Dr. Barry Alpha Oumar, and Mr. Diakhite Moussa.

The new Government comprising six ministers was announced as follows:

— Mr. Lansana Beavogui: Prime Minister with responsibility for the Army, Foreign Affairs, Planning, Financial Control and Information; — Mr. Ismael Toure: Finance and Economic Affairs Minister, with responsibility for Industry, Mines, Power, Banks and Public works; — Dr. Barry Alpha Oumar: Commerce and Communications Minister, with responsibility for Home and Foreign Trade, Transport and Post and Telecommunications; — Mr. N'Famara Keita: Social Affairs Minister with responsibility for Health and Labour; — Mr. Mamady Keita: Education Minister with responsibility for youth; — Mr. Diakhite Moussa: Interior Minister with responsibility for Justice, Security and Local Development.

President Sekou Toure described the changes as a "great leap forward" in terms of internal politics. He remarked that the new Premier had been appointed so that "direction and control of public affairs" could be exercised more effectively. The new Premier, Mr. Lansana

Beavogou, has been close to President Sekou Toure since the earliest days of the nationalist struggle in pre-independence times. Another key figure in the regime, the President's half-brother, Ismael Toure, was not affected by yesterday's changes.

The slogan throughout the three-day congress was the "right man for the right job" and, emphasising the new drive for efficiency and honesty, President Sekou Toure announced "the most rigorous measures" to halt erosion of the value of the independent Guinean franc and trafficking in the currency. Another major theme of the congress was the need for priority to be given to rural development problems.

• The National Assembly has ratified death sentences passed on 13 ministers and some others convicted of being "fifth columnists" in connection with the invasion of Conakry in November 1970. Sentences of forced labour for life were passed on an unspecified number of foreigners, according to the radio which did not specify in either case the total numbers involved.

• The ruling party (the PDG) asked all foreign embassy cultural centres to close by May 1 if by that date they have not produced plans for extension or reconstruction. The party's Political Bureau pointed to France as a shining example, with its plans to add a two-storey building to its cultural centre to include an exhibition hall, libraries and a cafeteria.

• A direct telephone link has been opened between Conakry and East Berlin.

DAHOMY Rumours of unrest

President Maga has made a special visit to Parakou in the north to investigate reports of unrest. His visit took place two weeks before the date set for him to relinquish the Chairmanship of the Presidential Commission.

"The purpose of my visit", he said, "is to see for myself the situation in the Bourguou region. The news reaching us in the south" he said "has been so alarming that I deemed it necessary to come here and speak to you. But what I have seen here has convinced me that the reports we have received in the south have been false and that they are being spread by people who want to upset the peaceful climate which has been prevailing in our country for the past two years.

"I want you to answer me publicly: is it true that certain people in this region have been threatening our southern brothers who are living in the north? Is it true that there has been an atmosphere of insecurity in the region for some time now? Is it true that some of our southern brothers are preparing to leave the north for the south?"

"Any person or persons engaged in the dangerous act of dividing the people of this country must be denounced publicly.

We do not want a repetition of the 1970 situation. The Government will not allow any individual or group to endanger the life of the whole nation out of someone's selfish ambitions. We will not hesitate to mete out legal punishment to anybody engaged in subversive activities."

• During his private visit to France President Maga talked with French businessmen interested in investing in Dahomey. He said that directors of a French bus company which had already proved its value in Senegal, Gabon and Ivory Coast would soon visit Cotonou. The President added that he also met M. Jacques Foccart, Secretary-General for African Affairs, and development aid officials to whom plans for road and agricultural development had been submitted.

• During his visit to Greece President Maga discussed with Greek ministers prospects for economic co-operation. Greek participation in the development plan was discussed and President Maga described the basic problems of Dahomey as the development of fishing, tourism, maritime transport, agriculture and mineral wealth.

OCAM Summit decisions

In a closing speech to the OCAM conference in Lomé, the new President, Leopold Senghor of Senegal, expressed his "deep regret" at Zaire's decision to quit, and hoped that Kinshasa would maintain close links with OCAM member-states.

