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The troika topples

COMMONWEALTH TWILIGHT

Next year the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet again, this time, and for the first time, in Canada. The announcement follows the meeting in Ottawa of officials, mostly of Secretary to Cabinet level, of Commonwealth governments. An enthusiastic notice from the Marlborough House Office of the Commonwealth Secretariat says that there should be some 200 delegates, and well over twice that number, some 500, of accredited correspondents at this Prime Ministers meeting.

Enthusiasm about these numbers, however, is somewhat diluted by a reminder from Mr. Arnold Smith, the

Commonwealth Secretary-General. He said the Ottawa officials' meeting had discussed not just the date for the Prime Ministers (a term now so inappropriate that it has to give way to Heads of State or Governments) to meet, but with the problem, passed to them by the Singapore Commonwealth Conference held in January, 1971, of devising procedures to make these meetings more "effective and fruitful". The Singapore meeting decided that "greater intimacy and informality" should be restored to these conferences. Unhappily those 500 newsmen, as well as the growth of Commonwealth membership to over 30

states, are likely, in spite of the officials' reported recommendation to their political masters to limit their set speeches and refrain from controversial news conferences, to ensure that for many if not most delegates, the Commonwealth Conference, like other international conferences, will continue to be a change to impress the people back home or of pursuing political feuds.

Sir Robert Menzies, in his autobiography, published in 1967, dates the downfall of the Commonwealth Conferences from the time when Prime Ministers "began to equip themselves at Prime

- Azikiwe on military rule
- Acheampong in Ashanti
- Social pressures in Lagos
- Cultural politics in Senegal

ministers' Conferences with 'Public Relations organisations'. The trouble, however, as Sir Robert recognised lies far deeper. No better analysis has been made than that offered by Professor Dennis Austin, now of Manchester University, but appropriately a man whose second home is Ghana, in his Dr. Anquah memorial lectures in Ghana, early this year.

He divided the Commonwealth's history into three periods - "High Noon" (1945-56), "Afternoon Light" (1956-62), and "Dusk" (1962-72). Professor Austin underlines the usual factors associated with the decline of the Commonwealth - the decreasing percentage of trade Britain does with the Commonwealth, the virtual extinction of parliamentary democracy among the African members, the pull of other groupings, quite apart from the UN, notably OAU, and, in Britain's own case, the EEC. But he takes the argument further.

Decolonisation. Professor Austin notes, has really brought the European powers "back into Europe". And while Britain has "narrowed her sights" to Brussels and Paris, the Asian Commonwealth has been increasingly concerned with Peking and Moscow (Pakistan, a major Commonwealth country, has left the organisation in high dudgeon, while not everybody is happy about Bangladesh membership). Migration once meant the migration of the British to the Empire and, whatever its other consequences, it

reinforced one home of unity. Migration now means a reverse process which, however poetically just, has become a disruptive factor in Commonwealth relations.

Professor Austin examines the popular idea that, since Commonwealth governments now cover so wide a section of the political spectrum and often have such bitter political disagreements (India and Pakistan went to war as Commonwealth members, and General Amin's aircraft had raided Tanzania) that it is idle to pretend that there can be any governmental unity: why should we not have a "Commonwealth of peoples", based on what the Queen described in 1962 as "the thread of personal contact and understanding" based on an historical association which can never quite disappear? Sir Robert Menzies, without enthusiasm, once noted that for most members Commonwealth membership had become "functional and occasional". Professor Austin notes the excellent work done by the Commonwealth Foundation in fostering co-operation among the professions, and lists the impersonal series of Commonwealth "functional" conferences in recent years on a huge range of subjects: the new Commonwealth Regional Medical Organisation in West Africa, (see page 1487) is another example.

Yet all this co-operation, together with the comforting idea of a "Commonwealth of Learning", likely to persist in spite of Britain's EEC membership, is based on

the use of the English language, common traditions in law and institutions. But asks Professor Austin, is not the United States closer to many Commonwealth countries in these respects than they are to each other?

Again, is a Commonwealth relationship possible with Britain left out? Or are Commonwealth relations only the totality of the relations of some 30 countries with Britain? Professor Austin gently dismisses the notion, while recognising the paradox that there is in each Commonwealth country except in Britain herself a "Commonwealth Dimension", even if it is an inheritance from Empire.

Movement of history

Professor Austin, speaking "in the growing dusk of an African evening" finally expressed a "mild optimism" that even "Britain in Europe" might provide a new Commonwealth link. But earlier, answering the question what Commonwealth links there might be left to "sustain", however appropriate the forms adopted, he noted that there existed a certain *vis inertiae* - "the unresisted movement of history which carries much of the past into the future, particularly the past of an enormous empire stretched across a quarter of the world and its populations".

Politically, perhaps, that is all, even if it remains important that, for purely historical reasons whose strength diminishes daily, Commonwealth leaders will share a common "style" of discussion and can still confer without interpreters. Since they represent such a diversity of countries, these two factors could make their discussion of international affairs as fruitful as the Singapore Conference hoped, but only if - perhaps a forlorn hope - the participants can rise above their immediate preoccupations. And the multifarious links - educational, cultural, personal and the rest - will long survive and are now being carefully fostered.

Since Professor Austin spoke, Britain has moved - as under EEC rules the most - a further step away from the Commonwealth relationship. From January 1 EEC nationals - and they include citizens of the French West Indies - will be able to seek work in Britain without permits, or to set up in business there. Citizens of Commonwealth countries, however, will from the same date be treated in these respects initially like other aliens.

General Amin, too, has thrown several cats among the Commonwealth pigeons - the Commonwealth Law Conference may decide to move its 1975 venue from Kampala, perhaps to Nigeria. In Australia responsibility for the London High Commission is moving from the Prime Minister's Office to the Department of Foreign Affairs - just as Britain has abolished the separate Commonwealth Relations Office.

These may be small things. But they all add to what Professor Austin called the "encircling gloom".

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DAHOMY-Kerekou's coup

by a correspondent

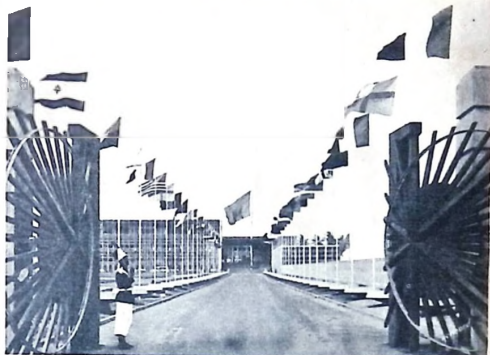
The coup of Commandant Mathieu Kerekou on October 26 was unusual in that it took place at 1.30 in the afternoon. It was at this hour that an armoured car smashed down the ornamental gates of the Presidential Palace in Cotonou, and the palace was surrounded by troops. Key installations in the town were also taken over by the soldiers who were all from the paracommando unit in Ouidah. It appears that the troop movements in the middle of the day were not considered out of the ordinary as every Thursday the paracommandos conduct exercises.

The outgoing President, Justin Tometin Ahomadegbe, was chairing a cabinet meeting in the palace at the time (although unlike his predecessor M. Maga he does not reside there). It is thought that M. Maga was also present at the meeting, as were several ministers M. Paoletti, Information Minister was in Kinshasa, the Education Minister Edmond Dossu-Yovo was in Paris at the Unesco meeting and the Foreign Affairs Minister Michel Ahouanmenou, was also there, on his way back from the UN. President Apithy, the third member of the Presidential Council had been on holiday in Paris since the end of September.

Although shooting was heard around the palace, it has been stated officially that no-one was hurt in the coup. One report says that the shooting was simply to burst open the door of the cabinet room. Commandant (Major) Kerekou, in the accustomed manner, made his first broadcast at 2.30 p.m. He recalled first of all the "serious and bloody events" which marked the presidential and legislative elections of March 1970. He recalled that the elections were undemocratic due to the "violence, pressure and glaring frauds indulged in by the candidates themselves or by their fanatical supporters". It was only then that the members of the military Directorate were forced to step in and cancel the elections.

Major Kerekou said that the Presidential Council had then been established by the Directorate to concert the ministerial policy which threatened the security of the state. Members of the Directorate were firmly convinced that by entrusting reins of power "to our three great former regional leaders, and through a ceremonious combination of their efforts and sad experiences during their political exile, Dahomey would finally be extricated from its political, economic and social decadence". He recalled the clearly-expressed warning by the chairman of the Directorate to the three politicians at the handing-over ceremony on May 7, 1970 that "you have no right to fail".

Now two and a half years had passed during which the Presidential Council and its Government "divided and undermined by their own contradictions and condemned to inertia as a result" had



Ornamental gates of the Presidential Palace in Cotonou: smashed open by an armoured car.

daily displayed their "congenital deficiency, their notorious inefficiency, and their unpardonable incompetence in the handling of state affairs". He went on, "Fellow Dahomeyans, what can be expected of a contrived system instituted and directed by men whose obstinate design is to carry out their own personal wishes to the detriment of the profound aspirations of our working masses. A three-headed figure is truly a monster... the military Directorate turned over Dahomey to three men who marred Dahomey's history with negative and destructive aims by their continuous, unpatriotic struggles". He also accused them of "arbitrary acts, corruption, injustice, regionalism, nepotism...". National unity had never been so dangerously compromised as with the structure like the Presidential Council.

The three Chairmen "whose divergent views and characters are legendary and well known", had cast lots for ministerial departments. State authority had disappeared everywhere, in administration as well as in state-owned companies. In the regions, each Chairman had his representatives who were instructed to carry out his directions and promote his personal policies rather than the national interest, "our village and city dwellers are divided and torn between objectives, of which they are not even sure". Membership of a political faction and allegiance to a politician were used to perpetrate unjust and arbitrary acts. Justice everywhere was disregarded and subject to constant pressures from members of the Presidential Council. Civil servants "whose recruitment should be based on competence, merit and inter-regional balancing, are subject to so-called direct and professional examinations in which only the inextinguishable

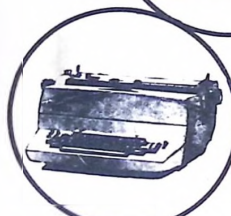
supporters of the politicians succeed. In public and private schools, teachers and parents, view with consternation the future of our children mortgaged by a hastily conceived and badly planned reform. Its initiators do not even have the courage and loyalty to implement it scrupulously". The army, he said, was also contaminated by division.

In the economic and financial fields, the Council had deceived the people and proved themselves incapable. Major Kerekou recalled the laying of foundation stones throughout the country from Savé to Oniké and from Cotonou and Parakou. Thus the Dahomey army "conscious of its duties to absolve itself from blame and from God's wrath", noting the inefficiency of the Presidential Council, dissolved it and its government, the departmental and urban consultative councils and the vigilance and reconciliation committee.

The following morning at mid-day Kerekou announced the government which would replace the now dissolved Presidential Council. He would be head of state and government, as well as retaining the ministries of Defence and Planning. The rest of the government would be completely military in composition as follows: Gendarmerie Major Barthelemy Ohouens, (Minister for Justice and Legislation); Major Michel Aladaye (External Affairs); Major Pierre Koffi (Information and Tourism); Deputy Quartermaster Thomas Lahami (Finance and Economy); Captain Mama Djougou (Rural Development and Co-operation); Captain Janvier Assogba (Civil Service); Captain André Achade (Transport and Mines); Captain Diibril Monba (Health and Social Affairs); Captain Nestor Beheton (Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications); Captain Michel Aikpe (Interior and Security); and

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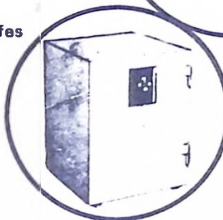


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Thus the government is composed of four majors, seven captains and one deputy quartermaster (intendant adjoint), all under 40. Four of them briefly held office in the previous all-military government from December 1967 to June 1968 but the rest are almost unknown. Captain Mama Djougou was ADC to President Maga until the *coup* Major Aladaye is head of the army engineering corps. Lahami is a former Counsellor at the Dahomey Embassy in Paris. Analysts commented that the regional balance evident in previous governments had been broadly maintained. It also reflects differing attitudes in the army towards the failed *coup* of last February, and the subsequent trial of Colonel Kouandete and others.

Subsequently Lt. Francois Kouyama was nominated head of security to replace M. Expedit Viho, who was in Paris, having just been on a visit to London as guest of the British Government. Pascal Tshiakpe was appointed Deputy Head of Security.

The fate of a group of officers more senior than these (there are around half a dozen lieutenant colonels) has not so far been mentioned.

The curfew imposed on October 26 remained in force for two nights. The frontiers with Nigeria and Togo and the airport were also closed for two days. By Sunday October 28, however, all was functioning normally. All politicians, however, were forbidden to leave the country, and one of the first acts of the new government was to summon former President Apithy to return home before the end of October or face exile. M. Apithy, who claimed that he had had no prior knowledge that a *coup* was to take place, complied with the new government's wishes. Reporters caught up with him at Lagos airport, sipping champagne in the VIP lounge. Asked how he would feel if the new régime detained him, M. Apithy said "I would find it natural. It's part of the job. I would regard it as an accident of the job". Asked if he was returning home because he had been ordered to, M. Apithy replied "If your home catches fire, the best thing to do is to help put the fire out. Even without the order I would have decided on my own to return to Dahomey". He arrived on Cotonou on October 31, the last day of Kerekou's deadline, and was put under house arrest, as MM. Ahouanmenou and Dossou-Yovo had been the previous day. What the radio called "frank and friendly ceremonies" were, however, held at various ministries as the civilian ministers handed over to the military successors.

Meanwhile, in an interview with French TV, Major Kerekou said that there was no question of bringing the ousted civilian leaders to trial. His government did "not like this sort of thing" adding that the only thing held against the former leaders was their inability to maintain law and order. M. Ahomadegbe and M. Maga were in good

health, and were being held in protective custody. "They are citizens like everyone else. They are very well housed in government villas where we receive foreigners. For the moment they are assigned to residence for security reasons. However, in the same interview, he said that a special commission would be set up to "verify" the administration of the Presidential Council. It will only be after this verification that the members of the Council will be released. Another two commissions are also to be set up to study first, Dahomey's economic resources, and second, the general economic situation, which Major Kerekou claims the Presidential Council mis-handled. He told the ORTF that the army would remain in power until the economic situation was restored.

Pompidou visit postponed

Thus Kerekou's *coup* seems to have been completely successful, and, as is the tradition in Dahomey (with one or two exceptions) bloodless. It has already set about trying to establish outside contacts, which any such abrupt change of government inevitably disrupts. The major outside power interested in Dahomey is, of course France, and the immediate interest has centred on whether or not President Pompidou would proceed as planned with his official visit, due to take place from November 24 to 26, officially announced in Paris the very day of the *coup*. Reports from Paris suggested that there was little surprise there at the *coup*. M. Foccart, Secretary-General to the Elysée for African and Malagasy Affairs, had been in Cotonou in the middle of October, and presumably reported back on the situation he found there. One African source in Paris was quoted as saying "it was not a question of somebody taking power. Power was just waiting to be picked up". Reports in Abidjan said that three weeks before a tract had circulated signed by a *Comité des Durs* which had praised Majors Kerekou and Ouhouens in particular, saying "The Presidential Council is a mountain, but we have the tanks to destroy it". Other reports in Paris claim that the army intervened because the three presidents could not agree about the programme for the French President's visit.

Major Kerekou, asked in his ORTF interview what would happen if President Pompidou cancelled his visit to Dahomey, replied: "We would be very disappointed... but we do not see why he should not come. We do not see the reason. He is coming to see the Dahomeyan people. It is by them that he will be received". One of Major Kerekou's first actions on October 27 had been to summon the French ambassador to request that the visit continue. As we go to press, it was announced that President Pompidou has "postponed" his visit to Dahomey.



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Should governments monopolise culture?

Our correspondent goes to the Casamance Ballet in London, and talks to its director, Doura Mané.

Touring African dance companies are now a fairly familiar phenomenon in Europe. From the 1950s onwards they seem to have built up a well-established circle of devotees, and can usually attract substantial audiences. It is not often remembered that the original *Ballets Africains* of Fodeba Keita, which, as the first such troupe, must have made a sensational impact when it first appeared, was a privately sponsored venture, which was later taken up, in the age of independence, by the Guinea government.

Independence, indeed, meant the advent of the state troupes, of which the best known have been those of Senegal, Guinea and Sierra Leone. All have drawn to a greater or lesser extent on the culture of the western savannah, which was presented to us earlier this year in London as largely culture of the Manding, although there are other groups such as the Peuhl which are culturally intertwined with the Manding. But there seems to have been something about this culture — its dances, its rhythms, its instruments, its singers — which has made it particularly attractive to European audiences.

Most other African countries have produced national companies (particularly for *ad hoc* exercises like the festivals of Dakar and Algiers in 1966 and 1969 respectively), but those mentioned above are the main ones to have played the international commercial circuits. All, in any case, have been state sponsored.

The Casamance Ballet of Doura Mané currently touring Britain (see Matchet's Diary in *West Africa*, October 30) constitutes an interesting swing away from the idea that all culture in Africa has to be state sponsored. Their performance at the Victoria Palace, their only central London engagement, showed that, even given minimal publicity, they could attract a handsome audience in a large theatre, and they were received very enthusiastically. For the show compared most favourably with the best of the national ballets, and although the basic cultural elements were there (the cora and balafon players, the acrobats and still dancers, the troop of youths and maidens), there were a number of original touches. I have always been a sucker for straw-covered spirit devils that look like Old English Sheepdogs, but the one in the Casamance ballet, twirling away like a carwash machine, is the best I have seen.

The full title of the ballet, incidentally, is *Ballet Forêt Sacrée de Casamance*. The Casamance label does not mean that the dances are only from Casamance; it refers, says Doura Mané, head of the company, to the fact that the idea for it was born in a tiny village called Kartiack, not far from Bignona in the

Casamance Province. This is the home village of Mané's assistant, N'Fally Coly, and they went there last year as a kind of "return to sources" to escape from Dakar and its pressures. The ballet itself draws on all the regions and peoples of Senegal. There is, for example, a rich-toned Manding griot called Mamadou Seck (who I last heard serenading diners at a Senegalese restaurant on the left bank in Paris), and a rubbery Peuhl acrobat called Sahou Kanté. But Casamance itself is culturally very well endowed (the programme calls it "fierce and rich") perhaps because it was historically a meeting place of peoples, while at the same time attempting to resist outside pressures such as Islam and French colonisation. The programme thus features the Samat, the harvest festival of



Doura Mané — all we ask is moral support.

the Diolas, and an item about a magic drum discovered by a griot which can summon up spirits.

Mané himself is also from Casamance (from the Balante areas by the Portuguese Guinea border) but his father was a trader on the West African circuit, so part of his youth was spent in Brazzaville, where he attended the well-known Pato-poto school of art. At that time he was keen to be a painter, but painting took him to the theatre, and in the theatre he developed an interest in choreography. He then studied dramatic art at the Ecole Nationale des Arts in Dakar, and, armed with a drama prize went to the *Conservatoire* in Paris. He chose to study and work in the provinces, but moved later to the workshops of the *Theatre des Nations* in Paris.

He returned to Dakar for the First

Negro Art Festival in Dakar, where he played in the *Son et Lumière* production at Gorée. Then he became a member of the newly-established National Theatre Company at the Daniel Sorano theatre, and took the lead in some of their best-known productions, such as the Senegalese *Macbeth*, and *Aliboury in L'Exil D'Aliboury*, which won the first prize for drama at the Algiers Festival in 1969.

Increasingly, however, Mané felt the need to launch out on his own. He stresses that he has not set himself up in competition with Senegal's National Troupe, although there may be some people in Dakar who believe this. Rather he feels strongly that it is a bad thing for all cultural ventures to be in the hands of the state. A country like Senegal, in particular, which has a well-formulated and very positive cultural policy (although by no means one of Africa's wealthier countries), should be able to countenance, indeed positively encourage, a "private enterprise" effort. This, indeed, should be the aim of a state cultural policy. Mané says it falls entirely within the framework of the government's de-centralisation of culture — to sow the seeds which will enable people to work freely on their own. He has found sympathy from President Senghor in this idea, and when on tour the company benefits from the friendly surveillance of the Senegalese embassies in the respective countries. (In London, for example, the Ambassador, M. Mbengue, attended the performance, and went afterwards to meet the cast backstage, where his praises were sung by a griot.)

"All we ask" says Mané "is moral support, and we will do the rest". His own African Artistic Agency which launched the ballet is financed entirely from his own means. It started with a tour in Mauritania, The Gambia and Mali, about a year ago, and then came to Europe for a six-month extremely successful tour of Germany. After Britain they are due to go to Italy, and then possibly Japan, with some engagements in France planned. In another year, however, they will be back in Senegal, possibly with a view to doing a tour in African countries (to be in contact with "African realities"). He stresses that the company is entirely managed by Africans, with no European lurking in the wings. They have their own discipline committee, for a travelling company needs above all to be well disciplined.

To witness Mané coping with all the problems that beset a touring company is to realise that this a labour of love, that here is a man with a mission to see African culture on a sure footing, and that the development of what he calls "le secteur privé" is in one way he sees it can be done. As a black actor in Paris he could have stayed and done very well, as other Senegalese have done. But he has chosen the harder, ultimately more satisfying way of first going back to his country, and then launching a new experiment.

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People



At the Senogambia evening at the Africa Centre, London, are, from left, Mr. B. O. Semega-Jimoh, High Commissioner for The Gambia, Margaret Feeny, of the Centre, and M. Mbongue, Ambassador for Senegal

○

Is there a secret formula for making academic robes? Nigerian tailor Godwin Onu has been in London for the last year mastering the art, but whether it is an arcane mystery, like the formula for Coca Cola, or Green Chartreuse, or simply a question of practice and expertise he won't let on. A native of Okigwe, East-Central State, he has been in tailoring since 1950, and set up his own establishment in 1951. Ten years later,

head of a thriving business in Enugu, he came to Britain for an advanced tailoring course at the Tailor and Cutter Academy. After obtaining a first class diploma, he worked for a time with a mens' tailoring house before returning to Nigeria. His interest in academic robes comes partly from having had clients connected with universities, and having seen the robes at degree ceremonies. He began wondering "as a tailor and fashion designer why I could not make up these apparels".

He started practising on simple gowns, such as those for choristers, and eventually decided to come to Britain again to perfect his know-how. One curious thing that he found was that none of the 250 institutions that teach tailoring in Britain include academic robes in their curriculum. As far as he could establish the same gap existed in institutions in the US. It was the great unknown subject, and one in which considerable specialised knowledge is required. There are a few firms mainly in the Inns of Court area of London which are in the robe business, supplying a number of African universities as well. Mr. Onu asked if they took on apprentices, but the only people they teach the trade to are those who are going to work for them. He was told they have no courses of any kind, he came across the same blank wall with the firms in the robe business in the US. So he set about mastering the art himself.

Now his efforts have been displayed to the press in a small exhibition at the



Godwin Onu (centre) with models

Africa centre, at which he showed robes for men and women, with mortarboard and a barristers' gown. His aim, when he gets back to Nigeria in the near future, is to try to interest some of the Nigerian universities in becoming his clients—offering Nigerian-made robes on the pattern of those supplied from outside. Most universities have a stock of robes which they loan to students for their ceremonies, as there are few students who can afford to buy them. But there is some depreciation, as well as the possibility of new universities. Asked whether he might try to initiate some new designs in academic robes (on the argument that a robe incorporating elements of traditional African design might be more suitable for an African university than the style of medieval Europe) he said that he obviously hoped the day might come, but in the meantime there was a lot to be done with the existing designs.

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Matchet's Diary

The Jews of Ethiopia

I was interested to see in the *Israel Magazine* an article by Arnold Sherman which appears to confirm the idea that the Falasha people of Ethiopia really are Jews. Mr. Sherman does refer to the controversy about this, but he seems himself to assume that there is no question that the Falasha people he met during a visit to Ethiopia are entitled to claim to have practised a form of Judaism for over 2,000 years. Indeed the great difference between the Falasha and some Jews elsewhere is probably that they are fully integrated into the ethnic fabric of their country. For this reason Israel has done nothing to promote the migration of these people to Israel although there are a small number there. Mr. Sherman agrees that in Israel the rabbis deeply distrust the authenticity of the Falashas' claim but suggests that the real trouble would be the integration into the highly sophisticated and technical Israeli society of these villagers from a very remote and backward part of Ethiopia, even though they

probably number no more than 20,000.

Nobody is certain about the origin of the Falasha although there is a legend which says they are the direct descendants of Menelik I, offspring of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Menelik brought back with him to Ethiopia from Israel a retinue of Jews. Others suggest that Falasha are descendants of Yememite Jewish traders and there are legends of an independent Falasha state, later shattered by Coptic armies. There is also the idea that the Falasha are the descendants of one of the 10 lost tribes of Israel. They themselves were for a long period convinced that they were the last surviving remnants of the Jewish people. Certainly some other Ethiopians have no doubt that the Falasha are Jews, since at the end of the Six-Day War there were attacks on the Falasha by some of their Muslim neighbours. Mr. Sherman's view is that most of them still look forward to migration to Israel.

Oxfam and Africa

Grants allocated by the British voluntary organisation Oxfam to African countries in the 12 months to April, 1972, included grants to Nigeria of over £67,000. The largest items were £19,040 and £4,500 to the Quaker Service Nigeria for carpentry, agricultural and other projects in village and urban rehabilitation in the Mid-West and South-Eastern States. Quaker Service Nigeria also received a final grant of £4,580 for rehabilitation of rural health services at Abiriba, East-Central State. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, received £4,955 for purchase of a vehicle and its running costs for health education, and assistance with women's accommodation at the hospital. A grant of £4,375 went to the British Leprosy Relief Association to assist anti-leprosy training and education in reconstruction of the leprosy services in East-Central State. Oxfam also helped many smaller Nigerian projects ranging down to £44 for a T.B. control programme.

Regional health

A new regional secretariat linked with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London will be established this month in Lagos to deal with medical and health matters in West Africa. The decision to create the West African Regional Health Secretariat was taken by the Health Ministers of The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. In the initial stages, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation is providing assistance for the project.

The regional secretariat will help co-operation and co-ordination in health matters and assist with implementation of

decisions of Commonwealth Medical Conferences and West African regional meetings. Dr. E. C. Cummings, of Sierra Leone has been appointed the first Director of the Secretariat. He is a former Chief Medical Officer of Sierra Leone.

Prize for a new name

Following my remarks on Sierra Leone Leone's decision to set up a committee to choose a name that "smells less Portuguese" (August 18), I see that the BBC world service has joined in the search. The Morning Show is running a competition - first prize a hi-fi set for an authentic African name. Sierra Leone derives from the old Portuguese Serra Lyoa, named probably from the appearance of the coastline. The problem is finding a name that is not too closely connected with any particular tribe.

Bokassa's vagabonds

Following his stringent measures against thieves in July (which he personally saw implemented), President Bokassa of Central African Republic has now issued a decree providing for sentences of from three to ten years imprisonment for tax defaulters. Those who are unable to prove that they have paid taxes are subject to fines ranging from 200 to 800 dollars, and jail terms of up to three years. Similarly the order provides for prison terms of up to three years for "vagabonds" (defined as able citizens without a fixed address or regular work) and "idlers" (defined as those not attending school and lacking regular paid employment).

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Books and Publications

Africanity and humanity

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To organise the multitude of sources on which he has drawn from this synthesis, Professor Maquet has divided the civilisations of sub-Saharan Africa and their cultures into six main groups. They are "The Bow", "The Clearings", "The Granaries", "The Spear", "The Cities", and "The Industry". Although the order in which these appear may suggest that the author takes the evolutionary viewpoint according to which all societies go chronologically through various cultural stages, finishing in the one with the most advanced technology, which therefore would mistakenly be called "the highest", he denies any such view. Yet clearly the tendency, however slow, of African societies is to move towards the one with the most highly developed technology, with all the consequences that has for culture. In the meantime all the types of civilisation to which Professor Maquet refers exist in the continent, two or more often side by side.

Clearly, too Professor Maquet's division cannot possibly be clear-cut, nor inside each division is everything homogeneous. For example, he rightly emphasises the effect on art of the existence of the great ancient cities of West Africa. He has to admit, however, that the great Hausa cities do not reflect this. Only towards the end of his chapter on the civilisation of cities does he mention that this is probably because of the attitude of Islam to representational art. He also says of these great Hausa cities that the Fulani conquest at the beginning of the last century saw "the end of the Hausa states". In fact, the new Fulani overlords did not long preserve their unity and the essential Hausa nature of the states persisted.

In giving pride of place to the art of each type of civilisation - rock paintings, for example, for "the Bow", wood carving, for "Clearings", etc. Prof. Maquet recognises that art is not a universal language easily understood by all. Nevertheless, he has chosen this method of discussion because in his view the "language of forms" can "make itself understood across cultural barriers". In each case he goes on to deal with economic factors, social and political organisation, history, religion and other factors.

The artificiality of his division is perhaps best shown by the attention

given to the Dogon of Mali in the context of the civilisation of cities. His concepts are indeed highly complex and sophisticated; but one does not get the impression that they do not appear to belong to what Prof. Maquet describes as "the urban civilisation based on manufacture of trade, which is fundamentally analogous to the cities of the commercial cities of the European Middle Ages".

So impressed is Professor Maquet by the strength of what he calls "Africanity" that even the civilisation of all others will not swamp it. Nevertheless he makes the clear point that the industrial civilisation, by introducing activities which did not exist in any of the African civilisations but which are now the occupation of millions of Africans, have a powerful influence. New types of housing, wage employment, changes in family structure, the nature of administration, distinguish Black African culture from all the other types of civilisation. Whether you call this tribalism or not traditional forms are abandoned because urban civilisations make certain traditional institutions impossible whether or not the people concerned psychologically reject the process. Moreover today all African peoples are aware of the world and the world is aware of them. "Henceforth Africa, too, will be able to draw on the common inheritance of humanity and enrich it with its contributions, adding to its music and visual arts, which have already been part of the heritage of all men a culture".

Professor Maquet is Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, in Los Angeles. His book, first published in French in 1962, has been translated and revised by Professor Ian Rayfield of York University, Toronto.

African Animals in Renaissance Literature and Art by Joan Bealer (Clarendon Press, Oxford, £4.50).

At first sight the author may appear to have selected for her dissertation in London University, from which the book derives, a very narrow subject, however pleasing it is. But apart from giving us information suggested in her title, but by a large number of illustrations (many of pictures by very great artists such as the Bellinis, Durer, Mantegna, Etienne de Vasari - not to mention the great map-makers) she has used her subject to

illuminate Renaissance attitudes. She has also expanded it to cover the use of the products of Africa - ivory, skins, ostrich eggs and leather, "civet" - stories and myths, and the problems of naming African animals.

In the Middle Ages African animals, not entirely unknown in Europe, were seen as part of God's wonderful world, and were used in illustrations as symbols - it did not matter whether anybody had seen the animals, since their mystery entranced the symbolism, particularly of the unicorn! Although the early Renaissance was able to draw on the, often unreliable, information supplied by the writers of antiquity, there shortly grew up, through the voyages of Cadamosto and others, and the works of writers like Leo Africanus, some first hand knowledge of the fabled beasts. And slowly it became the fashion for Renaissance Princes to sport menageries - lions, leopards, elephants and monkeys. Giraffes became particularly popular, while the City paid for the upkeep of lions in the Tower of London.

More important was the rise of systematic zoology, exemplified above all by the work of the Swiss, Conrad Gesner, whose great book was published in 1551. As Miss Lloyd says, his clear illustrations of each creature, whether accurate or not, long remained the "standard" for Europe - including particularly the Durer figure of a rhinoceros, a beautifully armoured but somewhat imaginary beast. But whatever the faults of the new zoologists, they believed firmly that the study of natural history was the foundation of

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could carry on the administration, whereas if they collapsed there would be complete disaster.

D.W.

Charles de Foucauld by Margaret Frounce (Harrap, £3.60)

An agnostic "playboy", as we would now say, the Vicomte de Foucauld in 1888 renounced the world to join the Trappist Order. In 1901, at 42, after leaving the Order he established in Southern Algeria the Saharan Mission where he was to spend his life until he was murdered in 1916. From his example has sprung the order of the Little Brothers and Sisters of Jesus.

His life in the Sahara is often described as that of a hermit. But he came to know Touareg poetry and compiled a dictionary of the language, for the Touareg he was not a Christian evangelist (he never converted anybody), but a friend, for whom the desert, as for other Frenchmen, had a mystic appeal. He was killed because of the effect of German propaganda in the 1914-18 war among the North African Muslims, but whether by specifically "German agents", as the publisher's blurb claims, is doubtful. What matters, however, is the character of this remarkable man, and the way in which the character impressed those who met him in his desert homes.

Mrs Frounce tends to overdramatise the story and records as apparently authentic conversations most of which can only be fictional reconstructions. She adds little to the biography published by Mrs Freemantle in 1950 (although she makes far-fetched political judgments). That book, *Desert Calling*, unlike this one, carried both maps and photographs. But this is a story well worth repeating.

A.M.

The Issues of Survival by D. F. Fleming, (George Allen and Unwin, £2.50)

Yet another contribution to the swelling literature on the problem of man's destruction of his environment, this book has the merit of being clear and brief. Professor Fleming's subject is International Relations and he has been a leading critic of his own government's Vietnam policy. The three main menaces, he says, are overpopulation, man's destruction of his environment and the global arms race. Using the words of Senator Mike Mansfield he finally warns his fellow countrymen that "this nation is too young to die".

N.D.

London War Notes 1939-1945, by Mollie Porter Downes, edited by William Shawn (Longman, £3.00)

From the weekly and fortnightly "Letters from London" sent by Mollie Porter Downes to the *New Yorker* William Shawn has assembled what amounts to a chronicle of the war seen from London. The book conveys admirably the atmosphere of war-time London and its references to the great world events are set in the domestic context. It is interesting, for example, to read in the letter of May 17, 1941 this

reference to Dakar. "Although Dakar isn't a name that English remember with pleasure, owing to de Gaulle's abortive expedition there, most of this weekend's discussion centred around it. To millions of Britons, that remote dot on the African coastline has become real and tremendously important. They had already read with intense interest President Roosevelt's stern message to French listeners".

A.M.

International Trade Unionism, by Charles Levinson (George Allen and Unwin, £4.75)

This is not, as the title might suggest, a study of the international central labour organisms, the ICFIU and the WFTU. These, from the African point of view, have been the subject of much controversy in African trade unions, and might make stimulating reading, although the cold war overtones introduced into Africa are often depressing. Mr. Levinson, a Canadian trade unionist in fact deals with something more interesting and potentially more important: what do trade unions do when faced with the new phenomenon of the multi-national company, and the increased power they seem to give to management. Of the examples he draws very few are African, but the opportunities he sees for action across frontiers, especially in the direction of participation would be of interest to African trade unionists.

Y.K.R.

Why Don't We Learn From History? by B. H. Liddell Hart (George Allen & Unwin £1.75)

Universally known as a military commentator, the late Sir Basil Liddell Hart here offers a theory of history. The essay was originally written in 1944. It has now been expanded from his other writings and edited by his son. The history is to a large extent military history but the book bears testimony to the many-sided personality of the man described as "the captain who teaches generals".

N.D.

Lesotho: An African Coup under the Microscope, by B. M. Khutshwa (Hurst, £3.50)

This is an interesting and informed account of the strange affair of 1970 in which Chief Leabua Jonathan virtually seized power after losing the elections. It is told with clarity and objectivity. The author has certain sympathies for the King's party which suffered in the affair, but this, if anything, gives the work added conviction. Recommended, too, is the author's style of historical narrative, with its echoes of the oral tradition.

H.L.

The role of Women in Rural Development in the Zaire, by David A. Mitchell, (Oxton, 10p)

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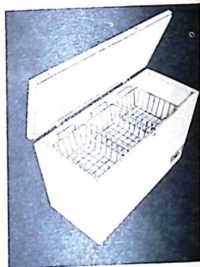
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Letters to the Editor

Dibba's resignation

SIR—A recent issue of your magazine reported the resignation of Mr. Sheriff Dibba as Gambian Vice-President following the arrest of his brother by Senegalese customs officials while he was allegedly attempting to smuggle Gambian goods and coins into Senegal.

As we all know by now, Mr. Dibba had resigned as Vice-President only retaining the post of Finance Minister. Now Mr. Dibba has left the government to become EEC negotiator in Brussels. In his letter to President Jawara, Mr. Dibba proclaimed his innocence of this "crime". The President replied that he had no doubt that Dibba was completely innocent. One cannot question these respectable gentlemen's right to hold an opinion on the incident. All the same, one cannot fail to wonder whether it was wise and proper, especially in the light of profuse claims being made in some Gambian and foreign quarters that "The Gambia is Africa's 'showpiece of democracy'", for the head of State, without the evidence (and this still seems to be the case) of an impartial enquiry, to pronounce publicly (which is what the publication of the letter amounted to) on the incident. This incident should be impartially inquired into.

Your magazine, perhaps not surprisingly, has chosen to sign Mr. Dibba's resignation with Westminster practice. Be this as it may, we can only remind ourselves that when Mr. Heath recently had to accept Mr. Maudling's resignation as his deputy and as Home Secretary, he was wise and careful enough not to make even the most tentative pronouncement on the episode which led to Maudling's resignation as he knew that such a pronouncement would be *ultra vires*.

There are a few very relevant questions which have to be asked. What was the point in Dibba resigning as all if the President, and presumably everybody who matters in his government, believed, and in fact had said, that he was really innocent of the crime? It will be recalled that Dibba had resigned only as Vice-President. One wonders why at the time not also as Finance Minister? Or was Dibba victim of an internal power struggle in the PPP?

There may or may not be more to this resignation than appears on the surface. Yet the situation is fairly simple. If Dibba was innocent as has been proclaimed I do not see any reason why in the first place he should have been removed from the Vice-Presidency. If it is imagined or suspected that he is in some way implicated, an enquiry should, I think, as happened in the case of complaints against some Gambian chiefs, be set up and necessary action taken according to its results. If on the other hand it was a move dictated by internal party relationships, I think that there could still be a more democratic way out of such situations. Why have Gambian political parties never held regular and properly organised annual or bi-annual party congresses to renew contact between the grass-roots and the party leadership? No one can seriously claim that the parties are democratic as they are presently constituted.

I believe that President Jawara should have firmly grasped the nettle and seriously tried to clean up his administration of corruption,

nepotism and clannishness which are widely believed, rightly or wrongly, to be prevalent but are merely being brushed under the carpet by propaganda and fear. Whatever happens it is hardly ever too late to fight against corruption and other anomalies. If this is done, he could probably count on a more secure support—that of the ordinary men and women of Gambia.

University of Aberdeen ADAMA MBODJE

Uganda and the OAU

SIR—Reports coming out of Uganda tell of prominent Ugandans (the Chief Justice, the Vice-Chancellor of Makerere and many others) "disappearing" believed murdered, and of trigger-happy soldiers allowed to arrest and kill fellow-members of the army and civilians.

It is possible to understand some of the background to the expulsion of Asians, and to believe that it is wrong for some people (of any colour) to be rich while others are poor, and yet to see that General Amin's persecution of Asians shows that he models his policies on those of Dr. Vorster, Ian Smith, Enoch Powell and (on his own admission) Adolf Hitler, rather than following the example of noble African leaders like Albert Lutuli.

Against this background, the report in *West Africa* (October 21) on African reactions to General Amin, gives the impression that most African countries are falling over backwards in their efforts to sit on the fence and not to say anything that might offend General Amin. For the sake of our Ugandan friends who are forced to stand by helplessly while their country is ruined economically, their fellow countrymen murdered, and Mr. Smith and Dr. Vorster rejoice, surely the OAU can exert moral and economic sanctions to try to bring Amin and his regime to their senses. Or are Tanzania and Zambia the only countries with the courage of their convictions that racialism, murdering one's fellow-countrymen, and bombing one's neighbours are evil?

JENNIFER GIBSON (Dr.)

Nigeria and the South Pacific

SIR—I read with interest the account of Dr. Anikpo's recent visit to the South Pacific and the suggestion that the Federal Military Government might consider representation in the region. One diplomatic mission would obviously have to cover many countries, few of which could afford representation in Lagos. I hope, however, that the claims of recently independent Fiji and soon to be independent Papua New Guinea for the residence of a Nigerian High Commission will be considered along with those of the more obvious possibilities.

Having worked in both West Africa and in the South Pacific I see many opportunities for quiet, inexpensive but effective co-operation between peoples who, however different their cultures and circumstances, are treading much the same paths of political integration and economic development following upon the process of decolonisation.

I. H. SMITH

Solomon Islands

The Name Game

SIR—I wonder whether those who have been suggesting recently the re-naming of not only Nigeria but her twelve states ought to be taken seriously. I cannot think of any reason why someone should put forward such a suggestion

now except that we should follow the example of Zaire and Sri Lanka.

But is it not time we got our priorities right? I do not see how this re-naming idea is related to the massive social and economic problems we must first solve. Armed robbery and its causes are yet to be eliminated, our roads are still full of potholes, pipe-borne water and electricity are still to be brought to those in the rural areas, unemployment is still very high and bribery and corruption, the two evils, which have become endemic are yet to be eradicated.

The federal and various state governments have pledged to eradicate them and establish a "egalitarian" society, will the re-naming of Nigeria be the magic wand which will redempt this pledge? If re-naming is for publicity then there is no need because the Nigeria/Biafra War had already done all the publicity work. And the only way we can add to that is to guide the leaders along the path of economic prosperity and help in the establishment of an equitable society.

NWOFILI SWORA

Nigerian accountants

SIR—It seems common practice for government departments in Nigeria, when advertising for accountants and auditors, to include names such as The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants. The officials responsible for these advertisements should be well advised to keep their records up-to-date.

For some time now, the two accounting bodies mentioned above have changed their names to The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, and the Association of Certified Accountants respectively.

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Ports - A new era

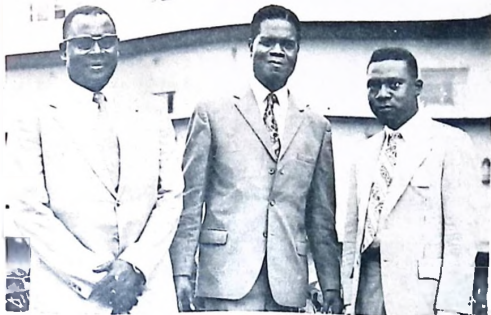
Last month for the first time representatives of managers of the ports on the range from Mauritania to Zaïre met at Freetown under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa to discuss their common problems. The conference decided to establish an association to cover the ports represented. Here Dr. David Hilling of Bedford University College, London who contributed one of the basic papers to the conference, and attended it, reports the discussions.

At Freetown one is never far from the sight of the sea and there could have been no more appropriate setting for the first conference of port managers in western Africa. Nor indeed could in any other place have provided a warm welcome to the conference, officially opened on October 9 by Vice-President Koroma. Delegates were received at the House by the President, and he permitted the use of the attached Parliament House for the conference.

Some of the background to the conference was described previously in West Africa (Sept. 15). Its main purpose was to bring together those concerned with the operation of ports on the shipping range from Mauritania to Zaïre so that they could discuss managerial problems affecting their ports. It was hoped that some machinery could be created to ensure continuing consultation between the ports, and a greater degree of co-operation than had existed hitherto. On both counts the conference was highly successful and all discussions were frank and friendly to a degree which some may have thought impossible.