The main part of President Senghor's speech was devoted to economic, trade and development problems being experienced by OCAM member-states. He criticised as "scandalous" and "abnormal" the lack of a free trade area uniting West and East Africa, and the fact that trade with non-African countries was running at 90 per cent of total commercial exchange. Stressing the need for a greater trade-flow between African states, he said he hoped a West African Common Market would be formed within the next year, and that this would be emulated in Central Africa.

On cultural and social affairs, the President said the most important projects were the proposed Afro-Malagasy and Mauritan Cultural Union (UCAM) and the World Festival of African Arts, to be held in Lagos in 1974. He urged the delegates to conclude the cultural agreement for the ratification of UCAM, and to obtain finance as quickly as possible.

The OCAM Secretary-General, Fallou Kane, earlier released a detailed report on the summit meeting, in which he revealed that the delegates had decided to send a telegram to the third UNCTAD meeting in Santiago, expressing their support and solidarity for the talks being held there.

The next OCAM conference is scheduled to be held in Port Louis, Mauritius, in April next year.

A closed session discussed economic co-operation, the setting up of a French-speaking West African Economic Community and reorganisation of monetary links with France through the Franc Zone.

President Tombalbaye, in an apparent reference to his resignation as Chairman, said that at private talks the Heads of State had agreed on the need for "more tact", "more patience" in their dealings with each other. Before flying home, the immediate past OCAM President said the conference had achieved positive and encouraging results despite feelings that the organisation would break up in Lomé.

• OCAM is "sick" and the two-day summit of the French-speaking African grouping in Lomé opened in an "atmosphere of crisis". Zaire's roving Ambassador Marcel Lengema said on his return from Lomé where he gave a year's notice of his country's withdrawal from OCAM and handed over a cheque for 39m. CFA francs, Zaire's share of the 1972 budget. In spite of the designation of Senegalese President Leopold Senghor as OCAM chairman, there was no telling what would be the outcome of the organisation's "profound malaise". Mr Lengema continued.

Some of the 14 delegations had protested over the agenda, Mr Lengema said, adding that Congo (Brazzaville) had objected to discussions on cultural and youth matters during a conference of this importance.

GABON

President Bongo has addressed the opening of the first National Assembly session in 1972. Referring to international relations he said that Gabon received appreciable assistance from certain foreign sources, in particular France, West Germany the EEC, the UN and Canada. But, he asked, what esteem for Gabon had those countries, which, despite the existence of friendly and diplomatic relations, confined themselves to sending numerous notes declaring their intention to help? Only their assistance would make Gabon believe that they were indeed friends.

CHAD

The President of the Republic has issued a decree granting full amnesty to all individuals detained in Chad for political offences. All detainees, who were released during the party congress, have recovered their civil and political rights. According to the decree, this measure has been taken in accordance with the congress resolutions on national reconciliation, social justice and the struggle for development during the second decade.

• Niamey radio has reported that President Tombalbaye had authorised the resumption of air traffic between Libya and Fort Lamy following the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

NIGERIA Gowon in Togo

Bilateral relations between Nigeria and Togo were an example to Africa, President Eyadema told Gen. Gowon during the Nigerian leader's five-day visit to Togo. Togolese and Nigerian citizens working in each other's countries never had anything to worry about. He pledged that Togo was open to all forms of inter-African co-operation and would spare no effort to hasten the achievement of a West African Economic Community. Gen. Gowon stressed that it was not necessary for all West African states to join the Community but that a certain number should join first, with the others following "at the appropriate time". A communique issued at the end of the visit said that Gen. Gowon and President Eyadema had decided to create an economic grouping between their two countries, "an embryonic West African Economic Community". A commission of experts will meet in Lagos in June to submit their recommendations on the proposed grouping to the two leaders.