In an introductory paper the present writer emphasised the significance of the port administrator and planner in overall development particularly as developing countries are providing basic port structures at a time when marine transport technology is changing rapidly and decisions now being made will have very long term repercussions. Delegates clearly felt that developing countries were caught up in events over which they had little or no control but that the challenge could be met more effectively by greater consultation, co-operation and action amongst themselves.

Mr. Peter Powrie, Director of Manpower Development at the UK National Ports Council, presented papers on port management structure, manpower problems and training arrangements. He emphasised that attempts to copy the management structures of other ports could lead to inefficiency since develop-



At the conference the President, Mr. Aggrey (centre) and the two vice presidents, Capt. A. R. N. Macauley (left) and M. H. Guéye, of the newly formed Port Management Association of West and Central Africa.

should be related to the specific objectives of a port and these clearly varied. In dealing with manpower Mr Powrie pointed to the world trend for dockers to seek permanent rather than casual employment, a definite career structure, and greater participation in management. In West Africa the seasonal fluctuations of traffic and the social need to maximise employment could therefore cause a conflict. On the question of participation discussion revealed general agreement that it would be most effective at the level of day-to-day operations in which the dock worker was directly involved.

In a paper on training arrangements and requirements Mr Powrie drew attention to a distinction between training for specific skills and more general education. Where there is a high level of literacy the port may well find itself having to provide more basic education and this must be costed. For individual countries the cost of providing a training centre, particularly at management level, could be prohibitive and would almost certainly be under-utilised. This point to the benefit of regional co-operation.

Mr Ian Trelawny, a port operations consultant from the UK, read papers on the relationship between management and associated services and on the application of modern management techniques. While not favouring user representation on boards Mr Trelawny emphasised the need for ports to provide machinery to ensure full consideration of the users' viewpoint. Discussion revealed some disquiet at the relationship between ports and shipping companies particularly with respect to information and long term planning, but the hope was expressed that an association of ports would both facilitate consultation between ports and also provide a basis for liaison between ports and other parties.

Mr E. Ojeje of the Nigerian Board of Customs and Excise described the procedures adopted for customs clearance

in Nigeria and outlined some of the attendant problems. It emerged from the discussion that the relationship between port and customs is not always as co-operative as it might be but that the rapid clearance of cargo must be the prime concern of all parties.

In recent years in the developed world freight has been increasingly carried in larger units and in containers and it was to be expected that the paper by Mr Eric Williamson (Chief, Ports Section, UNCTAD) on the impact of unitisation on berth requirements in developing countries would provoke lively discussion. Facilities required at the ports would be largely determined by the proportion of units which were made up and broken down within the port area in contrast with those which simply passed through from elsewhere. In addition, the emergence of trans-shipment ports could modify the overall pattern of trade and add greatly to the traffic of particular ports. He stressed the dangers of competition which could, as in Europe, lead to over-provision of facilities and costly under-utilisation. Many delegates were disturbed at what they saw as "pressure" being put on ports to provide expensive facilities which on existing or anticipated traffic could never be viable. Some were worried that different shipping lines or groups of lines were tending to favour different types of unitisation and the port might therefore be called upon to provide a range of facilities, none of which could then be fully utilised. Throughout the discussions the advantages of a regional approach was constantly stressed.

Captain Macauley, who had been elected Chairman of the conference, presented a forthright paper on his own port of Freetown. This stimulated considerable discussion and served to indicate that nothing but good could come from the frank discussion of problems which were often common to a number of the ports and that the sharing of experience could benefit all.

The conference also considered papers on the ports of Ghana (Mr. D. Minta, Port Manager, Takoradi), providing berthing for deep laden tankers (Capt. F. O. Egbu, Port Manager, Port Harcourt), and the interest of the World Health Organisation in port medical services (Dr. M. P. Otuorin).

For those who have for long been pressing for such a conference and for ICA, who organised it, the results have been gratifying. Ten countries (Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Dahomey, Nigeria and Gabon) on the range were represented and amongst the delegates were those concerned with the day-to-day operations at thirteen main ports. Observers from East Africa showed a keen interest in the conference and expressed the wish to follow in the direction where West Africa was leading. The recurrent theme of the conference papers and the discussion they generated was the desirability of greater regional co-operation and it was clear from the outset that the delegates were enthusiastic for and determined to create the machinery whereby this might be achieved. A number of conference sessions were devoted to the consideration of a constitution submitted by ICA and after modifications the "Port Management Association of West and Central Africa" was created by unanimous agreement.

The object of the new association will be to seek the improvement, co-ordination and standardisation of port operations, equipment and services with a view to increasing their efficiency in relation to ships and other forms of transport in Africa. The association will provide a forum for members to exchange views and will be the base for establishing and maintaining relations with other transportation undertakings, institutions, associations and governments.

The first principal officers of the Association are to be: President, Mr. P. O. Aggrey (General Manager, Ghana Railways and Ports Authority); Vice Presidents, M. Mamadou Mansour Guéye (Director of the Port of Dakar), Capt. A. R. N. Macauley (General Manager, Sierra Leone Ports Authority); Treasurer, Mr. D. Franklyn Neal (Managing Director, Liberian National Ports Authority); Secretary, M. Laurent Odah (Director General, Port of Abidjan).

It was unanimously agreed that the headquarters of the Association should be in Lagos and that a small permanent secretariat should be established as soon as possible to direct and co-ordinate activities.

There can be no doubt that the new Association provides the basis for a more enlightened approach to port problems in West Africa. If the goodwill and enthusiasm demonstrated at the conference can be carried over into the working of the Association it could well be that the creation of the Port Management Association of West and Central Africa will herald a new era for the ports and maritime trade of western Africa.

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Lagos—Population and Social Values: 1

Despite its already overcrowded state, Lagos still acts as a magnet to people from the rural areas, even though existing facilities are hopelessly inadequate to cope with the present population. In the first of two articles Dr. Oliver Madu, Professor of Sociology at St. John's University, New York, proposes measures to complement the Federal Government's efforts to grapple with the problem.

Urbanised and developing societies, in which a majority of the people live crowded together in towns and cities, represent a new and fundamental step in man's social development and evolution. However, in capital cities of the world, particularly in the metropolises of the "Third World" countries, the rate of population growth seems to present problems that retard rather than enhance this progress. Experiences of advanced countries have shown that unless we become aware of the dangers of "over-population" in cities, it is most unlikely, if at all, that a state can achieve its social values. Lagos now faces a growing large and dense agglomeration comprising an urban population who are involved in a degree of human contact and social complexity never before known.

The Federal Government is aware of this situation since it has earmarked 10 per cent of the present Four Year Development Plan for investment in the development of Lagos area. Beyond this, the government is also aware of the "high youth dependency ratio", as well as the demographic transitional phase of a rising birth rate and declining death rate. Accordingly, the government has taken the issues of family planning and "child spacing" as ones of major priorities.

It is the object of this article to argue that the measures being proposed by the Nigerian government are long-term solutions. There are other alternative measures suggested here which, it is hoped, would complement rather than conflict with the present policies. The problem facing the urban power centre of Lagos is a very urgent one. Thus, in order to achieve our social goals, it needs immediate solutions.

With an area of nearly 27 square miles, metropolitan Lagos (excluding Lagos State which consists mainly of Yorubas and Egbas, divided into five Administrative Divisions; namely, Lagos, Ikeja, Korodu, Ibeju, and Badagry) has a population of 1.4 million people. This figure represents nearly 80 per cent of the State's population. By the last intercensal decade (1952-63), Lagos grew by about 200 per cent in the city of Lagos (Lagos Division), and by 67 per cent of the population of metropolitan Lagos resides in less than 27 square miles that constitute the city of Lagos which grew in population from 126,000 in 1931 to 272,000 in 1952, and 665,000 in 1963.

What is significant is that the density pattern of metropolitan Lagos is 14,000 per square mile, the city of Lagos (Lagos Division) 25,000 per square mile and for Ikeja Division, 69,000 per square mile. It

is obvious that these are conservative estimates. One must wait for more reliable figures when a census is taken. However, one has no choice but to accept the government's estimated figure of the population of Lagos metropolis, quoted at 1.4 million in 1970.

Reflecting on these figures, two questions leap to mind. First, who are the people that make up this preponderance of over-population in Lagos *vis-a-vis* other cities in Nigeria? Second, why is Lagos notably a power centre which commands such a centrifugal force?

Taking the last question first, it is common knowledge that in history, Lagos has performed four significant functions. Firstly, as a metropolis, it is a huge commercial-transport centre, vibrant with activity, to the point of becoming a "melting pot". Its large and sophisticated market performs not only social functions, but also provides the locational pull for retailers from the suburbs and periphery. At the same time, and in conjunction with its excellent port facilities, manufacturers get the pull towards this "nerve centre". Secondly, it is significant to point out that the structure of local government and the systems within Lagos remained undisturbed during the recent Nigeria Civil War. In its wake Lagos provides sanctuary for the fleeing civilians, as well as disenfranchised soldiers from almost all parts of the country. Thirdly, not only is Lagos an administrative centre, and the seat of political direction, it is, like other capital cities, the headquarters of numerous commercial, financial and industrial centres. Indeed, of 255 new manufacturing industries known to have been established in the period 1960-74,

119 or nearly 49 per cent were located in metropolitan Lagos. Since that time this number has almost trebled.

Finally, and consequent upon the third point above, Lagos for its size and population continues to provide the greatest wage-earning employment potential in the industrial and commercial centres, at all stages of her development. Yet, with all these attractions, as one observer puts it Lagos remains an exciting city, more African than many of its counterparts in other countries, but stands out apparently as a city "growing in confusion". This is idiosyncratic of modern cities, whether of old or new civilisations, which are experiencing social change. But there is cause for alarm.

The next question is: who constitutes this ever-growing population that forms this apparent "confusion"? It is easy to see that with the dawn of technological enhancement of human productivity, together with certain constant factors, there comes reward from urban concentration. One of such constant factors is that agriculture uses land as its prime instrument of production and hence spreads out people who are engaged in it, seeking for a better life chance.

May I make this point clearer by stating that changes in the tribal structures and social obligations due to social change induces individuals, particularly those who have attained some level of education, to respond to the demands for higher expectations and for a better life style. Thus one category which swamps Lagos are the school leavers, termed the "target personnel". These are the victims of higher expectations that could best be found in a post-scarcity industrialised investment.



Lagos Carter Bridge market

Commercial News

Shagari and Schweitzer

Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, accused the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of being insensitive to the needs of developing nations, during discussions with the visiting Managing Director of the IMF, Mr. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer.

The Commissioner particularly mentioned that the withdrawal quota allocated to Nigeria was grossly inadequate to meet the country's post-war needs. However, he commended the IMF executive for their initiative and industry in resolving the various problems that arose from the international monetary alignment.

Mr. Schweitzer noted Alhaji Shehu Shagari's criticism and said he would pass it on to the appropriate authorities. He praised Nigeria's outstanding role in the economic development of Africa and remarked that the nation has a promising future.

Speaking at the beginning of his five-day visit, Mr. Schweitzer said that Nigeria



Alhaji Shehu Shagari in London recently.

had not been having any serious monetary problems. He also commended Nigeria's role in the Economic Development of Africa.

Accompanied by three officials of the Fund, Mr. Schweitzer is touring a number of African countries including Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Cameroon, Gabon, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast.

aerial photographic survey of half the country. The minister said that there were indications of copper, nickel, cobalt and molybdenum in the Western region.

• Dull conditions still prevail in the local markets in Nigeria, evidencing the overall scarcity of money in circulation, says the Standard Bank Review for October. Reports have indicated that industry is gradually gaining momentum and in a number of cases single shifts are being extended or double shifts introduced as optimism for an improved season grows, observes the magazine. "However, the effective purchasing power of the middle and lower income groups is limited as the prices of essentials such as food, rents and transport continue to climb. This year again hopes are being pinned on greatly improved export crops to provide for freer money circulation and renewed activity.

"There has already been a marked improvement in trading conditions within the Western State, but the low demand for goods other than foodstuffs, has continued in the depressed state of the local palm kernel and rubber industries. Food is plentiful thanks to surplus supplies from the East Central State.

"Apart from the North-East, where scarcities continue, supplies of local foodstuffs are also readily available throughout the North, with prices little different. A slight improvement has been noticeable in the textile market and building materials have been selling better."

• The foundation stone of an oil mill which will produce about 30,000 tons of oil and 21,000 tons of cake annually, has been laid at Nsaram in the North-eastern State of Nigeria. The project, jointly owned by the State Government and some indigenous investors, is to start operations next year. It will provide employment for 100 local people. The Ministry of Agriculture, Brig. Musa Lomax, who performed the ceremony, said the establishment of the mill was one of the steps taken by his government to encourage agricultural industries.

CAST on Ghana talks

Discussions between Consolidated Africa Selection Trust and the Ghana government to government participation in CAST's diamond mining in Ghana have been conducted in a "cordial atmosphere" according to the company report on the year to June. The report says that it is hoped that a "satisfactory agreement" can be reached. The report also notes that the CAST group has received its first dividend from the National Diamond Mining Company in Sierra Leone which has taken over the leases of the former Sierra Leone Selection Trust and in which the group has 40 per cent and the government 60 per cent. Gross dividend for Diminco for 1971 received by the group was £445,000.

• A team of experts in water and livestock development sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration has begun a series of studies into the possible use of future funds in Chad and Mauritania.

The team which is spending two months on the studies will consist of Dr. I. M. Macfarlane, of the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organisation for African Unity, Mr. J. B. W. Dyer, a hydro-geologist from the Overseas Division of the Institute of Geological Sciences, and Miss J. Lewis, economist of the Overseas Development Administration.

In addition, Mr. Macfarlane will pay short visits to Mali and Niger to look at the possibility of future British water/livestock development and projects in these countries.

Togo aid

France will grant aid to the Ivory Coast worth 1,001,500,000 CFA francs (about £1,718,000) for education and telecommunications projects under an agreement signed by M. Abdoulaye Kone, Ivory Coast Secretary of State for the budget, and M. Guy Marché-Bourmy, Chief of French Mission for such co-operation.

Ivory Coast mineral survey

The Ivory Coast is undertaking a grant programme of investment and prospecting to exploit its untapped mineral wealth. M. Paul Guindou, Secretary of State for Mines, said in Abidjan that his ministry is being undertaken in the study of the mineral resources.

The Ministry of the Geological and Mining Services has completed preliminary geological exploration in the large deposits at Momi-Nahrye in west Ivory Coast. The aim was to produce ten million tons annually. The project had been unavoidably delayed owing to the slight lessening of world steel production and international

instability. He said that a consortium in Senegal which had been given an exploratory licence to look for oil, two wells had been sunk and the results were being analysed. A third well would be sunk soon.

In 1977, the Ivory Coast is expected to produce iron ore valued at 200 million francs (one billion CFA francs) and the production of iron ore will be 100,000 tons. The Minister said. One reason was that there had been delays in prospecting and mining. Meanwhile, a Canadian firm of £125m, made a decision to start an

World Bank and Senegal

The World Bank has agreed to finance projects in Senegal to improve telecommunications and Dakar Airport. M. Ousmane Seck, the Senegalese Secretary of State for Planning, has said. The money will be used to provide new telecommunications equipment and lengthen the airport runway. The World Bank had agreed to provide 2,367m CFA francs (about £37m) for the two projects, he added.

- A total of 11,300,000 people in developing countries benefit from aid from the World Food Programme through nearly 300 economic and social development projects according to a document prepared by the Inter-Governmental Committee of the Programme which is sponsored jointly by the UN and the FAO.

The Committee, composed of 24 member countries, meets twice a year and sets the programme policy, approves new projects and examines projects carried out and underway. It also approves the WFP budget.

A new element in the meeting's agenda is a proposal for food aid for a group of projects in Cameroon within the framework of its five-year plan.

- The seventh council meeting of the African Civil Aviation Committee has been held in Arusha. The current president of the organisation is Mr Edward Dwemoh of Ghana.

- A 1m cedi soap plant able to produce 1,800 tons of laundry soap a year is to be installed at the GHIOC Vegetable Oil Mills at Esama.

During the first quarter of this year the Esama Oil Mills processed 1,800 tons of oil and declared a profit of 18,000 cedis.

- The Ikoyi Hotel in Lagos and the Central in Kano are to be expanded at a cost of £2m, the managing director of Nigeria Hotels, Mr. S. Alamutu, announced.

- Opening the fifth session of the International Labour Organisation's African Advisory Committee in Addis Ababa, Emperor Haile

Selassie said that in the past it had been necessary to mobilise efforts to rid the continent of colonial domination, which was a setback to economic and social advancement. "This is why today Africa seeks technical assistance from advanced and friendly countries in the development of its economy and human resources. It is necessary for us to continue to work hard and in concert until such time as we can attain economic self-sufficiency".

- A few days before the scheduled end of the UN cocoa conference in Geneva, Mr Gamani Corea, of Sri Lanka, who is chairing the talks, commented, "I still think that if the countries really apply themselves to the issues a world pact could still be a possibility". But observers had been getting steadily more pessimistic as the talks continued.

- Representatives from a number of countries and international organisations have met in Monrovia to discuss aid for a \$38m. highway maintenance and development scheme for Liberia. Finance Minister Steven Folbert told the conference that the concept was new in that donors were getting together on a single project.

Delegates at the meeting were from West Germany, Sweden, Israel, Rumania, Italy, Britain, the United States Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the African Development Bank.

- The consortium formed to exploit bauxite deposits in Ghana's Kibi region hopes to extract more than 150m. tons of the mineral. This was announced by Mr H. Kabilitsky, the consortium's project manager.

Sierra Leone bank report

Reviewing the economy for the year up to June 30 1971, the *Annual Report* of the Bank of Sierra Leone says that the government took steps to help agriculture "with a view to reducing imports of foodstuffs, increasing exports of commercial crops and ensuring even distribution of agricultural development throughout the country".

Self-sufficiency in rice was sought by importing tractors, raising the minimum guaranteed producer price, offering a subsidy for planting new land, studying the feasibility of growing rice in swamps, demonstrating simple techniques of production and transferring the Rokupr Rice Research Institute from N'jala University College to the Ministry of Agriculture. Progress was made with the oil palm plantations at Gambia and Daru, with the survey of pelagic fish resources in the continental shelf and with the schemes for improving livestock.

During the year the FAO Project for Integrated Development of the agricultural sector was completed. The World Bank was appraising the integrated project for planting rice, timber, cocoa and oil palms in the Eastern

Province. The National Co-operative Development Bank was set up to mobilise rural savings and channel them to co-operatives. It was proposed to create a National Authority for Development of Agriculture to provide financial and technical assistance to farmers and manage regional and other agricultural projects.

The Produce Marketing Board stopped buying grade II cocoa during the year, raised the producer price of grade I cocoa and ginger, and reduced buying agents' remuneration for coffee. The Board made record purchases of palm kernels and cocoa in 1970, but purchases of coffee fell. Estimates of producers' income from export crops indicate no change in 1970 and an improvement in the first half of 1971. The Board's stocks of coffee accumulated owing to quota restriction on exports under the International Coffee Agreement.

The real rise in gross domestic product in 1969-70, says the report, was 4.9 per cent compared with 8 per cent in the previous year. Per caput income rose by 6.5 per cent in money terms against 9.1 per cent in the previous year.

- In a paper in the latest issue of the Bank of Sierra Leone *Economic Review* Professor Jean M. Due of the University of Illinois and Professor Victor Whitaker of the Federal Union of Cameroon assess the cost of mechanical cultivation of rice in Sierra Leone. They conclude that the cost of the governments' mechanical ploughing service, now some 20 years old, "varies between Le 14.76 and Le 23.57 per acre currently while the farmers are being charged Le 7.00 per acre". Significant cost reductions "can be accomplished". The estimated annual cost of the mechanical service "net of farmer payments" in 1970 is Le 334,078 "which is 26.5 per cent of the value of the increased rice grown as a result of the provision of this service, based on assumptions used. The producer guaranteed price of Le 2.0 per bushel of paddy rice (until early 1971) is 47c per bushel lower than the cost of imported rice of similar quality delivered in Freetown. The 1971 price of Le 2.50 per bushel to the farmer would be very comparable to the Freetown imported price".

- The World Wildlife Fund has announced that 50 world airlines have agreed to refuse to be involved in safari travel when endangered animal species are the hunting target. The pledge excludes safaris aimed at some 1,000 species threatened with extinction.

- Mr Ludewijk van Wachem has been appointed chairman/managing director of Shell-BP in Nigeria in succession to Mr P. B. Baxendell, who has become managing director of Shell UK.

- After the completion of the £500,000 Arewa Textile expansion project in Nigeria next year, production will increase from 5m to 5½m. yards of cloth a month, the company secretary, Mr S. Matsumura, announced in Kaduna.

- The Ghana Ministry of Trade and Tourism has announced that the exports bonus of 30 per cent has been re-introduced with effect from September 13. Duty on imports meant for processing for export has been abolished.

● As a result of the measures taken by the Ghana Timber Marketing Board to check export anomalies, the value of logs and lumber exported from January to August this year exceeds that for the whole of last year by 10,741,562 cedis, a research officer, Mr. D. Antoh told the Commissioner for Trade, Maj. Fell.

● A prices and incomes board has been established to replace both the Income Commission and the Public Service Wages and Salaries Commission in Ghana. The new board, consisting of a chairman and seven members, will formulate and make appropriate income and prices policies for the successful development of the economy.

● Technical working parties of the International Rice Commission have begun an 18-day meeting in Bankok to discuss the "Green Revolution". Nigeria and Liberia are attending the meeting and the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) are present as observers.

● Over 170m. children and expectant mothers in developing countries are suffering from malnutrition, according to a report submitted to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

The report was jointly prepared by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the WFP and the World Health Organisation (WHO). It recommended the establishment of national food aid consortia to tackle the problem, with the WFP acting as a focal point to encourage the pooling of resources from international agencies, governments and private organisations.

But the WFP's Nutrition Adviser, Dr. Jose Gorgora, warned that the cost of a minimal programme to help the children and mothers would be \$260m. per year.

● The Ivory Coast Fruit Co-operative (COFUCI) has signed an agreement with its agents creating a co-ordinating committee for the sale of its fresh pineapples abroad. The agreement will allow the agents to distribute the whole of the Ivory Coast

production this year, valued at about £6m. Production of pineapples has increased from 4,356 tons in 1965 to 22,103 tons last year and 39,000 tons this year. The government forecast of a production of 40,000 tons in 1975 was recently increased to 80,000.

New cocoa forecast

An inter-governmental group of the Food and Agriculture Organisation forecasts world cocoa production in the 1972/73 season at 1,468,000 metric tons.

The sub-group on statistics dealing with cocoa revised its 1971/72 estimates to 1,531,000 tons.

● Coffee producing countries will maintain a firm policy aimed at guaranteed stable and remunerative prices in the world market. Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) Chairman Carlos Alberto De Andrade Pinto has said.

The next meeting of the International Coffee Organisation is due to be held in December in London.

● A management association for West and Central African Ports has been set up by the first All-African Port Management Conference, meeting in Freetown.

● Fifty Bulgarian specialists, including secondary school teachers, doctors and engineers, have been employed by the Benue Plateau State Government.

● US Congressman, Mr. Henry Reuss, has criticised the Nixon Administration for its opposition to the continuation of M. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer as managing director of the International Monetary Fund. "The Administration's reported position that only a toady at the IMF will do is repulsive and stupid and should be reversed".

● The Unesco General Conference has voted a two-year budget of \$119,954,611.

The US which contributes 30 per cent of the budget, wanted it fixed at \$105m, but a resolution to this effect was defeated. Another resolution limiting the budget ceiling to \$133m. was also heavily defeated.

Shipping News

ELDER Dempster Lines
SOUTHBOUND - FOURAH
RAY due Tema Nov. 5; DEGEMA
due Lohito Nov. 12; EBANI due
Port Harcourt Nov. 16.

From London - FULANI due
Tema Nov. 12; EBONI due
Monrovia Nov. 4.

From Glasgow - DUNKWA slg.
Glasgow Nov. 8. KUMBA due
From Dublin -

From N. Continent - MACHAON
due Las Palmas Nov. 3.
From Middle-brought - DALLA
slg. Nov. 16.

NORTHBOUND - To London:
FALABA due London Nov. 5.
BIHAMO due Takoradi Nov. 9.
To Birkenhead - KOHIMA due
Takoradi Nov. 10. DEIDO due
To Avonmouth -

Nov. 16.
To N. Continent - FREETOWN
due Rotterdam Nov. 4, KABALA
due Abidjan Nov. 10, PEGU due
Cape Palmas Nov. 12.

To Le Havre - MANO due Nov. 7.
To Dublin - DUMBAIA due
Nov. 4.

To Puerto - CLEARWAY due
Nov. 12.
To Southampton - AUREOL slg.
Lagos Nov. 4.

WESTBOUND - To USA/
Canada - AKOSOMBO due
Montreal Nov. 8, DARU due New
York Nov. 3. DUMURUA due
Portsmouth Nov. 8.

From USA/
Canada - MORIAS due Abidjan
Nov. 4.

Eastern Service to West Africa:
ELAKIBANK due Abidjan Nov. 5.
FERIBANK due Douala Nov. 15.
BARBER LINES

OUTWARDS - FERNGATE due
Monrovia Dec. 30, thence
Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa,
Douala, FERNLAND slg. New
York Nov. 13 for Monrovia,
Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa
Abidjan, Tema.

HOMEWARDS - FERNLAND
slg. Abidjan/Monrovia and Cal.
early Nov. FEBURGATE slg.
Lagos, Port Harcourt, Abidjan,
New York, Douala Nov. 9. Ghana
Nov. 11, Abidjan/Monrovia 3rd
week Nov.

WESTBOUND - From Japan via
Hong Kong to Lohito, Luanda,
Matsadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos,
Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan,
New York. SHIMA MARU slg. Japan
Nov. 21, Freetown Nov. 24,
Abidjan Nov. 30 due Japan Jan 3.

DAFEN LINE
EASTBOUND - NIGERIA slg.
Houston Dec. 2 due New Orleans
Dec. 6. MONROVIA Dec. 21.

WESTBOUND - BELGIAN slg.
Abidjan Dec. 15 due Douala Dec.
15. CALABAR Dec. 19.

PALM LINE
SOUTHBOUND - ANDONI
PALM due Pointe Noire Nov. 5.
KATSIINA PALM due Port
Harcourt Nov. 5.

NORTHBOUND - ENUGU
PALM due Abidjan Nov. 5.
LAGOS PALM due Takoradi
Nov. 6.
N.Y.K. LINE
EASTBOUND - SAITAMA
MARU Lagos/Apapa Dec. 14/17,
Douala Dec. 18/19, Abidjan Dec.
25/26, Takoradi Dec. 27/28,
Tema Dec. 29/30.

WESTBOUND - SAITAMA
MARU Lagos/Apapa Dec. 14/17,
Douala Dec. 18/19, Pointe Noire

Dec. 21/22, Abidjan Dec. 25/26,
Takoradi Dec. 27/28, Tema Dec.
29/30, Cotonou Dec. 31.

MITSUI OSK LINE
PHILIPPINE MARU slg. Kofu
Nov. 19 due Lagos 16. 21.
HOUSTON MARU slg. Kobe Dec.
4 due Lagos Jan. 11; HODAI
ASAN MARU slg. Kobe Dec. 11
due Lagos Jan. 22.

FARRELL LINES
HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN SW
slg. Lagos/Apapa Nov. 21, due
Port Harcourt, Douala, Abidjan,
Monrovia, US ports. AFRICA
STAR slg. Warri Dec. 2 due Port
Harcourt, Luanda Dec. 11,
Lohito, Matsadi, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports.

OUTWARDS - AFRICAN SW
due Monrovia Nov. 8 for Abidjan,
Takoradi, Tema Nov. 15, Lagos
Apapa Nov. 17, Port Harcourt,
Douala, AFRICAN STAR due
Monrovia Nov. 20 for Bechara,
Abidjan, Tema Nov. 27, Cotonou,
Warri Dec. 1, Port Harcourt,
Matsadi, Luanda, Lohito

NEDLLOYD - SWAL 1001
slg. SWAL
AMSTERDAM slg. Rome Nov.
22 due Boma/Matsadi Dec. 2.
Pointe Noire Dec. 15, thence
TORONTO CITY due Boma,
Bordeaux Nov. 24 due Boma,
Matsadi Dec. 9, Pointe Noire Dec.
14.

CANADIAN VIAN WEST
AFRICA LINE
ARIZONA slg. W.A. late Nov.
Dec. for discharge Scan. 2nd
Dec./early Jan. TORONTO
slg. W.A. mid Dec./early Jan.
discharge Scan. second half Jan.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE
SUNSHINE STRAIT Nov. 11
PSWAHIPS
SUNSHINE STRAIT Japan Sept. 14 due
Lagos/Apapa Nov. 4, Takoradi
Nov. 10, Abidjan Nov. 13.
STRAIT HALL slg. Hong Kong
Oct. 5 due Tema Nov. 11.
Abidjan Nov. 21, Monrovia Nov.
24, Freetown Nov. 26, Dakar
Nov. 30, Conakry Dec. 6, Lome
Ducalme Dec. 9, Pointe Noire,
Luanda Dec. 21 opt.

OUTWARDS - STRAIT
FRANZMANNEL from Niger,
Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong
Kong, Japan early Nov. STRAIT
HALL from Niger/Ghana to
Singapore opt., Hong Kong,
Japan, Shanghai Nov./Dec.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE
WESTWIND BELGIAN slg. Ghana
Nov. 19, Houston Nov. 24 for
Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown,
BUEINA FORTUNA slg. New
Orleans Dec. 25, Houston Dec. 26
for Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown.

THE PAC LINES
SOUTHBOUND - SHIMA
Antwerp Nov. 7, Rotterdam
9, Houston Nov. 12, due Dula
Nov. 19, Monrovia Nov. 22,
Abidjan Nov. 24, Cotonou Nov.
27, Lagos/Apapa Nov. 28, Boma
Nov. 30.

NORTHBOUND - BOGGY
due Douala Nov. 6, Cotonou Nov. 8,
Abidjan Nov. 12, Monrovia Nov.
14, Antwerp Nov. 21.
Hamburg Nov. 26, Copenhagen
Nov. 28, Aarhus Nov. 30, Bremen
Dec. 4, Antwerp Dec. 9.

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RIVER Ghana Nov. 4, Abidjan
Nov. 6, New York Dec. 12.
Philadelphia Dec. 16.

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SOUTHBOUND - BIA RIVER
Freetown Nov. 10, Apapa Nov.

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(b) Lecturer in Soil Classification

For (a) applicants must possess doctorate degrees in agriculture or related fields, a working knowledge of fruit-bearing trees and should be able to plan and research programmes on them. Applicants should also be conversant with tropical fruit-bearing crops.

For (b) candidates must be holders of doctorate degrees in agriculture or related field of Soil Science and must have a working knowledge of Soil classification techniques including the use of interpretation of aerial photographs of land mass. They should also be conversant with tropical soils and condition.

Successful candidates will be required to supervise post-graduate students in their respective fields and will be expected to teach undergraduate and post-graduate courses.

2. Department of Adult Education

- (a) Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Social Psychology
(b) Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in English

Good academic qualifications and relevant experience are needed in each field. The successful candidates will take part in the teaching programmes for the B.Ed. degree of the University.

3. Department of Nursing

Lecturers in Nursing

Candidates must be registered nurses with at least Masters degree, with three to five years teaching experience, preferably in a degree programme and in the field of nursing education and administration.

4. Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)

Sub-Librarian

Applicants should possess good honours degrees preferably in the Social Sciences plus postgraduate diploma in Librarianship. The successful candidate will be expected to have at least three to four years post-qualification experience preferably in a Research Library. He will be expected to take charge of the day-to-day running and development of the Institute's Library.

The Staff of NISER are accorded the same privileges as staff members of the University of Ibadan Main Library.

5. Department of Pathology

- (a) Lecturer
(b) Superintending/Senior Technologist (Morbid Anatomy)

6. Faculty of Medicine — Ibarapa Project

Senior Lecturers or Lecturers in Medicine

Preventive and Social Medicine
Clinical Medicine & Rehabilitation
Surgery and
Paediatrics

Applicants should possess doctorate level medical qualifications and post-graduate qualifications. Field research and post-graduate qualifications can also apply. A wide knowledge in the relevant field is essential and special experience in field health work will be an advantage. In appointing suitable candidates, consideration by the University of Ibadan will be given to persons who have worked in the field of health care in rural areas in the developing countries.

7. University Computer Centre

(a) Lecturer

Postgraduate training in Computer Science and Numerical Analysis plus experience in their application is essential. A successful candidate will be expected to teach courses in successful candidate will be expected to teach courses in Programming Numerical Analysis, or in areas of Computer Sciences (e.g. Organisation and Computers). Ability to do research in an area related to this position is desirable.

(b) Programmer in the Administrative Data Processing Unit

Applicants should possess at least three years' programming experience in Administrative or Commercial Applications, or possession of Certificate in Accounting, Inventory Control or other related subjects and previous practical experience in an IBM installation will be an advantage. A knowledge of one or more of RPG, Gaboc and Assembler programming Languages is essential.

(c) Systems Analyst

Applicants should possess at least seven years' programming experience in Administrative or Commercial Applications, plus considerable experience in the design of programming systems in administrative and commercial applications. Applicants must be able to do direct translation of these into administrative needs and direct translation of these into working an efficient computer systems. Possession of background in accounting, inventory control or other related subjects as well as experience in an IBM installation will be an advantage.

8. Department of Pharmacology

Technician

Applicants must show evidence of good general education as well as being Associate Members of the Institute of Science Technology of London with specialisation in Physiology/Pharmacology techniques with relevant experience.

9. Behavioural Science Research Unit

Research Fellow

Candidates must hold good Masters degrees in Sociology, with special reference to Juvenile Delinquency and/or criminology. At least two years' experience in research, preferably in Behavioural Sciences in a University or an institution of University standing is essential.

10. Salary Scales

Senior Lecturer (Medical)	£2,350 x 100	£2,350
Senior Lecturer	£2,215 x 75	£2,215
Lecturer	£1,300 x 75	
Sub-Librarian	£1,200/1,200	£2,415
Research Fellow		
Lecturer (Consultant)	£2,410 x 100	£2,400
Senior Consultant	£2,000 x 100	£2,415
Systems Analyst	£2,150 x 75	£2,000
Superintending Technologist	£2,100 x 75	£2,030
Senior Technologist	£2,000 x 90	£2,000
Technician	£1,070 x 50	£1,070
Programmer		

11. Conditions of Service

Appointments are to commence as soon as possible and for three years initially, subject to review thereafter. Passage on paid for terms on appointment, approved increments leave and other benefits where applicable. For N.I.S.R., children and car allowances, Parafurnished accommodation or housing allowance is provided.

12. Method of Application

Detailed applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, on or before 19 November, 1972. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, from whom copies of the advertisement may be obtained.

Dateline Africa

NIGERIA

Zik on military rule

D. Nnamdi Azikiwe, former President of Nigeria, has suggested the establishment of a civilian-military government for a period of five years when the military administration hands over power in 1976. Making the suggestion in the first Samuel Jereton Mariere Memorial Lecture organised by the Students Union at Lagos University, Dr. Azikiwe said that such a blending of civilian with military rule should be on a democratic basis and should be subject to review at the end of a five year period. A national referendum should determine the continuation for another five years of such a regime or its abrogation, he said in the lecture entitled "Stability in Nigeria after the military rule - an analysis of political theory".

Dr. Azikiwe suggested that under such a civilian-military regime all military members of the Council of Ministers should be ex-officio members of parliament and should have a right of veto if they unanimously agreed that the government was undertaking measures that would undermine the country's stability. He listed these as any matters affecting the rule of law, the democratic process, individual freedom, the right of defence and the administration of the veto. All civilian members should be elected by the votes of the nation. He also suggested that the Head of State could be selected by both houses of parliament or elected by the voters and that because the Ministers would be answerable to parliament, which should meet for eight months every year - the members of parliament should, as representatives of the electorate, execute legislative power. Since the Council of Ministers, proposed Dr. Azikiwe, would have the

privilege of initiating official policy and legislation, any abuse of the law-making process could be checked. The blending of civilian and military personnel should be extended also to state governments.

Not more than 15 federal ministers and not more than 10 ministers for each state would be appointed, he continued, in which case the state executive committees should consist of 14 members, including four nominees to represent the army, navy, air force and police. Finally, for economy the state legislatures should be unicameral, but their constituencies should be enlarged.

Although the developed nations could afford to isolate the military from political life, explained Dr. Azikiwe, "in a developing nation like Nigeria, where the military, like Adam and Eve, have tasted the forbidden fruits of political powers, it would be imprudent to overlook the constructive role the armed forces can play in stabilising a nation that has just emerged from colonialism and a bloody civil war".

If civilian rule had satisfied the people there would have been no need for it to have been replaced - unconstitutionally, claimed Dr. Azikiwe. He gave as his idea of reasons for the military taking over as the denial of the right to peaceful assembly from 1962-66; the attempted muzzling of public opinion by the introduction of a certain clause into the Newspaper Bill of 1964; the "clandestine" increase in ministers and MPs' emoluments while denying increases to workers; the clumsy handling of the 1962-63 census; the "vindictive" suppression of the Tiv riots; the way the findings of the Morgan Wages Commission were handled and the attend-

ant strikes, the roles played by "officially-sponsored" newspapers in "antagonising" linguistic groups; the proscriptive of newspapers in certain regions; the intensification of tribalism as an instrument of government; the use of political thugs; the perversion of customary courts and the ineptitude of parliament as the nation's watchdog.

Dr. Azikiwe concluded "The pith of my message is that we should hasten to regularise this irregularity [the relationship between civilians and the military] and save our beloved country from cyclical revolutions - with their attendant loss of precious and innocent lives and priceless property, constructed or accumulated through years of toil and sacrifice. We have imitated Europe long enough through no fault of ours. Let us now be empirical in resolving human problems".

Dr. Azikiwe replaced the late Chief Mariere, who died in a car accident in May 1971, as Chancellor of the University of Lagos.

British move criticised

Commenting on the British Government's White Paper on the entitlement of nationals of EEC countries to enter Britain without work permits from January 1973 and new immigration regulations requiring Commonwealth citizens and other aliens to have work permits Lagos Radio said: "No one quarrels with Britain for readjusting her immigration regulations to enable her to carry out her obligations to the European community. But what is questionable is Britain's lack of hesitation in hurting the Commonwealth in order to join the EEC. Until now, one of the things that justify the existence of the Commonwealth has been the freedom of all its citizens to enter any Commonwealth country of their choice. But this freedom has now been destroyed by the new British immigration regulations".

Britain was perfectly entitled to take any steps she considered to be in her national interests. But it was equally in the British national

interest that the Commonwealth should stay intact. This consideration ought to have compelled Britain to avoid giving the Commonwealth citizens the impression that she prefers the citizens of the EEC to them.

The radio said that Britons action raised other important questions. Did Britain intend to throw the Commonwealth overboard as soon as she found her feet in the EEC?

It was a pity that Britain, which inspired the formation of the Commonwealth, should be the first to deal it a fatal blow. Other Commonwealth countries, taking their cue from Britain, may start to treat the Commonwealth as an institution that has lost its ideals and objectives. If Britain decided to kill one of the rights that the Commonwealth confers on all its citizens, any member country of the Commonwealth should be perfectly at liberty to write off the institution.

● Gen Gowon has stressed the need for peace and stability in Africa to pave the way for economic, social and political development.

He was speaking to a six-man official delegation from neighbouring Dahomey which met him to explain the reasons behind the seizure of power by the army from the civilian administration of former President Justin Ahomadegbe (see page 1479). The delegation was led by the new Foreign Minister, Major Michel Aladaye.

Gen. Gowon reiterated the need for continued close co-operation between Nigeria and Dahomey which was recently given an interest-free loan of £1m by Nigeria for economic development.

● The completion of Nigeria's national stadium, the venue of next January's Pan-African Games, originally scheduled for November, is now expected to be in December. Construction company officials assured Gen. Gowon, during a two-hour tour of the stadium, that it would be ready in time for the opening of the Games on January 7.

● A Lagos court has ordered the British magazine, *The Economist*, to pay £25,000 damages to Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

Chief Awolowo began the

suit last year while Federal Finance Commissioner, after *The Economist* had published an article on March 27 headlined: "Nigeria in labour pains". The judge said the article implied that Chief Awolowo was the brain behind labour unrest.

● In an editorial on President Kaunda's intention of making Zambia a one party state *New Nigerian* says that "no convincing case has yet been made for such a state". The leaders concerned "see it purely and simply as a means of entrenching themselves in office.

"At any rate this has been the experience in other countries where one party state system has led to tyranny and destruction.

"In the circumstances, therefore, neither a one-party, nor a two party nor a multi-party system will work. No system works if participants display such invincible ignorance of realities and insatiable yearning for undivided power.

"While President Kaunda is putting the finishing touches to the constitution of his one-party state he should ponder that the decline and fall of his two friends and colleagues Nkrumah and Obote began when they refused to brook opposition and tried to wipe out all traces of dissent in their countries".

● A bench warrant has been issued at the Central Criminal Court London for the arrest of Obi Egbuna, aged 35, Nigerian author, after he had failed to appear for trial. Mr. Egbuna is accused of rape.

Mr. Simon Smith, for the prosecution, said it was alleged that Mr. Egbuna was receiving treatment in a clinic in Bulgaria.

● An American company, Trans-World Airlines, is to prepare an analysis of the functional areas of planning, finance and administration of Nigeria Airways. The company is also to make specific recommendations for the development of Nigeria Airways into an efficient and profitable airline. The exercise is expected to be completed within six months.

● In view of "the discriminatory policy employed by a northern-based newspaper towards the noble activities of the Kano State Government", the Government was determined to set up its own newspaper, the Governor, Police Commissioner Audu Bako, announced.

● A £700,000 sewage treatment plant being constructed in Lagos is expected to be completed within a year, the chairman of the Lagos City Council caretaker committee, Col D. Sho-Silva, announced at the launching of a "Keep Lagos Clean" campaign.

● The South Eastern State Commissioner for Transport, Mr. Joseph Wayas, has expressed dissatisfaction with the pace of development of Calabar Port. He said the rate of development at the post was so slow that there was the doubt whether the NPA was really prepared to develop it.

Earlier, the Port Manager, Mr. J. E. Mkpang, said that £2m. had been earmarked for the development of Calabar Port.

Much work was needed to bring it to the standard required by the Authority, and the Port management needed the co-operation of the State Government in implementing some of the projects.

He felt that the £2m. already earmarked was not sufficient and called upon the State Government to appeal to the Federal Government for aid.

● A permanent mission is to be established in Nigeria by Trinidad and Tobago. This was announced by a visiting Senator, Dr. Jacob Belders, in Lagos. He said his country would soon send a mission to explore ways of expanding trade and communications links with Nigeria. The Senator was in Nigeria to attend a meeting of the international committee of the World Black Arts Festival.

● Compensation will be paid by the North Western State Government to proprietors of voluntary agency post-primary institutions after the take-over of schools in the state next January, the State's Commissioner for Education, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, announced. He also said that the government would absorb all staff and would rename the schools.

● Arrangements are nearing completion for the establishment of a Federal Government College in Kano on the Zaria road. Classes are not expected to commence before October 1973.

● Military police have been assigned to travel on Ibadan Joint Transport Buses to curb the activities of "unruly men in uniform".

● All 72 staff members of the Benin City Bus Service who went on strike during the independence day parade in Benin have been dismissed.

SIERRA LEONE Stevens in Guinea

President Stevens and wife have visited Guinea guests of President Sékou Touré, Conakry Radio announced.