The External Affairs Commissioner, Dr. Okoi Arokpe, the East Central State Administrator, Mr. Ukpa Asika, and the Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction, Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, were among the 40-man delegation attending Togo's 12th anniversary celebrations. President Eyadema accepted an invitation to visit Nigeria at a date to be decided later.

"Funny business" caused dept

Dr. Russell Dikko, the Federal Commissioner for Transport, said that the Nigerian National Shipping Line was in debt because of "funny business" by the former civilian regime. Most of the company's ships were old and expensive when purchased, he said, and as a result Nigeria had been forced to rely to a greater extent than should have been necessary on foreign shipping companies. A comprehensive study of the Line's problems had been made with a view to saving it.

After leading a seven-man delegation for trade talks with Nigerian officials, Ghana's Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources, Major Kwame Bah, said that Gen. Gowon had expressed his willingness to visit Ghana in the near future.

The first consignment of 1,200 tons of flour from Nigeria's National Supply Company has been received by the Benue Plateau Ministry of Trade and Industry and put on sale at £2.17.3d per 100lb bag, which is below current market prices. Addressing a news conference the State Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Malam Muhammadu Damulak, observed that some "interested persons" had been trying to dissuade bakers from using this first grade flour.

Unless there is "a substantial relief from the very high level of duties and tax borne by locally manufactured products", Dunlop Nigeria might have to increase tyre and tube prices, the chairman, Mr. P. Liddell, told the annual general meeting in Lagos. The company's tax bill in 1971 amounted to £2.8m., over £1m. of which was import duties.

Taylor Woodrow of Nigeria has received a £730,000 contract from the North Western State Ministry of Works and Survey for the construction of two-storey office buildings at Gusau Road, Sokoto. Scheduled completion date is 1973. The first phase of the work comprises two similar buildings which will become the headquarters of the various State Government Ministries. Ultimately there will be eight such buildings, which will accommodate all the ministries, and a ninth building which will be the main assembly hall. The total value of the scheme is expected to exceed £3.5m, and it is hoped that completion will be within three years.

A Nigerian, Mr. Edmonwonyi Idroze, has been sentenced to life imprisonment in London after being found guilty of murdering 39-year-old Mrs. Dulcie Griffin last October. He claimed that Mrs. Griffin could have been killed by another of her many lovers and that on the day she died he had left her £20,000 South London house at night because "she always wanted early morning sex" and he was "a very unwilling bed partner and a reluctant lover".

Mr. F. A. Nzeribe, the Nigerian who was ordered to leave Ghana by the National Liberation Council in 1969, has returned to Ghana "to explore investment possibilities". His expulsion in 1969 followed an alleged deal with Gen. Ankrah. He said that he was grateful to the NRC for granting him a visa.



Rear Admiral N. B. Soroh, seen with Commander R. J. Rawe, who served in the Nigerian Navy from 1955-69, after the re-commissioning of the frigate Nigeria at Birkenhead.

More State budgets

The North Western State Government has increased the cost of its four-year plan from £30.1m. to £38m. Governor Usman Faruk said that the sharp rise in price of materials for capital projects, the need to increase the scope of a number of projects, the implementation of the Adebawo award and an increase in the executive capacity of the various organs of the government were the reasons for the revision. He said that 65 per cent of the plan had been achieved after 18 months of its launching.

Education receives the biggest vote, £7.1m., in the North Western State budget, followed by the Ministry of Works and Survey, £4.8m. Current services have been allocated £14.6m. and capital projects £15.1m. A further £6.5m. has been set aside for local authorities.

East Central State will spend £30.6m. in the 1972/73 financial year. The East Central Administrator, Mr. Ukpa Asika, said that this represented an increase of £4.7m. over last year, which reflected the improved economic prospects envisaged by the State. Of the recurrent expenditure, health and social welfare will account for £11m.

Rivers State has allocated £19.5m. for capital expenditure in its 1972/73 budget and £19.3m. for recurrent expenditure. The Governor, Lt. Comm. Diets-Spiff, said that the budget deficit had fallen from £2.3m. in 1968/69 to £0.22m. in 1971/72, while a surplus of £3.1m. was estimated for this year.

South Eastern State Government has budgeted £15.5m. for recurrent expenditure in the current financial year against an estimated current revenue of £14.7m.

Free Pardons

The Supreme Military Council has granted a free pardon to Alhaji Ganiyu Ali-Balogun, who was jailed for three years after a conviction for impersonation in 1942 and has also pardoned Alhaji Saibu Sogunro, sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour after being convicted of stealing in 1945.

Medical students overseas will now do their housemanship in Nigeria, the chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission, Alhaji Sule Katagum, announced. A batch of 30 doctors trained in Russia would soon be returning to Nigeria to begin a one-year period of housemanship, he said.

A new pattern of education would be announced soon, Gen. Gowon said in Zaria. The new approach would provide a basis for development, foster unity among ethnic groups and meet the needs of the educationally-backward people in the country.

essor of mathematics at Bello University, Dr. Iya has been appointed a director of the Central Bank for a period of three months from June. He replaces Mr. Gasau.

Mr. Adeleke, managing director of Property Development Ltd., has announced plans for a 2,300 acre town plan extending over 150,000 people on land.

Mr. Simeon Adebo, has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Federal Trusts Fund, the private American pension fund.

Mr. Emmanuel Ikwue, chief of air staff, led a four-man delegation to the Berlin Air Show in West Germany.

Justice Richard Doherty, a retired court judge in the former Western Nigeria and the first Nigerian to be appointed a crown counsel (in 1938), has died aged 68.

Salary increases ranging from £36 to £45 a year have been announced by the Federal Government. The increases are effective from last September 1.

The Governor of the Rivers State, Lt. Colonel Dieter-Spiff, has advocated a new system in the admission policies of the universities of Ibadan and Lagos. He said his system will be workable within the present State structure of the country and will not reduce standards.

• To combat tax evasion, companies awarded government contracts in the Rivers State will have to give up five per cent of the value of the contracts as a deposit on their taxes.

• The Rivers State Government has given £38,000 to the Ahmadu Bello University as an endowment for capital projects at the University. This brings the total subvention to the university by the State Government to £50,000.

• The East Central State Administrator, Mr. Ukpa Asika, said that employees of the former Eastern Region corporations who were not re-absorbed at the end of the civil war were to be paid retirement benefits. A commission has been established to deal with the entitlements of the affected workers.

• The East Central State School Board has been dissolved, and Dr. Offia Nwali, special assistant to the Administrator, Mr. Asika, has been appointed sole administrator to manage the affairs of the board, which was responsible for management and supervision of the schools in the state.

• After accompanying a Swedish economic team to the East Central State, the ambassador said that Sweden was willing to co-operate with Nigeria in mining, engineering and building construction.

• The South-Eastern State Government order for the closure of the Nigerian Daily Standard, printed in Calabar, has been extended for a further year.

• Mr. Simon Okedi, a 39-year-old accounts clerk with the Okaba Coal Mine, has been appointed a Commissioner in Kwara State.

• The Rev. Akin Adesola, Lagos State Commissioner for Local Government, has died, aged 48.

• Statistics published in Kano show that there are 131 industrial establishments in the State providing 25,000 jobs.

• British Caledonian Airways is to open an office in Port Harcourt.

FRANCOPHONIE New Economic groupings

A treaty setting up a French-speaking West African Economic Community will be signed in Bamako, Mali, on June 1. Senegalese President Leopold Senghor announced in Lomé, President Senghor, who was appointed Chairman of OCAM during the organisation's summit, told a press conference the community would group States which were part of former French West Africa, plus Togo, but excluding Guinea. The Senegalese leader added however that the community was "open to Guinea". The President also announced that a new Afro-Malagasy and Mauritanian Cultural Institute would be opened on July 1 next. He said that Senegal would provide the funds to launch the institute.

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