The Guinean leaders members of the Politbureau and Central Committee of Guinea's Democratic Party, as well as members of the Government and Diplomatic Corps, met them at the airport.

The Sierra Leone couple and his wife later attended artistic and cultural shows at the people's palace.

● Receiving the credentials of the Ambassador of North Korea, President Stevens said that Sierra Leone had eliminated the "last vestige of colonialism" and the primary problem was to lay the foundation of a sound economic system. The Ambassador congratulated the President on "making bravely" the "repeated, decisive and conspiratorial manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges".

● In a message to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim marking the UN 27th anniversary, President Stevens said he hoped the "wise deliberations of the United Nations" might continue to restrain nations from a "third global confrontation".

"My government and I," he went on, "also extend congratulations to the specialised agencies of the UN for the good work they have done in helping with the planning, financing and execution of the development programmes of the third world nations throughout the past year".

● Lawyers have protested to President Stevens after a violent incident in the trial of Mr. Jusu Sheriff and others.

A resolution presented by the Sierra Leone Bar Association referred to physical attacks on members of the profession. A witness was said to have knocked down defence lawyer, Q.C. Bertha Macauley, in the trial last month and later police fired over the heads of an angry crowd to disperse it.

The lawyers protested that



Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Transport, Mr. G. A. E. Lange (centre), in the Nigerian Ports Authority workshop at Port Harcourt (see last weeks issue).

● A senior state counsel in the Federal Ministry of Justice, Mr. K. Ibiidapo-Obe, has been made Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court in place of Mr. Justice Savage, who was recently appointed a judge of the Lagos State High Court.

● The Rivers State Government has refuted the allegation that it planned to terminate the appointments of the Agip Oil Company's Nigerian employees of non-Rivers State origin on the completion of the company's oil tank construction in Brass.

such physical attacks made "inroads into the tradition of an independent bar" and recalled that lawyers owed a duty to their clients regardless of their political affiliations.

President Stevens is reported to have told the lawyers that he stood by his belief in the normal administration of justice and the due process of law. The President is said to have undertaken to ensure that such incidents did not recur.

- Sierra Leone is to stage a national arts festival in September 1973 as a first step to participating in the Second World Black Festival of Arts and Culture in Lagos in 1974.

The planning committee has discussed ways of raising funds other than from Government sources.

- The High Commissioner in Nigeria, Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn, described Sierra Leone as the "cradle of civilisation in West Africa which became the melting pot of cultures both African and European", in a lecture at the University of Ife in connection with the tenth anniversary celebrations of the University.

- Each intending pilgrim to Mecca has now to pay the government Le 550, the estimated cost of all expenses connected with the pilgrimage, arrangements for which have been taken over by the government. This is the result of a visit to Saudi Arabia last year by the Minister of Social Welfare because of the large number of Sierra Leoneans who were stranded. Many, said a government statement, had not understood how much money they needed for the pilgrimage.

- West Germany is to lend Sierra Leone £2m for construction of a 100-mile stretch of road in the Northern Province. Under the agreement the loan carries a two per cent interest rate and is to be repaid within 30 years, with a 10-year moratorium.

- A 2,200 horsepower harbour and salvage tug has been formally handed over to the Chairman of Sierra Leone Ports Authority, Mr. L. J. B. Macaulay at Utrecht.

The tug which was ordered about a year ago by the Sierra Leone Ports Authority was

built by a Dutch firm at the cost of £1m. It is equipped with special fire-fighting and salvage equipment and is built for ocean going.

- Professor N. A. Cox George, of the committee appointed by Government to look into the future of the Rice Corporation, has presented his report to the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. S. A. Folana.

- The Sierra Leone Suitcase Works has begun exporting its product. Already a consignment of 1,000 cases have gone to The Gambia and negotiations are underway for a shipment to Liberia.



Dr. R. M. Sandy, the new Chairman of the National Diamond Mining Company

- The Assistant Director of the Overseas Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Mr. Geoffrey Salisbury, has visited Sierra Leone.

The general objectives of Mr. Salisbury's tour were to advise on the current position of work for the blind and the prevention of blindness. He also considered the implementation of practical projects within the terms of the Commonwealth Opportunity Fund.

- The Komboya Chieftain in the Bo District, Mr. Amara Jungu, has been suspended from office indefinitely, following findings of an Administrative Inquiry in February this year, into his conduct and activities in the Komboya local Court and Chieftain Administration.

Bank profits for the 18 months to June 30, 1971, were a record Le 17m, the increase on previous periods being due chiefly to interest on Time Deposits held with overseas correspondents. Total external reserves at June 30, 1971, were Le27 780 000 against Le22m a year earlier.

GHANA

Acheampong in Ashanti

Colonel Acheampong has stressed the need for unshakable national unity.

He also urged people to stop seeing themselves in the "wretched images of Europe" and instead to assert themselves as "great Ghanaians within a greater Africa".

Colonel Acheampong, who was on a four-day visit to the Ashanti region was speaking at a durbar in Kumasi.

He said a strong, united Ghana would be a nation whose people worked with relentless passion to translate their dreams into realities and one which would "develop primarily on its own resources. This is what we mean by self-reliance", he explained.

The Colonel told the chiefs "it is sad to say that there are still some businessmen in Ashanti who oppose this revolution [January 13 coup] and are doing all they can to create disharmony". He said the government relied on the traditional rulers to advise those who "cannot see change to do so now before it is too late".

Colonel Acheampong urged the chiefs to impress on their people the need to pay taxes and produce enough food for Ghana's fast-growing population. "The food we prefer today is basically foreign, not because it is more nourishing than what we have at home, but because it can raise our discoloured egos. The foreign experts who came to us encouraged this development because the very nature of colonialism demanded it". The siting of base industries would be planned to avoid their concentration in one area of the country, he said. Industries in Accra and Tema should, so far as possible, serve southern Ghana and depending on the availability of raw materials, industries to be sited in an area such as Kumasi would have to serve the north.

Colonel Acheampong said the government was confident that, with hard work and devotion, Ghana would not be the same, five years from now. "We shall have bridged the gap between the rural and urban areas, not by making a noise about rural

development, but by providing the effective constitutional forms through which concrete development can take place".

- The government has warned people to stop using names of members of the National Redemption Council to seek employment, unwarranted favours and collect money from other people. A statement said signatures of members of the NRC had been forged to give credence to letters written in support of applications.

Another statement asked members of the public not to use the names of members of the Council in any song. "This is not considered proper as members of the Council do not wish for undue adulation at this time when there is so much work to be done".

- The independent newspaper, the *Pioneer*, based in Kumasi, has resumed publication.

The *Pioneer* was banned under a National Redemption Council Decree on July 18 this year, but the ban was lifted on September 18.

Mr. J. K. Tsiobe, Managing Director of the *Ahura* Printing Press, publishers of the *Pioneer*, said the management would maintain its policy of independence.

- Col. Acheampong has commissioned the Barekese Dam in the Ashanti region.

The 11m. cedi project backed by Britain under Export Credit Guarantee arrangements, is the costliest single enterprise sponsored by the Ghanaian government in the region for 16 years. It consists of a dam, pumping stations and mains and a water treatment plant.

Col. Acheampong said the government was determined to supply all communities with good drinking water. The NRC programme covered all regions, "unlike the selfish and parochially oriented rural development programme of the Busu Régime", the Colonel stated.

- The frigate (see last weeks issue) ordered by the late President Nkrumah but never collected, is to go into service with Britain's Royal Navy.

Parliament was told in London.

The British Defence Minister Mr. Peter Kirk, stated that the 1,300-ton, British-built vessel would be named *Merrim* and be commissioned for service. A dockyard survey showed it to be in generally good condition.

• The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports is to complete a list of all lay and inefficient officers to enable them to be dealt with in "a fitting manner".

An announcement said the exercise ordered by the Commissioner, Lt. Col. Ben Nyege, would affect Educational Officers, Assistant Education Officers and Principals/Teachers.

The exercise had been brought forward in view of "the need to rid the country of educational officers who are inefficient and whose behaviour is causing concern among the public and the Government".

"Home sweet home"

The Government is to launch a programme under which Ghanaians living in Europe may travel home to see the progress being made. Mr. Seidman, Commissioner for Transport and Communications, has announced. He said efforts were being made by the Government to purchase a new aircraft to ensure the success of the programme to be known as *Go Home Africa*. *Go Home Africa* participants in the programme would be allowed to pay half of the fare in foreign exchange and the remaining half later on a 12-month guarantee to the state-owned airways corporation.

• Ghana has invited the OAU Liberation Committee to hold its next meeting in January, in Accra. It has also invited the UN Economic Commission for Africa, based in Addis Ababa, to hold its February ministerial conference in Accra.

• Cape Coast police intercepted a quantity of high explosives on a bus travelling from Takoradi to Accra. According to the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the explosives were concealed in an empty cocoa bag and the

passenger and driver were immediately arrested. Regional Commissioner, Colonel Bernasko, warned them that nobody would be allowed to try with the security of the state. Until ownership of the explosives has been ascertained, the 16 passengers and the driver have been placed in custody.

• An all-Africa students' volunteer force, a wing of the all-African Students' Union, (AASU), has been formed in Kumasi. The volunteers pledged to mobilise students from higher educational institutions in Africa to offer voluntary assistance in teaching, tutoring and appropriate projects during the long vacation. They will also organise work camps aimed at understanding socio-economic problems throughout the continent. Among other things, the AASU, and AASU's members, required provision of the continent has sent to many scholars a variety of theoretical approaches to the problems.

• Colonel Peter Appiah, Western Region Commissioner, held talks with the Ivory Coast counterpart, M. Fozil Beugre, in Abeng-Meakwahy Coast. The meeting was aimed at strengthening co-operation and understanding between the two countries.

Colonel Appiah, who was in a two-day visit, led an exchange of views between African countries and a positive step towards African unity. M. Beugre has accepted an invitation to visit the Brong-Ahafo area of Western Ghana at a date to be fixed.

• The US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Robert Smith, has visited Ghana as part of a three-nation African tour. He has also visited Dahomey and Togo.

• The Attorney-General and Commissioner of Justice, Mr. E. N. Moore, returned to Ghana after leading a four-man delegation to the current session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

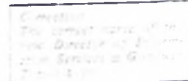
Mr. Moore, who also visited Britain during his nine-month tour, said on arrival that the NRC's abhorrence of apartheid was strongly emphasised at the General Assembly.

• Major-General Osman Ranaana, Sudanese Ambassador to Ghana, has called on African and other friendly governments to help in the reconstruction of the southern Sudan. The General praised the NRC for promising to provide between 20,000 and 30,000 beds to build a hospital and a school in southern Sudan — at a time when Ghana itself had economic problems.

This offer would strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and foster the objectives of the Organisation of African Unity, the envoy stated.

• The Bureau of Ghana Languages is compiling a Ghanaian-English dictionary containing up to 15,000 entries in the Ghanaian language.

• Talks of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, who have been held to solve Uganda were negotiated by the UN Secretary-General, Dr. R. Venkatesh.



LIBERIA Writers meet

West African writers and editors have called for greater co-operation in setting up publishing houses and centres to promote book publishing in Africa.

In a resolution passed at the end of a five-day conference on Promotion of English-language Books in West Africa, delegates also urged priority for training of writers, promotion of literary output and the establishment of a national training council.

The conference, held in Monrovia, was attended by delegates from Liberia, Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Cameroon.

President Tolbert has paid a four-day state visit to Ethiopia.

• The Muslim Congress of Liberia has laid the cornerstone for a \$25,000 central mosque. Moslem Governor Sekou Billy told participants in the ceremony to unify and work towards the betterment of Islam and Liberia.

GUINEA-BISSAU Cabral to declare independence

At a news conference the United Nations Ambassador, Secretary General, the PAIGC (Party for the Independence in Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands) (the African Majority) Guinea-Bissau will declare unilateral independence in this year or early next year. It will be an "African UN" against the will of a colonial power. The PAIGC had already set up most of the institutions of the future independent state, including an administration, a justice



Amílcar Cabral — secret election held

system and economic institutions, police and an army. "We even have prisons," said. The recent secret holding of elections to elect a 120-member National Assembly showed that the PAIGC's drive for independence from Portugal was a reality.

Later, Mr. Cabral spoke before the UN Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories but he announced that he would resign taking the first before the General Assembly as had been proposed by the Committee. He is the first member of a liberation movement to participate in UN debate with obvious status. In a letter to the Assembly Chairman, he said he preferred to abstain rather than give occasion for delegates sympathetic to his movement to vote against allowing him to speak. It was certain a majority of the

Assembly would vote in favour, but some friendly delegations would feel obliged to vote against for procedural reasons, and this he preferred to avoid. Portugal later protested against the UN's publication of the letter.

At the close of an Assembly debate on decolonisation, the Portuguese Foreign Minister Dr. Rui Patrício invited the Assembly to send a representative to Guinea Bissau to investigate the nationalists' claims to have liberated large areas. In the debate the Ivory Coast representative Simeon Aké urged Portugal to open immediate negotiations with nationalists from their African territories on the granting of independence. He appealed to other nations, especially those with close links with Lisbon to encourage Portugal to abandon its policy of colonialist repression. Tunisian representative Rashid Driess also urged France and Spain to help convince Lisbon of the benefits of negotiation with liberation movements.

The Security Council was due to meet for a detailed re-examination of Portuguese colonialism on November 9 or 10. The last time such an "in depth" study took place was 1963. Portugal has threatened to withhold part of her contribution to the UN budget.

GABON

MP expelled from party

National Assembly member Andre Ndong-Biyoghe has been expelled from the ruling Gabon Democratic Party (PDG) for activities against the state's internal and external security. M. Ndong-Biyoghe is a member of Woleu Ntem province near the Equatorial Guinea frontier. There was no elaboration on the charges, which were announced by Political Bureau member Dr. Flor Rehlandi Chambrier.

● Gabon has recognised Peking and Prince Sihanouk's Cambodia. President Bongo has indicated that other recognitions will be announced shortly. There is

no immediate intention to exchange diplomats. The Gabonese announcement has made no mention of any change in status of relations with Taiwan, which has an embassy in Libreville.

SENEGAL

Reactions to Security Council vote

Information Minister Ousmane Camara has commented on the abstention of Britain and the US from the UN Security Council resolution on the Portuguese incursion into Senegal on October 12. The Council voted 12 to none on the resolution. Belgium also abstained. On the US and Britain, the Minister said "the two countries were motivated in their attitude by their concern to induce Portugal to reconsider its policy towards territories still under domination". He added that the abstention did not distress Senegal insofar as it carried with it certain promises.

The resolution also attracted comment in that France voted for the resolution - the first time France has voted against Portugal in resolutions connected with Africa. The French UN representative said that this was because the responsibility of Portugal had been decisively established (The Portuguese commander in Bissau had in fact apologised for the incident). The resolution, which simply condemned the incident was sponsored by the three African members of the Security Council, Somalia, Sudan and Guinea. They had earlier withdrawn a tougher resolution which condemned all Portugal's frontier incursions against Senegal since 1963, when the war of liberation broke out in Guinea-Bissau.

● President Senghor is to pay an official visit to Nigeria from November 9 to 15. He will have bilateral talks with General Gowon, and visit areas of the West and North. He will also receive an honorary degree from the University of Ife at a ceremony marking Ife's 10th

anniversary. Prior to going to Lagos he will have consultations with President Houphouët-Boigny in Abidjan. Major subjects likely to be discussed on both occasions will be the forthcoming possible enlargement of association with the EEC (which Nigeria at the moment is planning to refuse), and the prospects for a West African economic grouping.

● Mr Tafawa Balewa, Nigeria's Ambassador to Senegal has presented a gift of 10m. CFA francs as a contribution to the building of the Islamic Institute in Dakar.

● Cholera has killed 35 people in Senegal this year out of a total of 356 cases registered. Senegalese Epidemics Director Dr. Makhone Seck has said in an interview with the Government daily *Le Soleil*. Dr. Seck said that the worst-affected area was in the North of the country on the Senegal river, but that there had also been 17 cases in the Dakar area.

GUINEA

Defence pact proposed to Senegal

A communique from the Central Committee of the ruling PDG, said that Guinea was ready to discuss a mutual defence pact with Senegal to protect the two countries against "Portuguese aggression". This military co-operation would be aimed at fighting alongside guerrillas of the PAIGC.

President Sekou Touré had told the Committee that Guinea was being faced constantly with aggression, and that "there are plans to use both the air and the sea for an attack against Guinea's territorial integrity". There was also a plan "to isolate Boke in order to keep the Guinean revolution from deriving maximum benefit from efforts being made in Boke".

Pending this confrontation "it is our duty to be in complete solidarity with the brotherly people of Senegal". He recalled that after the

October 12 incident Guinea had sent a message of unconditional support to the Senegal government, at the same time giving Guinea's representative on the Security Council instructions to support fully Senegal's complaint.

● Mali and Guinea have reached agreement on mutual customs prices and procedures following talks in Bamako. A joint communiqué said delegations from the two countries had agreed on tariffs applicable on products originating from each other's country and on the procedure for customs clearance. Both delegations said they were pleased at the results of the discussions and said they were anxious for more frequent meetings between the two customs' authorities to harmonise legislation.

Charges of currency flooding

President Sekou Touré has accused "imperialism" of trying to overthrow his régime by flooding the country with 8,000 million counterfeit old guinean francs before the creation of the new currency, the "Sily", early in October. The President was speaking at the opening of a special session of the National Assembly called to fix new price levels. The President said imperialism had been aided by Africans, Lebanese, Syrians and some Guineans and had seriously endangered the régime with the counterfeit money. He added that prices had become exorbitant and the purchasing power of the workers had been considerably reduced.

The President has also received spokesmen of the Lebanese and Syrian community in Guinea. He thanked them for their assurances of co-operation and said that anyone who considered their peoples to be foreigners in Guinea was quite wrong. The PDG did not consider the colour of a person's skin, only his behaviour. It was known, however, that there were some Lebanese smugglers in Guinea although most had

left the country. Many of those who had left were operating along Guinea's borders in compliance with people inside the country and they should be allowed.

• Two French fishermen of the trawler 'Mareu' have been sentenced to two years in prison for espionage to a Comakou court. Thirteen Indian crew of the trawler were also sentenced to one year. Attempts by the French government to intercede with the Guinean government via the Italian Embassy have so far proved fruitless.

CONGO Nguabi tour

President Nguabi, of Congo-Brazzaville has been on an official visit to Equatorial Guinea, in response to an invitation extended during a visit to Brazzaville by President Nguabi last year. Although he will not fracture dispute between Equatorial Guinea and Sierra Leone was not the main purpose of the visit, it was expected, President Nguabi, will return to his country

Libreville to report on the outcome of talks with President M'Baye to President Bongo.

NIGER 1973 budget

New year's National Budget of 13,000m. CFA francs (about \$24m) will include a new allocation of 125m. CFA francs (about £190,000) for research, according to the Finance Minister, M. Mouddou Zakaria. In an interview with *Le Tempo* on 24 April, M. Zakaria also announced a cut in estate tax due to a straightening of the past years' corporate profit taxes, however, will double to one per cent.

• President Diouf has been on a week's visit to Algeria for talks on bilateral co-operation. One of the main issues discussed was demarcation of the two countries' 1,000-mile frontier. After the visit President Diouf announced that Algerian armoured aircraft would soon begin passing through Niamey on flights from Algeria to Lagos.

• Niger has signed a loan agreement worth CFAF 144m. (CFA francs) 200,000 with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for improving the living conditions of the country's nomads.

• Maidah Mamadou, former Foreign Minister, whose portfolio was not resigned in the government reshuffle in August, has been appointed Information Minister.

CENTRAFRICAN REPUBLIC Stone laid

President Bokassa has laid the foundation stone of the CAR's second hydro-electric station, like the first, on the River Mbou. The station is being built by the Yugoslav firm Energoprojekt, and the De Megawatts will double the CAR's electricity supply. The building will take 31 months and will cost \$4m.

• West Germany has donated £750,000 to buy petrol tanker barges to ship oil supplies to landlocked CAR by river.

IN BRIEF

Thirty-one Malian and Senegalese women arrived in Dakar after being deported from Uganda. The women, accompanied by their children, said they were detained for three months before being expelled. Their husbands were kept in separate camp and deported after a month's detention. The women said, adding that men were not allowed to take their property with them. The Malians were waiting at Dakar-Yoff airport for a plane to take them home.

• An envoy of President Mulidji, Major Harwady, is on a visit to Niger. Uganda, Mali, Guinea and Mauritania, bearing messages to the respective Presidents dealing with bilateral relations and what the Libyans Agency described as "the savage invasion" which Uganda had not exposed. According to its agency the five governments expressed support of a Libyan attitude towards Uganda, and had also telegrams of support to President Amin.

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HAS ZIK FOUND AN ANSWER?



Little support has been given by Nigerian newspapers or their contributors to Dr. Azikiwe's plea that after 1976 Nigeria should have a joint civil-military government for at least five years, both at the centre and in the states. Indeed the plea, made in the former President's capacity as Chancellor of Lagos University, seems instead to have revived interest and support for a complete return to civilian rule by 1976, the target date announced by General Gowon.

The debate has not, perhaps, been very extensive, but it is remarkable that it could take place at all under military rule. For what Dr. Azikiwe is saying is that because of the almost universal incompetence of civilian governments in Africa military intervention in politics, it can now be seen, is possible and even likely in any country. And so deep do the defects of civilian rule lie that any army's return to barracks is no guarantee that it will not again intervene. His proposal is designed to avoid such a possibility in Nigeria by making the heads of the Armed Forces and the Police a part of the government even though the form is entirely civilian. In this way they could, he believes, prevent a civilian government taking those steps which might lead to military intervention.

Ghana, if not Dahomey, shows that the withdrawal of the Armed Forces does not mean that they will not return and Upper Volta shows that some form of civil-military government is possible, although not without its frictions. The prospect of a perpetual see-saw between

- Sallah day in Katsina
- Ghana's search for an economic policy
- Brazil's view of Africa
- Dahomey's army settles in
- Portugal and the West

military and civil rule is infinitely depressing, if only because it would ensure that sooner rather than later no civilian of standing would participate in civilian rule.

Dr. Azikiwe is therefore right to raise his question. But whether his detailed proposals are the best in the circumstances or not, he has not found the solution. If military men are to have a veto over government policy, as Dr. Azikiwe suggests, the situation would not be entirely different from the present one except in one important respect, a stalemate would soon develop and the civilians would either have to abandon the government, or, in effect, accept military rule. If, on the other hand, the military men had no veto but appeared to share the responsibility for government policies whether they liked them or not, they would soon enjoy no respect, particularly among their own men.

This is probably the most dangerous possibility. For if the military leaders were ready to sit back whatever the follies of the civilians, their followers at some level would be ready to intervene and there would be a fatal division in the armed forces. What matters for Nigeria, as the date for civilian rule approaches, is to learn from the past and ensure that the lessons are turned into constitutional rules or conventions. In his ninety-minute lecture Dr. Azikiwe powerfully castigated the "old politicians" in Nigeria, as well as civilian leaders elsewhere in Africa, in the full knowledge that some of this criticism

would rebound on himself, as indeed it has.

But surely some answer can be found to the "absolutism" and the stifling of opposition which were two of the main crimes he attributed to the old régime? There are devices, such as central registration of a party's candidates in a capital city, which would avoid one method of stifling opposition. The soldiers have done more by introducing the 12-State structure — and only they could do it — to introduce stability into Nigerian politics than they ever could by direct participation in civilian government. In spite of the objections to proportional representation it could do something to ensure that minority parties were not entirely obliterated. And while a one-party system would find the country unfruitful ground, can Nigeria, where for so long the NPC and the NCNC were unlikely partners in the federal government, not foster the tradition that while parties are free to contest elections, when these are over it is the job of the winners to find what common ground they have with the losers rather than to seek to monopolise all power and appointments?

While only public opinion and the growth of standards can finally deal with corruption, it is possible to establish rules about the award of contracts and handling of tenders which would go far to check the excesses of the past.

These are the kind of subjects which, with revenue allocation, the division of functions between the Federation and the

States and the rest, a constitutional review body must consider. Dr. Azikiwe was right to emphasise that if a return to civilian rule was simply a return to the abuses of the past — particularly when a new civilian leadership can at present be discerned — some form of military rule might as well remain. But the answer, not to sugar that particular pill but unworkable constitutional devices but attempt to find answers to the abuses with which everybody is familiar.

Aspects of the Dahomey coup

Two sidelights on the takeover of Dahomey firstly, in the heat of the coup little attention was paid to the fact that an agreement between the Government of Dahomey and the Lonrho group was signed a few days before the takeover. In Cotonou, the Dahomeyan capital, the survey, financing, development and management of a sugar complex at an estimated investment of \$24m. The complex will include a plantation, refinery and cubing plant, with a total production capacity of 30,000 tons of refined sugar annually.

This will be the second major sugar development project undertaken in Lonrho on behalf of West African governments. The first, a \$60m. agreement, was signed with the Ivory Coast last year. For Dahomey it will be the single largest investment project since independence. Total production of the new sugar complex is expected to cover all local consumption demands (which at present stands at 15,000 metric tons annually), and the rest will be sold on long-term contract basis to neighbouring states.

Secondly, what will be relations with Nigeria? A delegation was in Lagos talking to General Gowon two days after the coup, and a number of Nigerian papers carried interviews with President Kérékou. The *New Nigerian* reported him as advocating a Benin Union between Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria, adding "I sincerely hope that our neighbours will not regard the present economic plight of Dahomey as our sole responsibility." He hoped they would see Dahomey's problems as a "collective challenge" to economic development which confronts Africa". The *Daily Sketch* quoted Mr. Kérékou as saying that he would not make a "consultative visit" to Lagos to meet General Gowon. The *Nigeria Observer* quoted him as saying that "I could not hand power to anyone until the economy had been restored to health and the political wounds healed." An editorial in The *Daily Times* called for new parliamentary elections, as previous military governments had proved unable to rule Dahomey.

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Nixon, Africa and the new realism

How much significance does the re-election of President Nixon to the White House have for Africa? It has been pointed out before in this journal (see article by Bruce Oudes in *West Africa* May 19, 1972) that the Nixon era has seen a slow but fundamental shift in American policy on southern Africa. A number of developments, such as the Congress vote on Rhodesian chrome, and the Azores Treaty of last December (which by giving an economic boost to Portugal indirectly assisted the maintenance of her colonial wars) have caused alarm amongst those who see that the US could play a vitally constructive role in the southern African situation, fraught as it is with risks of escalating conflict.

Senator McGovern had committed himself to take a strong line on southern Africa, and during his campaign strongly criticised Portugal, and the Azores agreement, which he said was giving financial support to Portugal's colonial rule in Africa. Speaking in Boston in October he accused the Nixon régime of leading the US towards "new Vietnams in Africa, where there exists a cataclysmic potential for race war. For the sake of a dubious short-term military interest, the US has helped to consolidate Portugal's dictatorial power over its own people. I am in favour of humanitarian aid to the Portuguese people, but the US must not and cannot continue to involve itself in the

illegitimate, immoral and reckless adventures of a military dictatorship".

He promised to reverse the Administration's African policy if he became President, and the Democratic platform adopted in Miami included as well such commitments as the maintenance of economic sanctions against Salisbury, effective UN control over Namibia, and opposition to racial totalitarianism in South Africa.

This was all, perhaps, angled towards black voters, and first reports suggest that, in the general swing to Nixon, there were fewer blacks voting for McGovern than for Humphrey in 1968. Also, no one knew what McGovern could actually do when he got to the White House (this was one reason for his electoral calamity).

At the same time US policy in Africa would have seen a more obvious return to the Kennedy spirit which many Africans remember from the early 1960s, and which now seems largely dissipated. Would any American government now be as staunch in its opposition to Tshombe's secession in Katanga as Kennedy was? The whole Vietnam experience has damped down America's desire to exercise any weight in Africa.

It can be argued, of course, that the Kennedy idealism was a mixed blessing. Idealism in the hands of the Americans all too often becomes simplistic anti-communism. It was idealism that led to the Bay of Pigs and the Vietnam intervention. Now, with a greater cynicism, there is also a greater realism - for example Nixon's detentes with Russia and China, and the admission of China to the UN. Is not the Nixon attitude to southern Africa, unfortunate though it is, another aspect of the new realism? When you study the actions of Henry Kissinger, it is easy to argue that, with the break-up of the Cold War blocs, the age of ideology is over and we are back to a new age of Bismarck or Metternich, where, under new interdependent twentieth century

guises, the "national interest" is still paramount.

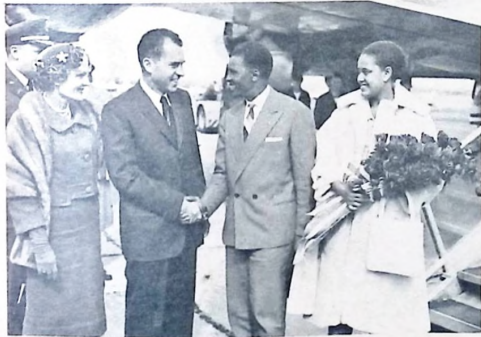
For Africa these trends may in some ways be depressing, but in other ways they open up new opportunities (if there are Machiavellis prepared to exploit them) as well as new pitfalls. The immediate emphasis seems to be on what benefits accrue to the Third World from the coming world monetary reorganisation, or on what is to emerge from the coming Nixon round of world tariff negotiations due next year. But arising from the triumph of Nixon and Nixonism is the lesson for Africa that too much trust should not be placed in the help of others. The more Africans come to be seen fighting their own battles, whether against racism, colonialism or poverty and underdevelopment, the more others may be willing to assist them.

Drought along the Niger

The natural hazard of drought is raising its head again this year, especially along the upper reaches of the Niger. A number of disturbing reports suggest that lack of rainfall is having serious consequences. In Mali it has affected the agricultural programme and has particularly hit cereal production. Production Minister Sidi Coulibaly has said the rainfall had been insufficient and badly distributed and production of cereals in the whole of the northern region would be poor. Rice and millet production had also suffered, but, because of State planning, there would be no fall in output of cotton or groundnuts. M. Coulibaly said:

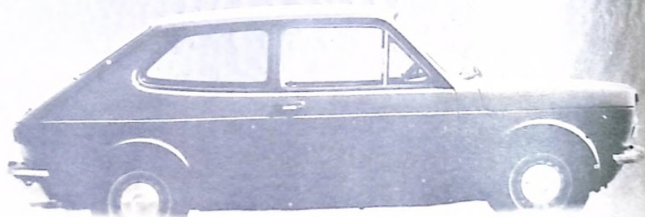
The drought was also mentioned at the 9th meeting of the Guinea-Mali Technical Committee for forecasting and announcing Niger River floods. The meeting had dealt mainly with the exceptionally low flood level of the river this year, the smallest since 1913, because of particularly poor rainfall, and the consequences were likely to be catastrophic. The Committee drew up a number of recommendations for facing such a situation in the future.

The Government is to send missions to different parts of Niger to investigate the food supply situation in the light of the drought which has afflicted several areas. Finance and Saharan Affairs Minister, M. Mouddour Zakara has already visited the north - badly hit by the drought - in company with the United Nations Development Programme Resident Officers in Niger, M. Grondi. The Council of Ministers decided to sent the starting on November 14, after hearing reports from several Ministers.



A flashback to 1959, when Nixon, then Vice-President, received President Sekou Touré on an official visit to Washington. Far left is Mrs. Pat Nixon, far right is Mme. Andrée Touré.

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Matchet's Diary

from Kastina



A thousand miles from Timbuctoo

Early in the morning on the first of the two *Sallah* days marking the end of the fast of Ramadan the people begin to pour through the Kofar Gate, past the sign that says it's a thousand miles to Timbuctoo, and to the praying ground. Most are from the ancient mud-walled city itself but many came into the town from surrounding villages during the night after it was known that the new moon had been sighted and this would indeed be a *Sallah* day. But there are, too, the richly dressed Heads of the Emirate's twenty-one Districts, all riding horses with gay harness and rich cloths, accompanied by their village heads, also mounted, and surrounded by their followers. Some establish little "courts" among the trees, some horsemen line the route from the gate to the praying ground to greet the Emir who will arrive with a vast procession to sit under an umbrella and mat; the beginning of the praying. Some young men arrive on motor scooters, weaving their way among the horses, there is the occasional Mercedes, usually packed full of children. There are the Landrovers of the District Councils and of the new Area Authorities into

which the districts are now grouped in this North Central State. And there are the camels to remind you that you are close to Nigeria's northern border and so to the Niger Republic which runs into the Sahara.

One of Nigeria's best horsemen

A flag held high by a horseman marks the beginning of the Emir's procession. Drummers, some mounted on camels, hornblowers, trumpeters and praise singers fill the air, horses neigh in answer to those already near the praying ground. There are guards in many uniforms ranging from red coats and Napoleonic hats to chain mail. Some are mounted, some carry old guns, there are hunters with bows and arrows, there are the Emir's sons and grandsons with red tunics and white turbans. Some mounted guards wear helmets cunningly made of upturned pans fitted with stems to carry plumes, there are bagpipers and musicians in spotted cloth carrying huge horns covered with the same material. There are the

Emir's magnificent horses, led but not mounted, with saddle cloths of rich material. Lances, spears and swords are brandished and at last comes the Emir, still one of Nigeria's best horsemen although he was already Emir when most of those around him were born. His robes and great cloak are simpler than those of his District Heads, but elegant and dignified. He is helped to dismount and takes his place.

Behind the men of Rimi

When the praying is done the processions form again and, with the men of Rimi, by tradition the senior district, in the lead, make their way along the road to the gate, past the remains of the mud walls. Inside the city the road to the great square outside the palace is thickly lined with women and children, the girls in colourful dresses and headties. Slowly the groups move past the low mud buildings whose parapets conceal their corrugated roofs and whose pinnacles rise like a forest.



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KATSINA DIARY *Continued*

In the VIP stand

Above the palace gate there is a stand for the important people, such as the Waziri of Katsina, Alhaji Isa Kuta, the former Minister who is now Chairman of the State Public Service Commission, and the Provincial Secretary, representative of the State Government, who wears the uniform for administrative officers designed for the former region. In stands on either side of the gate are other guests including men and women from a dozen nations now in the state's service. And all around the square and filling the roads leading into it are the vast crowds of the people of Katsina. One by one the district contingents enter the square and take up positions after filing past the Emir's gate. They dance and chant and play their instruments. The guards stage mock fighting, their uniforms of traditional fashion but with variegated, often striped, design. The contingent from Kaita, the district which runs along the Niger frontier, is led by General Hassan Katsina's twin brother. Other District Heads are related to the Emir or are hereditary rulers since although they are key figures in local government they are also chiefs, sometimes, in this emirate of some 3 million people, responsible for a population of 200,000.

The Emir's procession

Last is the Emir's procession which arouses cheers as the riflemen fire salutes into the air. The procession turns up outside the gate, the Emir on his horse in the middle waiting to receive the salutations of each contingent, whose horsemen led by the District Head charge up towards the Emir's group and rein in to salute him. Perhaps they do not come as close as they once did and the crowd cheers when the men of Rimi come closer than the others have and seem to charge faster. There are cheers too for the Emir's own mounted warriors who brandish their spears as they charge for the whole length of the square.

Microphones and coloured spectacles

Then comes the great moment. Suddenly the crowd, mostly in white, who have maintained disciplined ranks, surge into the square and fill it, all saluting the Emir. There is silence as he greets them in a short speech and then, with drawn sword, he rides into his palace.

In a small pavilion he then receives the Emirate dignitaries and the guests. Later there are processions to the Provincial Secretary's house as there used to be to the British Resident's in the old days.

For his speeches the Emir now uses microphone and amplifying equipment, which also relays a running commentary on the happenings. There is an "intercom" system between those responsible for marshalling the groups, and many of the mounted dignitaries wear coloured spectacles. But there is no sign of the modern disease of "security"; nothing stands between the Emir and the people. This represents a system of government which probably existed hundreds of years before the Fulani conquest which was inspired from neighbouring Sokoto. The system was developed in the seven original Hausa States, of which this is one, whose cradle was tiny Daura to the east. It has been eroded in many ways and much power has gone from Emirs and their vassals to the State and Federal Governments. Now many are saying that the process has gone far enough and that this is the system which people in these parts still understand and respect. Whether it will endure, or whether it should endure, others must argue. But at Sallah the Emir still rides before the people as a father.



The Emir of Katsina: he now uses amplifying equipment.



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Letters to the Editor

The US and Nigeria's war

SIR—Letter writer John Vianney of *Deutsche Welle* (September 29) should realise that he was not the John Vianney referred to in the cable sent from Asaba to the US embassy on July 27, 1967 (my article, "The US and the Nigerian War", September 8). Mr. Vianney of Cologne appears to be the namesake of Saint John Vianney (1786-1859), the Curé of Ars, whose feast day is August 9. The message from Asaba was not connected in any way with the CIA, as John Vianney of Cologne alleges, according to my sources. Instead, by calling attention to the Feast of Saint John Vianney, the telegram gave the US embassy 13 days' advance notice of the invasion of the Mid-West. That information, however, was not relayed to Washington. I do wish to correct the record on one detail — my article states the invasion was likely on August 4, according to the telegram. August 9 is the correct date.

Mattel's Diary of September 15 suggests that the criticism I reported of the US embassy in Lagos may be felt by many to be unfair. The embassy might at times have been justified in feeling that inaction was the safest policy. Mattel writes, "I fear this comment may be missing the thrust of my two articles, and I particularly do not want to be misunderstood since the subject matter is so delicate. My sources and I agree that, as is the case with a good newspaper, the reporting function should be kept separate from commentary. By apparently censoring the reporting to Washington, the senior US officials in Lagos cast needless doubts on their own credibility in the minds of those back in Washington. In 20th Century US diplomacy ambassadors and their deputies are not supposed to make policy. Like newspaper columnists, they can comment on the flow of news and urge specific policies; but it is the proprietor, in this case the President, who decides what foreign policy shall be."

Mattel also raises an interesting hypothetical question. If the US had permitted arms sales to Nigeria early in the war, because of public opinion ultimately it might have been obliged to apply a ban and perhaps even go further. In fairness to the Nixon administration this needs to be aired a bit more. If it had been US policy to issue arms exports permits to Nigeria when Mr. Nixon assumed office, I would not venture a guess as to whether this policy would have continued during the first six months of 1969. However, that policy certainly would have undergone a severe test after the shooting down of the Red Cross aircraft. Nevertheless, one must note that had he decided to continue such sales, the President was perfectly capable of carrying out his decision regardless of public opinion. Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy, for instance, did not waver despite public criticism. Further, under both Johnson and Nixon, it should be noted that the US in fact routinely informed Nigeria where in western Europe it should go to procure parts and ammunition for the US equipment it possessed prior to the war.

As long as we are speculating, the views of Dr. Kissinger's Africa aide, Roger Morris, raise in my own mind a serious question of what

unilateral steps the US might have taken to "force" relief into Biafra had the war dragged on through 1970. However, as a student of US policy in Africa, I am much more interested at present in what the US policy during the Nigerian war might mean as a precedent should strife develop during a prolonged power struggle in Ethiopia and Zaïre, two countries where the US is unquestionably the principal "traditional" supplier of arms and thus in a situation analogous to that of Britain in relation to Nigeria in 1967. I'm sure that, as a result of the US experience in Indo-China, any decision to continue arms supplies to one side in what would be seen as an African civil war would touch off a major public brouhaha here. When you think back to US policy in Zaïre a decade ago, you realise how much times have changed.

BRUCE OUDES

Washington

The military and politics

SIR—To read your editorial, *Nigeria's road to civil rule*, and *The old guard* (October 2 and October 23) is to be disturbed or surprised at your change of attitude. In your former editorial you concluded thus, "What matters is that in Nigeria the military régime should be able gracefully to hand over to its successors while still enjoying the respect of the people." Whereas in the latter editorial you ended on a conflicting note: "Unless there are lights hiding under bushes, one is forced to conclude that rule by soldiers and civil servants will continue to flourish."

Many lovers of democracy, in spite of its variety and weakness, will agree that what you were saying of Nigeria is also true of any other country under military rule.

But your editorial, *The Old Guard*, apart from its detailed analysis and nostalgic effect has an undertone of cynicism and suggestibility. As if the continent of Africa is not tainted enough by series of *coups d'états*, it appears that you are suggesting that they should spread to Senegal and Ivory Coast! Again you thought that because the old guard politicians have long shadows, therefore it appears there is dearth of capable succeeding politicians.

It is true that the old guard, whatever the shortcomings, fought bravely and worked conscientiously to achieve independence for their different countries. But it is also true that faced with the challenge of government and giving the necessary support and working congenial atmosphere a crop of dedicated rule will rise to the occasion. Ukpabi Asika is shining example.

Again to talk of "a sneaking suspicion" that military rulers may eventually convert themselves to political figures because Mobutu seems to be giving his country a new lease of life seems to me debatable. This does not however suggest that your deductions and conclusions have no *hinc sunt*. But where one becomes dared and disturbed is the probability of suggesting or selling this idea to the military rulers. Perhaps one needs realise that the Nigerian civil war had affected different strata of human life, the psychological, economic, social, political and moral. The wounds have to heal with the passing of time. Thus though 1976 seems far off, at present the civilian commissioners with the military rulers are mashing the bruises and the dislocations of the nation.

To suggest either tacitly or otherwise that the "rule by soldiers and civil servants will continue to flourish" in Africa is to see no end to instability, chaos and disorder.

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People

A 37-year old Research Officer of the Encyclopaedia Africana, Lebrecht W. Fifi Hesse, assumed duty last month as the new Director-General of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation. As the first Ghanaian Rhodes scholar, Mr Hesse read for the BA (Hons) degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics in 1962 at Oxford University. Earlier he had obtained the BA (Hons) degree in History at the then University College of Ghana, Legon on a Shell scholarship.



Before entering Achimota School in 1955 from Accra Academy for a sixth-form course, Mr Hesse was awarded a fellowship which enabled him to attend the Herald Tribune Youth Forum in New York, USA. Later, he served on Ghana's delegation to Unesco General Conferences in 1968 and 1970. He was elected vice-chairman of Unesco's Social Services Commission at the 1968 conference. At the moment, Mr. Hesse is the General Secretary of the University of Ghana Alumni Association.

Mr. Hesse is no stranger to Broadcasting House in Accra, for he has featured in several Radio and Television programmes — he was for several months the host of a weekly 30-minute TV public affairs programme, "Face to Face". He has also frequently written news commentaries broadcast on Radio Ghana.

Married with three children, Mr. Hesse succeeds Stephen Bekoe Mfodwo, who has returned to the University of Ghana, Legon, as Senior Assistant Registrar at the expiry of his two-year secondment to the GBC. The first Ghanaian Director-General, Mr. W. F. Coleman, who was a victim of what is now popularly known as 'Apollo 568' of February 1970 when the ousted Busia regime sacked hundreds of public officers, is now working with the UN Economic Commission for Africa with its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Director-General's post is thus a 'hot seat'. And Mr Hesse conceded this fact when he addressed the corporation's staff on the day he assumed duty — October 9, 1972 — as he declared with a twist of humour: "I know I have come to occupy a hot seat but I will try to control the temperature."

Richard Wainwright, Chairman of Britain's Liberal Party is currently visiting the liberated areas of Guinea-Bissau in response to an invitation from "Amilcar Cabral, leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). A former MP Mr. Wainwright said before leaving: "The PAIGC is building a new society the hard way and it will be a privilege to see how they are tackling it." According to a Liberal Party press statement, he will report back on any evidence he might find of Portuguese using North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) — type weapons against the people of Portuguese Guinea. As a director of Britain's Rowntree Social Service Trust, an independent charitable body, Mr. Wainwright has also been invited by Mr. Cabral to inspect the first results of the Trust's gift of 30,000 sterling to PAIGC hospitals, clinics and schools, the statement added.

Our picture shows Lizette Maridor, a Gabonese dancer who is being lionised in Paris in a way that is sending the older generation to look up their cuttings about Josephine Baker. Lizette is featured at the Casino de Paris, which for years has put on one of the most celebrated leg-shows (well, not only legs) in the world. The word is that she has become a key figure in the takeover bid for the theatre by Roland Petit, the impresario and his wife Zizi Jeanmaire. The owner wants the traditions of the theatre to be maintained by any buyer, but it is only since Lizette has been appearing there that he feels his conditions are satisfied. Which is one up for Gabon.



A two-man Quebec publishing delegation has been in Lome for talks with the Rector of the University of Benin, Rev. Gabriel Johnson. The two men are Roland Sasseville, President of the Society of Publishers of Quebec School text books and M. Leon Patenaude, President of the French Canadian Society for the Protection of Authors' Rights.



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Books and Publications

The Portuguese Connection

Portuguese Africa and the West, by William Minter. (Penguin African Library. 40p., Hamondsworth, 1972).

What keeps Portugal going? How can such a poor and backward country find the means and the money to continue fighting its colonial wars in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique? A large part of the answer lies in the dictatorial nature of the régime installed in Portugal after the extreme right-wing *coup d'état* of 1926, and institutionalised, soon after, in the so-called "New State" of the late Oliveira Salazar. Run in the interests of a narrow oligarchy, this dictatorship has been able to squeeze the Portuguese of their savings and their incomes, and conscript for use in Africa an army of comparatively enormous size.

But another part of the answer lies in the financial, military, political and diplomatic aid received from Portugal's allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and, high on the list of these, the United States of America. It is this part of the answer that forms the chief subject of this book. Written by an American schoolteacher who has worked in Dar-es-Salaam, where he and his wife taught in the Frelimo secondary school, the book is a short and useful guide to the nature of the aid received by the régimes of Salazar and his successor, Caetano. It puts together a great deal of interesting information, some of which has not been readily available before. On the question of American military aid, for example, Minter concludes that although this has not been great in terms comparable to aid given to some other countries, it has nonetheless been "of substantial significance" when compared with "Portugal's own defence budgets".

The cumulative contribution of this American military aid to Portugal "has meant that substantial portions of the Portuguese armed forces are American-equipped and American-trained". And Minter includes the table below* in support of this conclusion. The figures are particularly interesting because they show the extent to which American aid was critical in the build-up of Portugal's armed forces after Portugal's entry into NATO in 1949. It was with these armed forces, greatly helped in their training and equipment by other NATO powers besides the United States, that Portugal was able to embark on its massive colonial wars in 1961 and subsequently

The NATO "southern boundary", true enough, was fixed along the Tropic of Cancer, so as specifically to exclude the bulk of Africa, and all Portugal's African colonies. But the Lisbon régime paid not the least attention to this, and has successively committed its armed forces to Africa to the point where there is now said to be left, in Portugal, only one

American Military Assistance compared with Portuguese Defence Expenditures 1951-60.

	Total US Military assistance (mns. of Escudos)	Portuguese defence expenditures (mns. of Escudos)
1951	11	1,533
1952	286	1,691
1953	2,002	1,975
1954	935	2,100
1955	1,484	2,234
1956	1,226	2,297
1957	759	2,391
1958	529	2,485
1959	468	2,820
1960	272	3,023

under-strength division for the defence of the "Free World".

That, as Minter again shows, is part of the story. Portugal has continued to receive many kinds of help from European and American allies since - and much of this has been in the military sphere. So it is today that the effective arm remaining to the Portuguese army in its wars in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique - its fleet of helicopters - have come almost entirely from France, and consist, almost entirely, of helicopter types designed for NATO.

Minter goes on to review other kinds of aid received from Germany, Britain and other partners, and describes the deepening penetration of large industrial enterprises formerly debarred, for effective purposes, from investment in the "Portuguese African sphere". A survey would have gained from a critical analysis of the Lisbon régime and its "neo-colonial" nature. Yet this readable book is already full of pertinent information, and is available at an admirably modest price.

Basil Davids

The Secular Priests by Maurice Nazzari (George Allen & Unwin £3.75).

Dr North's target is the psychoanalyst, whose psychoanalytic ideology is a vulgarisation of Freud's theory of the unconscious, of psychoanalysis, and of the nature of man as a society. The psychotherapists have become important because industrialisation is the major structuring force of contemporary Western societies. Dur-

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the past hundred years or so, industry has succeeded "in rationalising and bureaucratising the processes of production while at the same time the economic sector of society has become autonomous. With the disenchantment of the world, i.e. the process by which man explains the natural and human world without invoking a deity and his laws, and the adoption of methods based on science and engineering as its concomitants, this autonomous economic field has become progressively segregated from political and religious institutions and the family, thus the unity of pre-industrial Western society based on the overriding influence of religious notions has given place to a dichotomised society, the sectors of which, in their turn, have become fragmented, so that one part of the divided whole is the economic, while the other part has split into pieces only tenuously related. One important consequence of this process has been that the separation of the economic area of activity from the family has created a new dimension of social life the private sphere. More than by any other trait, modern industrialised society is characterised by the differentiation between the public and private spheres".

Bureaucracy has taken the place of kinship. "The medieval world of Christendom and the essentially similar social worlds of traditional societies were distinguished by certitude in moral matters and an individual sense of belonging to a moral order, which if not 'natural' was at least divine. After years of disruption the traditional order has

ended and the individual is left in an enduring position of personal and moral uncertainty. The associates of uncertainty are an instrumental attitude to work and the privatisation of most of the erstwhile public areas of life, and in this situation, the psychotherapeutic ideology offers a substitute certitude and with its increasing acceptance by a growing number of individuals, a considerable degree of power passes into the hands of the psychotherapist because the ultimate in power is to define reality. In the acceptance of a given definition of reality lies collective solidarity that in its turn implies a psychological solidarity."

Ever since "the unified, enchanted world of Christendom" was destroyed and man's certitude with it, "man has been alone with no one to mediate between himself and God". Technicised society "is inhabited by isolated man". The therapeutic ideology "is the only creed available that can give man the illusion that he is not totally alone, that even if God's grace is not vouchsafed to him, then man's is".

Industrialisation cannot be "halted, impeded for more than a brief space, or replaced". So we have to be thankful that circumstances have "thrown up the psychotherapeutic ideology and its techniques, for without them we would be in even a worse fix than we are. The psychotherapeutic ideology provides the only path to personal salvation. That it is apolitical, anti-radical, and supports the *status quo* is not important when compared with its positive contributions... The inestimable service that the psycho-

therapeutic ideology supplies is that it gives the individual the feeling that someone cares - even if it is not true".

Students of Dr. Field's book of Ghana, *Search for Security*, may question Dr. North's view that traditional society there is always "certitude" in moral matters, and that individual feels security in belonging to his society. Yet what Dr. North has in mind is of immense importance to us concerned with the problems of big urban sprawls in Africa.

Studies in the Staple Food Economy of Western Nigeria. by R. Gusten. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, London. Humanities Press Inc., New York.

As Nigeria sinks deeper into the slough of a "free market" economy market forces precipitate a legal emphasis on extractive industries. For example we know that the contribution of oil and mining to the Nigerian National Product has increased by 25 per cent, and that of the subsidiary industries and transport facilitates the output by about 11 per cent. On the whole, the increase in the non-agricultural sector is about 7 per cent annually, while "agriculture proper", the rate of increase works out at about 2 per cent, in a 1 per cent growth in the whole of the agricultural sector. As the benefits of revenue accrue to a rising class of uncontrolled bureaucracy in the towns, life in the villages becomes duller and more unattractive, particularly for

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young. Consequently, the able-bodied tend to migrate into the cities to partake of the sumptuous living, even when for most of them, the participation will be vicarious.

One consequence of this is that the exodus from the land disturbs further the unstable equilibrium between the non-agricultural and agricultural sectors of the economy. One ominous and almost ineluctable effect of this trend, is that the gap between the increase in demand for and the increase in supply of foodstuffs may develop over the next decade. Faced with this dilemma, the difficulty that confronts the Nigerian development planners, is, if not to bridge the gap, at least stop it from widening. Ralph Gusten's study is a contribution to that effort.

To elucidate the problem, he tries to explore the growth of demand for, and the supply of, foodstuffs assuming inter-sectoral transference of labour along the lines of structural change. As a result he finds that "the object of a 6 per cent growth rate is not possible, and that the pattern of sectoral growth rates chosen is incompatible with the object of achieving an annual increase of GDP of 6 per cent". He advises that it is more prudent to plan for a growth of less than 5 per cent initially, gradually raising the target during the plan period up to a level of approximately 5.5 per cent towards the end. In this way the second development plan would be a transitional one which, if successful would pave the way for a subsequent period during which the economy may actually grow at 6 per cent without undesirable effects on food prices. Observe also that regional "development" is unequal, and bottlenecks of the kind discussed here are bound to appear with particular acuteness in those regions where the share of the non-agricultural economy and of agricultural exports is largest.

Gusten's analysis elucidates further the meaninglessness of measuring economic growth by sheer enumeration of statistical aggregates. A gross growth of the economy by 6 per cent may look better than 5 per cent, but this type of performance may conceal the fact that the social costs of the "higher" economic performance may outweigh that of the lesser economic index. The same goes for all economic indices which purport to monitor the health of the economy by enumerating statistics of Gross National Product, and, say, that of export performance.

Gusten's calculations provoke the question whether the "elemental" force which promotes the exodus from the land can be breached by the manipulative technique of development planners. The Nigerian problem cannot be planned away; it will have to be resolved through struggle. Although Gusten's study focused mainly on Western Nigeria, which he believes is the most developed part of the Federation, the advantageous position of Western Nigeria vis-à-vis the rest of the Federation, only dramatises and not

detracts from the relevance of the study for the rest of the country.

S. Egwuekwe

One for Sorrow, Two for Joy edited by Paul Barker (George Allen and Unwin, £4.75 hardback, £2.75 paperback)

The Editor of the magazine *New Society* has produced this selection of articles from his paper to commemorate its tenth anniversary. The magazine was launched ten years ago "in the belief that the human sciences must come into their own", and has, in a way, symbolised the entrance of sociology to academic respectability. Mr. Barker's selection is a fair cross-section of the paper's ten years. The editor says he hopes it is more than a Festschrift: "I have tried to give the book a valid theme of its own, by concentrating on developing patterns of behaviour", he writes, mixing continuity and change as the title indicates.

Sociology, as is well known, has its virtues and vices. Writing about society at its best can be dynamic and absorbing reading, but there is a strong tendency on the part of sociologists to become immersed in the jargon of their subject. Mr. Barker says that *New Society's* approach has always been non-Magic circle "it has not taken people on its staff because of any connexions... all articles that come into *New Society* are considered for publication". This has meant that the paper has cast a broad net, and Mr. Barker's selection reflects this: there are articles on anything from Winston Churchill's funeral, betting shops to vaginal deodorants, and comprehensibility for the general reader seems to be a strong criterion. In view of the difficulty of treating society scientifically anyway, it is better to teeter on the brink of trendiness and tendentiousness (as can all too easily happen) than to be boring or obscure. There still remains a slender but haunting suspicion that sociology as a separate discipline is something of a non-subject, that could be partitioned between other disciplines (just as race relations has become an over-productive industry), but this does not mar the merit of *New Society* as a publication in its own right.

R. E.

Revolution in Angola, by members of the liberation front (Merlin Press, 60p paperback, £1.50 hardback).

This is a short 60-page dossier, produced by members of the MPLA of Dr. Aghostino Neto, principally devoted to analysing the economic interests of the Western powers in Angola although there is a brief account of the revolutionary struggle. The economic inventory is the more dominating section, helping to explain why the West, while perhaps paying lip-service to the cause of liberation in Africa, in fact does no such thing. Particularly interesting is the list of companies with investment in Angola, and the multi-national finance they receive.

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GHANA

Search for a new economic policy

By a special correspondent

After the January 1972 coup (see page 1525) Ghana had necessarily to evaluate governmental economic policy. Ghana may be one of the few countries that feels that she has been failed by capitalism and socialism.

After bringing in two budgets in just five months, the NRC's economic strategy is now coming into focus. Clearly, the most important aspect of NRC's programme is Operation for Youths, which economic and political analysis can be discerned behind the Youthful which on the one hand suggests to increase food production through a series of processed foods (e.g. bringing home to the rural Ghanaian the history of the export crop, "Good Yields") is an administrative plan that would rather advocate that under the Basic programme, with its expanding rice and maize production and new attempts to mobilise population for economic activities. The obvious attempts to mobilise students and the programme to enable them to start private to enable them to start their own business and the recruitment of English University students to all sectors of the country (state farms at Kintampo and Achimota). The latter project was abandoned mainly due to the economic restrictions involved in feeding a large number of students. These restrictions are a result of the high cost of the programme. The economic value of the programme is probably valuable if the programme is in the process of a new economic strategy.

The NRC's strategy, through the implementation of a strict licensing system, may be possible for Ghana to attract foreign investment. Her limited foreign exchange and corruption issues would be a major problem under NRC's economic strategy. The Basic programme is probably undesirable in the long term because of its dependence on foreign exchange that would be required. The Progress Party government that was due to the new approach to deal to importers who were buying their bulk. Cereals and other goods, using her hard currency to import the capital goods, spare parts, etc. may be necessary to raise the level of investment. If, however, the NRC's plan led to greatly reduced basic consumption, they may quickly lose

unpopular.

As a result of the agreement signed with BASCOL, (*West Africa*, June 30), the NRC hopes to decrease the importation of alumina for the Tema aluminium smelter. The Busia government investigated the possibility of starting a government alumina industry based on Ghana bauxite, but concluded that it was impractical. But the BASCOL agreement can be seen as a vote of confidence in the economic policies of the NRC.

Efforts to replace imported protein with domestic substitutes may prove extremely difficult. Targets for domestic livestock production appear unrealistic, while recent efforts to expand the domestic fishing industry have illuminated the lack of satisfactory storage, processing and distribution facilities - a problem that has plagued Ghana for the last decade.

The key to any long-term improvement in Ghana's economic situation lies in expansion of exports; non-cocoa exports in particular. The NRC is attempting to expand both industrial and agricultural exports simultaneously. In the agricultural sector the military government aims at the development of tropical fruit and vegetable crops for export, but for the time being Ghana is unable to make the investment necessary to air-freight products such as pineapples and avocados to Europe, while the hiring of foreign shippers means big hard currency expenditure. Timber also offers an area in which the value of exports could be increased by the increased export of processed products rather than logs. Up until now Ghana's timber industry has been so inefficient that the export value of a processed log did not exceed the value of an unprocessed log because of wastage. The fishing industry is also an area for export expansion if Ghanaians can be trained to man boats and the foreign exchange cost of construction of and operation of cold-storage facilities and processing plants is not more than Ghana can bear. In sum, the NRC may be attempting to move on too many fronts at one time in view of the limited foreign exchange position.

NRC and the debts

The military government's attitude on the question of foreign indebtedness is still unclear. Publicly the NRC has repudiated part of the Nkrumah debt and refused to attend any further multi-lateral debt talks. Privately the Ghanaians seem willing to continue the search for some solution to the debt problem. Repudiation has been politically popular, the eventual economic ramifications may be less so. Suspension of credit guarantees by the credit agencies of several European governments has made it costlier for Ghana to buy abroad. The debt repudiation has also hurt Ghana's ability to borrow from the major international financial agencies (as the NRC knew it would). Although the United States has

been sympathetic to Ghana's plight the US has nevertheless acquiesced and supported the British position against repudiation.

The most significant difference between NRC and Progress Party economic policy lies in the area of investment strategy. While the Busia government encouraged western foreign investment through lenient tax and repatriation of profits policies, the NRC has, on the one hand called for a policy of self-reliance and made known its refusal to accept aid not given without strings on "soft" terms. The NRC seems to be pursuing what Franklin K. Weinstein has referred to as a strategy of independence rather than a strategy of development.

Trade with the East

The NRC has also moved to re-open trade and investment ties with the Soviet Bloc. The re-starting of the unfinished Soviet projects may not be to Ghana's advantage if the contracts (which call for payment to the Russians in hard currency) have not been renegotiated to Ghana's advantage. Inability to come to any agreement with the USSR on the renegotiation of the Nkrumah debts also stands in the way of closer economic relations between the two countries. The National Liberation Council unilaterally rescheduled Nkrumah's Soviet debts on the basis of the 1966 rescheduling with the Western creditors; the USSR has never given official sanction to this.

Intention to participate in the ownership of major extractive enterprises has been made known by the new government. It is believed at this time that the Ghana government desires only minority participation rather than majority ownership. This decision has been communicated to Lonrho, in respect of Ashanti goldfields (in which the Ghana government already has a 20 per cent interest). If the NRC later decides on majority ownership it may encounter problems in finding further investment capital and additionally may discover that presently profitable operations may go the way of the State Gold Mines (whose mismanagement is almost universally admitted).

Finally, Ghana is returning to the Nkrumah policy of establishing state enterprises to deal with the important economic problems. The Regional Development Corporations, the Cattle Board, the Essential Commodities Committee and the acquisition of the assets of AGIP are all reminiscent of the growth of state enterprise during the Nkrumah period. This does not mean, however, that lessons have not been learned from the past. The NRC fully realises that Ghana cannot expect substantial foreign aid, higher commodity prices or voluntary reductions in consumption. The NRC's most lasting economic accomplishment may simply be to teach Ghanaians to live within their means.

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Lagos - Population and Social Values : 2

In his second article on over-crowding in Lagos Dr. Oliver Madu, Professor of Sociology at St. John's University, New York, concludes his proposals to complete the measures planned by the Federal Government. Last week Dr. Madu analysed the functions Lagos has performed in history. Here he continues his analysis of the ever-growing population. The first category he mentioned were the school leavers

It is common knowledge that those released from the agricultural systems also migrate into Lagos. This group forms the second category. Generally speaking, some of these join with and make up the third category, namely, the retailers, hawkers, or street beggars. One can say that these three groups comprise, by and large, the wage and cash earners.

Another group comprises what is here termed the "opportunists". This group, also designated as "social escapees", can be described as a band of very ambitious members of Nigerian society whose legitimate means to achieving social mobility have been blocked. They have to devise illegitimate means to achieve this goal. A good number of demobilised soldiers and other civilians who suffered a "status reversal" also enter into this "out-group". Working in conjunction with the members of this group are the "prostitutes", and the new growing social group of drug peddlers and kidnapers. To say this is not to say that all crimes in Lagos are committed by this group. However, evidence suggests that participation in criminal practices is high among this group. The "prostitutes" not only perform their social functions characteristic of their role, they now appear to play a significant part in the hold-ups in Lagos, as well as collaborating in the rising crime of kidnaping etc., in the metropolis, they aid and abet.

Social escapees and dark spots

What is also significant is that in the face of technological enhancement, stringent policies by the government to fight crimes have been delimited by the stark perception to recognise that our cities have provided sanctuaries for these "social escapees". They find shelter in slums in Mushin, Shomolu, Shomolu, and the Yaba periphery. The chances of these slums turning into "dark spots" in our great and developing Lagos urban city are very clear, that is if they have not already done so.

What one is saying is that the Lagos Council as well as the town planners should recognise that technology with its concomitant urban growth has both transformed the physical and ecological organisation of Lagos. More importantly, our metropolis is growing alongside slums and ghettos. This is not of course unique to Lagos. The phenomenon has been a historical legacy of nations in

development. To say this does not mean that this trend should be taken as inevitable. Can we halt this trend? The answer is yes. It is in this respect, that this article argues that the solution to the population problem of Lagos is not to be in focusing entire attention on family planning and on the reduction of the "high dependency ratio", irrespective of these are. Nigeria is a great potentially powerful nation. We still have manpower. What we also need to rearrange priorities before it is too late.

The alternative measures suggested here should complement rather than conflict with the present policies of the government and Lagos Council already pursuing. My only fear is that these measures are prescriptions for long term ailments. Unfortunately, we are confronted with very urgent population density as well as urban slums in a country almost at the take-off of its economic development.

Towards population optimum

There are four principal recommendations I wish to make if Nigeria is to achieve "population optimum". By no means the most conducive to the attainment of a particular social aim, namely social progress and real per capita income in our society in relationship to its given natural resources.

1. *Attitudinal changes* - more people should stop thinking of Lagos as "heaven on earth" - the sooner the other state capitals share part of the attractions of Lagos, the better.

2. Consequently upon the first suggestion there should be more decentralisation of staff and organisations.

3. A more clearly defined policy on migration is absolutely necessary. It would encourage dispersion and interstate migration and co-operation. The end product is the realisation of a goal, namely, a strong and very viable Nigeria.

4. A re-organisation of policies toward indigenous agricultural production. It would of course mean further help and to state governments to initiate further commercialisation and diversification of agriculture to enable the outside Lagos to perform the specialised functions in relation to the outside world.

Is our primary "social goal" not building a strong, united and viable nation?

Ghana's Subversion Trial

Giving evidence in his own defence, Emil Wilson Kofi Adzima, former press secretary to Dr. Busia, told the military tribunal that Dr. Busia wrote from exile asking if he could approach any influential army officer to intercede in securing the release of his former Cabinet colleagues from protective custody. The letter also asked for an accurate account of Ghana's economic situation, and was sent from the UK through Dr. Yaw Twumasi of Legon University, alleged Mr. Adzima.

He complied with this request, he said, and prepared a document covering a period between 1969 and 1971 with the help of Mr. Odling Smece, an economic analyst with the government. He submitted it to Dr. Twumasi who was to have forwarded it. Emil Adzima said that when he approached Mr. Smece, he was told that Mr. Hutton Mills, former Opposition MP, had approached him for a similar document for Mr. Joe Appiah.

In the meantime, claimed Mr. Adzima, he had discussed the request with his girlfriend, Cpl. Beryl Ophelia Mensah, a prosecution witness, who said that she understood Lt. Col. Bruce Konuah to be a suitable officer for the task [of interceding for the detainees released because of his relationship with Dr. Bruce Konuah, Minister of Labour & Social

Welfare in the Busia régime. He had given her the letter and she went to see Lt. Col. Bruce Konuah at Tamale on May 16. Mr. Adzima denied ever having told Cpl. Mensah of the existence of an organisation planning the overthrow of the NRC, or advising her to tell the Lieutenant Colonel that the letter mentioned the supply of arms and ammunition as well as money. "The message I gave her was that Dr. Busia was worried about the condition of his ministers in custody and that he would be grateful if somebody would intercede on their behalf to get them released".

Cpl. Mensah, he alleged, told him on her return that she had become afraid and changed the text of the message, that she had not delivered the letter to him because she suspected that if she did Adzima would have been arrested. Col. Bruce Konuah, said Adzima, had instructed her to report to her director in Accra, saying that he would do the same. He added that he had told her to comply with the Colonel's instructions and explain the true position to her director. But, he alleged, she later told him that she had destroyed the letter.

Emil Adzima claimed that he had no knowledge of Cpl. Mensah's visit to Sunyani last March, as he was not in Accra. Nor did she tell him of her visit to

Lt. Danquah, another prosecution witness, at Sunyani. Of all the accused, said Emil Adzima, he knew only George Ofosu-Amaah, who was Director of the Special Branch under Dr. Busia. The last of several occasions on which he saw Mr. Ofosu-Amaah was at a meeting at the Castle in November, 1971. He did not see him again until the trial.

An alleged conspirator, now at large, Mr. Agyemanin-Boateng, who had declared his intentions of getting Dr. Busia back to power, let him have 50 cedis to carry out a political venture on behalf of Dr. Busia, claimed Emil Adzima. He had given him the money to make his scheduled contact at a time when preparations were said to be afoot for the overthrow of the NRC. Mr. Agyemanin-Boateng who was assistant general secretary of the disbanded Progress party, had said that he would bring troops from the Ivory Coast to assist the overthrow of the NRC, said Mr. Adzima. Discussions on the political venture took place in Accra with one Owusu-Sekyere, a son of Balfour Osei Akoto, with Dr. Twumasi present, alleged the defendant. Mr. Owusu-Sekyere, former head of CID under Dr. Nkrumah, and Ashanti regional organiser of the Progress Party is also wanted by the police on charges of alleged subversion.

Another defendant, Pte. Charles Adu-Boateng, said in his defence that he did not know of any reason for his arrest on July 17, several days after the arrest of other alleged conspirators. He admitted knowing two of the prosecution witnesses, Kwesi Nsia and B. K. Mensah. B. K. Mensah, he said, had visited him in April with a message from his mother saying that she was ill at his home town of Wenchi. When he saw her off they spotted a car driven by Ama Busia, sister of the deposed Prime Minister, with Nsia as her passenger. Pte. Adu-Boateng said that he did not see the witnesses again until they gave evidence before the tribunal.

The nine persons, four civilians and five soldiers, accused of conspiracy to commit subversion, subversion, and concealment of subversion are: Mr. Emil Adzima, former press secretary to Dr. Busia; Mr. George Ofosu Amaah, director of the Special Branch under Dr. Busia; Mr. Daniel Owusu Darkwa Attakora, Mr. David Afful Bimpong; Sgts. Kwaku Nimako, Wilberforce Agyare, Sandys Johnson Opon-Nyantakyi, Ptes. Charles Adu Boateng and Kwaku Oduro. It has since been decided that David Afful Bimpong has no case to answer on the first two charges. The trial is being held in public before a military tribunal at Burma Camp. Members of the tribunal are: Col. C. R. Tachie-Menson (president of the tribunal), Maj. R. K. M. Dzakpasu, Maj. G. N. Goumli, Lt. Col. E. K. Utuka, Mr. Justice D. F. Annan (Judge Advocate), Maj. Fern-Addy, Lt. Cdr. C. G. Lokko and Maj. V. M. K. Adu.



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BRAZIL'S VIEW OF AFRICA : 1

Anani Dzidzienyo, in the first of two articles, looks at Africa as seen through the eyes of a Bahia newspaper in the early before progressive governments were overthrown by the military. Next week's article will consider, at a time when launching a new drive in Black Africa (see Dateline Africa on the Brazilian Foreign Minister's African tour page 1541), some realities behind present Brazilian attitudes to Africa.

The current visit to West African countries of Senhor Mario Gibson Barbosa, Brazil's Foreign Minister, is supposed to be aimed at improving relations with Black Africa. Brazilian officials are said to be emphasising the fact that Brazil intends to keep relations with South Africa at a correct, rather than cordial, level and that Brazil is not prepared to accede to South African requests that both countries upgrade their relations to ambassadorial level.

Brazil also hopes to capitalise on the fact that it has the biggest black population in the world outside Africa - bigger even than that of the United States!

It has also been suggested that the Brazilian Foreign Minister will be at pains to make clear to his hosts that, Brazil's continuing close connection with the Portuguese motherland from which Brazil gained independence 150 years ago, does not imply any underwriting of Portuguese policies in Africa. However, unless there has been some radical innovation in Brazil's relations with contemporary Black Africa, it is extremely difficult to view the Foreign Minister's trip as anything more than a part of Brazil's interest in expanding her foreign trade.

Not even in the period between 1961 and 1964 when Brazil had a policy of getting closer to the countries of Black Africa, a policy which had some ideological and political underpinnings as demonstrated by the appointment of the first black Ambassador in the history of Brazil (Raimundo Sousa Dantas was made Ambassador to Ghana, did Brazil condemn Portuguese colonisation in Africa.

Kith and Kin ties

Any discussion of Afro-Brazilian relations invariably involves Portugal because of that country's special relations with Brazil often referred to as kith and kin ties, and also because of the continued presence of Portugal in Africa, a subject over which Brazil identifies with Portugal.

While Luso-Brazilians in Brazil can look back to the mother country, set up clubs and societies which constitute an ongoing link with her, the descendants of Africans have no such organisations. But the same kith and kin principle is not extended to the relationship of Africa and Brazil. Indeed there is little beyond a simple recognition of the historical past

of which the vestiges can be seen in Afro-Brazilian religion, folk-lore, food, and customs. Thus the relationship is basically cultural, without the important political and economic links inherent in Luso-Brazilian relations.

Bahia is the town in Brazil with the most links with Africa, and has a large black population. The *Jornal do Bahia*, in the early sixties, in the heyday of Brazil's interest in Black Africa provided many illuminations of Brazilian attitudes to Africa.

The first report on Africa in the *Jornal do Bahia* appeared on 20 November 1958. It concerned the "discovery" of two ex-Bahians living in a district of Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, Romana Conceicao and Joana dos Anjos. These ladies were members of the "Brazilian Community" in Lagos whose origin dates back to the days of slavery.

Nkrumah and independence

The first item referring to present day Africa appeared on 29 January 1960. A big headline spread across page four announced "The people of Africa would prefer death to the renunciation of independence", the gist of a message sent by the Prime Minister of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, at a conference of Independent African States in Tunis. Although this was a straight report without any comment, the fact that it received headline treatment and covered two columns is significant. From the beginning of 1960 more and more items about Africa began to get headline treatment, reflecting the newsworthiness of events in Africa during that period.

The Sharpeville Massacre of March 1960, in which black South Africans were fired upon and killed, received extensive coverage. On Friday 25 March, about half of page four was devoted to Sharpeville: "World Indignation Increases Against the Murder of Blacks in South Africa".

The first editorial comment on Africa appeared on Saturday 2 April 1960 under the heading "Racial Segregation". It condemned the policies of the South African Government which had made the Sharpeville Massacre possible, and also the proposal of Earl Long to deport black Americans to Africa. Human rights should not be denied to people simply because they happened to be of a certain skin colour, the editorial concluded.

An official Brazilian protest was delivered to the South African Government,

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies supported President Kubitschek's denunciation of both the Sharpeville Massacre and the policies which had, if possible, Deputy Colombo de S. condemned the "South African" situation and pointed out that it represented an authentic "racial democracy" which made it impossible for Brazilians to accept the South African variant of race relations.

The first comprehensive discussion of contemporary Africa appeared in September 1960 under the heading "Present Day Africa". Written by Pimentel Gomes, it was a comparative-style article which discussed a number of independent states and their anti-colonial attitudes. Another piece by the same writer in November discussed the state of affairs between Brazil and Afro-Asian countries and Portugal's relations with Afro-Asian countries.

The nature of Luso-Brazilian relations, he said, has had far reaching implications for Afro-Asian and Brazilian relations because Portugal invoked the term "Família" links with Brazil which Portugal saw them, made it obligatory for Brazil to support Portugal's African policies, especially her colonialism in Africa.

Gomes contended that the policies of Brazil were anti-colonialist and in favour of complete independence for African countries. He looked forward to a new era which would introduce new dimensions into Brazil's relations with peoples of Africa. "The march of Portuguese colonialism in Africa to the civilised world", he observed, implied that Brazil could not identify herself with Portuguese colonialism in Africa.

He wrote again about "South African Colonialism in Africa" in January 1961. He observed that there was 98 per cent of the total population. He characterised the situation as being "the most backward in the world", hence the impossibility of Brazilians favouring Portugal's policies.

The new orientation

An important development in Brazilian relations was heralded by a policy statement of Foreign Minister Afonso Arinos on 3 February, 1961, which outlined the new orientation in

relations with Africa and African countries. "Fighting against colonialism and getting closer to the peoples of Africa and Asia" were among the keystones of the Quadros government's foreign policy, he announced. The statement is highly significant for Afro-Brazilian relations and Portuguese colonialism in Africa.

An opportunity to act out the new orientation in Brazil's policy towards Africa and to reverse her voting record on colonialism appeared in March 1961. The front-page headline of *Jornal do Bahia* of 23 March 1961 read: "Brazil Will Take a Stand". "UNO is going to debate the Angola question" It was noted that while Brazil had traditionally voted with Portugal in these matters, a change in Brazilian voting behaviour was expected because of new perspectives in Brazilian foreign policy. On the 24 March this headline appeared "Brazil Is Going to Enter the Cold War".

Foreign Minister Afonso Arinos had made the same point in the course of an inaugural address at the Faculty of Law in the University of Brasilia. "Brazil cannot isolate herself from the problems of Africa. The politics of Africa affect us. We have to get closer to the problems of the people of Africa. Our place today is in Africa."

Luso-Brazilian Community?

These were very noble sentiments the equal to which merits maximum

attention. Was Brazil on the way to loosening the nature of the special relations with Portugal? With tongue in cheek, Gomes proposed "The Luso-Brazilian Community" on 29 March 1961.

He asked for a more "realistic commonwealth" embracing all Portuguese-speaking countries. Each country would retain its government, currency and armed forces. Brasilia would be the seat of the "Commonwealth" because of Brazil's size and resources which should give her the greatest bargaining power. Angola would be next in the order of importance. Though Portuguese would be the official language of the new "Commonwealth", there were some practical difficulties - for example, most of Mozambique could not speak Portuguese, because of the high incidence of illiteracy, but these were problems to be straightened out.

Following Brazil's abstention on the UN, *Jornal de Bahia* of 2-3 April had the following headlines: "Against a Nationalist Policy" "Jamil's conduct criticized". Deputy Ferro Costa lamented Brazil's abstention in the UN vote over Angola. He described the position as historically bad and observed that the march towards independence of the countries of Africa was irreversible. By its abstentions, Brazil would remain, historically, on the wrong side.

A peculiar document appeared in the *Jornal* shortly after under the heading "To Tell The Truth". Half a page in

length, set in heavy type and unsigned, claimed that the Portuguese were aware of the fact that their departure from Angola would benefit only the power blocks dominating the world, not the Angolans themselves. Portuguese brought Christian civilisation and Portuguese traditions to Angolans.

The document called upon Portuguese people, wherever they happened to be, to support the Portuguese government in hour of difficulty. "common family links bind Brazilians and Portuguese together", it said. The United States was criticised for "letting down" its allies, their African policy. In conclusion Portuguese everywhere were asked, "the name of liberty to unite".

The Portuguese lobby

What is interesting is the fact that such a document was published with no indication of authorship, except for the vague term of "Portuguese". However, a clue might be found in Jose Honorio Rodrigues's *Brazil and Africa*, in which he discusses the activities of the Portuguese clubs and cultural centres which exist throughout Brazil. Beyond the purely cultural function of diffusing the Portuguese way of life, history, music etc., they tend to reflect current official Portuguese positions. In short, there exists an active Portuguese lobby in Brazil.



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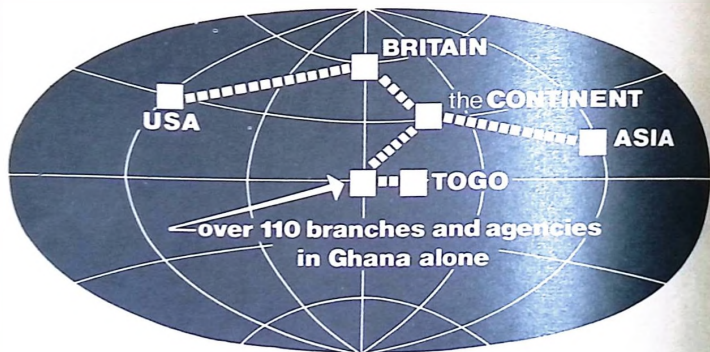
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EEC and aid

Mr. Roy Jenkins, former Labour Party Chancellor of the Exchequer, has criticised the recent EEC summit talks in Paris for producing no real advances as far as developing countries were concerned. "What was neither acceptable or explicable was the way in which Britain, far from acting as the champion of the less-developed countries, stood out as the only one of the Nine unwilling even to try to reach the UN target for official aid." Mr. Jenkins told a conference of the European League for Economic Co-operation in London that aid did not suit the needs of developing countries, but produced short-term advantages for the donor country. He explained that the higher the interest charges, the lower the cost of aid and the more the donor country's aid was tied, the larger the guaranteed market for its exports. "If the aid were not tied the developing country would buy where its needs were met most effectively and most cheaply. Tying gives the donor a protected market for its own inefficient producers and can thus postpone unpleasant change."

But EEC members could change the content of their aid programme directly as the costs of untying aid lessened, "and investors and designers in developed countries would find it worthwhile to develop and use in poor countries new processes designed to employ Third World resources and Third World needs."

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, emphasised that the EEC's objectives ranged "beyond its specific commitments to the developing countries most associated with it." Britain believed that the aid and trade policies towards the Third World should be as flexible as possible. This could involve support for association or

trade agreements, for changes in generalised preferences or for different aid patterns depending on the circumstances of individual countries.

Although the enlarged Community had rightly agreed to take account of the countries most closely associated with it, "the prime objective must be to expand trade and so raise the standard of living of the Third World."

Mr. Rippon said that Britain looked forward to the EEC acting next year on obtaining a "steady increase" in imports of manufactured

goods from developing countries. Although the target mentioned by the Paris summit meeting was unspecified, Britain could accept a 15 per cent annual increase. It hoped for an improved generalised preference scheme resulting from the phasing in of its own scheme with that of the EEC by the end of 1973.

Japanese ambassadors stationed in Africa have urged their country to step up its economic co-operation with African countries in order to maintain close relations with them. The agreement was reached during the annual meeting of the chiefs of Japanese diplomatic missions in Africa held in Tokyo.

The ambassadors reached the conclusion that Africa is discriminated against in Japan's economic aid policy. They pointed out that Japan contributes only 9 per cent of its foreign aid to Africa and that the conditions of the Japanese aid are worse than those given to other countries. According to their

reports, the minimum annual interest of Japanese credits to African countries is 4 per cent where the average annual interest is 3.5 per cent. They urged the Government to improve aid conditions and expand gratuitous aid to African countries for construction of bridges, hospitals and schools.

Cocoa grindings, says the FAO's cocoa study group are expected to rise to 1,598,000 metric tons against the upgraded 1972 estimates which put this year's figure at 1,541,000 tons.

Among the principal producing countries a lower Ghana crop of 407,400 tons is forecast for 1973 (440,000 tons in 1971-72) while Nigerian output is expected to rise to 274,000 tons (255,300). Ivory Coast is expected to fall to 185,000 tons (220,000) and Cameroon to 95,000 (128,000). Brazilian output is expected to rise sharply to 200,000 tons (165,000 tons in 1971-72).

Cameroon airlines progress report



The Camair Boeing 727 which inaugurated the service from Paris last year.

Cameroon Airlines (CAM-AIR) has achieved "very positive" financial results in its first year of operation. CAMAIR President Director General Samuel Eboua has announced. Speaking after a CAMAIR board meeting, he said that although precise figures were not yet available for the year, the accounts for the first eight months of operation showed profits which were an "unexpected surprise."

CAMAIR was set up on November 1 1971, after Cameroon withdrew from the multinational company, Air Afrique. Thirty per cent of the company's capital is held by the french nationalised air line, Air France, which also

provides technical assistance. The Assistant Director general of CAMAIR is seconded from Air France. Co-operation between CAMAIR and Air France is "clear and unambiguous" Mr. Eboua said.

Mr. Eboua announced the company's capital would very shortly be increased. The increase is believed to be of 1,350m. CFA francs (£2,200,000) on an original capital of 1,500m. CFA francs (£2,400,000). It will be used to buy small aircraft and to finance a hotel building programme. CAMAIR currently employs 800 people. At the end of the year, its fleet will consist of one Boeing 707, two Boeing 737s, two DC4s and a

Convair 340.

Mr. Eboua said there were certain unsatisfactory aspects to the relations between his company and some foreign companies using Douala Airport. Certain companies appeared to believe that they had some kind of monopoly over international passengers, he said. Although Cameroon wished to practise an open door policy in air travel, he said foreign companies rights should be reduced if CAMAIR were not to experience "considerable difficulties".

Foreign airlines using Douala are Alitalia, Sabena, Swissair, Panam, Air Afrique, Ethiopian Airlines and the french company, UTA.

Shipping News

ELDER DEAMPSTER LINES

From Liverpool: DUMBALA slg. Nov. 30. DEGEMA due Lobito Nov. 13. EBANI due Port Harcourt Nov. 16.

From London: FULANI due Tema Nov. 12. FALABA slg. Nov. 16. MIANO slg. Nov. 21. From Middlesbrough: DALLA slg. Nov. 16. EGORI slg. Nov. 30. From N. Continent: FREE TOWN slg. Hamburg Nov. 10. NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: FOURAH BAY slg. Aprapa Nov. 12.

To Avonmouth: DEIHO due Nov. 15.

To Hull: DINCOVE due Aprapa Nov. 11.

To N. Continent: FALABA slg. Takoradi Nov. 12. MACHAON slg. Aprapa Nov. 16.

To Harthead: KOHIMA due Takoradi Nov. 8.

To Pool: CLEARWAY due Nov. 12.

To Southampton: AUREOL due Liv Palmas Nov. 11.

EASTBOUND - To USA/Canada: AKOSOMBO due Toronto Nov. 12. DUMURRA due Norfolk Nov. 12. FIAN due Montreal Nov. 11.

EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: DARU slg. New York Nov. 10. MORIAS due Lome Nov. 11.

Eastern Service to West Africa: FERBANK due Douala Nov. 18. TEAKBANK due Sapele Nov. 13. BARBER LINES

OUTWARDS - FERNLAND slg. New York Nov. 17 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lome, Lagos, Aprapa Warri, Douala, FERGATE slg. Baltimore Dec. 1, New York Dec. 6 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Aprapa, Douala.

HOMEWARDS - FERNAG slg. Ghana Nov. 14, Abidjan Monrovia 3rd week Nov. FERL LAMB slg. Lagos S. Bound Dec. 2. Warri Dec. 6. Sapele Dec. 7. Douala Dec. 8. Takoradi 3rd week Dec.

BLACK STAR LINE/USNH WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND - NAKWA RIVER New York Dec. 12. Philadelphia Dec. 16.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK CONTIN. WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND - BIA RIVER Hamburg Nov. 9. Antwerp Nov. 13. Rotterdam Nov. 14.

NORTHBOUND - BIA RIVER Bremen Nov. 2.

'K' LINE

WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lobito, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan.

MENESHIMA MARU slg. Japan Nov. due Lagos Dec. 13.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown, etc. FEANAS MARU slg. Lagos Nov. 18, Tema Nov. 21, Freetown Nov. 24, Abidjan Nov. 30 due Japan Jan. 3.

DAIWA LINES

EASTBOUND - NIGERIA slg. Houston Nov. 21, due New Orleans Nov. 23, Monrovia Dec. 1.

WESTBOUND - BUEHN slg. Matadi Dec. 14, Lobito Dec. 19 due Luanda Dec. 20.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - ANDONI PALM slg. Freetown Nov. 15. KATISINA PALM slg. Port Harcourt Nov. 13.

NORTHBOUND - LAGOS PALM slg. Takoradi Nov. 8.

'S' & 'L' LINES

WESTBOUND - SAITAMA MARU Lagos/Aprapa Dec. 14/17, Douala Dec. 18/19, Abidjan Dec. 25/26, Takoradi Dec. 27/28, Tema Dec. 29/30.

EASTBOUND - SAITAMA MARU Lagos/Aprapa Dec. 14/17, Douala Dec. 18/19, Pointe Noire Dec. 21/22, Abidjan Dec. 25/26, Takoradi Dec. 27/28.

MITSUOKI LINE

PHILLIPINE MARU slg. Kobe Nov. 19 due Lagos Dec. 23. HOUSTON MARU slg. Kobe Dec. 4 due Lagos Jan. 11. HODAKA SAN MARU slg. Kobe Dec. 19 due Lagos Jan. 22.

MARSK LINE

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan. JESPER MAERSK slg. Kobe Nov. 9 due Lagos Dec. 13.

OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi. JOHANNES MAERSK slg. Tema Nov. 1 due Monrovia Nov. 3.

NEDLOYD - SWAL JOINT SERVICES

AMSTELSLAD slg. Bruen Nov. 12 due Boma/Matadi Dec. 8, Pointe Noire Dec. 10, Luanda Dec. 13. TORONTO CITY slg. Bordeaux Nov. 24 due Boma/Matadi Dec. 9, Pointe Noire Dec. 11.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

ARIZONA slg. W.A. late Nov./Dec. for discharge Scan. late Dec. early Jan. TORONTO CITY slg. W. mid Dec. early Jan. for discharge Scan. second half Jan.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

INWARDS - STRAIT FREE MAN slg. Japan Sept. 18 due Port Harcourt (Lagos/Aprapa) Nov. 1, Tema Nov. 12, Takoradi Nov. 13, Abidjan Nov. 17. STRAIT BALI slg. Hong Kong 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64, 67, 70, 73, 76, 79, 82, 85, 88, 91, 94, 97, 100, 103, 106, 109, 112, 115, 118, 121, 124, 127, 130, 133, 136, 139, 142, 145, 148, 151, 154, 157, 160, 163, 166, 169, 172, 175, 178, 181, 184, 187, 190, 193, 196, 199, 202, 205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 220, 223, 226, 229, 232, 235, 238, 241, 244, 247, 250, 253, 256, 259, 262, 265, 268, 271, 274, 277, 280, 283, 286, 289, 292, 295, 298, 301, 304, 307, 310, 313, 316, 319, 322, 325, 328, 331, 334, 337, 340, 343, 346, 349, 352, 355, 358, 361, 364, 367, 370, 373, 376, 379, 382, 385, 388, 391, 394, 397, 400, 403, 406, 409, 412, 415, 418, 421, 424, 427, 430, 433, 436, 439, 442, 445, 448, 451, 454, 457, 460, 463, 466, 469, 472, 475, 478, 481, 484, 487, 490, 493, 496, 499, 502, 505, 508, 511, 514, 517, 520, 523, 526, 529, 532, 535, 538, 541, 544, 547, 550, 553, 556, 559, 562, 565, 568, 571, 574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622, 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1186, 1189, 1192, 1195, 1198, 1201, 1204, 1207, 1210, 1213, 1216, 1219, 1222, 1225, 1228, 1231, 1234, 1237, 1240, 1243, 1246, 1249, 1252, 1255, 1258, 1261, 1264, 1267, 1270, 1273, 1276, 1279, 1282, 1285, 1288, 1291, 1294, 1297, 1300, 1303, 1306, 1309, 1312, 1315, 1318, 1321, 1324, 1327, 1330, 1333, 1336, 1339, 1342, 1345, 1348, 1351, 1354, 1357, 1360, 1363, 1366, 1369, 1372, 1375, 1378, 1381, 1384, 1387, 1390, 1393, 1396, 1399, 1402, 1405, 1408, 1411, 1414, 1417, 1420, 1423, 1426, 1429, 1432, 1435, 1438, 1441, 1444, 1447, 1450, 1453, 1456, 1459, 1462, 1465, 1468, 1471, 1474, 1477, 1480, 1483, 1486, 1489, 1492, 1495, 1498, 1501, 1504, 1507, 1510, 1513, 1516, 1519, 1522, 1525, 1528, 1531, 1534, 1537, 1540, 1543, 1546, 1549, 1552, 1555, 1558, 1561, 1564, 1567, 1570, 1573, 1576, 1579, 1582, 1585, 1588, 1591, 1594, 1597, 1600, 1603, 1606, 1609, 1612, 1615, 1618, 1621, 1624, 1627, 1630, 1633, 1636, 1639, 1642, 1645, 1648, 1651, 1654, 1657, 1660, 1663, 1666, 1669, 1672, 1675, 1678, 1681, 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4672, 4675, 4678, 4681, 4684, 4687, 4690, 4693, 4696, 4699, 4702, 4705, 4708, 4711, 4714, 4717, 4720, 4723, 4726, 4729, 4732, 4735, 4738, 4741, 4744, 4747, 4750, 4753, 4756, 4759, 4762, 4765, 4768, 4771, 4774, 4777, 4780, 4783, 4786, 4789, 4792, 4795, 4798, 4801, 4804, 4807, 4810, 4813, 4816, 4819, 4822, 4825, 4828, 4831, 4834, 4837, 4840, 4843, 4846, 4849

ber of teachers. One of the main items to receive aid in the industrial field will be Africanisation and the development of small and medium industries.

On problems of employment and professional training, a project is being drawn up for the evaluation of the country's human resources and the preparation of a long-term employment policy. Aid for transport will go towards improving administration and improving and extending the transport network to facilitate better use of natural resources.

• The Niger Government has set up five Committees to prepare various aspects of development over the next decade, ending 1982. The Development and Rural Production Committee has 18 members. The Committee on Human Resources has 37 members, and the Committee on the Infrastructure and Management of Territories 26 members. Another Committee, to handle Financing and Economic Relations comprises its members and the fifth Committee, to deal with

the Development of Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of the Economy

• The African Development Bank has approved a loan of 1,500,000 dollars to the Senegalese Union Bank for Commerce and Industry. It was announced here. It has also granted a loan of 310,000 dollars to Dahomey.

The loan to the Senegalese will be used for a series of industrial projects planned over the next three years, and that to Dahomey will finance irrigation projects to aid rice and maize cultivation.

• Niger Construction, an associate of Mothercat, a British-registered, Beirut-based contracting company, has been awarded a £550,000 contract by the Mid-West State of Nigeria for the construction of 18 miles of road from Ayegunde to Ogin. The contract is due to be finished in early 1973.

• A gold price of \$50 an ounce by the end of the year has been predicted by *Green's Commodity Market Comments*.



Mr. D. Epelle, District Manager of Nigeria Airways, who was one of the judges at a beauty contest organised by the Jamaican Overseas Families and Friends Association in London, congratulates the winner, Miss Eunice Cook.

• Reasonable prices are the best development aid we Europeans can offer the developing countries of Latin America and Africa", Mr. Julius Weissenberger, Chairman of the Austrian Coffee Board said in Vienna. He predicted that coffee import prices, up about 30 per cent as a result of the Geneva coffee pool, would remain at that level when producers and consumers met at the London conference later this year.

• Agricultural researchers in Mexico have reported a break-through in the development of high-protein maize. The new selection is now being test grown at research centres in 15 countries, including Nigeria.

• The British Hospitals Export Council Sales Mission is to visit Nigeria from November 19 to December 2 to promote medical equipment.

It will be the first time that a trade mission has been sent by the organisation to Nigeria and the Mission Manager is Mr Brian Sharp, Assistant Director of the British Hospitals Export Council.

• Britain has pledged a contribution of £8 to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the year 1973, the same as the British contribution for 1972.

• In an article *Free Labour World*, organ of the International Confederation of

Free Trade Unions, Gert Furstenheim describes industrial relations in Sierra Leone. He says that the trade union movement, although considered a model for English-speaking Africans before independence, found itself after independence dragged into political disputes and weakened by fruitless strikes. The situation is now much improved, particularly by establishment of the unified Sierra Leone Labour Congress in 1966. Relations with the government have also improved. Mr. Furstenheim says credit is due to the leaders in Sierra Leone, but also to ICFTU influence, particularly as the government is the biggest employer, the unions find it difficult to gain benefits for their members.

The Union leaders in Sierra Leone, however, have welcomed this year's Act on wages and industrial relations. Although trade unionists elsewhere might reject such interference by the state, in Sierra Leone this legal framework may assist weak movement. Mr. Furstenheim describes the negotiating machinery now set up, including the Industrial Court. For "essential" industries the machinery is compulsory. The advantage to the unions is that both the central body and the individual union are officially recognised for negotiations on an equal footing with employers. Wages and conditions cannot be now laid down unilaterally by employers.

However, the Act does not apply to government employers or to supervisory staff and, according to Mr. Furstenheim, the Minister has unusually wide powers while it is the state which nominates the judges of the Industrial Court. On the other hand the state is not given any authority it did not have before, and the union leaders are satisfied that by working within the Act's framework unions will grow stronger and win more influence. "Above all they recognise that no law can last for ever. They will loyally keep to the existing provisions of the law, but will also work, as good democrats, for a gradual modification of the law in the interests of trade unionism".

Ghana foreign trade improves

Ghana's foreign trade position shows substantial improvement in recent months according to the latest monthly bulletin issued by the Ghana Commercial Bank. Provisional figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics for the first six months of this year showed that there was an overall balance of trade surplus of £122.7m against a deficit of £85.6m, at the end of 1971. Total imports and exports during the first half of 1972 amounted to £211.3m, and £334.0m, while the comparative figures for the same period last year were £244.5m, and £226.5m,

respectively. Exports during the period thus went up by £107.5m, or 47.5 per cent while imports declined by £33.2m, or 13.5 per cent.

The current improvement in the country's foreign trade, said the report, is due largely to the decline in imports as a result of the strict enforcement of administrative controls over imports, the marked improvement in the performance of the export sector, particularly in the increase in the volume of exports of cocoa, timber and gold, and the general improvement in the world price of cocoa.

		£million				
1971		1972(1)				
Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade	Imports	Exports (2)	Balance of Trade	
January	51.2	34.5	-16.7	63.2	52.9	+ 2.2
February	42.9	30.3	-12.6	38.2	40.4	+ 21.5
March	41.2	39.1	- 2.1	33.8	55.3	+ 28.4
April	32.0	31.8	- 0.2	25.0	53.4	+ 32.7
May	42.5	47.4	+ 4.9	26.1	58.8	+ 28.1
June	34.7	43.4	+ 8.7	25.0	53.1	+122.7
Jan-June	244.5	226.5	-18.0	211.3	334.0	

(2) Appropriate adjustments will be made in respect of the omissions when the relative information is received.

• An international Seminar on solar energy and its application in Africa was opened by Niger's Minister of Public Works, Mr. Harou Kouka. The Seminar was held under the auspices of UNESCO. Niger has had a National Office of Solar Energy since 1965 and has already set up solar ovens and water heaters. A water pump powered by solar energy is being developed.

Countries taking part in the seminar included: Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Upper Volta, Mali, Uganda, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Chad and Zambia and there were scientists from Europe and America.

Natural gum potential

Scientists at Salford University are investigating the industrial potential of the natural gum given out by certain trees in West Africa. They are trying to identify industrial areas where the gum may be used, and to carry out a feasibility study for the setting up of a small industry in West Africa. Professor Glyn Phillips, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry is supervising the research, which is supported by the governments of Nigeria and Ghana.

Natural gums are used mainly as stabilisers and adhesives and stabilising agents are included in a wide variety of products such as toothpaste, detergent, hair cream, medicine and other frozen milk foods. To improve the research, at present both Nigeria and Ghana import stabilisers. If the Salford team is successful, they may be able to process the gum for home use and for export.

Professor Phillips recently spent six months as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Benin, Benin City, Mid-Western State, Nigeria. While there he sought for natural products which could be used as stabilisers, as he was already doing research in this field in co-operation with the Dow-Tech Corporation of Atlanta, USA.

• A Ghanaian delegation has had talks in Lome with officials on the exploitation

of Togolese limestone deposits for the manufacture of cement. The two-hour talks covered the preliminary study of the project so far made and how Ghana and other interested African countries could best participate in the venture initiated by the Togolese Government. Other interested countries are Dahomey, The Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Niger, Upper Volta and Mali.

• Large potential offshore oil and gas fields have been charted off the coast of Africa from the river Congo down to the Cape of Good Hope, says a report in the US magazine *Science*. They are at present thought to be too deep for economic exploitation. One "find" was a ridge of sediment tracing the ancient delta of the River Orange and the other a large field of salt domes — characteristic "traps" for oil — off the Angolan coast.

• France will grant aid to Togo worth 440m. CFA francs (about £725,000). The money will be used to improve the road between Sokode and Lome Kete in the north of the country, to aid the modernisation of Radiology Department at the Lome University Hospital to purchase equipment for the University of Lome.

• The first Organisation for Industrialisation Centre (OIC) for Africa has been opened in Accra, Ghana.

Rev. Dr. L. H. Sylvan, American founder of the organisation and organisation, was present at the opening as well as representatives from the UN, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Senegal, Honduras, Representative of the OIC and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Dr. Sylvan said Africa that he would be working closely with government officials in the development of the organisation.

• British business interests are looking for ways to speed transport services to West Africa.

• The West African Committee has given a grant of £50,000 to support the Twentieth Century Fund, a State the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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NOTICES Cont

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At the annual general election of the Union conducted by the Urhobo Progress Union Caretaker Committee on Saturday, 21st October 1972, at Toynee Hall, 28 Commercial Street, London E1, the following officers were duly elected for the year 1972/73.

President: J. J. A. Reri Esq.
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Secretary: Mr. Ove F. Oviro
Assistant Secretary: Mr. S. P. Urhele
Treasurer: Mr. P. A. Wanogho
Financial Secretary: Mr. D. I. Eyiutoyo
Assistant Financial Secretary: Mr. F. Waya
Social Secretary: Mr. E. O. Awatale
Publicity Secretary: Mr. J. B. Edeki
Welfare Officer: Mr. J. D. Tadaferua

Unofficial Members of the Executive

Mr. I. U. Edebiro,
Chief A. O. Omene,
Mr. P. J. O. Okpoveta.

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CHANGE OF NAME

I, FORMERLY KNOWN and addressed as Mrs. Bolajoko Moradeun Peduru henceforth wish to be known and addressed as Mrs. Bolajoko Moradeun Thomas.

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• The first Opportunities Industrialisation Centre (IOC) for Africa has been opened in Accra, Ghana.

Rev. Dr. L. H. Sullivan, American founder of the eight-year old organisation, was present at the opening as were representatives from the US, Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and British Honduras. Representatives of the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa also attended.

Dr. Sullivan said on arrival that he would hold discussions with government officials on matters concerning the economic development of the country and its organisation.

• British Caledonian Airways are to introduce low fares for group bookings on services to West Africa.

• The West African Committee has given a luncheon in honour of Baroness Tweedsmuir, Minister of State the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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London Branch

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Vice President M. A. Akpoguma Esq.
Secretary Mr. Ovie F. Ovie
Assistant Secretary Mr. S. P. Urhefe
Treasurer Mr. P. A. Wanogho
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Assistant Financial Secretary Mr. P. Wayo
Social Secretary Mr. E. O. Awatele
Publicity Secretary Mr. J. B. Edeki
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Unofficial Members of the Executive

Mr. I. U. Edebin
Chief A. O. Omene,
Mr. P. J. O. Okpoveta

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of Gt. Britain.

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1. FORMERLY KNOWN and addressed as Mrs. Bolajoko Moradecu Peduru henceforth wish to be known and addressed as Mrs. Bolajoko Moradecu Thomas

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER

THE NIGERIAN RESEARCH CENTRE

Require Permanent Staff

- 1. Administrative Secretary
- 1. Librarian
- 1. Linguist (Full-time & Part-time)
- 4. Secretary Grade One Shorthand Typist

The Director invites applications for suitably qualified candidates for the above posts open to male and female competitors.

The new indigenous incorporated body uniquely provides efficient consultation services to individuals, firms, universities, government agencies and other bodies. It also covers the general fields of business - industry, commerce, education, public opinion, economic development projects and feasibility reports, or surveys. By adopting modern research techniques and drawing from a wealth of specialist knowledge of Nigeria and Nigerian problems, the Centre provides expert solutions to clients' problems. Persons selected in this competition are expected to assume duty from December or early January, 1970, in Lagos.

a. Administrative Secretary, Perm. Sec. & Chief Officer

Duties - Administers the Centre's daily affairs as assigned by the Director. A most exciting and challenging post for candidates with high initiative and mature outlook.

Qualifications - Good academic background (university degree essential), varied experience in administration at not less than executive level. Training in Law, Business Management, Accountancy, Research or Teaching would be additional advantage. Nigerian nationality and competent in at least one Nigerian language. Good at learning new techniques. Proficiency in for sustained brain work. Proven ability to produce reports of research projects, manage personnel and run a business firm.

Salary - According to qualification and experience, but not less than ₦1,250 - ₦4,000. Applicants should currently be earning or worth over ₦1,500 p.a.

b. Librarian

Duties - A technical appointment to be in close liaison with the Director and the Administrative Secretary, developing and being in charge of good reference library. The librarian should be conversant with book, periodical, map and audio-visual aids, and should be able to coordinate the work of staff.

Qualifications - A graduate with full professional library training. Good at maps and research techniques, intelligent, reliable and efficient. Good knowledge of at least one Nigerian language. Former Librarian in an Asian language would be an additional advantage.

Salary - National Scale plus cost of allowances for education, etc., as provided in range ₦1,250 - ₦4,000 - ₦7,000 - ₦4,000 p.a. according to qualification and experience.

c. Linguist: One or two full-time multi-lingual experts and a large number of part-times on negotiated terms of engagement.

Duties - Much would be straightforward translation or composition to render material in any language used, to Centre's researchers, interesting and rewarding work. Each successful applicant will serve in no other field of specialisation as need arises.

Qualifications - 'Vitalist' experts on non-European, Asian and African languages are invited from the universities, public service and private life. Each of the linguists must also be competent in at least one Nigerian language. Speed and accuracy essential. Experience in simultaneous translation helpful.

Salary - Attractively negotiated to suit background and experience. A full-time linguist with N.R.C. will earn not less than ₦1,000 - ₦2,000 p.a.

Part-times will serve either on commission basis or on other individually negotiated terms at an attractive rate.

d. Secretary Grade One Shorthand Typist

Duties - General secretarial duties, working a 100 speed and 80 p.p.m.

Qualifications - Good educational background, intelligent, reliable and professionally competent. Training in 80-100 w.p.m. shorthand a 100-120 w.p.m. Advantageous with computer work, but not a requirement. Good advantage in good language background - French, Hausa, etc. and fluency in others would be additional advantage. Free to travel. Good health and personal.

Salary - Applicants should currently be earning or worth over ₦1,000 p.a. Negotiable in the range of ₦1,100 - ₦2,100 p.a. - ₦2,100 p.a. - ₦4,000 - ₦6,000 according to qualifications and experience, but a minimum of 12% increase on the successful candidate's current earnings assured.

Conditions of Service - Very attractive. Short initial contract - negotiable for a - 180 consecutive 240 allowed. Health and other benefits included at impressive. Prospects for further training and advancement within the Centre.

Method of Application - Detailed applications should be sent to the Director, Nigerian Research Centre, 100, 101 and 102, Spring Hill, Lagos. See educational requirements attached. Only letters, academic and professional qualifications in best interest and previous employment (showing pay scale and dates held) should be sent in an envelope. The envelope should state the Director, Nigerian Research Centre, 100, 101 & 102, Spring Hill, Lagos, Nigeria, within three weeks of the publication of the advert. Nigerians may apply from anywhere abroad.

Dateline Africa

DAHOMÉY

Amnesty for Kouandete

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In the AFP interview Major Kerekou also said that he hoped that two other former army commanders, Col. Alphonse Alley and Col. Paul Emile de Souza, would remain in the army, a reply to rumours in Cotonou that they were to be offered jobs at the head of the state corporations.

Major Kerekou has inaugurated the new 100-man Advisory Committee which is to define government policy in all fields. It will work in three sub-committees, dealing respectively with general policy, finance and the economy, and social and cultural affairs. It is composed, said Maj. Kerekou at the inauguration, a representative selection of Dahomeyans. He told the Committee that the army had decided to intervene because of the "mortal danger threatening our dear country". The new revolutionary military government, consisting mainly of young officers is "united, dynamic, honest and determined to wage a relentless war against our internal and external enemies". They were taking "all necessary measures to combat regionalism, corruption, nepotism and misappropriation of

public funds. It will punish severely anyone who tries to obstruct or paralyse its revolutionary progress. The military government will not succumb to any blackmail. It will not be influenced by political, financial or economic pressures.... We have begun a campaign aimed at changing our habits and mentality. We will not look back". He invited suggestions to enable the preparation of an all-embracing and popular development programme. The situation was very serious and "Our mission is sacred". The people were watching and expected a concrete programme for development. He called for an end to squabbles, calumnies, fruitless criticism and jealousy.

The inquiry into the activities of the previous government, the Presidential Council has also begun work. A radio announcement appealed to members of the public to come forward with any documents which could help the investigations.

The military government has sent out a number of goodwill missions to neighbouring countries. One led by Foreign Affairs Minister Major Aladaye has been in Nigeria and Ghana, the other, led by Justice Minister Major Barthelemy Ohouens has been in Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Niger. A third, led by Major Pierre Koffi has been in Togo. All missions have delivered notes from President Kerekou to the respective heads of state.

In Lagos, Major Aladaye had an audience with General Gowon, and explained the reasons for recent events in Dahomey. Before leaving Cotonou he had said that his mission was the first to any country from the new regime because of the high regard Dahomey has for Nigeria.

"We are very close to each other and we are brothers", he said.

President Pompidou's postponement of his visit was announced on Cotonou radio as having been simply put off: a new date would be announced later. The head of state was reported to have told the Council of Ministers that President Pompidou felt unable to fulfil his visit because of "the implications of international protocol". The announcement followed a long meeting between the head of state and the French Ambassador.

Messages of support have been received from President Sekou Touré of Guinea and President Amin of Uganda. President Touré's delivered by Guinea's Ambassador in Lagos, Lai Kourouma promised "strong and brotherly support". General Amin who sent a message of congratulations, expressing the hope that Kerekou's leadership would strengthen the continued struggle in Africa for the eradication of "all traces of imperialism, colonialism, fascism and Zionism on our continent".

Cotonou radio is now called The Voice of the Revolution.

BRAZIL

Minister's African tour

At the end of the visit to Ivory Coast of Brazilian Foreign Minister Sr. Gibson Barboza, a communique was issued calling for concerted action by coffee producing countries to obtain better prices. Such action was necessary because of the foreign exchange earnings and employment maintained by the coffee industry. (Brazil is the world's leading coffee producer, and the Ivory Coast ranks third after Colombia). A series of other agreements on cooperation, cultural commerce and consular affairs were signed, and M. Assouan Usher, Ivory Coast Foreign Minister was invited to visit Brazil.

In an editorial, *Fraternité Matin* said that the great and fraternal understanding between Latin America and Africa could "serenously mark the face of the world to come". During his visit the

Brazilian minister has "charmed the Ivory Coast people with his elegance and by what he said about our President and our people". At a news conference Sr. Barboza said Brazil could act as a mediator between Portugal and its African colonies in such a fashion as eventually lead to independence for the African territories. "We are not imposing ourselves as mediators", he said. "We are asking to be allowed to do so. We are the friend of Portugal and the friend of Africa and we wish problems opposing them to be solved with peace and dialogue".

It was subsequently denied by the Foreign Ministry in Brazil that this had actually meant that Brazil's services as a mediator had been offered. "Mediation is not offered, it is solicited by the parties from a third country, which then decides whether to act or not". Observers pointed out that in the past African countries had asked Brazil to act as a mediator between Lisbon and the liberationist movements but she had repeatedly refused.

Sr. Barboza went on to Ghana where he signed a joint declaration with General Aferi, External Affairs Commissioner. In this both sides expressed concern over the decline in the real value of export product prices, and stressed the importance of increasing the range and effectiveness of commodity agreements to increase export revenue of developing countries in real terms. They declared themselves against the protectionist tendencies of some highly industrialised countries, adding that no international trade structure or monetary system could be stable if it did not take into account the interests and specific needs of the developing world. They welcomed the international cocoa agreement recently reached in Geneva, and would impress on their governments the need for this agreement to come into force soon. The ministers also signed a cultural agreement under which a university exchange programme was arranged (this followed a visit to Legon University by Sr. Barboza). Visiting professors would soon be exchanged in history, agriculture and other fields.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

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Salary - Attractive. Negotiated to suit background and experience. A full-time linguist with N.R.C. will earn not less than EN1,000 (N2,000) p.a.

Part-timers will serve either on commission basis or on other individually negotiated terms at very attractive rates.

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Duties - General secretarial duties, working at top speed and efficiency.

Qualifications - Good educational background, intelligent, reliable, and professionally competent. Typing at 50-60 w.p.m., shorthand at 100-120 w.p.m. Acquaintance with computer work, audio-typing or other aids also advantageous. Good language background - French, Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba or others would be additional advantage. Free to travel. Good health and personality.

Salary - Applicants should currently be earning or worth over EN1,000 p.a. Negotiable in the range of EN1,100 - EN1,800 p.a. (N2,200 - N3,600) according to qualifications and experience, but a minimum of 15% increase on the successful candidate's current earnings is assured.

Conditions of Service - Very attractive. Short one-year contract - particularly for (a) - also considered. Car allowance, health and other benefits negotiable at interview. Prospects for further training and advancement within the firm.

Method of application - Detailed application (six typed copies), with *curriculum vitae* particularly for posts (a), (b) and (c), stating full name, age, educational institutions attended (with dates), academic and professional qualifications (in detail), present and previous employments (showing periods and posts held), present salary or estimated market value. Include names and addresses of three referees. Should reach the Director, Nigerian Research Centre Ltd., No. 3 Obadeyi Close, Ikoyi - Lagos, Nigeria, within three weeks of the publication of this advert. (Nigerians may apply from anywhere abroad).

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Salary - According to qualification and experience, but not less than EN1,950 (N3,900). Applicants should currently be earning or worth over EN1,500 p.a.

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Duties - A responsible appointment. He/she works closely with the Director and the Administrative Secretary, developing and taking full charge of rapid reference library. The librarian procures documents, books, periodicals, maps and related accessories required by the centre, and generally facilitates the work of consultants in the firm.

Qualifications - A graduate with full professional qualifications. Good on maps and research documents. Intelligent, reliable and efficient. Good language background - major Nigerian languages, French, Russian or an Asian language - would be an additional advantage.

Salary - National Scale plus additional allowance for responsibility, etc. Negotiated in range EN1,250 - EN2,000 (N2,500 - N4,000) p.a. according to qualification and experience.

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GUINEA-BISSAU

Towards a national assembly

A national assembly will be established soon in the "liberated regions" as a first step towards declaring the Portuguese territory an independent state. Mr. Amílcar Cabral, Secretary-General of the PAIGC told a press conference in Algiers that elections were underway for 15 "Regional Councils", a third of whose members would qualify for the 120 seat people's national assembly" he said.

Similar elections would be held later in the Cape Verde Islands - Portugal's oldest territory overseas - and an assembly installed there, he added. The two bodies would later merge as a "Supreme Assembly". Mr. Cabral said the main task of the Guinea-Bissau Assembly would be to proclaim the country an independent state and set up an executive council for State. It would then no longer be a colony partly occupied by liberation forces but a sovereign state partly occupied by the Portuguese, he said.

Mr. Cabral said the nationalist capital would be a secret place in the liberated regions, which, he claimed covered two thirds of the country. He refused to reveal the exact location for fear of Portuguese attacks. Mr. Cabral said the next step after the proclamation of independence would be to become a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). While remaining open to talks with Portugal, the PAIGC would then seek the state's rightful place in the United Nations "where Portugal has no right to represent us", he added.

Referring to the current elections for Regional Councils - in which voters cast their ballots as in a referendum, for or against a list of candidates - he said partial results just in showed that over 90 per cent had voted in favour. Over 98 per cent of the 100,000 electorate had voted, he added. Mr. Cabral said the urban centres

such as Bissau and Bafata, still held by the Portuguese would be represented in the assembly by "designated" deputies until their people could vote themselves.

Mr. Cabral said 122 Portuguese troops were killed and over 100 wounded in military operations in Guinea Bissau during September and accused the Portuguese of intensifying their action against social facilities in the zones held by the National Forces. Several schools had been bombed or attacked and Portuguese troops bombed and attacked a hospital on October 18, killing seven people, he added.

He also said famine threatened in the Cape Verde Islands, and denounced Lisbon for refusing to take international aid to meet the situation.

THE GAMBIA

Sir Dauda's Taiwan visit

Nationalist China is to boost the strength of its farm technical assistance team in Gambia from the present 35 to 45 next year. This aid was covered in the new Nationalist Chinese Agricultural Assistance Agreement with Gambia, renewed for the third time during the visit of Gambian President Sir Dauda Jawara.

Nationalist China began its farm technical assistance to Gambia in 1966, mainly in the rice plantations. The Nationalist technicians have been able to boost Gambian rice production to 35,000 tons annually. In a speech in Taipei, Sir Dauda said the Nationalist "unselfish" assistance would finally enable Gambia to be self-sufficient in rice production.

At a banquet in his honour given by Vice President C. K. Yen Sir Dauda recalled the decision of both countries to establish diplomatic relations during his last visit to Taiwan in November 1968. "We have no reason today to review our opinion of you and it is our firm resolve that relations between our two countries

should continue to be cordial, based as they are on mutual confidence and mutual respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity and a common understanding of each others problems" Sir Dauda said.

Sir Dauda also said the United Nations decision to "turn its back" on Nationalist China last October was a violation of the principle of universality inscribed in the UN Charter. Meanwhile he said, unselfish nationalist aid had enabled Gambia to embark on an ambitious rice development project.

"The excellent work of the Chinese Agricultural Mission had made a great impact on the economy of Gambia, so much so that at this moment we are about to embark on an ambitious rice development project with the financial assistance of the International Development Association."

The Jawaras were accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Andrew Camara, Agriculture Minister Badara Njie, Secretary General of the President's Office Eric Herbert Christensen, Deputy Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs Omadi Andjuman Diarra and Assistant Commander of the Gambian Police Force, S. Y. Samba.

President and Lady Jawara had a twenty minute meeting with Madame Chiang Soom Meiling at her residence. President Chiang Kai-Shek was unable to attend functions because he had not recovered from what his wife described as "a slight indisposition". The 65-year old President of Nationalist China has not been seen in public since July 18.

Prior to Taiwan, President Jawara had been on a three-day visit to Lebanon. He went on to Japan, where he appealed for economic and technical aid to assist the Gambia in its agricultural and marine development projects, in talks with Prime Minister Tanaka. Sir Dauda also said he hoped Japan could offer a soft loan to import educational broadcasting facilities which the Gambia was currently negotiating to buy from Japanese makers. Sir Dauda also had an audience with Emperor Hirohito.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Plan for peace with Gabon

Foreign ministers of Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo and Zaire, meeting in Kinshasa, have drawn up proposals for the settlement of Equatorial Guinea's dispute with Gabon. The meeting was chaired by OAU Assistant Secretary-General Gerard Kamanda. The proposals are to be submitted to the heads of state of the four countries later in November.

o A Communist Chinese Government delegation has been in Equatorial Guinea and has signed a supplementary protocol on economic and technical co-operation. The delegation, led by Mr. Fung Yi, Chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, went on to Cameroon and Nigeria.

IN BRIEF

The Douala permanent military tribunal has condemned to death the "last surviving rebel chief in Wouri department", according to the *Proche du Cameroun*. The chief was named as Paglan Bitchoha, alias Bayong Ba Ndock, aged 48. The paper described him as a former rebel who had turned to banditry. He had been detained 15 years ago but released under an amnesty in 1960, and was only re-arrested last year, the paper added. The chief was accused of a variety of crimes including the massacre of a village in 1962.

o Fifty oil prospectors employed by the Esso Company have arrived at Nouakchott to start explorations in Mauritania. They immediately left by helicopter to seek possible fields on the Atlantic coast.

o A three million dollar Fiat Tractor assembly plant will be inaugurated in the Kingba Industrial quarter of Kinshasa on November 18. The Zaire government is now studying a project for a ferry and private car assembly plant.

SIERRA LEONE

"One country" with Guinea

President Siaka Stevens spent thirty hours in Guinea on an official visit on October 26 and 27. During the visit issues of common interest were discussed with President Sekou Touré, the policy making body of the Guinea Government and the Executive Group of the Central Committee of the P.D.G. After the discussions, President Stevens was guest at a cultural show in the Peoples Palace.

Accompanied by the Guinea Prime Minister, Dr. Lansana Beavogui, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Fily Cisseko, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Damantang Camara, President Stevens visited the island of Kassa and the island of Fotoba, a bauxite mining area. At Kassa, President Stevens thanked the people for the warm welcome accorded to him and the members of his party at very short notice. He said the people of Sierra Leone had been watching the progress of the people of the Republic of Guinea over the years. One of the things which he admired about Guinea he said, was that development was not confined to the capital but was evenly programmed all over the country. He declared that Sierra Leone was determined to work side by side and to co-operate with Guinea, not only for the benefit of the two countries but for Africa as a whole. Sierra Leone would not allow outsiders to create a division between the two states.

Earlier the Nigerian Ambassador accredited to Guinea, Mr. Peter Ayodele Afolabi, held informal discussions with President Stevens at the Peoples Palace.

President Stevens also told a meeting of PDG militants that "in the very near future" Sierra Leone and Guinea would be one country. "In the past, Sierra Leone and Guinea were a single country forming a whole. In the very near future this reality will again come about."

In President Stevens party were: The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Alhaji Khazali, the Minister of Development, Mr.

Gandi-Capio and the Minister of Lands and Mines, Mr. S. B. Kawusu-Konteh.

The Office of the President has issued a statement in connection with the recent editorial in a local newspaper in which reference was made to the alleged seizure of a Sierra Leone fishing boat by Guinea. The statement reads: In view of certain tendentious statements and inaccurate conclusions contained in the editorial, the government wishes to point out that the threats which the government of Guinea has had to face and the attempted invasions which it has had to repulse have naturally made the Guinea authorities more vigilant and alert. Whenever situations like the present one had arisen, friendly negotiations had eventually led to the release of the fishing trawlers and their crews, the statement concluded.

President Stevens has expressed the hope that "special ties" between Sierra Leone and Britain would not be "adversely affected" when Britain joins the European Economic Community.

Speaking to the new British High Commissioner, Mr. Ian Watt, when he presented his credentials at State House, President Stevens said that his government enjoyed "special links" with Britain. But: "Now that the British Parliament has approved Britain's entry into the EEC we hope that these special ties will not be

adversely affected, particularly as the Six have made it clear that they are not prepared to allow Britain to continue special trade and economic links with the Commonwealth once she has been admitted".

Mr. Ambrose Genda, former deputy force commander and High Commissioner to Britain from 1968 to 1969, is reported to be suing the *Daily Mirror* for alleged libel in an "Inside Page" item in 1969 headed "Uncle Ambrose to stay put". *Daily Mirror* Newspapers are defending the action, which is listed to be heard before a High Court jury.

A twenty four man trade mission has made a four day sales tour of The Gambia. The mission, which was headed by the deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Daniel Kelfala, held discussions with the Gambian Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Alhaji I. M. Garba Jahumpa, and customs officials.

The Government has succeeded in procuring about 11.2 square miles for alluvial diamond mining in the Jaama Ninyama area in Kono.

Mr. C. A. Kamara-Taylor, Minister of Finance, has been admitted to the London Clinic. He is said to be making satisfactory progress.

Sierra Leone's Ambassador to Ethiopia, Mrs. S. Y. Gbujana, has presented her credentials to Emperor Haile Selassie.

The fourth annual *Daily Mail* Trade Fair will be opened in March 1973 by President Stevens.

LIBERIA

Tolbert on tour

President Tolbert has paid a three day state visit to Ethiopia on the occasion of Emperor Haile Selassie's 42nd Coronation Anniversary. The President was accompanied on the state visit by his wife and an entourage of 50, including a 15-girl dance troupe.

During the visit he had a 90-minute talk with Emperor Haile Selassie on bilateral relations and international affairs. Earlier President Tolbert visited the OAU headquarters where he was received by the Secretary-General, Mr. Nzo Ekangaki. In a short address to the assembled African ambassadors, President Tolbert pledged his countries continued support to the organisation and said Africans must not relent in their efforts to gain freedom for the whole continent.

Ethiopia and Liberia agreed to widen areas of their mutual co-operation and to intensify economic and cultural ties between the two countries. A joint communiqué issued at the end of the visit said that the co-operation between the two countries in the fields of economics, cultural and tourism should be immediately strengthened. The communiqué also said the two leaders noted with great concern the attempted invasions and armed attacks made by colonialists and racist regimes on some independent African states engaged in the struggle to liberate their brothers.

The Emperor agreed to pay a state visit to Liberia on a date to be fixed later.

It was President Tolbert's first official visit to an African country since the death of his predecessor, President Tubman, last year.

Before returning to Liberia, President Tolbert paid a one day official visit to Somalia. He is the first West African Head of State to visit Somalia.

Czechoslovakia and Liberia have decided to set up diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level, the Czechoslovak news agency has announced.



Mr. Watt presents his credentials to President Stevens (see story above).

GHANA

Asante and the TUC

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Mr. Pierre Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) held talks with Colonel Acheampong during a three day visit to Ghana as part of a seven nation African tour. Mr. Schweitzer said at a dinner with Mr. Frimpong Ansa, Governor of the Bank of Ghana, that a new monetary system was being evolved which, he hoped, would help all countries to achieve their entitlement.

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Ogon acquitted

The Calabar High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Edem Koofrey, had acquitted on all four counts Mr. Michael Ogon, former South-East State Commissioner for Reconstruction and Economic Development. Another person, Raymond Etta, was also freed. Mr. Ogon had been accused of conspiracy, abuse of office and stealing.

The judge, in releasing Mr. Ogon, said that the way the State Attorney-General had wielded his power in the case was "unconstitutional" and bordered on abuse of office. He was referring to an incident in which the Attorney-General had interviewed two witnesses and expressed dissatisfaction with their statements, seeking them to make further statements. "The law requires the Attorney-General to employ only those methods which could not open the way of injustice". He dismissed the case for lack of evidence.

Commenting on facts given during the IMF Managing Director's meeting with the Commissioner for

Finance, Alhaji Shehu Shagari (see last weeks issue), Radio Kaduna said: "Such revelations bring to question the wisdom of participation in such organisations, where each participant - whether rich or poor - is only trying to safeguard its own interest, invariably at the expense of others... If the IMF could afford to make available to Nigeria only about one tenth of her needs at a particular moment with all the commendations about her outstanding role in the organisation, it could only be said that the IMF is doing less than is expected of it in assisting the Third World to develop. It can be seen, therefore, that although the IMF was established for the benefit of all its members, membership is being controlled by the rich nations, and in practice the Fund is simply engaged in helping the rich to get much richer whilst the poor are getting poorer."

"The present structure of the quota arrangement, which does not take full cognizance of the importance of developing nations in the overall world economy, unduly restricts the amount of

foreign exchange that a member can purchase from the Fund. Unless such anomalies are removed and all points raised by Alhaji Shehu Shagari are reviewed as promised by the Managing Director - and in favour of the developing countries, then members among them should do more thinking on why they should continue Participating in the Fund".

Alhaji S. A. Tanko Yakasai has been appointed the new Kano State Commissioner for Finance. Alhaji Tanko, former Commissioner of Co-operatives, Forestry and Community Development succeeds the late Alhaji Umaru Gumel.

Two new Commissioners were also appointed. They are Alhaji Bilyaminu Usman, Hadejia Councillor for Education, who will take over the Ministry of Co-operatives, Forestry and Community Development, and Alhaji Ado Madaka, Marafan Gumel and a leading Councillor of the Gumel L.G.A., who has been appointed the State Commissioner for Economic Planning. He replaces Alhaji Baba Danhappa, who was recently relieved of the post.

Nigeria has formally commissioned the first batch of 12 diesel locomotives bought from Canada under a loan assistance programme. 54 locomotives were ordered from the Canadian firm, M. L. Worthington of Montreal, which was one of 27 international locomotive firms who submitted tenders. Nigerian Railways has 96 diesel engines and began very soon to complete the dieselisation programme which began in 1955 with the commissioning of 10 diesel locomotives from English Electric.

The Rivers State Commissioner for Works and Transport, Chief Harold Duggan Biriyi has said that the private sector would always remain the basis of the State's economy. If the private sector was not firmly established, he explained, the economy of the State would continue to be weak.

Professor Ayo Bamgboye's appointment as Head of the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages at Ibadan has been extended for a further period of two years with effect from 1st October, 1972.



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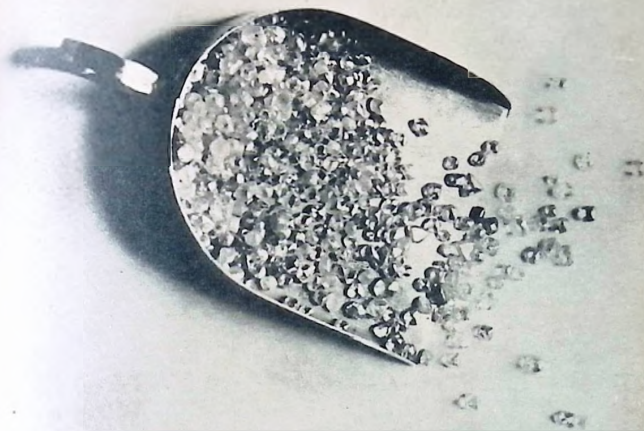
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RECORD SECTION

ASIKA AND HIS STATE



Because of the remarkable commercial recovery in Nigeria's war-ravaged East Central State, it is easy to assume that, almost three years after the end of the war, all is now "normal". In his Diary from Enugu, on page 1585, Matchet

reports that the trade turnover at Onitsha, the State's great emporium on the Niger, is now said to be bigger than ever before. Almost all the industry in the State is working normally and new industries are being established. There is

no food shortage and most services, even when inadequate, are working as well as they did before the crisis.

Some people, dismayed by the amount of war damage still to be seen and by the slow rate at which emergency bridges, fo

• Four years of Mali's soldiers

• Coffee in crisis

• Pompidou in Upper Volta

• Matchet's Diary in Enugu

example, are being replaced and schools repaired, ask what has happened to the millions of pounds in cash and kind lent, granted, or promised by external governments or agencies, and what has happened to the generous Federal Government grants for reconstruction. The answer is that of some £32m. of external resources estimated to be available to the state for the 1970-74 plan period, some £13m was outstanding at the beginning of the present financial year. Moreover, much of the money actually spent, notably the proceeds from the federal grant made in compensation for the total loss of value of the secessionist currency, has been carefully spread over all the State's thirty-five divisions.

Nor is the extent of the damage to be repaired always appreciated for example even during the present financial year well over a million pounds is being spent on reconstruction and re-equipment of secondary schools.

In fact, however generous the outside assistance, its most important, if un-planned, component is not the loans or grants but the debt, expected to exceed £19m. by the end of this financial year, which the State Government is building up to the Federal Government.

Yet, except for Lagos, where conditions are unique, the East Central State raises a much higher proportion of its revenue internally than does any other state. This year it will itself raise some £13.5m. for recurrent expenditure of

some £30m. In the Mid-West the comparable figures are £6m. out of £33m., and in the North Central State some £3.5m. out of £13.5m. The comparisons are misleading since, for example, the East Central State has some eight million people, the North Central some four million and the Mid-West under three million. So the Mid-West figure of £2.5m. from personal income tax is remarkable compared with the East Central one of £3m. — it is the payment of school fees in the East Central State, some £5m., which really makes the difference.

The demands of education

In the absence of major mineral production, and with low export crop production, the State's main economic resources are land and its people. Current demands, particularly for education, have meant that the State cannot achieve a recurrent budget surplus and so for its capital expenditure, of which so much still goes to reconstruction, it has to rely on outside sources or on voluntary effort.

When can the State expect to be able to make a contribution to capital expenditure from its own resources? Is it like the Onitsha traders who, Matchet reports, are determined to establish sound businesses before devoting resources to the repair of houses?

Unhappily the indications are that recurrent spending may keep ahead revenue. It has been carefully restricted so that this year's estimates are only slightly over 10 per cent above actual expenditure in 1970-71. But, inside that expenditure, that on education is actually over ten times higher this year than it was in 1970-71, and next year the State expects to admit to secondary schools 30,000 pupils, three times more than were ever admitted in a single year by the old Eastern Region.

For this state, however, current educational expenditure is its most valuable capital investment. Although many firms are already trading or practising professions outside the state, the days when these activities represented so important a part of the economic activity appear to be over. Instead, to an extent which would have seemed impossible in 1960, citizens of the state are being recruited to the services of other states, particularly in the north. While anxious people in Enugu scan the newspaper announcements of properties which the Rivers State is proposing to acquire in Port Harcourt, others are scanning in the East Central Government Gazette the notices of state jobs available in other states — including some in the Rivers State. So high is the State's own resources, including its commercial position, and to satisfy the demand for skill elsewhere in the Federation, education must be given the privileged place it has now in the State's Budget, even if the citizens do make a big contribution through school fees and in other ways.

The central fact, then, about the State's finances is that it has to find the funds for the education of its people, starting with a primary school enrolment of over ninety per cent, much the highest in the Federation.

The second fact is the State's inability to raise capital. Where the Mid-West can little over a quarter of the population, this year expects £18.5m. from its revenues, the East Central State expects considerably less than half that amount. Its other revenue payments through the Federal Government are also proportionately much smaller in relation to population than are those, for example, of the North Central State. This reflects the principles on which revenue allocation is at present based in Nigeria, and the still far from complete recovery of the East Central State's economy. Even the State's Produce Marketing Board, and confidently expected to make a contribution to capital funds, has to be subsidised out of current revenues to meet the agreed price to be paid to farmers — a problem shared by all states because of commodity market conditions, and the fall in value of the pound in dollar in relation to the Nigerian pound.

So the fourth fact is the mounting debt to the Federal Government which, in this, as in so much else, shows a complete understanding of the state's problems.

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If the financial outlook remains bleak in spite of the remarkable commercial recovery, the political optimists have been fully justified. The most popular man in the State is General Gowon. He is closely followed by Brigadier Bisalla, Commander of 1 Division, whose headquarters have been moved to Kaduna, but whose units, spread all over the State, remain a major source of revenue to traders and others and maintain their excellent relations with the people at large.

This does not mean that there is some sort of group revulsion from the rebellion which brought so much suffering. The feeling of the masses seems to be that although secession failed they have nothing to apologise for and much to be

proud of. The Federal Government has disciplined a number of army officers for their part in the rebellion but in a manner so mild that there are no recriminations. On the other hand the Administrator freely draws his commissioners from those who were in the secessionist area and all but a handful of the civilian leaders and upholders of secession are fully re-established, sometimes in official positions. As Matchet notes, an official publication of his government agrees that many in the State may find it difficult to understand the position of Mr. Asika, who never wavered in his support of the federal cause. He probably prefers the role of benevolent autocrat, in which he can, for example, introduce the radical local government changes which Matchet

describes, to that of popular politician. He has certainly felt strong enough remove as a commissioner Mr. Sam Ikc who, although also a steady federalist, is potentially a very popular figure. He also feels strong enough to allow Mr. Ikoku to deliver, with replying to it, a bitter tirade against Mr. Asika "style" of government.

Perhaps, indeed, it is the fact that a policy disagreement which has aroused the keenest interest in the State is a between two state leaders rather than one with other Nigerians which proves closer to "normal" things are. But it still looks as though it will be a very long time before the state's own resources will be able to match the needs and ambitions of its people.

Four years of Mali's soldiers

President Moussa Traoré, in his broadcast on the fourth anniversary of the coup which overthrew the government of President Modibo Keita, has set out a programme for a return to "normal constitutional life". Although he has set no time limit for this return, he has spelt out in greater detail the way in which this return may be managed than has been done before in Mali. This is encouraging, at a time when those who would still like to believe that democracy is possible in Africa have tended to lose heart in the face of its collapse for the second time in Ghana, and the replacement of civilians by the military in Dahomey.

President Traoré did not actually specify that a return to constitutionalism will signify a return to civilians, although he reaffirmed that "the army has no intention of holding on to power indefinitely". He recalled that it had always been said that when the army had achieved economic and financial recovery and national reconciliation, the army would proceed to return the country to constitutional life. Faithful to this promise, he said, "the Military Committee for National Liberation (CMLN) is now giving particular attention to the study of the country's future institutions. It recently set up a committee in charge of preparing a preliminary draft constitution. As soon as this draft constitution is adopted by the CMLN, it will be submitted to the approval of the people by a referendum".

It is always possible that the draft constitution may produce a hybrid civil-military style government, as in neighbouring Upper Volta. But the central problem in any contemplation of returning power to civilians in Mali is the army's own condition of "national reconciliation". It is impossible to speak of this as long as Modibo Keita and his followers are still imprisoned. The obstacles to such a reconciliation are very real, as there must be many in the army who would oppose

letting them out, especially if there is a prospect of their returning to power.

For, although such prognostications are hard, Modibo Keita does seem to be one of the few African leaders overthrown in a coup who stands a real chance of making a comeback. Many Malians freely acknowledge that he made many mistakes but he still apparently retains a certain prestige, even if the same cannot be said of his entourage. His international prestige is also still high, although ironically when he was overthrown there were few protests.



Moussa Traoré: a return to constitutional rule.

There is also a solid core of civil servants who worked for the Keita régime, and who have tried to remain faithful to the policies he pursued. The domestic socialism has been gently watered down, the French experts have slowly returned to the ministries, but the dignified neutralism of Mali's foreign policy has been largely maintained. There have been insufficient *cadres* for Mali to pursue any policy of purging of old party members. Although the *Union Soudanaise* of Modibo Keita had run into serious

problems by November 1968, and had been riven with internal conflict, its old structures could still easily be reanimated if the ban on party politics was lifted. It was once, after all, a very deep-rooted one-party state. Alternatively, the military may be tempted, *Mobutu-style*, to impose a new single-party from the top. But if there is to be a civilian leadership, the question of what to do with Modibo Keita is outstanding.

The second aim of the soldiers, the restoration of the economy, is less of an obstacle. The economic problems faced by Mali are largely those which are going to be there whatever the régime. President Traoré, noting the CMLN's efforts, said that considerable progress had been made in the industrial sector, but "our efforts have been hampered in grain production because of insufficient rains during the past three years, particularly in the Sahara region. Therefore, despite the considerable increase in the area under cultivation, there will be a serious grain shortage during the coming agricultural marketing season". Adequate measures had been taken to import millet and rice, he assured, and he appealed to the people not to be alarmed. "I assure them that the CMLN and the government will spare no effort to save them from famine."

All this underlines that Mali is a very poor country, one of the world's "least-developed", to use current terminology, and has only the resourcefulness of her people to fight the harshness of nature. The efforts of any government are therefore going to seem small when confronted with an overall unpromising situation. Given the present serious agricultural situation especially in the field of foodstuffs, it is interesting that the army, who, especially in the last two years have tended to feel that they can do it all alone, should seem to be coming round to the view that, at least in principle, the civilians have a role.

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Matchet's Diary

from Enugu

It is now commonplace that the abundance and variety of goods available in the rest of Nigeria can also be seen in the great markets of this East Central State. Less than three years after the end of the war there are plenty of other problems, but shortage is not one of them and food prices in the State's leading commercial centre, Onitsha, are lower than in Lagos. Here in the capital you are also impressed by the vast number of small enterprises which seem to flourish. Every kind of craftsman advertises his services — watch repairers, welders, photographers, hairdressers, cabinet makers, tailors, goldsmiths, document copiers. Can they all make a living, you wonder, or do they in the end take in each other's washing? Brand new taxis, mostly Japanese Toyotas, jostle decrepit ones in the traffic congestion so calmly controlled by the women police with their snowy white gloves.

Onitsha's triumph

Here, however, the main business remains government, with the army and education its useful supports. There are, too, the ailing coal industry, the flourishing Furner Newall asbestos cement plant and the enterprises of the cement block makers — the fastest-growing group of entrepreneurs in this state, whose success is limited only by the chronic shortage of their main material, cement itself. For the triumph of trade you have to go to Onitsha.

The halving of the vehicle tolls on the great Niger bridge, whose Onitsha end is still served by the temporary spans which replaced the war-damaged ones, is only symbolic. But traders do seem to flock to

Onitsha from many parts of the federation to sample the stocks of the great wholesalers, who may often be illiterate women but who know exactly what is wanted, where to get it, and what to charge for it. The great central market, shattered during the war, is still under repair. But when shortage of money and of cement is finally overcome, there is no chance that it can accommodate all those whose stalls now constitute the temporary market. Already, it seems, Onitsha's trade turnover is higher than it has ever been. It is as though the trading talent which was once so widely spread throughout the federation is now concentrated here.

So many big houses and other buildings in Onitsha remain in ruins that this prosperity is not at first apparent. But the owners of the buildings, most of whom had to start afresh with modest capital, are said to be determined to build up their trading capital and to establish themselves soundly before spending money on houses. There is also the shrewd calculation that the most profitable commercial premises will be those nearest the main trading centre. Around the temporary market many buildings have been repaired or rebuilt and the reopening of the old market should have the same result.

Attitudes to Asika

Presiding over the fortunes of this State is still the young Ibadan University lecturer who in 1967, after publicly espousing the federal cause, was appointed Administrator Today Ukpabi Asika is in effect, Military Governor of the State, a rather lonely figure, with commissioners who were in the secessionist area during

the war. To the mass of people his position may be rather mystifying — one young lawyer told me that they would understand it better if he was a colonel from another state, and one of his government's own publications has noted that "it is not surprising that the Administrator is misunderstood by many people . . ."



Ukpabi Asika

But if the people do not quite understand him he feels that he understands them, certainly their social structure. He is convinced that the new system of administration through "communities", which has already replaced what used to be called local government, reflects both the character and the history of the Ibo. There is no longer any distinction between "whiteman's Government" and the peoples traditional way of managing their affairs locally. There is only the State Civil Service, which helps the community councils and the urban authorities as required. The field administrative officers, responsible to the Administrator through the Divisional Administration Department which he engagingly calls "Dad", are also expected to be accountable to the communities.

Community councils

What are the "communities"? They are "kindred groupings", of which over six hundred have been identified in the State. In choosing members of the community councils selection is preferred to election, in the traditional way. The communities differ enormously in size, some being only a thousand or two. I asked the Administrator how viable they could be, to which he answered: "viable for what"? How viable were the old local government councils which could raise only enough money to pay their staffs and reward the



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ENUGU DIARY

continued

councillors? The new councils, carefully helped by state officers, can do exactly what they are expected to do. They handle money honestly, because they have the respect of the people, which the old councils never did, they attract free service from the people in a way that no other bodies can". In this state, where locally raised revenue is more important than in any other state of the Federation, the councils are tax-collecting authorities "They and only they can know how rich people are in this situation where new ways of making money are found every day".

Intellectuals and commonsense

Community councils send representatives to divisional councils, of which there are thirty five.

It is all a little more complicated than that, but it is fascinating to find a Government headed by a young intellectual, backed by commissioners who also include a number of intellectuals, and advised by senior civil servants to seem to me to be younger than their counterparts in other states, bringing this pragmatic approach to local government and relying on "the commonsense of the people".

The approach is entirely pragmatic, since the same government has abolished totally the former "customary courts" a main expression of tradition, in favour of the jurisdiction of the High Courts and Magistrates Courts alone. Cynics say that since almost all families have a lawyer somewhere in their ranks, this is an acceptable change. The government view is that people at large respect the Federal and State Courts while the customary courts had become notorious for corruption and injustice.

Towns and villages

What happens when the politicians return? Mr. Asika is satisfied that the community council system will be well

enough established to resist party domination. Already, in spite of the great local prominence in this State of "the old politicians", some of them have been rejected as community council members.

What about the urban areas? In this state where the difference between "town" and "village" is blurred there may be no completely urbanised people owing no allegiance to family or village, and successful "sons abroad" are expected to contribute to the community councils. But for practical purposes the State's seven municipalities require services and an organisation to provide them. Yet even they now depend on State staff.

"Vast conurbation"

Outside the big towns both the rate of new buildings and the number of buildings still left in ruins are remarkable. Mr. Asika can see the possibility of the greater part of the State becoming a "vast conurbation" - it certainly looks like that in the Onitsha-Enugu area. Will this mean that the old ties on which the community councils are founded will disappear? He thinks not. "We have really only three single 'chiefs' as the term is known elsewhere - at Onitsha, Arochuku, and Oguta. Whatever happens to the institution of chieftaincy, the family and the kindred look permanent enough. Even for maintaining law and order our old institutions are very effective, although in this imperfect world we have every need for a strong police force to reinforce the old sanctions".

The attraction of trade

In addition to the stores of the big companies there are also a host of well kept permanent shops run by local people - notably bookshops and pharmacies. And the attraction of trade could not be better illustrated than by the case of Cyprian Ekwensi who, while being part-time chairman of the energetic State Library Board has returned to the profession in which, before becoming a novelist, he was a leading figure. His pharmacy, East Niger Chemists, is in many ways symbolic



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Cyprian Ekwensi, seen here in January 1970, immediately after the end of the war.

People

The first feature to be held in Britain which funds will be raised for the Second World War and African Cultural Festival, to be held in Lagos in 1974 will be on December 4 at St. James Church,Paddington. It will be a concert called "In Pursuit of Noel" put on by the Bloomsbury Society in honour of Dame Sybil Thorndike and involving, among others, Mary Wilson, Peter Sears and a range of musical groups from Baroque Brass to marriage songs called Fanyan Mode. What is the connection with the Lagos Festival? None other than the amazing Ian Hall, who is directing the concert, and who also happens to be the President of the U.K. Festival Committee and thus one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Committee which met in Lagos in October. Hall was born in Georgetown, Guyana, but his father a dentist by profession, came to Britain in the war to serve in the RAF and stayed on. Ian was educated at Archbishop Tenison's School in South London, and King's College, London, where he obtained a B.A. Honors in music.

After teaching in south London, he went to Ghana in 1964 for two years as Director of Music at Achimota School,



Ian Hall (left), with Prime Minister of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, during the Caribbean Festival (Carifesta) in August this year. Centre is Mr. Justice Meier, a Guyanese Judge working in Kenya.

While there he gave organ recitals at Holy Trinity Cathedral in Accra, and conducted the Achimota choir before President Nkrumah at Flagstaff House. He also undertook some research into the music of Akan peoples, which he says has influenced his own music evolution. His own compositions are, he admits, "very eclectic", but there is a strong African element. The Ashanti Drummers performing in the Bloomsbury Society concert are a group he is in contact with in London. On his return to London in 1966 he became at the age of 26 Organist and Director of Music at the London University Church in Gordon Square, which post he held concurrently with that of Director of Music at Peckham

School, a multi-racial comprehensive school for 1,500 girls. He also developed in flourishing what is he gave up the Peckham post, although still retains his strong educational interest. Now he concentrates at Bloomsbury Society, which he left two years ago to promote the art, "University context", and the musical groups such as Baroque in London, Afro-Jazz Unit, Kinetic Physique Mode and the Ian Hall's which appeared with him on a TV he ran this summer called "Song Master".

He has a disarming lack of modesty about all his achievements (and why should he be modest?) as we frenetic energy which plunges him into a multitude of activities almost as a matter of course. The job at the Festival Committee he regards as possibly the challenging thing he has yet taken on, he believes, as an artist, in its diversity, and "the African music forms part of the complexity and the peoples of the world". There is, for instance, a great diversity in African music "its music which has a tremendous capacity to play a world making and reconstruction". In relation to this, in particular, he says "There is only one new breed of coloured people in them in the school in Peckham in them" (where are you from, Ian?) and they answer "I'm English, isn't it?" But they are not English as we know he says. They are attached to us

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class culture, but what they need is some form of culture to stress their own identity in Britain, which does not simply mean "fetching reggae from Kingston", nor something like the Missa Luba, which is inappropriate in central London. "If you're going to borrow, do it with discretion and taste. Culture is fashioned by environment, not the other way round". The discovery of talent among the second generation black population is, he accepts, a gargantuan task, and he stresses that it should not concentrate on a square mile around Soho. Ideally, then, his Committee should be able to help with this, if it is able to get the funds and the organisation. He hopes there will be a loan from Nigeria to help set up a full-time secretariat, and a charitable trust fund (the UK African Festival Trust) is about to be set up, and will share the proceeds from this first concert with Women Caring and Help the Aged. He also has an all-black Committee, but hopes to win support from a wide cross-section of the community. An organisation like the Bloomsbury Society, already well into "the establishment", seems a promising beginning.

A correspondent writes to say we should have noted the exhibition of the Shona sculptors of Rhodesia held recently at the Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) in London. It was "impressively displayed which enabled the viewer to come into contact with the sheer skill of these stone-carvings. The Shona people number about four million: the wisest ones still living on the land retaining their religious beliefs and sense of community alongside a very real though magical world of ancestral and tribal spirits. Thus most of the sculpture depicts fundamental mythology and almost seems prehistoric although the work is contemporary. The symbolism is very powerful with great spirals suggesting evolution and an interlacing of lines projecting the force. The torsos are a source of energy



Talem Protection, a sculpture by John Takawira.

symbolising the growth and life force of the magic powers. Akin to medieval unicorns, in Britain as in West Africa, the heads are habitually enlarged as being the place where the spirit resides. The exhibition has been arranged by the workshop of Mr. Frank McEwen over the last ten years. Most of the sculpture comes out of this workshop."



Soyinka: first duty of a writer is to be absolutely honest

In a meeting at the Africa Centre in London Wole Soyinka spoke about his newly published book *The Man Died*, and a number of related subjects. He spoke, for example of the view expressed in the book of the movement of Victor Banjo, which he says has been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented, and, had it been successful could have paved the way for the genuine internal revolution in Nigeria. A propos of the Western elections of 1965 he said that there had also been a serious underestimation of the resistance and the "communalistic will" of the Nigerian people. He also spoke of the *agbekoya* movement during the war, which he saw as genuinely popular in inspiration, but which had scarcely been reported, let alone understood. There was also a conspiracy of silence about such events as the death of the trade union leader Gogo Nzenbe, a figure Soyinka had regarded as essential to the future of Nigeria. He hoped that at least the book he had written would stimulate Nigerians into asking questions. He accepted that it was subjective, but it was his "first duty as a writer to be absolutely honest". He stressed that he was not wishing to cash in on the sensational aspects of his experiences. Asked if he thought Nigeria was "too big", he said that as far as he was concerned, Nigeria was too small. "I have a Utopian view of Nigeria as a unit in an African state. The problems of the entire black African people can perhaps be solved in a wider context".

Soyinka, who has just been told that he is to be awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at his old university, Leeds, is still expecting to return to Nigeria to take up his new position as Professor of Drama at Ife University in January.

His book is published by the firm of an old friend Rex Collings, who in fact has published most of Soyinka's earlier works, either when he was working at Oxford University Press or at Methuens. Collings was first in Africa as OUP representative in Nairobi, and later travelled in West Africa for them. He set

up his own publishing house in 1969, and the first thing he published was Soyinka's prison poems. Collings feels strongly that publishing "floats in the mid-Atlantic" and has therefore specialised in children's books and Africa. Among the early books he published were two by Thomas Kanwa as well as Antonio Olinto's novel about generations of Lagos Brazilians, *The Water House* and a reprint of a colonial novel of the 'twenties by Margery Perham, *Major Dane's Garden*. Collings is enthusiastic about establishing links "on the level of real co-operation rather than takeover" with indigenous publishers, such as Nwankwo-Ifejika in Enugu and the East African Publishing House. He is also taking the poems of Gabriel Okara from the list of Ethiopia Books (the Midwest state publishing house). Among his forthcoming titles are *Nigeria: The Challenge of Biafra*, by Arthur Nwankwo, and *Zimbabwe Now*, based on a symposium held in Oxford last spring. His most interesting book, due early next year, is *The Blinkards*, the first known play by a West African author, written by Kobina Sekyi in 1914. The play has an erudite introduction by the Gambian historian J. Ayo-Langley, and a foreword to be written by the playwright's son, Henry Sekyi, Ghana's High Commissioner in London. The play, says Collings, is "very funny, and very good, a skit on those Ghanaians who aped European habits, and shows a lot of Shavian influence".

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People

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After teaching in south London, he went to Ghana in 1964 for two years as Director of Music at Achimota School.



Ian Hall (left), with Prime Minister of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, during the Caribbean Festival (Carifesta) in August this year. Centre is Mr. Justice Miller, a Guyanese judge working in Kenya.

While there he gave organ recitals at Holy Trinity Cathedral in Accra, and conducted the Achimota choir before President Nkrumah at Flagstaff House. He also undertook some research into the music of Akan peoples, which he says has influenced his own music evolution. His own compositions are, he admits, "very eclectic", but there is a strong African element. The Ashanti Drummers performing in the Bloomsbury Society concert are a group he is in contact with in London. On his return to London in 1966 he became at the age of 26 Organist and Director of Music at the London University Church in Gordon Square, which post he held concurrently with that of Director of Music at Peckham

School, a multi-racial comprehensive school for 1,500 girls. His activities developed so flourishingly that last year he gave up the Peckham post, although he still retains his strong educational interest. Now he concentrates on the Bloomsbury Society, which he founded two years ago to promote the arts in the "university context", and the various musical groups such as Baroque Brass, the London Afro-Jazz Unit, Kinetic 5 2 Phrygian Mode and the Ian Hall singers, which appeared with him on a TV series he ran this summer called "Songs That Matter".

He has a disarming lack of modesty about all his achievements (and, indeed, why should he be modest?) as well as a frenetic energy which plunges him into a multitude of activities almost as a matter of course. The job at the Festival Committee he regards as possibly the most challenging thing he has yet taken on, as he believes, as an artist, in cultural diversity, and "the African strain is a fertile part of the complexity shown by the peoples of the world". There is, for instance, a great diversity in African music, "a music which has a tremendous role to play in a world seeking cultural reconstruction". In relation to the UK in particular, he says "there is evolving a new breed of coloured person". He met them in the school in Peckham. You ask them "where are you from, sweetheart?" and they answer "I'm English, ain't I?" But they are not English as we know it, he says. They are attached to working

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class culture, but what they need is some form of culture to stress their own identity in Britain, which does not simply mean "fetching reggae from Kingston", nor something like the Missa Luba, which is inappropriate in central London. "If you're going to borrow, do it with discretion and taste. Culture is fashioned by environment, not the other way round". The discovery of talent among the second generation black population is, he accepts, a gargantuan task, and he stresses that it should not concentrate on a square mile around Soho. Ideally, then, his Committee should be able to help with this, if it is able to get the funds and the organisation. He hopes there will be a loan from Nigeria to help set up a full-time secretariat, and a charitable trust fund (the UK African Festival Trust) is about to be set up, and will share the proceeds from this first concert with Women Caring and Help the Aged. He also has an all-black Committee, but hopes to win support from a wide cross-section of the community. An organisation like the Bloomsbury Society, already well into "the establishment", seems a promising beginning.

A correspondent writes to say we should have noted the exhibition of the Shona sculptors of Rhodesia held recently at the Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) in London. It was "impressively displayed which enabled the viewer to come into contact with the sheer skill of these stone-carvings. The Shona people number about four million; the wiser ones still living on the land retaining their religious beliefs and sense of community alongside a very real though magical world of ancestral and tribal spirits. Thus most of the sculpture depicts fundamental mythology and almost seems prehistoric although the work is contemporary. The symbolism is very powerful with great spirals suggesting evolution and an interlacing of lines projecting the force. The torsos are a source of energy



Totem Protection, a sculpture by John Takawira, symbolising the growth and life force of the magic powers. Akim to medieval unicorns, in Britain as in West Africa, the heads are habitually enlarged as being the place where the spirit resides. The exhibition has been arranged by the workshop of Mr. Frank McEwen over the last ten years. Most of the sculpture comes out of this workshop.



Soyinka: first duty of a writer is to be absolutely honest.

In a meeting at the Africa Centre in London Wole Soyinka spoke about his newly published book *The Man Died*, and a number of related subjects. He spoke, for example of the view expressed in the book of the movement of Victor Banjo, which he says has been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented, and had it been successful could have paved the way for the genuine internal revolution in Nigeria. A propos of the Western elections of 1965 he said that there had also been a serious underestimation of the resistance and the "communalistic will" of the Nigerian people. He also spoke of the *agbekoya* movement during the war, which he saw as genuinely popular in inspiration, but which had scarcely been reported, let alone understood. There was also a conspiracy of silence about such events as the death of the trade union leader Gogo Nzeribe, a figure Soyinka had regarded as essential to the future of Nigeria. He hoped that at least the book he had written would stimulate Nigerians into asking questions. He accepted that it was subjective, but it was his "first duty as a writer to be absolutely honest". He stressed that he was not wishing to cash in on the sensational aspects of his experiences. Asked if he thought Nigeria was "too big", he said that as far as he was concerned, Nigeria was too small. "I have a Utopian view of Nigeria as a unit in an African state. The problems of the entire black African people can perhaps be solved in a wider context".

Soyinka, who has just been told that he is to be awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at his old university, Leeds, is still expecting to return to Nigeria to take up his new position as Professor of Drama at Ife University in January.

His book is published by the firm of an old friend Rex Collings, who in fact has published most of Soyinka's earlier works, either when he was working at Oxford University Press or at Methuens. Collings was first in Africa as OUP representative in Nairobi, and later travelled in West Africa for them. He set

up his own publishing house in 1969, and the first thing he published was Soyinka prison poems. Collings feels strongly that publishing "floats in the mid-Atlantic" and has therefore specialised in children's books and Africa. Among the early books he published were two by Thomas Kanwa as well as Antonio Olinto's novel about generations of Lagos Brazilians, *The Water House* and a reprint of a colonial novel of the 'twenties by Margery Perham, *Major Dane's Garden*. Collings is enthusiastic about establishing links "or the level of real co-operation rather than takeover" with indigenous publishers, such as Nwankwo-Ifejika in Enugu and the East African Publishing House. He is also taking the poems of Gabriel Okara from the list of Ethiope Books (the Midwest state publishing house). Among his forthcoming titles are *Nigeria: The Challenge of Biafra*, by Arthur Nwankwo, and *Zimbabwe Now*, based on a symposium held in Oxford last spring. His most interesting book, due early next year, is *The Blinkards*, the first known play by a West African author, written by Kobina Sekyi in 1914. The play has an erudite introduction by the Gambian historian J. Ayo-Langley, and a foreword to be written by the playwright's son, Henry Sekyi, Ghana's High Commissioner in London. The play, says Collings, is "very funny, and very good, a skit on those Ghanaians who aped European habits, and shows a lot of Shavian influence".

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Letters to the Editor

Reactions to Zik's speech

SIR Permit me to comment on the lecture of Dr Azikiwe (November 6).

It is really a lecture impregnated with political views and if they had been expressed by a lesser figure, one might have been tempted to think that they were short-sighted theories bordering on cowardice. We Nigerians are tired of trouble, we want peace and we therefore appeal to all political old foxes to help work towards permanent peace and leave the administration to the army until 1976. The army is the custodian of our sovereignty. It saved us from those greedy, ambitious and tatty politicians of the first republic. I am not holding a brief for the army, but their leaders are men of integrity who have not given us a date for play. They know perfectly well that the barracks is their place because they have not been elected by the people. They have given us that date, 1976, because they are aware that the people will always feel their authority. That is why the army may not be interested in the suggestion of partnership with politicians.

It is their duty to lay down certain principles for good politicians to follow. Perhaps it may sadden most of the old but restless politicians to note that they have misused their own time and political ground seems to have been cut under their feet.

Dr Azikiwe is perfectly correct in his proverb of the broom. Nobody cares for the broom during the day-time but everybody looks for one in the morning.

The plain fact is that the new Nigeria will need brooms but not any brooms, for we shall prefer brooms made from the palm tree to the ones made from coconut trees.

J. S. FAPOHUNDA

SIR The proposal by Dr Azikiwe for the institution of a civilian/military government in Nigeria in 1976 is very welcome news indeed.

In no field of policy does the country more need a check than in foreign affairs. Nigeria has now taken its right place in African affairs and its influence is felt internationally. This is a far cry from the half-heartedness and timidity of Sir Abubakar Idris Balewa's government.

The in-built military veto will ensure that the good work initiated by the military in this field is not negated by the succeeding civilians.

L. J. UDOLI

OUA and the Asians

SIR The expulsion of Asians holding British passports by the Uganda Government has inevitably provoked a flood of angry comments and criticisms of that country's present rulers.

Some people have naively suggested that the OUA should intervene to exert some degree of punitive sanctions against Uganda to cause that Government to reverse her policy.

The suggestion is founded on a fallacy, ignorance and misconception of the role and function of that body.

The Charter of the OUA specifically rules out any physical intervention in member states' internal affairs. Hence during the Nigeria/Biafra war the OUA was powerless to intervene nor was it able to do so when the Biafra Government callously uprooted, expelled and confiscated the assets of most non-Ghanaians

notably those of Nigerian nationals, nor could that body do anything to prevent the bloody civil war between the northern and southern Sudanese which raged for almost 17 years.

This policy of non-intervention is to prevent inter-African strife, division and disunity thereby defeating the objective of the organisation - that of African unity.

According to a recent poll conducted in Uganda, a substantial proportion of indigenous Ugandans approve and endorse the policies of General Amin. That is very important. In such circumstance, it is nonsense to suggest that the OUA should impose a contrary view on the Ugandans.

J. B. ANIEKAN

Busia and Ghana

SIR - Indeed! "Busia is an enemy of Africa" - Joe Appiah.

Mr. Appiah's visit to UK was a worthy effort to win the confidence of Ghanaians there for the government of Col. Acheampong.

But it is rather unfortunate that Mr. Appiah went too far in his criticisms and praises of regimes. Such enmities will not help Africa. Mr. Appiah gave several reasons why he considered Dr. Busia an "African enemy", and amongst them is the election which brought Busia to power in 1969. But an independent observer will agree that at the time Busia was being elected, he stood firmly the test of the electorate. If he failed the people after he had got power - that is another story.

It is not my intention to blame either Busia, Nkrumah or Col. Acheampong, as historians shall give them their fair assessments as leaders.

It is an appalling recurrent event in Africa that once a leader fails in office he becomes a devil. It is unreasonable of anybody or a group of people to always condemn a fallen leader. Is this his only reward?

You can only assure the world that Busia is

no longer wanted in Ghana as a leader if he given another chance to contest for leadership and fail to win. It is astonishing the way leaders are treated in Africa - once one loses his leadership he loses his land!

It should not be forgotten that given the same chance under a new leadership Mr. Appiah could perhaps equally use his lips against Col. Acheampong as he is doing against Busia.

B. E. ETAGHENE

Nigeria's political scientists

SIR - In certain quarters in Nigeria, fears are often expressed when people choose to study political science. Students in this discipline and those who have graduated from it are often labelled as trouble makers, coup organisers and in some cases described as bastard children of the academic world. Unfortunately, the state governments in Nigeria have fallen victim to this myth. One only has to look at their suspicious attitudes in handling job applications from political science graduates. The Federal Ministry of Education should as well be accused of bias in this affair. It is disheartening to notice that it does not allocate scholarships to political science students outside the country and neither does it offer to the ones studying in the country.

Why is this very important subject so discriminated against? Political science to the best of my knowledge is a good discipline for training the mind. It gives the skills to help one in analysing and classifying. We need idealists, the persuasive and charismatic type, if we are serious in nation building. In mention a few, Dr. Ukpa Asika, Professor Essien-Udo. And Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe hasn't failed us. It is time we recognise this and change our present attitude towards political science.

EUGENE AGU-ONWUMERE

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Coffee's Conflicts: 1

The International Coffee Agreement (ICA) is floundering. In September the Coffee Council was unable to agree on quotas and prices for the year beginning this October; it set a deadline for a further meeting by December 15 and, if there is no agreement by then, existing interim quotas will be abandoned and the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) will break up — at any rate, in its present form. Even if the present impasse is resolved, the 1968 Agreement has less than a year to run and it is an open question whether conflicting interests can be resolved sufficiently to allow the renegotiation of the Agreement. Throughout its ten years, the ICO has survived crisis after crisis but it may be unable to surmount the present discord which has been building up over the past year, partly because of the postures that members have been adopting in preparation for the impending negotiations and partly because of the new configurations in the world economy brought about by the American devaluation on the one hand and the consolidation and enlargement of the EEC on the other. The commercial consequences of a breakdown are unpredictable and the political effects profound, not least for the African nations, twenty-one of which are members of the ICO — of these, ten are in West Africa, some heavily dependent on coffee exports.

The essential characteristic of the coffee market in the absence of an Agreement is that it would approximate to what economists call "bilateral monopoly". This is to say that the activities of one dominant buyer — the USA, and one dominant seller — Brazil, would largely determine the level and structure of world coffee prices and so affect the fortunes of other producers; each one on its own being unable to influence, only in respect to, the outcome of the American-Brazilian bargaining process. Within an Agreement, other members add some political influence to their small economic power which itself can be augmented by *ad hoc* or continuous alliances. Thus although the smaller producing nations may be dissatisfied with its day-to-day operations, the likelihood is that they would prefer to live under the umbrella of a participatory organisation rather than each going it alone. Furthermore, the defection of any one of these nations (with the possible exception of Colombia) is unlikely to threaten the continued existence of the ICO, whereas if the US or Brazil withdrew the organisation would lose all control of the market.

The first Agreement (1962-1968) was signed in the context of over-supply and

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depressed prices. The American interest in price support and market stability was mainly the promotion of political stability in the Latin American sub-continent and a worry about the disruption of the coffee economy which would particularly hit their traditional suppliers. The producers themselves with varying American co-operation had for some time been engaged in price support strategies involving expensive stock-piling on the part of Brazil whose interest it was to have other producers share the burden of their policy. As the second Agreement (1968-1973) comes to a close, surpluses have been eroded due to planned diversification and natural disasters in Brazil. These disasters can have severe effects on the market as a whole. For example, as a result of frosts on July 7 and 8 of this year, estimates of the current Brazilian crop were reduced from about twenty-eight million bags to seventeen. This shortfall of ten million bags is about the size of the normal annual combined crop produced by Ivory Coast, Angola and Uganda, the three largest African producers. Meanwhile the Africans have increased their market share and the EEC has created a market almost rivaling that of USA and which gives preferences to the Francophone African producers, to be extended to the East Africans as signatories of the Yaounde convention.

Ten years of a commodity agreement is a long time and from this point of view the ICA must be judged some measure of



Advertising coffee in Ivory Coast.

success. A full account of the Agreement from its genesis and inception to the end of 1971 was published last month by Bart S. Fisher*. Dr. Fisher emphasises that disagreements between producers over market shares may be more important than between producers and consumers over prices.

The first type of conflict was highlighted in 1966 by the "selectivity" issue. Article 41 of the first Agreement stated that, in addition to maintaining a balance between total supply and demand, the Council shall additionally "seek to ensure that supplies of the types

*Bart S. Fisher. *The International Coffee Agreement: A Study in Coffee Diplomacy* Pall Mall for Praeger £7.75.

of coffee that consumers require a available to them". Until 1966, quotas were allocated to exporters on the basis of their share of total world production and the African Robusta producers have been complaining that they were not getting a fair share of the growing market. Amongst the consumers, the British and French supported this view and after much argument it was agreed that each of the four main types of coffee should be treated as sub-markets and the quotas for each country were adjusted according to the price movements of the coffee exports. This system was fully institutionalised in the 1968 Agreement and its operation, a source of conflict ever since is open to abuse. Throughout most of this time, the Brazilians have been quoting unbelievably high prices but in fact sell to large customers who receive discounts of as much as twenty-five per cent in the form of credit notes for further purchases. It is surprising that Dr. Fisher in an otherwise complete account does not mention these "special deals", apart from the important side effect of squeezing out the small specialised dealers, their purpose is to increase the size of the "unwashed Arabica" quota which is based on quoted prices. It was this and other malpractices that prompted consumers to declare that breaches in the spirit and letter of the selective system had been used to the advantage of one member and the disadvantage of others.

Edward Horesh

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Books and Publications

Lawyers and issues

Papers of the Third Annual Conference of the Nigerian Society of International Law, Edited by Professor T. O. Elias, *Ethiopia Publishing Corporation, Benin, 15s. 1150k.*

THIS, the first book by the infant Benin-based Ethiopia Publishing Corporation, is a collection of papers read at a conference in Lagos in 1971.

Though the editor, Dr. Elias, who is also Nigeria's Chief Justice, concedes in the preface that the papers "lack unity of theme" yet there is no question of their helpfulness to students of law, politics, economics and African affairs.

For, within the slim volume are covered micro-states, Sir U. Udoma's experience as a judge in East Africa, Africa's border disputes, the origins of the Indo-Pakistani dispute and the problems on the way to a West African Economic Union.

The first entry, that by Sir Leslie Glass, (who was in 1971 Britain's High Commissioner in Nigeria) is a dissertation on micro-states. In it, the senior diplomat examines the concept of the term and explains the problems they pose to international stability. He does not conceal his contempt for mini-states, and he quotes copiously from UN Sources (he was once at the UN) to bolster his contentions.

Mr. Justice M. A. Odesanya's "Reflection on the Pacific Settlement of Inter-State Disputes in Africa" throws helpful insights into the nature of border frictions among Africa's newly emergent nations.

Nevertheless most of what the learned judge actually says is not new, the primary reason for the disputes is the imposed colonial borders. The jealously guarded newly-won freedoms of African States are advanced as are some of the reasons why no easy solution can be found to their amicable solution, even though, as he concedes the OAU has moved considerably in this direction to avert crisis situations. But he is totally unconvincing when he writes in conclusion: "The citizens of a state may sometimes learn to obey the laws of the state from the obedience of the state itself to the laws of the international organisation to which it belongs."

"The Ideology of Pakistan - A Historical Interpretation of Muslim Nationalism on the Subcontinent" by Dr. S. M. Koreshi (who is High Commissioner for

Pakistan in Nigeria) is an enthralling, suspense-filled resume of the origins of the perennial Indo-Pakistani conflict which culminated in war last December.

He attempts a brief outline of the history of the subcontinent. India has been conquered by the Muslims in earlier times. Then in the 19th century, the British had worsted the Muslim overlords and proclaimed India their Empire in 1858. Britain's policy was to rob Muslims of pay Hindu, so the intellectual-hungry diplomat, Dr. Koreshi would have readers believe. Of necessity, he says, Britain began to impose the Hindu over the Muslims who numbered some 100 million in the north-west corner of India. This and other factors led to the demand for a separate homeland by the Muslim League under the aegis of Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1940 - a request finally granted by the Imperial Government in 1947. It is a very interesting, but it is unfortunately very one-sided.

If Dr. Koreshi's aim was to state the Muslim view as opposed to the Hindu view in the Sub-continent's crisis and thereby provoke further intellectual inquiry, he has certainly been successful. For the rest, it could very well have been a propaganda hand-out from his embassy.

Mr. S. A. Akintan's "Institutional Problems of a West African Economic Community" argues a case for economic integration for the subregion. He advances several reasons for his stand, one of which is that since Western Europe has realised the need for economic co-operation as a launching pad for political unity, we had better do the same in West Africa.

But the highlight of these entries is Sir U. Udoma's "Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom - My East African Experience". The learned judge opens by informing us he is qualified to pontificate on these matters since "I played an active and effective part at, and participated fully in, the various Nigerian constitutional conferences". His piece is saturated with quotations and he painstakingly examines the constitutions of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya as they pertain to fundamental human rights. He quotes George Whitecross Paton approvingly on constitutional law, which according to their lordships, "deals with the ultimate question of the distribution of legal power and of the function of the organs of the State...". An altogether

erudite essay, Sir U. Udoma's "Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms" is a real introduction to the subject.

The standard of these essays are high. But some of the material can be dated, other somewhat fallacious and certain claims made by writers are highly contentious. Nonetheless, it is invaluable not only to students of these affairs, but to the general reader.

Osaheni Uzamere

Tunisia: Deuxième Decennie du Developpement. (*Europe France Outre-mer, 11Fr*) and Les Industries Mecaniques et Transformatrices des Metaux. Les Industries Electriques et Electroniques en Afrique Noire Francophone (*Europe France Outre-mer, 8F*.)

The special numbers of *Europe France Outre-mer* continue their stately and competent progress with these two volumes. That on Tunisia contains an interview with Prime Minister Hedi Nouria, who has been in power under the ailing President Bourguiba for the last two years, and an extensive analysis of his government. The articles concentrate particularly on development in the last two decades, with cautiously optimistic conclusions. There are special features on the integral Development Plan, and education, family planning, and Tunisian workers in France. Industries surveyed include the new chemical complex at Gabes, phosphates, and tourism, which is considerable in Tunisia.

The second special number is much smaller, but there is concentrated information for those that need it on mechanical industries, the transformation of metals, and electric and electronic industries in francophone Africa. There is an article on French mechanical industries and their exports to Africa, and another on electric and electronic construction industries and their relations with Africa. The main section deals with the different stages of metal processing industries. There are only two in the first stage - aluminium in Cameroon and iron ore in Ivory Coast, although others are planned, but industries in the subsequent stages such as automobiles and bicycles are expanding rapidly.

B.C.

World Armaments and Disarmament *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1972 (SIPRI, Sw Kroner 75.00)*

This is the third issue of the valuable series of SIPRI yearbooks which analyse the world's arms races and attempts to stop them. It takes us up to December 31, 1971.

There are many useful charts and tables in the volume, which are well explained. The upward surge in the graph for military expenditure in sub-Saharan Africa, for example, is explained by the Nigerian civil war, Nigerian spending, in real terms more than quadrupled between 1966 and 1969. The drop in 1970, to about half the 1969 figure, was the main reason for the fall in African military spending that year.

There is an arms trade register, which shows the major weapon transfers to Third World countries in 1970-71. SIPRI says that the information for 1970 is complete, although weapons ordered or delivered in 1970 may not have been available before publication date.

The volume is divided into parts, conveniently separated by coloured contents pages, and the parts are headed Strategic Nuclear Forces and SALT, The Development and Spread of Arms Races, The Problem of the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Developments in Arms Control and Disarmament, 1970-71, and finally A Disarmament Record, 1970-1971.

M.A.

Africa Hope Deferred, by John Biggs-Davison MP (Johnson, £2)

Those who are unaware of Mr. Biggs-Davison's views on independence in Africa may perhaps find this book an educational experience. It is always useful, I suppose, to know "what the devil is saying". He writes smoothly, too, which gives a certain clothing to what would otherwise be strange nonsense, exhibiting that very "double standard" he is constantly denouncing in the detested liberals. Moreover, some of the points he hammers away at contain bitter grains of truth, and interesting kisses of death are given to both "dialogue" and "Euro-Africa". More anti-Communist than racist, he has particular defence for Dr. Banda and the Portuguese, but still seems unable to separate African nationalism

and self-respect from Communism or subversion: which is a mighty big blip spot.

K.V.

The CIBA Foundation for the Promotion of International Co-operation in Medicine and Chemical Research. 1971 Report.

The CIBA Foundation has been in existence now for 25 years. Set up as a Trust in 1947 its purpose is "To advance and promote the study of and research in all branches of the sciences of chemistry, medicine and surgery and in particular to advance and promote international co-operation in medical, chemical, biological and pharmaceutical research". In 1971 says the report, the Foundation organised, among other activities, eight symposia, two study groups, eight guest meetings, two lectures, ten discussion meetings, five sessions on communication in medicine and 25 other meetings of various kinds. Accommodation was provided for 1,058 guests from 40 countries. Dr. T. A. Lambo, now Assistant Director General of the WHO in Geneva, is an emeritus member of the Scientific Advisory Panel.

D.M.

Paths to Progress. Selected Addresses by Takeshi Watanabe, President of the Asian Development Bank (obtainable from the Information Office, Asian Development Bank).

These speeches trace the evolution of the role of the Asian Development Bank since its inception in 1966, the formulation of its policies and the growth of its activities.

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Commercial News

CAST'S Annual Report

Principal activities of Consolidated African Selection Trust Ltd during the year to June 1972, says the annual report, continued to be diamond mining in Ghana and management of the National Diamond Mining Company (Sierra Leone) Ltd, in which CAST has a 49 per cent interest, and participation with selection Trust Ltd in new mining and exploration projects mainly in Canada and Australia.

Ninety three per cent of Consolidated African Selection Trust's turnover in 1971-72 of £4,899,000 consisted of the sale of diamonds from Ghana, continues the report. The remaining 7 per cent came from limestone sales in the UK. Trading profit before administration expenses for

the Group's other activities amounted to £1,543,000 and resulted 94 per cent from the Ghana operations and 6 per cent from the UK quarries.

CAST's profit before expenditure on mining investigation and taxation amounted to £2,713,000, compared to £2,777,000 for 1970-71. The latter figure does not include any contribution from the profits of the Sierra Leone operations. The 1971-72 figure includes the dividend received from Diminco in respect of 1970-71. Apart from this the accounts do not include any profits from Diminco as it is not considered an associate company according to practice approved by the accounting standards steering committee.

The £872,000 taxation bill, explains the report, includes taxation in Ghana and Sierra Leone. "The total tax payable was substantially less than the previous year's figure of £1,438,000 due to the abolition of the Ghana national development levy and service allocation tax and the writing back of provisions made for these taxes in the 1970-71 accounts".

Following the National Redemption Council's decision to participate in a privately-owned mining and timber companies in Ghana, discussions have taken place to work out an equitable formula, says the report. Discussions had been conducted in a cordial atmosphere and it was hoped that a satisfactory agreement could be evolved.

Diamond production in Ghana for the year was 2,483,000 carats compared with 2,426,000 in the previous year. Sales revenues were £340,000 lower at £4,560,000 due to a marginally lower caratage being sold at slightly lower prices. "This reflected the continued weakness of the world market for certain categories of the smaller size of diamond of which the Ghana product is

composed". Production and administrative expenditure, at £3,104,000, was £319,000 lower than in 1971-72, mainly due to a change in the exchange rate of the local currency. Capital expenditure was £139,000, compared to £434,000 in the previous year, which had included exceptional expenditure of £197,000 on dumpers.

Through Sierra Leone Selection Trust Ltd, (SLST), CAST holds a 49 per cent interest in the National Diamond Mining Company (Sierra Leone) Ltd (Diminco), the government holding the remainder. SLST manages Diminco.

The second and third of the sixteen semi-annual repayment instalments (each of £159,375) of the £2,550,000 negotiable sterling bonds issued by the Sierra Leone Government to SLST in 1970 for the 51 per cent of SLST's controlled assets were duly received, says the report.

In the 1970-71 year Diminco produced 922,000 carats of diamonds, and Diminco profit after taxation was £1,127,000. A total dividend of £500,000 after tax was paid and SLST

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received a net dividend of £245,000 (445,000 gross) in December 1971. Half of the £4m. working capital loan made to Diminco by the Sierra Leone government and SLST has been repaid, leaving a balance of £980,000 still due to SLST, continues the report. It adds that Diminco production and profit figures for 1971-72 should be available for inclusion in the Chairman's statement at the annual general meeting due on December 13.

Although the drive to clear strangers from Diminco areas was initially successful, but, says the report, many of those evicted have since found their way back and the illicit mining and buying situation is still as bad as ever and continues to endanger the future life of the mine.

• The International Monetary Fund might help cocoa producer countries to finance a stockpile of the commodity if last month's international agreement on cocoa gets off the ground. IMF Director-General Pierre-Paul Schweitzer said in Lome during his tour of several African countries.

Mr. Schweitzer said that the IMF was preoccupied by the low world prices for primary products. He added that he had discussed planned reforms of the world monetary system with Togolese Finance Minister, Jean Tevi.

• The interim report of the Gill and Duffus Group, Britain's leading processor and manufacturer of cocoa products and one of the largest international cocoa merchants, estimates the expected profit after taxation for the year ending December 31, 1972 as £1,630,000. The actual profit after taxation for the year ending December 31 1971, was £1,638,212.

Cocoa purchases

• Main crop cocoa purchases for the ninth week of the season, ending November 2, are estimated at 26,702 long tons, according to the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board. This compares with 19,532 tons in the previous week.

• Main-crop Ghana cocoa purchases for the tenth week of the season ended Novem-

ber 9, are estimated at 30,097 long tons, according to the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board.

Purchases for the season to date total 123,391 tons.

• The International Cocoa Agreement 1972 has been opened for signature at UN headquarters. Sir Colin Crowe signed on behalf of the UK on the same day.

UAC's 1971 activities

The value of the United Africa Group's sales increased in 1971, although this was largely the result of inflation, says the Unilever Annual Report for 1971. In volume, there was little change. During 1971 UAC had to contend with a number of financial problems. The report cited Nigeria's moratorium on outstanding import payments and Ghana's balance of payment problems. In Ghana too, there had been the mid-year increase in taxation and the currency devaluation. But in spite of Ghana's devaluation and other difficulties, the Group's total profits were only slightly below the 1970 level.

UAC's textile operations were less profitable because of price controls and increased competition, and the timber ventures did less well owing to falling world demand and prices. Palm Lane, says the report, had another difficult year because of falling cargo volume and continually rising costs.

However, the technical, motoring and earthmoving equipment businesses had an extremely successful year. Chemists and food operations were more profitable and a number of the varied industrial ventures did well. General trading activities of G. B. Ollivant were profitable.

In Nigeria, says the report, the post-war boom continued through most of the year, though later on profit margins tended to fall. UAC ventures continued to do well in Francophone Africa, and in Zaïre trading results improved despite a more difficult situation.

• There appears to be disparity between registered coffee exports by producing members of the International

Shipping News

ELDER Dempster Lines

SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool: DUMBAIA slg Nov. 30; DEIDO slg. Nov. 30.
From London: FALBA due Nov. 29.
From Glasgow: DUNKWA slg. Nov. 27.
From Middlesbrough: DALIASL. Nov. 24; EGORISL. Nov. 30.
From Dublin: KUMBA due Appa Nov. 24.
From Poole: CLEARWAY due Appa Nov. 29.
From Southampton: AUREOL slg. Nov. 29.
NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: FOURAH BAY due Nov. 26; DEGEMA due Pointe Noire Nov. 24.
To London: FULANI due Dec. 3; BHAMO due Nov. 25; EBOE slg. Douala Nov. 24; PEGU slg. Warri Nov. 24.
To Hull: DIXCOVE due Dec. 4.
To Avonmouth: EBANI slg. Appa Nov. 26.
To N. Continent: KABALA due Amterdam Dec. 2; MACHAON due Monrovia Nov. 25.
To Birkenhead: KOHIMA due Dec. 2.

WESTBOUND - To USA/Canada: AKOSOMBO due Chicago Nov. 24; MORIAS due Takoradi Nov. 25.
EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: DARU due Dakar Nov. 24; DUMURRA slg. New York Nov. 27.

Eastern Service to West Africa: FIRBAND slg. Nov. 24.

BARBER Lines

OUTWARDS - FERNLAND due Monrovia Dec. 2, thence Abidjan, Tema, Lome, Lagos/Abapa, Warri, Douala, FERNGATE slg. Philadelphia Dec. 1, New York Dec. 6 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Abapa, Douala.
INWARDS - FERNGATE due New York Dec. 1; FERNLAND ldg. Lagos S. Bound Dec. 9; Warri Dec. 13, Sapele Dec. 14; Douala Dec. 15; Takoradi 3rd week Dec. Abidjan/Monrovia 4th week Dec.

'K' LINE - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lohito, Luanda, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan, TEXAS MARU slg. Japan Oct. 9 due Lagos Nov. 16.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown, etc.: TEXAS MARU slg. Lagos Nov. 30, Freetown Nov. 24, Abidjan Nov. 28 due Japan Jan. 1.

BLAUG STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND - SUBIN RIVER Chalmette Dec. 2, New York Dec. 5, Philadelphia Dec. 7.

III STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND - KLORTE LAGOON Bremen Nov. 10, Antwerp Nov. 13, Rotterdam Nov. 14.

NORTHBOUND - BIA RIVER Rotterdam Nov. 10, Bremen Nov. 11, Hamburg Nov. 16.

DAFER Lines

EASTBOUND - NIGERIA slg. New Orleans Nov. 25 due Monrovia Dec. 17; Tema Dec. 20

WESTBOUND - BELGIE slg. Marseilles Dec. 14; Lohito Dec. 19.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - ILESHA PALM due Tenerife Nov. 28; KANO PALM due Dakar Dec. 3.

N. Y. Line

WESTBOUND - SAITAMA MARU Lagos/Abapa Dec. 14/17, Douala Dec. 18/19, Abidjan Dec. 25/26, Takoradi Dec. 27/28, Tema Dec. 29/30.

EASTBOUND - SAITAMA MARU Lagos/Abapa Dec. 14/17, Douala Dec. 18/19, Pointe Noire Dec. 21/22, Abidjan Dec. 25/26, Takoradi Dec. 27/28, Tema Dec. 29/30, Dec. 31.

MITSU OSK Line

PHILIPPINE MARU slg. Kobe Nov. 19 due Lagos Dec. 26.

HUSTON MARU slg. Kobe Dec. 4 due Lagos Jan. 11, HODAKA SAN MARU slg. Kobe Dec. 19 due Lagos Jan. 22.

MAERSK Line

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matsui, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan; SUSAN MAERSK slg. Kobe Dec. 5 due Luanda Jan. 1.

OUTWARDS - From Matsui, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi; MAREN MAERSK slg. Monrovia Nov. 28 due Freetown Nov. 29.

NIELLOYD - SWAL JOINT SERVICES

BATU slg. Rouen Dec. 9 due Boma/Matsui Dec. 21, Pointe Noire Dec. 23, AMSTELHOEK slg. Boma Dec. 15, Rotterdam Dec. 18, Rouen Dec. 20.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

NORTHBOUND - ARIZONA slg. West Africa for discharge Scanlate Dec./early Jan; VIKAREN slg. W.A. Dec. for discharge Scan. mid Jan.

ROYAL INTERCOASTAL LINES STRAAT FRANKLIN slg. Japan Oct. 20, due Luanda Nov. 19, Monrovia Nov. 24, Freetown Nov. 25, Tema Nov. 28 opt., Port Harcourt Dec. 1, Lagos/Abapa Dec. 4, Douala Dec. 5, Abidjan Dec. 11, STRAAT BALI slg. Hong Kong Oct. 5 due Lagos/Abapa Nov. 15, Cotonou Nov. 20, Lome Nov. 27, Tema Nov. 23, Abidjan Nov. 25, Monrovia Nov. 28, Freetown Nov. 30, Dakar Dec. 7, Conakry Dec. 6, Sine Dec. 10 opt., Takoradi Dec. 13, Luanda Dec. 11 opt.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT FRANKLIN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong, Japan early Dec, STRAAT BALI from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong, Japan, Shanghai Nov./Dec.

FARRELL Lines

HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN STAR slg. Warri Dec. 4 for Port Harcourt, Sao Thome, Matsui, Lohito, Luanda Jan. 2, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. Ports; AFRICAN HERCULES slg. Lagos/Abapa Dec. 19 for Port Harcourt, Douala Dec. 26, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. Ports.

OUTWARDS - AFRICAN HERCULES due Dakar Nov. 30 for Freetown, Monrovia Dec. 7, Lagos/Abapa, Tema Dec. 12, Lagos/Abapa Dec. 14, Port Harcourt, Douala; AFRICAN LIGHTNING due Dakar Dec. 30 for Freetown, Monrovia Jan. 6, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jan. 11, Lagos/Abapa Jan. 13, Douala.

WESTWIND AFRICA Line

BUENA FORTUNA slg. New Orleans Dec. 25, Houston Dec. 20 for Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown; SOUTHWIND slg. New Orleans Dec. 13, Houston Dec. 17 due Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown.

THE E. C. Lines

SOUTHBOUND - SIMBA due Monrovia Nov. 22, Abidjan Nov. 24, Cotonou Nov. 27, Lagos/Abapa Nov. 28, Douala Dec. 4.

NORTHBOUND - BOGOTA due Hamburg Nov. 26, Copenhagen Nov. 28, Aarhus Nov. 30, Bremen Dec. 4, Antwerp Dec. 9.

Coffee Agreement and import figures for consuming members.

Exports by producers up to the end of 1971-72 (September 30) to quota markets amounted to 53.5m. bags, whereas members' quota imports totalled 49.1m. bags. Some coffee sources suggest that this disparity of around 4m. bags means that a large quantity of coffee has been sold without a final buyer and is being held in various centres awaiting the outcome of the December Coffee Pact negotiations. Others say that a good part of the disparity could be accounted for by sales to non-members which are nevertheless subject to quota.

● Brazil has bought 20,000 bags of robusta coffee from Angola this year, according to a report in the *Estado de São Paulo*. The report followed rumours in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil contemplated buying up to 2m. bags of coffee from either Angola or the Ivory Coast. The purchases are to supplement short stocks caused by frosts in Paraná earlier this year.

● The President of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba, has received the drivers and crews of the first motorised caravan to make the trip over the desert from Tunisia to Niger via southern Algeria and Mali.

The team, travelling in a truck and landrovers, carried merchandise to Tunis and brought another cargo back to sell in Niger.

The caravan was organised by the Tunisian Bank Society to test the Trans-Sahara route, and took nearly two weeks to make the 5,000 mile return trip. The experiment was described as "conclusive".

● The head of the UNDP, Mr. Rudolph Peterson has called on major donor nations to increase their contributions by 15 per cent a year. He said the annual 9.6 per cent rate of increase in recent years would not achieve the goal of \$500m. in voluntary contributions early in the second half of this decade.

Mr. Peterson told the UN General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee that another gap in addition to the one between the rich and poor countries, had opened up between the



Evans, the publishers, recently donated 10,000 school textbooks to the Sierra Leone government. The books were presented to Mr. J. Barthes Wilson, Sierra Leone's Minister of Education, by Evans' Editorial Director, F.J. Austin. Seen here (from left to right) are: Mr. A. E. O. B. Koroma and Mr. S. H. A. Sawyer, Education Attaches at the Sierra Leone High Commission, Mr. F. J. Austin, Mr. J. Barthes Wilson, Mrs. Henrietta Grean, from the Ministry of Education and Mr. E. Dalton, Evans' Export Sales Manager.

developing countries themselves due to the uneven rate of their economic growth.

"Even more serious a third gap is widening — the gap between the few individuals within those countries who have reached a reasonable level of well-being, and the many who remain mired down in the ancient morass of poverty — the very men, women and young people whose needs are greatest have made the smallest gains", he explained.

Mr. Peterson said the flow of development aid from rich to poor countries was "far more meagre" than that called for in the strategy for the second development decade of the 1970's.

More than \$197m. has so far been promised by 113 UN members. The total is expected to rise to about \$294m. when the US and Japan make their pledges.

● Thunder Valley Mines, a Canadian Company, has been investigating the possible establishment of a lead-zinc mining operation around Enugu and Abakaliki in Nigeria's East Central State. A diamond drilling programme is envisaged. Thunder Valley claims to have made arrangements for additional working capital in order that the work may proceed as quickly as possible.

● Rose and Company are to make a 100,000 cedi expansion at their lime processing factory at Asebu, Ghana, to utilise more of the lime produced in the area, announced Mr. Price Davies, UK Managing Director. Work on the expansion programme should

start next month and is expected to be completed in April. He pointed out that the Company has paid 585,000 cedis to the lime farmers for their produce purchased during the current lime season.

● The Bibiani North Gold mine in Ghana, closed in 1938 with ore deposits totalling about 47,000 tons is to be reopened soon, according to Mr. E. A. Dantoh, resident mines superintendent. The main mine, opened in 1927, was being closed because its ore deposits were low grade and exploitation uneconomical. Operations in the main shaft ceased in 1969.

● A five-man Las Palmas delegation has visited Ghana to explore the prospects for trade. The delegation was led by Las Palmas Chamber of Commerce Chairman Manuel Del Toro who said in arrival that he would discuss development of trade and tourism between Ghana and Las Palmas and possible Ghanaian participation in the Atlantic Fair to be held in Las Palmas next February 1 to 15.

● During the first eight months of this year the Ghana Timber Marketing Board earned 31,822,820 cedis in foreign exchange from 474,880 tons of round logs, about 27 per cent more than the total of last year's earnings. The Board also collected 12,997,707 from 92,106 tons of lumber during the same period this year, against 11,823,473 cedis from 116,929 tons of lumber in the whole of last year.

● Ghana will produce 18,000 tons of cotton under

a pilot project to be embarked upon by the government with financial assistance from the International Development Association (IDA).

The project for northern and central Ghana should raise the annual cotton production to meet the requirements of local textile factories.

Colonel Iddisah told a team of experts from the World Bank currently touring Ghana to appraise the project that it would start from the 1973-74 season. It would increase Ghana's cotton cultivation to about 50,000 acres and put a stop to the import of cotton, he said.

● An agreement providing for continual consultation between Ivory Coast shippers and the Conference Lines has been signed in Abidjan. The agreement, initially for one year, also allows the shippers to take up with the Conference Lines any queries concerning maritime transport of interest to the Ivory Coast.

It follows more than two years of talks between the Council of Ivory Coast shippers and the Conference Lines.

● The FAO will have to revise its programme because of financial difficulties. Mr. Boerma, the Director-General, has said. The FAO had always considered raising the agricultural exports of the Third World as a high priority. "But inevitably, we will have to reduce the programme, to partly reduce our studies on products and curb the number of conferences".

● Zambia has agreed to export at least 150,000 tons of copper a year through Zaire in return for a 13 per cent rebate on increased railway charges which would return them to present levels.

Zambia's copper is currently exported through Rhodesia at the rate of 25,000 tons per month to Beira, by road to Dares-Salaam, and through Angola to the Zaire port of Lobito Bay.

● In the 1971-72 agricultural season Cameroon's cotton crop totalled 44,000 tons, against 38,000 in the previous year. The five year development plan calls for a production of 85,000 tons by 1975.

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NOTICES Cont.

IKEJA DIVISIONAL UNION
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

At the Annual General Meeting of the above named union held on 21st October, 1972, at 82 Nisbet House, Homerton High Street, London E9, the following officers were elected for the year 1972/73:

President	Mr. I. O. Osho
Vice-President	Mr. M. K. Idris
General Secretary	Mr. M. A. Bello
Assistant Gen. Secretary	Mr. T. K. Jnudu
Treasurer	Mr. B. Sanusi
Financial Secretary	Mr. A. A. Sadiku
Publicity Secretary	Mr. F. Ajibode
Social Secretary	Mr. J. A. Peters
Auditor	Mr. S. A. O. Agbabiaka
Ex-officio Members	Mr. S. A. Ogunmuywa
	Mr. Lasisi
Returning Officer	Mr. Akunbola, O

Please direct all future communications to the General Secretary, Mr. M. A. Bello, 38 Corbin House, Bromley High Street, Bow, London E3.
Phone 01-471 1841.

ADANSI YOUTH ASSOCIATION
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

At the third annual general meeting of the above association held on the 8th of October 1972, at 83 Garratt Terrace, Tooting Broadway, London SW17, the following officers were elected for the current year 1972/73.

President	Mr. K. Darkwah,
Vice-President	Mr. K. P. Appiah,
Secretary	Mr. K. Mensa-Bonsu,
Asst. Secretary	Mr. Osei Kwaku,
Treasurer	Miss Abena Pokuaah,
Publicity & Social Functions	Mr. Atta-Amofah,
Auditor	Mr. A. K. Donkor,

Welfare Officers:

Miss Kate Acquah & Mr. R. Dansoh.

Executive Members with Powers:

Mr. K. Dagan & Mr. Y. Kuranji.

In his election speech the President urged all Adansi in Great Britain and Ireland to join the association and also to help one another, whenever the need arises. All communications for membership and general enquiries may be forwarded to: K. Mensa-Bonsu, 55 Naper Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

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NIGERIA

Senghor's successful tour

At the end of a seven-day visit to Nigeria, President Senghor of Senegal issued a communiqué with General Gowon, saying that the two leaders discussed the "desirable objective of closer economic cooperation between the two countries and with other countries in this part of Africa" and examined possible and feasible steps which might be taken towards the achievement of this goal. "Both heads of state pledged themselves to work actively and in consultation with each other towards the attainment of this objective". They also noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Joint Commission of Trade which was set up following the 1971 agreement. The communiqué also mentioned the "spirit and atmosphere of reconciliation" at the OAU summit in Rabat, and expressed "grave concern" over the continued Portuguese domination in various parts of Africa, "especially in Guinea-Bissau which constitutes an affront to the dignity and independence of Africa as a whole". They called on all states to condemn foreign aggression such as recent provocative attacks on Senegal and Guinea. They also expressed strong support and approval for all the arrangements so far made for the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture due to be held in Lagos in 1974, and noted with satisfaction the wide response to the invitation of the international committee of the festival.

At a banquet in honour of the Senegalese President, General Gowon called for closer economic ties among African nations. "Unless the black man is able to attain his full stature, Africa, in full independence, can never achieve any partnership of

equality and friendship with any powerful region of the world", he said. None could deny that a new Nigeria had risen from the ashes, he said. This was a fact, but it was not enough. "Unless we recognise our new selves, our new role, in relationship and in terms of policy and economy with the rest of Africa, particularly West Africa, the gigantic task of economic and political regeneration in which Nigeria is now engaged will be of little avail". He called for experts to begin examining "the impediments that exist in our way of promoting meaningful economic cooperation between our two countries and the other states of West Africa. Let us work towards free movement of capital, labour and goods throughout West Africa. In effect and consistent with your lifelong preoccupation, let us recapture the spirit of Monrovia in 1968, and work unceasingly for the creation of the West African community across linguistic barriers and free of colonial legacies. We in Nigeria consider this to be our overriding common interest."

At a news conference before leaving Lagos, President Senghor called for increased moral and financial aid for freedom fighters in Africa. He also called on developed nations to pay economic prices for the primary produce they bought from Africa. "What we need is trade, not aid", he said. He also accused the major powers of using the veto in the UN to further their own interests, and urged African nations to close their ranks so that they could exert greater influence in the world organisation. On his return to Dakar he told newsmen that there was "no rivalry" between the West African Economic Community



President Senghor and General Gowon after receiving honorary degrees at Ife University (see letter from Ife in last week's issue).

(CEAO) and the Nigeria-Togo economic union. His reception in Nigeria had been friendly and brotherly. The West African Community was a "necessary stage", which needed to solve its own customs and financial problems. On the trip he had also had talks with President Houphouët-Boigny in Abidjan and President

Hamani Diori in Niamey. Earlier he had told newsmen in Abidjan that he favoured "step by step" road to unity, ending with the vast grouping from Mauritania to Zaïre. The main obstacles on the way would be monetary rather than linguistic, he said.

The Ivory Coast President is to make an official visit to Senegal next March.

Adetoro's warning

The Commissioner for Industries, Dr. J. E. Adetoro, has warned overseas partners to fulfil their obligations or risk losing their contracts.

At the formal opening of a Polish Trade Exhibition, the Commissioner disclosed that one of the two European firms with whom the Federal Government had contracted to set up vehicle assembly plants was now dragging its feet. He did not name the company, but warned that it was not too late for the government to change its mind on the project or replace difficult partners with "other internationally renowned manufacturers who are on the waiting list and itching to come in".

Volkswagen and Peugeot have signed agreements with the Federal Government to establish in Lagos and Kaduna plants for the assembly of their cars.

Earlier, Dr. Adetoro recounted the progress of Nigeria's industrialisation programme. With Soviet Union co-operation, progress has been made in plans to establish an iron and steel complex, he said. The projected petrochemical

industry was also receiving attention and the first locally-produced phosphate fertiliser was expected to be available to Nigerian farmers in two years time.

Dr. Adetoro said the Federal Government had appointed Bols of Holland as equity and technical partners for the production of edible and industrial alcohol.

He declared: "Gone are the days when international investors could rope our people into signing accords and contracts transparently lopsided and against the interest of this country".

Nigeria has no illusions about its vast oil wealth, the Commissioner said, "International enemies of Nigerian progress are beginning to say that we have become swollen-headed on account of oil money. I wish to remind such cranks that since Nigeria was able to survive for many years without oil money, even if it suddenly dried up tomorrow, we would still kick and hum...".

Dr. Adetoro said that Nigeria welcomed honest investors "who are prepared to be partners in progress and who will not only share out

pleasures with us when the weather is fair but also bear with us when the atmosphere is a little foggy".

● Colonial rule was not the only cause of economic backwardness, said Chief Awolowo when delivering the Foundation Day address at Ibadan University. The main causes were the low productivity of the labour force, ignorance, illiteracy, disease, calorie deficiencies, unemployment and deficiency in technique, organisation and capital.

The first and most important step in the development of a backward economy, explained Chief Awolowo, was the provision of education, health and adequate food for the entire population. Chief Awolowo argued that "any development plan which did not give priority to creating employment for everyone and at developing every citizen in body and spirit, may produce more goods and services per head of population but will fail in substantially raising the standard of living of the masses beyond subsistence level".

Chief Awolowo's lecture was entitled "An analysis of the basic causes and remedies of economic backwardness".

● Nigeria has complained about delays in obtaining world bank loans for development projects.

A communiqué issued at the end of a two-day conference of the National Council of Works, which groups the State and Federal Commissioners of Works, commended the Federal Government's efforts in seeking alternative sources of overseas finance.

Referring to the World Bank it said: "The Council noted the inherent delay in securing World Bank loans and the subsequent adverse effect on the speedy execution of development programmes. "It noted with satisfaction that the Federal Government was exploring alternative sources of finance".

A Finance Ministry spokesman said that there was no doubt that Nigeria got the largest loans compared to other African countries. But the point in dispute was not the volume but the urgency with which loans were made

available to prosecute projects".

The annual meeting reviewed the various work programmes of the Federal Government including major capital construction projects and road development.

It accused local contractors of inefficiency and urged them to "take more positive steps to improve their organisation and efficiency and acquire necessary managerial capacity".

The Council urged expatriate contracting firms to "assist indigenous contractors by employing their services in the construction and building industry including the supply of materials".

● The awards made by the industrial arbitration tribunal on the trade dispute between the Posts and Telecommunications workers and the management have been confirmed by the Federal Government. The government, as part of the award, is to take steps to implement the decision to transform the department into a Grade A corporation and to post-qualified staff any increase in salary resulting from the change with effect from September 1. Fringe benefits to which civil servants are entitled will continue to be paid to deserving P and I workers, and the management is to follow up cases deserving promotion and to remove any remaining cause of discontent.

However, the awards did not include the workers' demand for the implementation of the Gill Report on job evaluation and grading. This report, which contained recommendations on salary structures within the P and I, had earlier been rejected by the Federal Government.

● General Gowon has opened the 111m Asque dam near Ibadan. Designed by Gilbert Associates Inc. and financed by the US government, the dam will increase the water supply to Ibadan from six million to 18m gallons a day. Its capacity will later be raised to 36m gallons per day, an official of the Western Nigeria Water Corporation said.

● Preliminary work has begun on the reconstruction of the Niger Bridge at Onitsha. It is expected to last for 18 months.

- Nigerian journalists should re-appraise their roles in society. Western State Governor, Brig Rotimi, said in a message to the sixth national convention of the Nigerian Union of Journalists. Although Nigerian newspapers had been in existence for over a century, the daily circulation was still less than 1m, therefore there should be an increase in production and circulation, he said.
- A code of conduct for journalists is to be drawn up by the National Council of the NUJ. The annual convention also decided to open a national register of journalists.

Smuggling vigil

Mounted patrols are to be set up in the border areas of the northern states to check smuggling, said the Federal Finance Commissioner, Alhaji Shehu Shagari on his return from a tour of customs posts in the north. The government intends to buy about 100 horses to begin the operation. More vehicles are also to be provided to patrol routes used by smugglers.

• The late Ijebu highlife king, Ayinde Bakare, died by drowning, according to an autopsy performed on his body. Several days after he had disappeared after an engagement at Isale-Eko in early October an unidentified body was found at Bar beach and later given a paupers burial. After his friends had reported him missing the body was exhumed and was identified as the late band leader.

• Lagos State was determined to end its social problems, said the Governor, Brig Mobolan Johnson, on his return from a two-month overseas tour. "It is going to be a ruthless period", he warned, "and the people of Lagos must be prepared to join hands with the government to put things in the right perspective".

• Nigeria's quota at the IMF may be increased from \$135m to \$300m, said the Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Shehu Shagari. Nigeria's application for the increase had been submitted and was being seriously considered.

• Operation "Clean-up Binn" has been launched.

GHANA

Acheampong, students and the army

Col. Acheampong has proposed the establishment of officer training corps in Ghana's three universities.

As a first step, he said, the NRC planned to form a national committee to fully appraise the proposal which includes the re-activation of the cadet corps already existing in some educational institutions.

Col. Acheampong was speaking at the inauguration and first congregation of the University of Cape Coast at which Mr. Archie Casely-Hayford, once a Cabinet Minister under President Nkrumah, was installed as Chancellor.

Col. Acheampong said the sort of military training envisaged was not necessarily aimed at preparing undergraduates for a military career, although it could be accepted as a stepping stone for such a career. The training would be made compulsory so that its full impact could be realised.

"I am primarily concerned with the fact that government administration and industry in Ghana today need a new type of personnel - highly motivated, disciplined and loyal," he said.

Col. Acheampong added that the need for the adoption of a national service programme was even more logical in Ghana, as the present administration "is controlled by the military and that military forms and norms are therefore bound to prevail".

• A 42-member committee appointed by the Government to look into various aspects of the change-over from the English to the metric system of weights and measures has suggested January 1975 as the deadline for the change-over. Mr. E. Lartey, chairman of the committee, said he hoped the 1975 deadline would give businessmen ample time to convert. Presenting the report to Maj. Roger Felli, Trade and Tourism Commissioner, Mr. Lartey said Ghana was among the few countries still using the old English system, adding: "If we don't change now we shall be left alone."

• The government was determined to participate in certain expatriate-owned companies, Major Kwame Baah, Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources told workers of Consolidated African Selection Trust during an inspection tour of the diamond mining company at Akwatia. Thus, he explained, was because the government wanted to ensure that money from their operations benefited the workers and poor farmers.

Major Baah said that the NRC was working to reduce the level of unemployment, which he described as "intolerable". Participation in certain industries would enable the government to extend to those hitherto private concerns "our policy of full employment".

"Operation weevil" to be launched

Aliens who buy maize to hoard and smuggle out of Ghana are to be arrested and their purchases seized in "Operation Weevil" to be launched soon, said the Commissioner for Agriculture, Maj. D. K. Addo. The operation is to be carried out by the army and police in conjunction with the Grains Board.

• A group of demonstrators marched through Accra's main streets shouting slogans in support of the eight sentences of death and one of 25 years' imprisonment passed by the military tribunal on the nine accused of plotting to overthrow the NRC.

• Ghana had a trade surplus of 9.9m cedis in August, according to provisional figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics. This compares with a surplus of 14.1m cedis in July.

The surplus in the first eight months of this year totalled 125.7m cedis compared with 33.2m cedis for the same period last year.

• Col. Acheampong has urged servicemen to deal drastically with rumour-mongers.

Addressing units of the armed forces in Takoradi, Col. Acheampong drew attention to Ghana's economic ills, particularly the evils of smuggling, hoarding, profiteering and deliberate currency stealing. He urged them to continue to support the efforts of the Government as they had "so admirably done up to now".

Col. Acheampong also spoke at length on the Government's policy of self-reliance, which he said, had started to achieve admirable results.

• Ghanaians in the Volta Region and along the border with Togo are to start carrying identity cards from December 1.

Major Philip Habadah, the Volta Regional Commissioner, said it was proposed to start issuing identity cards to people along the border, extending the exercise westwards until the whole of Ghana was covered.

• A total of 19,350 births and 7,157 deaths were registered in Ghana between last January and March. 1,256 of the registered deaths were of infants under one year of age and 1,319 of children between one and four years of age. There were 9,963 male births in the period and 9,586 female births in the period. Greater Accra had the highest birth rate.

CENTRAFRICAN REPUBLIC

Cabinet reshuffle

Finance Minister Enoch Derant Lakoué has been dropped in a cabinet reshuffle. He is succeeded by Mr. Koyamba, previously Secretary of State at the Finance and Trade Ministry. Also dropped is Jean Marie Wallot, Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry. From now on the Mining Department will be independent from the Forestry, Hunting and Fishing Ministry and will be under direct control of the Presidency. The other ministries remain virtually unchanged.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens and Muslim pilgrims

President Stevens has said that the government did not intend to interfere in Muslim religious matters. He denied the accusation that the government was trying to interfere by its decision to make arrangements for the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. He explained that it was because of the difficulties encountered by some pilgrims last year, when the Government had to send the Minister for Social Welfare to Mecca with Le 10,000 on a rescue operation. He emphasised that the decision was a temporary measure.

President Stevens said that the government was not forcing any pilgrim to go under its auspices. He rebuked those leaders who were misleading Muslim pilgrims in this and advised them to check their facts before making unwarranted accusations against the government. The government was charging less (by a quarter) of what was charged before, and not more, as alleged, he told Muslim representatives.

According to the latest British Overseas Trade Statistics, British sales to Sierra Leone in the first nine months of this year amounted to Le14,698,000. The main headings of Sierra Leone's purchases were divided under machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, food, livestock and miscellaneous articles. In September alone Sierra Leone's purchases from Britain amounted to Le1,276,000.

Survey of tourist potential

A preliminary study of the Sierra Leone tourist industry and its potential is to be made by Industrial Market Research Ltd of London. The study is financed by the Overseas

Development Administration under technical assistance at the request of the Sierra Leone government. The study follows a research plan already submitted by the consultants. The proposed study is to evaluate statistics of tourist flows, provide some evaluation of current tourist attractions and a comparison between these and current tourist trends.

The initial report is to be made by the senior consultant, Dr. David Jamieson, who has arrived in Sierra Leone. He will also consider the Sierra Leone tourist industry in relation to its West African competitors, particularly The Gambia and Ghana.

Salvage tug commissioned

The salvage tug, *Sewa*, has been commissioned by President Stevens. The 398-ton tug, apart from carrying out the all-important operation of hertling and unberthing vessels, will be used for the laying of buoys, sea-chains and cables as well as fire fighting on-board vessels and general salvage duties.

A UNESCO Consultant, Mr. Douglas Pearce has arrived in Freetown on a two-month assignment to advise the Government on the establishment of a National Book Development Council to plan and implement a programme by all bodies engaged in book development in Sierra Leone.

The Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, has discussed with the Chinese ambassador the site of the proposed new sports complex to be built in Freetown by the Chinese. Brookfields Stadium and a site at Kissy have been surveyed by Chinese experts.

Sierra Leone has signed a Le4m. agreement with the German Reconstruction and Loan Corporation in Frankfurt for the construction of the road linking Makem and Matoroka.

Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, Minister of Social Welfare, has been elected the first Honorary President of the newly formed Islamic Council of Sierra Leone.

CAMEROON

Serious fire in Victoria

More than a dozen families have been made homeless and some 45 shops destroyed in a fire in the port of Victoria. Police and civil authorities are carrying out an investigation into the blaze - the fourth major fire to hit Victoria in the last few years. Damage is estimated at 300m. CFA francs, but there was no loss of life. Most of the homeless are reported to be Nigerians. The Provincial Government has announced plans for a fire brigade in Victoria to prevent similar fires.

Cameroon is sending a 1,300lb. Baby Elephant to Britain as a gift for Queen Elizabeth from President Aludjo and his wife Germaine. He was due to be loaded on a cargo plane at Douala for the flight to London. The elephant named Jumbo, will be accompanied by two air hostesses and 100 avocado pears, three bunches of bananas, 20 tins of sugar, 10 gallons of water and some other fruits. Jumbo was caught by a hunter at the age of two months and raised on a baby's bottle at Yaounde's Mog-Betsi Zoo. He is four years old.

SENEGAL

TV contracts signed

Senegal's Finance Minister, M. Babacar Ba and Information Minister, M. Ousmane Camara have signed contracts for television equipment with the French firm Thomson CSF. The equipment will help Senegalese television, started last August, to widen its broadcast area, currently limited to Dakar.

CHAD

French lawyer accuses

Three hundred people, including two former ministers and top officials, are being detained in Chad without trial, a French lawyer, Marcel Manville, has claimed. He said they had been kept in

"complete isolation" for the last three months and had not been given access to defence lawyers.

M. Manville was expelled from Chad last month after he had tried to act for Aziz Sabit, former head of Chad's civil airline. He told a press conference in Paris that M. Sabit had been arrested "without reason".

CONGO

Sanitary brigade

Peoples Sanitary Brigades are to be created under a ministerial decree to keep city streets clean and spread knowledge about sanitation and the fight against insects and diseases.

Information Minister Ekamba Elombe and the Mongolian Ambassador, Mr. Hat Gotov have signed an agreement for cultural co-operation in 1972-3 between the two countries.

An East German Trade Union delegation has been to Brazzaville for a two week visit during which they will have talks with Congolese Union Leaders. They will also conduct two seminars on the experience of East German Unions in state enterprises.

IN BRIEF

The Central Bank of Mali has announced that it is issuing a new 100 Malian franc (eight pence sterling) note as part of a progressive replacement of notes bearing the name of the former Benin of Mali. The old notes remain legal tender. The new note will bear two portraits of women against views of the River Niger and the port of Mopti.

A delegation from the European Development Fund (EDF) has returned to Brussels after three days of talks in Togo on financing work to extend the deep-water port at Lome. A member of the delegation estimated the cost of the work at 3,600m. CFA francs (€5m.), of which the EDF will grant 1,300m. CFA francs (€2m.) while West Germany, which provides loan to build the port, will loan the rest.

LIBERIA

Dual citizenship plan for US blacks

A new phase of co-operation between Liberia and American blacks was initiated when a delegation of American blacks visited Liberia at the personal invitation of President Tolbert. The delegation was headed by Rev. Jesse Jackson, leader of the Civic Rights Organisation "Operation PUSH" (People united to save humanity) and included leading black American bankers and businessmen.

Mr. Henry G. Andrews, the Liberian Minister of Information, said that what had emerged from the talks was "perhaps the most significant development ever in relations between an African government and black Americans". The statement said that "a program of establishing dual citizenship for black Americans who wished to formalise their historic ties with Africa in general, and with Liberia in particular, was only one of several propositions which emerged during the talks and drew a warm reaction from President Tolbert and his Cabinet officials".

The two sides discussed also the whole range of possible new alliances, especially economic ones and made firm plans for specific programmes which would provide incentives for black Americans to invest in Liberia.

The Rev. Jackson was quoted as saying that numerous black Americans wanted "made in Africa" products and that he would use his personal influence and that of "Operation PUSH" to help expand US markets for Liberian products. His organisation had thousands of followers and chapters in ten of the largest US cities. One of its major activities had been to create thousands of outlets for products manufactured by black Americans. Because of its many successful campaigns and the

prestige it had attained, "Operation PUSH" was brought to the attention of President Tolbert, who then invited its leaders to visit Liberia as his personal guests.

Speaking on the Liberia radio and television the Rev. Jackson said, "It is high time for the nearly 30 million black Americans who have a gross national product of some 42 billion (forty-two thousand million) dollars to start moving from "hip service" about Africa to "hip service" with Africa, which means the movement of goods and services between us. That is, black Americans buying products made in Africa, in Liberia in this case, and exchanging a variety of skills".

During his stay in Liberia, the Rev. Jackson made a number of speeches in support of "rally time", President Tolbert's campaign to raise 10 million dollars for a variety of self-help development projects and the

expansion of education services.

Those who accompanied the 39-year-old Civic Rights leader included PUSH Vice-President Thomas N. Todd, Professor of law at Northwestern University, Thomas Lewis, Vice-President of black-owned Independence Bank of Chicago, and Celious Henderson, President of Manon Business College of Chicago.

President Tolbert has named David Frank Neal as the new Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs replacing Mr. Cyril Bright, whom he sacked for alleged "gross irregularities" in a rice deal.

In a related appointment, Mr. George Tuhman was named managing director of the National Port Authority, replacing Mr. Neal.

Mr. Jenkins Cooper is to be Liberia's new ambassador to Zaire.

DAHOMEY

Kerekou army chief

The new President of Dahomey, Major Mathieu Kerekou, has been named Chief of the Army's general staff, by the Cabinet. He succeeds Colonel Paul Emile De Souza, recently named Government Commissioner with responsibility for the agricultural credit bank. The Cabinet also made several appointments to the Military Committee for the Revolution, composed of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Gendarmes, and Government commissioners responsible for state enterprises.

Among those appointed to the 15-member Military Committee was Captain Lucien Ghetowononin, former Aide de Camp to ousted President Justin Ahomadegbe.

UPPER VOLTA

Pompidou visit

President Pompidou, at the beginning of his visit to Upper Volta and Togo, said at a banquet in Ouagadougou that France would "not spare its efforts to help the French-speaking states of Africa retain their cohesion. The future of our culture and civilisation is also at stake", he said. "Your association guarantees a balanced evolution in Africa and is a milestone on the path of African unity. It is also an obstacle to differences which might dangerously deepen if you ever came to disperse". On arrival at the airport, he told his host, President Lamizana "co-operation has of course to change as time passes. French aid will continue to adapt itself to Upper Volta's needs. France does not impose this co-operation. We only want to help you as part of your own planning". He said he was prepared to discuss with Voltaic leaders how best to adapt this co-operation to modern needs, concluding "both at present and in the future you have the greatest riches - a people of courageous



President Pompidou and President Lamizana in Ouagadougou.

peasants and soldiers". In reply, President Lamizana said "we congratulate ourselves for having been able to preserve our relations from all clouds and misunderstandings. Thanks to the French government's constant solicitude, our good relations have multiplied and diversified".

Official sources in Ouagadougou said that President Pompidou has put forward a plan for the relaxation of the rules of the franc zone. This had been brought up by the French Finance Minister, at a meeting of Central African

Finance Ministers in Brazzaville, but it applied to all franc zone countries. The modifications would enable certain countries to keep part of the currency reserves they acquire. They could not be valid, however, unless they remained "compatible" with France's guarantee of the CFA currency. The aim was to give African members of the franc zone greater possibilities for investment and development. France could not guarantee a currency which "does not behave properly", said a presidential spokesman.

IVORY COAST

Kossou Dam inaugurated

President Houphouët-Boigny has inaugurated the Kossou Dam in Central Ivory Coast, in a ceremony attended by American, Italian and French delegations. The dam, which will produce 535m. kilowatts a year when its three turbines are all started, will double the country's present power output. One of the dam's turbines is already functioning and the second is nearly complete. The lake is expected to grow to its full size of 680 square miles by 1979, but this will depend on rainfall in northern areas.

The 30,000m. CFA (£50m.) dam was built by the United States company Kaiser, and Impregilo, of Italy, with finance partly by the American Export-Import Bank, an Italian consortium and the Government. Mr. Edgar Kaiser, head of the American company, read a message from President

Nixon who said the inauguration marked another "glorious moment in the history of relations between our two countries".

"This remarkable technical achievement represents an important step in the constant progress of the Ivory Coast", he said, "and reflects the feeling for the future and of the goal to reach held by the Ivory Coast people and its President". Another dam was inaugurated the following day at Korhogo, in the north of the country, at a ceremony attended by a delegation from the European Development Fund. The dam, which the Fund financed, will irrigate 200 hectares (500 acres) of rice.

GUINEA

Corruption tribunals

Tribunals have been set up in each of Guinea's federal districts to judge some cases of corruption among the ruling party and government officials. President Sekou Touré, said Radio Conakry, spoke of "serious lapses"

among party and government officials involving foreign exchange dealings. He said those who undermined the national economy would be dealt with severely.

The President announced a policy of price controls and said that the ruling party would send out teams to all parts of the country to hear complaints by the people and to study the nation's economic and social problems. He said that local party committees alone would be allowed to commercialise certain products.

Problems related to the introduction of the new currency are the reason for the cancellation of President Touré's visit to Kinshasa, which had been due on November 24-5.

• President Sekou Touré has sentenced to death a man he accused of smuggling counterfeit Malian banknotes into Guinea. The President told a meeting of political and civil service leaders that the man, Issa Traore, would be executed in public but the President set no date for the execution. The meeting

approved the sentence. President Touré said that some political and administrative officials were to blame for the present currency traffic in Guinea and demanded "a holy war against those grudge diggers of the Guinean economy".

Announcing measures against smuggling, the President said any vehicle used to carry goods across Guinea's borders would be seized and its owner sentenced. It would also be forbidden to hold a market within 25 kilometres (15 miles) of the country's borders. He announced that he had been given assurances by the Governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia that people involved in smuggling counterfeit notes into Guinea would be handed over to his Government (both President Stevens and President Tolbert have been in Conakry recently).

• Radio Conakry reported the arrest of a fishing boat heading for Sierra Leone with nine people on board and merchandise which, it alleged, was to be exchanged for foreign currency.



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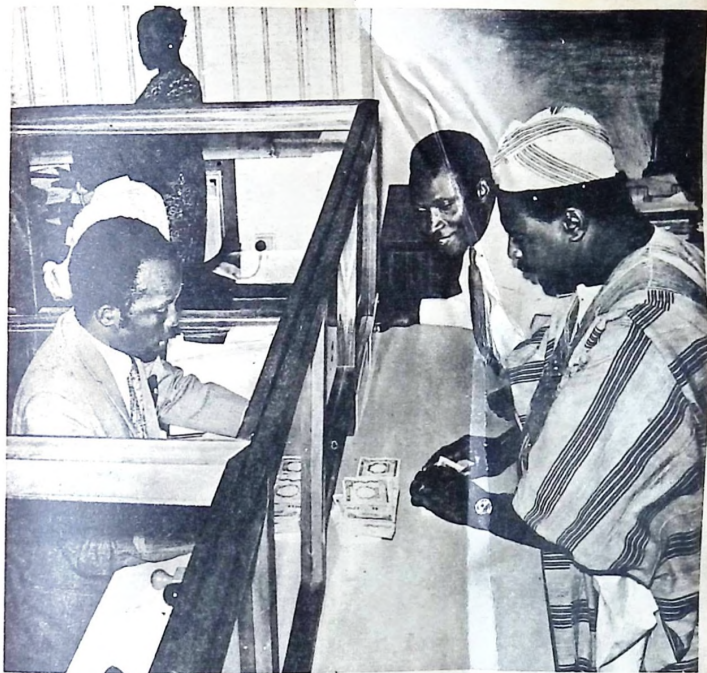
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MERGERS, UNIONS AND LIFE-STYLES



No merger of Sierra Leone and Guinea has been negotiated or is contemplated. So concerned was President Siaka Stevens by the reports of the merger, widely circulated abroad, that he gave a news conference himself to deny that his visit to Guinea had any connection with a new agreement, whether on defence or anything else.

The reports, however, have served one useful purpose. They have caused people in Sierra Leone to examine their society and to recognise that even if the inhabitants of the two countries are "one people" they do not live in the same system. This is not just a matter of official languages or currencies, which are about as far apart as currencies can be

Close co-operation is possible in defence and security and a hundred Guinean soldiers still take part in Sierra Leone's increasingly complex security arrangements.

There will have to be closer co-operation in transport – and not only between Sierra Leone and Guinea, in the improvement of whose road links the

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Chinese are assisting. Liberia and the Ivory Coast also belong to this transport and trading area, and much of Guinea's export trade now goes down the railway line from Mount Nimba on the Guinea-Ivory Coast border. There will have to be, too, closer harmonisation of export and import duties if smuggling is to be made less attractive. And a division of labour in industrial production is essential between such neighbours.

But there are also styles of life and of government, and if the widely different currencies of the four countries makes economic co-operation between them extremely difficult, all four are also widely different in style. The relations between the people and the police, for example, the position of judges *vis à vis* the Government, the place of the state in economic life, the position of chiefs — all these differ profoundly in the four states. And while Sierra Leone may be nearer to Guinea than are the other two states, the differences are too deep-seated for any talk of a merger to be realistic.

Dr. Nkrumah's Ghana-Guinea union may have been inhibited from the start by geography. Even so it had in many ways a better prospect than a Guinea-Sierra Leone union. Sovereignty in Africa will never be so lightly abandoned.

In some ways, indeed, the country with which Sierra Leone has closest ties may be The Gambia, whose President is

to visit Sierra Leone next month. The old trade connection between the two — meat coming south and kola nuts going north — has largely disappeared. The decline of kola production in Sierra Leone is to blame, but there should be means of reviving it. Sierra Leone provides judges for The Gambia and should be able to provide considerable technical assistance. We are not advocating the weakening of bonds between the francophone and anglophone states, but the recognition of the realities.

The Ghana-Togo frontier

There is, however, one case where urgent need for closer relations between a francophone and an anglophone country — not excluding a merger — needs consideration. The countries are Ghana and Togo. Over most of West Africa there are no ideal frontiers possible nor did the colonial countries break up previously united states. But the frontier drawn by the British and the French to divide Togo after the 1914-1918 World War are entirely indefensible. It compounded the harm done by the frontier already drawn through the Ewe people to divide the Gold Coast from German Togo.

The result is a frontier which the people do not respect and to a large

extend ignore. So this is the great smugglers frontier, which has produced on the Togo side large communities for whom smuggling is their main livelihood. It is not their fault that much of the economic planning of Ghana's present government is frustrated — by traders taking subsidised goods from Ghana to Togo, by farmers taking their cocoa into Togo, by the flow of consumer imports from Togo to Ghana. Nor is it only the industrious Ewe people who are divided by the frontier which they attempt to ignore. There are similar divisions further north.

Togo's eastern frontier, with Dahomey, on the other hand, is reasonable from the ethnic point of view. The case for a merger of Ghana and Togo is theoretically unanswerable. Without it relations between the two countries may deteriorate dangerously.

In such a merger, however, Togo would be absorbed by Ghana. It is possible to ask the people and government of Togo thus to give up their sovereignty? At present obviously not, even if their small country would gain much from joining a bigger neighbour whose present economic difficulties are not the result of inherent weakness in the economy. But this is a test case for independent Africa. It is, to an even greater extent than the case of The Gambia and Senegal, the one which can show whether African Governments arise above a disabling colonial legacy or refuse to allow it to poison the relations.

EEC

THE PROBLEMS OF MEETING

The plans for a meeting between the 20 "associate" Commonwealth states and the 19 states associated to the EEC under the Yaounde Convention received setback when a meeting of Commonwealth representatives at the Commonwealth Secretariat were unable either to agree on a ministerial meeting of their own group, or of the eighteen. The date of January 22 was proposed for a Commonwealth ministerial meeting which would have been prior to any joint meeting, but even that date was reportedly not adopted. Commonwealth states are reportedly divided on their approach to the whole question of contact between associates and associates, and are said to be critical of the role of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The January date for Commonwealth ministers is to be referred to home governments, but the prospect for a joint meeting now look remote. The invitation to a meeting in January in Brussels had come from the associates, through the Secretary of the Association, Seydi Dini Sylla, who was in London last week at the invitation of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and held a meeting with Commonwealth representatives.

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Matchet's Diary

In Christiansborg Castle in Accra, still the seat of Ghana's Government, the Special Action Unit of the Military Government is said to maintain an army-style National Operations Room. It has not only the usual graphs, tables, and statistics, but a list of promises made by spokesmen for the régime. Accompanying the list is a record of steps taken to fulfil the promises. The bright young men responsible for keeping this record will have been given little trouble by the speech delivered here at the Ashanti Regional Agricultural Show by Major-General Dan Addo, the popular and energetic Commissioner for Agriculture. For he made no promises. He only underlined the problems his Ministry, and Ghana, faced in carrying out the "Feed Yourself" operation which is at the centre of the Government's economic policy. Perhaps he did make one important commitment by saying that his Ministry would now ensure that there was an adequate supply of matchets at the controlled price in the villages - it has been reported that the locally produced matchets have been smuggled by traders into neighbouring Togo although they are the Ghana farmers' essential tool. Otherwise the General spoke of what the Government had done - it had, for example, ordered over a million cedis' worth of spare parts for "the many tractors which are now idle" - and of the problems.

Land problems

He listed, first, lack of security of tenure for farmers, particularly those not indigenous to the area where they wished to farm. This problem is receiving increasing attention in academic quarters and the government has before it proposals which, as has been said, will allow any Ghanaian who wants to farm access to adequate land. To help farmers clear land the government is organising a land clearing and preparation company. In an effort to achieve, for example, one ton of maize per acre the government is intensifying the development of higher yielding seed. And apart from ensuring that import orders were placed in good time the government was considering the establishment of a fertiliser blending or granulation plant - there has already been some American assistance for this project.

At one Ministry of Agriculture stand at the show they were displaying the little registers which farmers are now urged to keep to help them plan their farming.

These contain the minimum information about areas devoted to different crops, yields, costs, man-hours devoted to different tasks and the like. Few farmers, however, can find it easy to keep such records, even if they have literate children to help them. And almost all would need help for understanding the instruction



Maj. Gen. Addo.

"land clearing costs (as a long-term investment) should be spread over a number of years". That is where the extension officers come in. The extension service was once virtually suspended by the Nkrumah régime and the efforts of educated young men, however earnest, to persuade elderly farmers, however intelligent, to change their ways have never been very successful. Whether present efforts to decentralise and simplify the organisation will produce better results it is too soon to judge. But Maj. Gen. Addo - perhaps, after all, this was another promise - said that there would now be much greater emphasis on co-ordination in the regional capitals.

Benignly presiding over the occasion was Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, the Asantehene, himself a very important farmer who is pioneering the growing of ginger, and the traditional "owner" of all the land in Ashanti. The Regional Commissioner, Lt Col. E. A. Baidoo, must have been gratified to learn from Gen. Addo that Ashanti, now the centre of the cocoa industry, had such excellent prospects for many other crops. He said, for example that the government was providing storage for over 15,000 tons of maize in the region.



Lt. Col. Baidoo.

from Kumasi

But the most casual glance at the exhibits on the rows of stalls at the show would convince anyone that an amazing variety of crops can be grown here. Rice, tobacco, onions, citrus of all kinds, yams, cauliflowers, cotton, sweet potatoes - the list is endless. Then, apart from cocoa, there are the other tree crops - cola, copra, coffee, palm oil and kernels.

Yet such abundant possibilities will be wasted unless the produce can be distributed. The Food Distribution Corporation, the Commissioner for Agriculture noted, had been handicapped by transport shortage. This was being remedied - a fact or a promise? - and the Corporation was now being equipped with radio links. The government had also decided that it was no good building cheap feeder roads which were washed away each rainy season: in future only "lasting" roads would be built.

Appeal to farmers

The speech, however, was not all about what the government was doing. Maj-Gen Addo appealed to farmers themselves to establish reliable co-operatives which were no longer "havens of dishonesty for a few people". Only in this way would the banks and the suppliers of equipment have a mechanism by which to reach individual farmers. There might not have been a shortage of matchets if there had been village co-operatives to distribute them and items such as soap.

The Farmers Bank which performed with such spirit at frequent intervals showed the Ashanti farmers capacity for co-operation. They were playing when the Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, General Addo and Colonel Baidoo, the Regional Commissioner, were touring the stalls and the whole occasion had become very festive. It was, however, still serious and at the Food Distribution Co-operation stand many visitors eagerly pointed out to General Addo that the low fixed prices for staple foods such as yams and rice were not those obtained in the markets. This was not news to him nor would it be to any other member of the government. The gap between promise and performance in Ghana is still wide enough to require that list in the castle. Nor is life always so straightforward as soldiers sometimes imagine. For example, merely to prohibit "hoarding" can cause confusion unless the term is defined to exclude the prudent storing of a reserve for your family, or, even more important, the storage of rice for seed. But this is a war in which some innocent casualties are inevitable. And, however great the gap between promise and performance the Ghana farmer can take heart from the fact that the war is directed by a government for which the Land-Rover and not the Mercedes is the symbol.

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Pompidou's tour — aid, debts and francs : 2

By our correspondent

The Pompidou visit to Upper Volta and Lomé happened to fall at an important psychological moment in Franco-African relations as we recorded in last week's article. All this year, from the earlier visits to Niger and Chad in January, there has been a rising tide of expressions of dissatisfaction with the co-operation agreements as they exist, and with other aspects of France's "special relationship" with her former African colonies.

In view of this the French seem to have decided to take the bull by the horns by raising sensitive issues themselves. President Pompidou arrived in Africa on November 20 carrying in his bag significant compromises. He did not wait for the Voltains to voice their demands (which incidentally they never did in public the speeches by President Lamizana and to a lesser extent by Joseph Ouedraogo, President of the National Assembly, were very mild).

Nevertheless, the French President launched his offensive. The "leitmotifs" of his private and public pronouncements in Ouagadougou were firstly that the Africans were free to take any steps they wished and secondly that France had no intention whatsoever to impose its aid on the Africans. But, as so often happens in African political oratory, point and counter-point were made at the same time.

While speaking of France's readiness to modify and amend the franc zone regulations and structure, the French President also said that it was inconceivable that the Bank of France would continue to guarantee the CFA Franc if members of the zone did not abide by the requirements deemed necessary by the Bank. Some sceptic observers noted a veiled threat in Pompidou's repeated announcement that France would not impose itself on those who did not wish to enjoy its co-operation.

In the confusion and uncertainty which followed the French President's ambivalent statements, journalists and observers were left either at the mercy of the various ministers and aides in the French delegation, or had to try and make up their own mind about what Pompidou really wanted. The contradictions between the explanations offered by different members of the entourage not only added to the general confusion but also embarrassed the French President when they appeared the next day in the French press. Thus, for example, the new Secretary of State for Co-operation, Mr. Billecoq, spoke of a new "second wind" in France's relations with Africa, and promised that the days when France was meddling in everything going on in French-speaking Africa were passed.

Whether M. Billecoq intended his comments to imply criticism of Mr. Foccart's Secretariat or his predecessors, is hard to tell. Another explanation by Mr. Billecoq did not earn him much praise, either speaking on the franc zone and on the countries who wish to loosen its grip, the Minister said that what was envisaged was a three-circle formula. In the first circle would be countries wishing to remain in close contact with France and to continue their membership in the franc zone in the same way. Such countries would, of course, continue to benefit from French aid and guarantee of their currency. In the second circle, would be those francophone states which seek to modify their ties with France but not to break away altogether, while the third circle was those that wished a complete break (the French anonymous and satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* implied that M. Billecoq had had a drink too many while making some of these observations). The conflicting comments caused a general outcry in France itself. The right-wing newspapers raised their



President Pompidou arrives from the airport in Lomé, General Eyadema at his side.

voice in particular against the French President's promise first to cancel Upper Volta's pre-independence debts to France, and later on to wipe off the FIDES debts of all francophone states (see last week's *West Africa*). The French President said that the total sum of debts incurred in the pre-independence era (at independence, the new states assumed both the debts and the reserves of the colonial administration) amounted to 1,000m. French francs. In fact, these were payments stretched over more than thirty years and represented less than 1/1,000 of the French budget. The French President's generosity was moral and psychological more than it was practical. But by citing the huge figure of "milliard", he provoked the imagination of his fellow countrymen. The mood in France is at present not at all receptive to giving a gift worth 1,000m. FF to "those Africans who throw tomatoes at the French President and attack the franc zone" while the cost of living in France itself is steadily rising.

It is, indeed, hard to see why President Pompidou did not foresee such a reaction and why he decided to take such controversial action less than two months before the elections. The feeling in Ouagadougou was that the President was led to believe that this special "bonus" would help to appease the Africans and restore France's prestige and place it at the *avant-garde* of the industrialised nations. Pompidou called other rich nations to follow suit. But in Paris today, worried UDR officials are trying to figure out how many votes were lost to their party as a result of this untimely generosity. The French parliamentary elections are due early in the New Year, and Pompidou's majority is by no means secure. He was already cool about going to Africa at such a time.



Madame Pompidou and Madame Lamizana inspect local handicrafts in the central market in Ouagadougou.



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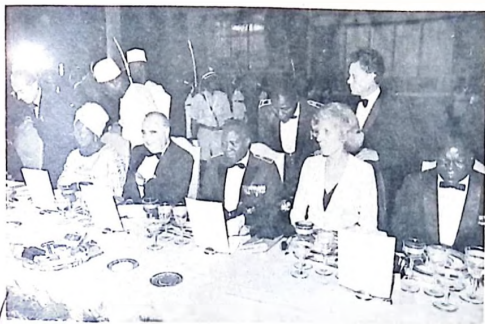
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At the banquet in Ouagadougou: from left Mme. Lamizana, Presidents Pompidou and Lamizana, Mme. Pompidou and Voltaic Prime Minister, Gerard Kango Ouedraogo.

The snowball which had begun to roll in Ouagadougou quickly grew in Lomé, where the avalanche occurred. A series of unpredictable incidents combined to increase French embarrassment. First was the now famous speech by the Togolese Head of State, General Eyadema. At the official gala-dinner the General delivered a strong speech, apparently not at all aware of its implications, in which he demanded, among other things, a change in the parity of the CFA franc and its complete convertibility, similar to the one enjoyed by the French franc.

Conflicting reports

The text of the speech was distributed to the press by the Togolese information service at the beginning of dinner, just as the text of President Pompidou's reply was handed out by his own press service. It appears, however, that the French President did not see beforehand the final version of his host's speech and knew nothing of its militant contents. Whether this was because the Togolese surprised the French by putting out a last-minute modified version or simply that those responsible for obtaining the text (as is customary in official visits) failed to do so, is difficult to determine.

What matters is that President Pompidou was surprised and upset by the fact that such demands were made public before the *retro-active* talks had begun. He did not hide his displeasure and departed from his prepared text to deliver a clear warning. France, said President Pompidou, was willing to discuss all modifications and amendments requested by the Africans, but the Africans must not together and present their demands. The CFA was not the currency of individual states, such as Togo or Niger. The matter of parity was a matter for France and France alone, because it was France who was guaranteeing the CFA franc. Were France to withdraw this guarantee and the CFA Franc would collapse in less than 24 hours!

The next morning, both sides were making a special effort to play the incident down. President Eyadema convinced his guest that whatever he had said was not meant to offend him or France. There is little doubt that it was not the intention of President Eyadema to launch such an attack. But, as it often happens in history, events take their own course. Overnight, Eyadema became a hero and a champion of African independence. He received messages of congratulations from other heads of state, his Finance Minister soon left for Niamey to meet President Diouf, the whole world was informed that parity of the franc was no more a "sacred cow". When, a week later, Mauritania fulfilled its threat to withdraw from the franc zone and create its own currency, a new process was set in motion.

More irritations

This was not the end of President Pompidou's irritations: the heat and humidity of Lomé exhausted him and his wife, and at a reception in the French Embassy Ambassador Campredon insisted on leading the gathered French community in singing the Marseillaise, although the two national anthems had been played before in the presence of General Eyadema. President Pompidou is reported to have seen in it an unnecessary act, smacking of neo-colonialism, and contrary to the image he was trying to project.

The third official visit by President Pompidou in Africa marks a watershed in France's relations with francophone Africa. Much of what has taken place was not planned before by either side, but the results will be felt all through the continent, and perhaps even more so in France itself. It is doubtful that any of the ministers involved will be removed (as has been suggested by some correspondents), but it is obvious that a serious re-thinking of French policies in Africa will take place as soon as the elections are over.



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Letters to the Editor

Ghana's imports

SIR—In his letter (October 30) Mr. Aka Yankson argues that the Ghana Government should increase the supply of sardines, corned beef and whisky so that there would be enough to prevent hoarding.

This is, in effect, a return to the Busu Government's Open General Licence policy which brought short-term debts of \$286m in a matter of months. Does Mr. Yankson realise that (1) our medium-term debts alone stand at \$300m (2) this is the policy that caused the cedi to be devalued twice in only a matter of five years, the last devaluation ranking as one of the highest in the world - 483 per cent? Should we eat and be merry when we are up to our necks in debts? Is that financially prudent? Our fatherland is in dire financial straits and unless we stop this nonsense of "Okafa did" (the debtor must eat) we shall be a laughing-stock to the world.

I am not sure whether the inclusion of whisky in the list was deliberate or a slip of the pen, whatever it was, the whole idea of using our ships and aircraft to bring more foreign goods into Ghana despite the damage this has done in the past is preposterous. It is a recipe for disaster. If the Government were to change horses on mid-stream and return to the Open Licence another devaluation would be inevitable.

Our present economic policy makes a lot of sense. This is the only way to clean up the mess which the First and Second Republics bequeathed to the country, a fact borne out by the trade surplus of nearly \$130m, the largest since independence, and all within only ten months. What Mr. Aka Yankson does not seem to appreciate is that the process of getting a balance of payments into surplus permanently has never been easy in any country. It requires self-denial and hard work.

The way to overcome the shortages is to streamline the distribution of these commodities and to tighten border control to prevent smuggling. Wherever it is possible to sell directly to any section of the public e.g. teachers, civil servants, this should be done. Government trucks can take them to the villages so that the farmers who earn as the foreign exchange can also have their share. Rationing should be introduced if necessary. The Committee responsible for these goods should be decentralised.

The mass media should come to the aid of their country by explaining to the people what the exercise is about. I believe in the Ghanaian. Give him good leadership and he will rise up to the occasion.

D. S. DARKO

Reactions to Zik

SIR—May I comment on the description given to Dr. Azikiwe's call for army-civilian rule after 1976 by the students' union of Ahmadu Bello University (November 20)?

The students' unanimous rejection of the "The Man" = Zik's call was very contemptuous. They should realise that Dr. Azikiwe made a sober assessment faced with a modest idealism, and the students should not let the basic problem, which is also self-centred tribalism, continue to boil in our minds.

Dr. Azikiwe's plea for a joint civilian-

military government for Nigeria is bound to benefit every Nigerian. The old politicians have learnt from their misfortunes. We Nigerians know and praise the military leaders, particularly General Gowon, for their efforts since November 1965, but their long suspension of civilian government would only deter the country from reaching nation-wide maturity.

OLADAPO ALAKE

SIR—The core of the argument is whether by 1976 economic, social and moral activities are fully reinstated. The focal point of Dr. Azikiwe's plea for military/civil rule after the date-line is the fear that the past may not repeat itself. We are all aware that the economy, social activities and moral standards had at one time been dwarfed by the civil war but the unending task of re-organisation effected by the military régime has opened up a new phase of reasoning.

Every peace-loving Nigerian, be he a politician by profession or an ordinary man on the street, must not entertain any fear that the Army will fall foul of its judgement when deciding when best to test the wave of opinion in Nigeria about civil rule. Alas, Dr. Azikiwe's fear has some justification. He may have made his plea not only from the present wave of opinion or indeed the future, but essentially from his past experience which nearly always forms a stronger basis for judging the future.

The one suggestion one may give to this hypothesis is that there can be no military intervention once power has been handed from the Army to the politicians. This assertion may be reinforced by the following: even though the Army remain at their barracks, they will tend to reinforce civil administration by close liaison activities; they will advise and guide on state security; they will act as supplement to and not rivalry of political parties and not least, they will stand guard of all state activities during a transition to be worked out by the military régime before power is handed to the man on the shop floor.

In general terms, it will be gross understatement to say that power will be handed to the political parties overnight!

G. M. AKINGBOYE

"Expatriates" & Nigeria

SIR—In our November 20 issue you carried the news item "Over 100 senior civil servants in Sokoto have been asked to vacate their living quarters to provide accommodation for expatriate officers employed by the State".

To those of your readers who are not familiar with the term, let me explain that "expatriate" is widely employed in Nigeria (any reader who raises his eyebrows should promptly lower them again) to denote all those aliens, who by accident or design are not of African origin, i.e. Europeans and Caucasians - which you will admit makes them a cut or two above your common garden "alien".

The point of this letter is to discern aloud for the benefit of those who are as mildly puzzled as I am, the underlying cause of the intention of the rulers of this northern state to bundle out Africans *en masse* in favour of the beloved "expatriates". Could it be I wonder that these "expatriates" have signified their intention of taking the next aircraft out of the country if they are not allowed to change places with the Africans? Or have they threatened that the only alternative they would consider is to be housed in the London Hilton from whence, ensconced in the confort to which they are accustomed they can then proceed to administer the State by remote control?

Date I say it - Long live Idi Amin!

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Books and Publications

Davidson's Angola

In the Eye of the Storm, by Basil Davidson (Longman, £3 95).

Anyone familiar with the content of this journal can be no stranger to the name of Basil Davidson, particularly to his writings about Portugal's territories in Africa. Indeed, the visit he made to the east of Angola in 1970, which is the substance of this book's first chapter, and which recurs throughout, was the subject of an article in *West Africa* at the time.

Thus a book by him on Angola (the subtitle is actually "Angola's people") needs very little recommendation on these pages, except to say that he has done here for Angola what he did for Portuguese Guinea in an earlier Penguin publication, *The Liberation of Guiné*, and what one hopes he may be going to do for Mozambique. In general, one could say that his role in bringing the important and inspiring struggle for independence from Portuguese rule to the attention of a much wider public, is as important as his earlier role in helping to put the history of Africa on a parity with the history of other continents in the popular mind (his role is still continuing).

In the Eye of the Storm is recognisably in the Davidson style, in that his concern is to make his subject interesting. Although there are chapters on the history of Angola (and fascinating he makes it) as well as on the complicated politics of the liberation movements in the course of the struggle since 1961, he begins with an impressionistic scene-setting which captures the imagination, and compels you to go on. We meet Paganini ("I had a sorrowful childhood and so did he"), commander of the MPLA guerrilla zone as big as half of Wales, we meet Petrov and February-four, we are taken to the *kimbo* (woodland villages), the basis of the guerrilla organisation: in short the author takes considerable trouble to tell the reader what it is like to be there, among the guerrillas, fighting the Portuguese.

There is an interesting and detailed chapter on the place of the Congo (Zaire) in the Angolan liberation struggle, tracing in detail the stagnation of Holden Roberto's movement in the north, and the corresponding withering away of his political position, as well as the split between Holden and Savimbi, and the creation of UNITA. He also persuasively shows how he came increasingly to

believe in the MPLA as the valid liberation movement in Angola when initially he had written it off, and restates his case for doubting the credibility of UNITA.

What is impressive about the way Mr Davidson writes is the way, in a book like this he can cast a broad net, taking in the bankruptcy of Portuguese colonialism as a whole, and what he calls "the neo-colonial variant", and make the subjects relevant to his main theme. The case that the elitism of the colonial powers has been continued in many of the independent states of Africa is a familiar one, but it is restated here with clarity (and support from Samir Amin), and linked to his own special argument that it is only in the liberation movements that are active in the field that the necessary crucible to forge African revolution is created. "They

have to seek the revolutionary alternative in its most direct and difficult form", he writes. "Unlike others more favourably placed by history, they have to carry their struggle for liberation through the agonies of war: in their case, only the most heroic effort can reverse the tide. Yet the scale and nature of their effort has given them a clarity of understanding from which others may have much to learn".

K.W.

Essays on Imperialism (Spokesman Books - £2 50) Michael Barratt Brown.

In studying any complex process, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. And imperialism is certainly a complex process. This is not to suggest that we can agree on what the principal contradiction is, but it does imply that to assert "A" as the principal contradiction in a process, does not constitute a demerit that "B" or "C" may well represent contradictions within the process. This collection of four essays is devoted to the demonstration of the thesis that there is a fundamental contradiction between imperialism (capitalism) and the working class of the advanced countries, which is correct; but this demonstration does not constitute a refutation of another truth, which Mr. Barratt Brown is anxious to deny, that the principal contradiction in the world today is that between imperialism and the oppressed countries.

The first essay tries to examine the

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predictive value of theories of imperialism in general and Marxist and neo-Marxist theories of imperialism in particular. Karl Marx was optimistic about the possibility of non-industrialised countries reproducing the pattern of growth of the then capitalist economies. "The country that is more developed industrially only shows to the less developed the image of its own future". The contradiction between capitalism and the third world has shifted to the front because this particular Marxist expectation has not been fulfilled.

Lenin, leaning on the works of Hobson and Hillerding, turned away from this cheerful anticipation of capitalism. We are now reaching the threshold of monopoly capitalism. What is the picture today? The author's analysis of the situation is, to say the least, obscure. He cites Baran as inferring that "a national bourgeoisie and proletariat will emerge to carry forward the historical movement in the backward echelons as in the forward". But this same Baran goes on to say "that in reality things have not developed in this way". He continues, "what results is a political and social coalition of wealthy compradores ruling the realm by no matter what political means and blocking all economic and social progress in its country. This régime has no political basis in city or villages, and lives on continual fear of the popular masses, relying for its stability on praetorian guards of well kept mercenaries". This makes it confusing that Mr. Barratt Brown attributes to Baran the assertion that the bourgeoisie represents any force for social change in the oppressed countries.

The second essay is the preface to the Spanish edition of his *After Imperialism*. Here the Author is anxious to reject totally "the view that there are capitalist and proletarian nations, or that to any considerable extent, the interests of the workers in the rich nations are antagonistic to those of peasants and workers in the poor nations". The third essay makes explicit what is already evident in the second essay, that the notion of "capitalist and proletarian nations" is wrong. This he does by illustrating the costs of imperialism to the working class of the developed countries.

In these two essays, Mr. Barratt Brown's misunderstanding of the notion of contradictions, and its dynamics comes out vividly. He writes, "while the imperialist relationship was a disaster to the people of (the colonies and semi-colonies), it was not unequivocally advantageous to the latter (the more developed capitalist countries)". But who says it was "unequivocally advantageous"?

The final essay examines the relationship between the EEC member countries and countries of Africa that are associated with them. Whatever the merits of the last study, it pales before the more cogent examination of the same phenomenon in P. Jalee's *Pillage of the Third World*. It is clear from Jalee's

analysis that the relationship between the EEC and the Associated Countries is that of multi-national neo-colonialism. The old industrialised countries, having lost the battle in the front of direct political control of their former colonies, attack in the rear through strengthening their economic stranglehold: hence the noose of associate status which is dangled before the supposedly African independent countries. On the whole these essays are not very helpful in the struggle against imperialism, in that by placing all the contradictions engendered by imperialism in equilibrium with one another, they deflect vigilance from the direction of the main blow of the enemy, and therefore the path of most effective resistance to it.

S. Egwuekwé

Pests of Cocoa, by P. F. Entwistle (Longman, £15)

The author, formerly an entomologist at the West African Cocoa Research Institute, and at the Ghana and the Nigerian Cocoa Research Institute, has brought together a wealth of information based on his experience and study. This book, at 779 pages, must be one of the largest volumes in the Longmans Tropical Science series, and will be an invaluable source of information to those in this field, especially as cocoa is one of the tropical crops most subject to insect attack.

Although the bulk of the book is detailed examination of the various pests of cocoa, there is an introduction on the biology and economics of the cocoa tree, and though it is obviously not a work for the layman, it would be a fundamental addition to any library of tropical science.

P.A.

The Study of Literature: Literary studies and creative writing, ed H. L. B. Moody (George Allan and Unwin, £1.10)

The course presented in this book, says the introduction, springs from a paper presented at the Conference of the Nigeria English Studies Association in 1969 and developed at another conference in 1971. The selection is of mainly West African writing, divided into four sections: short stories, drama, occasional literature, poetry and novels, and is intended for use at about fourth form level in secondary schools and in teachers training colleges. Says the introduction "It attempts to define a newer, more comprehensive type of literary study than we believe is generally practised". The editor is a former teacher and Professor of English at Ife University, currently at the University of London's Institute of Education.

O.E.

The Pygmies, African of the Congo Forest by Sonia Blecker (Dennis Dobson, 63p)

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Colonel Acheampong speaks

ing a visit to Ghana the Editor was received by the Head of State, Col. Acheampong. They had a general session and the Chairman then answered specific questions. Below are the questions and Col. Acheampong's answers.

As you approach the end of the first term of the NRC's term of office, what would you say was the Government's achievement?

I have no hesitation in saying that my Government has achieved a great deal in a short time. To the overseas observer, the achievement would no doubt be the success of the "Operation Feed Yourself" programme which has resulted in the record trade surplus of £133m. between February and August this year. Our relations with our immediate neighbours I, I believe, with other countries particularly African countries, have considerably improved owing to the Government's unequivocal foreign policy and our genuine positive neutrality and non-alignment. We have restored relations with the Peoples Republic of China and the socialist countries and we are working towards a similar restoration with our sister country, Guinea.

The observer resident in Ghana, however, might find the Government's main achievement to be moral and psychological. And in this respect it might be mentioned that perhaps the most signifi-

cant achievement is the fact that quite spontaneously Ghanaians have demonstrated their remarkable resilience and self-reliance. Children, students, teachers, workers, the old and the young have demonstrated new attitudes and tastes. This is a happy trend which my Government will continue to encourage.

Q. Self-reliance and austerity may be said to have been originally an immediate response to a serious balance of payments crisis. Can they now be regarded as the permanent philosophy of a Ghanaian revolution?

A. To a very large extent Ghanaians have shown that they are inherently self-reliant and I have no doubt that the new attitude which the average Ghanaian has evinced since January 13, that is to sacrifice a little, die a little in order to rebuild Ghana, will continue. I think you will agree yourself, as a frequent visitor to Ghana, that Ghanaians are freer now than they have ever been before. It is not a question of imposing an ideology. What the Government has done is to stress in its policies what every Ghanaian considers to be most important to save Ghana

today, and this is the principle of self-reliance.

Q. The government has been remarkably successful in restricting imports and so in achieving a massive visible trade balance. For how long will such restriction prove necessary?

A. For selected imports the restrictions may have to continue. I cannot say for how long. From the success achieved so far however, the future should be very bright.

Q. In the long run, does the Chairman consider the expansion of exports rather than the restriction of imports, to be the answer to Ghana's chronic balance of payments problem?

A. Both. If we concentrate on exports and liberalise imports, it may run us into a difficult trade deficit. Primarily, our aim is to restrict imports of goods which can be produced by us.

Q. If so, what are the prospects for (a) cocoa, (b) timber and other traditional exports, and (c) industrialised products?

A. We are currently embarking upon a serious export drive to earn foreign exchange. We shall expect the world

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consumers of these items to be fair with us as far as prices are concerned. Cocoa and timber are our leading products and we intend to increase our exports.

Q. To assist exports of industrialised products, is there any prospect of a West African Economic Community which will reduce tariff and other barriers, particularly between Ghana and her three neighbours?

A. We are hoping a West African Economic Community will be created in the near future. Much consideration is being given to the matter at the moment by the Governments of West African countries. We have quite a wide range of industrialised products. Such a community will definitely benefit participating countries and accelerate further development and expansion of the market.

Q. What steps are being taken, or what steps does the Chairman think should be taken, to reach a final settlement about the medium-term debts?

A. We still stand by the policy statement we made early this year regarding our short-term and long terms debts. We think the stand we have taken is justified and we expect our creditors to understand us.

Q. In what other ways does the Chairman think that friendly countries, particularly Britain, should now try to help Ghana?

A. It is not really for me to tell how Britain should help Ghana. I think Ghana



has made it sufficiently clear that what we need for our development is trade. We need reasonable prices for our national products, which are the main foreign exchange earners and the principal source of financing our agricultural and industrial development. We hope that friendly countries, particularly Britain, will help to explain our position to other

countries and adopt a more conciliatory attitude at international trade conferences. We hope, however, that bilateral relations existing between Ghana and Britain will continue on the principles of mutual respect and trust.

Q. Can, or should, the Ghana Government's own expenditure be most easily reduced by pruning redundant personnel from the public services?

A. If there are redundant personnel, I think they should be pruned. But this is a delicate matter. I think Ghana has a very efficient public service and I don't think the best way to make it more efficient is to start now to dismiss people. I think in the course of time as more employment opportunities open, the private sector will absorb many persons now serving in the public service. I think this will be a natural process.

Q. In the end, is the answer to Ghana's economic problems a change of attitude for example to smuggling, and a change in the habits of workers and consumers?

A. Yes, I think you sum up quite well the present and future. But one of our problems at the moment is smuggling, and we are working hard to eradicate it. Ultimately, however, I think a government dedicated to the interests of the people and committed to the genuine development of the country is the answer to the country's ills. This is our commitment and we hope to continue to lead Ghana to true unity, economic prosperity and happiness.



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Anatomy of an airlift

Professor Morris Davis, who is Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois (USA) and Killam Senior Fellow, Dalhousie University (Canada) writes about the Nigerian civil war as seen by one of the relief agencies involved. Professor Davis is presently doing research on International Relief in Civil Wars as a Political Process under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

The expected, perhaps dreaded, spate of books about the Nigerian civil war that was to have appeared after the conflict ended has simply not materialised. A few useful studies have surfaced, like St. Torre's jaunty chronicle and Kin-Greene's querulous compendium, with Suzanne Crane's recently published discussion of British land wealth reactions the best of all thus far. The Germans, one hears, are also busy embalming Biafra's corpse with learned compilations and bibliographies. But the subject, as any of the sweet London ladies who make editorial decisions on manuscripts will promptly inform you, commands almost no market these days. As far as reading publics outside Nigeria are concerned, Biafra is not just defeated, it is dead and buried and best forgotten.

The relief agencies that provided what aid they could to starving and dislocated multitudes during the war had also been thought likely to produce accounts of their impressive efforts. Fragmentary narratives about their work, after all, had been issued throughout the war, often as an adjunct of fund-raising campaigns, and now a comprehensive report could be issued on which further attempts to attract money might be based. Yet, with one exception, to be discussed below, these reports have not appeared either. And that is especially peculiar, given that the accounts would have constituted either in-house or sponsored publications, and therefore not have been susceptible to the vagaries of commercial considerations.

The reasons for the reports' non-appearance would make a fascinating tale for another occasion. Meantime, we should (as they say) be grateful for small blessings, and in fact the volume to be commented upon here is by no means small. Indeed, *The Northchurchaid Airlift to Biafra 1968-1970: An Operators Report*,¹ runs to some 106 pages of

¹ By Hugh G. Lloyd, Mona L. Mollenhuth, and Carl A. Bratved (Copenhagen: Folkekirkens Nodhuelp, 1972).

text, followed by 126 pages of appendices. Moreover, it is not just in bulk that the study is remarkable, but also in the realistic, materially grounded nature of its analyses. Particularly interesting to me are the central chapters on the Sao Tome relief base, the development of facilities at Uli, air traffic control and radio communication in Biafra, the Nordchurchaid structure and secretariat, contracts with charter companies, supply procurement in Europe, and Nordchurchaid flight operations.

Shell and Sao Tome

In addition, the discussions abound with specific information and insights, many of which have implications that go well beyond the confines of the Nigerian/Biafran historical context. Consider, for example, the record of Shell Oil on Sao Tome. "Shell was the only aviation fuel supplier on the island and had a very small business. The Shell stock was therefore not very big... A new Shell depot was established near the road leading from the town to the airport where fuel and other products were stored, to be used only for the relief aircraft... On occasion, when Shell was running short of a single product on short notice they asked Nordchurchaid for help and it arranged space for supplies of methanol (for additional take-off power) and/or oil on flights from Europe or West Africa... As the size of the airlift was increased, the problems for Shell were multiplied. But in spite of many difficulties, it must be said that during the entire operation, and in spite of several crises, Shell succeeded in keeping enough fuel on hand for the operation."

Now, Shell - like all the major petroleum companies operating within the Nigerian land-mass - is usually thought of as having backed the Federal regime, after some initial hesitation to see which way events would go. Clearly, in view of the evidence just cited, such an interpretation will not hold. It would be far more accurate to say that Shell strove to behave in a manner that it deemed non-political, as it acted in accordance with the powers that be. Increasingly, as the war progressed, that meant fitting within the Federal Government's scheme of things. In Sao Tome, though, it meant servicing an airlift that the Portuguese authorities sanctioned, despite the ambiguous way (at best) in which the airlift was treated by the Federal Nigerian regime. Shell's attitude was, with good reason, viewed by Nordchurchaid as sincere and wholehearted. Certainly, such assistance did not help improve relations between the oil company and the Lagos government.

Cost data on the flights into Biafra also make engrossing reading. "Under normal peace-time flying conditions it is estimated that one flight Sao Tome - Uli and return with a DC-6B would cost \$1,155, which gives a tonnage price of \$115.50. Tonnage prices for the charter flights, by contrast, ranged from a bit

under twice that figure (\$217.71 for Sterling) to nearly four times as much (\$434.48 for one Fred Olsen contract). Even more notable than this variability is the fact that the airline which the Nordic churches began themselves - Flughalp, registered in Iceland - had tonnage prices that averaged \$261.33 before November 8, 1969 and \$296.24 thereafter. While hardly as expensive as the costlier charter arrangements, the Flughalp figures were certainly not the cheapest. Indeed, four of the seven charter costings proved to be less dear than the Flughalp average, and two of them (Sterling and Fred Olsen under a subsequent set of terms) were operating during the same terminal period of the War as the Icelandic corporation.² Obviously, it often makes sense, on strict cost/efficiency grounds and not just for expediency, for relief agencies to farm out the running of flights to private carriers rather than directly undertake the task themselves. Certain abstract understandings in advance with selected carriers might, indeed, be more useful than the perpetual storage somewhere of exclusive relief agency airplanes always on the ready.

One last theme, of the many of the report, can be touched on here. Most of the Nordchurchaid flights destined for Biafra from May 1969 to January 1970 landed. Only 7.5 per cent were aborted, and of those sixty per cent were due to technical problems on board the aircraft or to ground log. Military intervention, which accounts for the rest, therefore directly stopped only about 3 per cent of the flights attempted. The biggest snarl in the airlift operation instead concerned the shortage of off-loading ramps at Uli. "Very often it would take an hour or more to off-load one aircraft, and as there were only three parking areas available and the aircraft were arriving over Uli at 15 minute intervals, this backed up the traffic considerably." There are also useful sketch maps of the Uli area in Appendix 71. By late September 1968 the number of parking areas had been doubled, largely through the utilisation of aluminum planking flown in from New York; but the logistics of parking and off-loading at Uli persistently raised more problems during the war than the flights themselves.

Missing the humdrum

The difficulties about ramp space received little notice in the press, certainly in comparison to the night flights with their touchdowns in darkness and radioed threats of interception and destruction. The reporters were looking for cracking good stories about their own direct experiences, and they tended to miss more stubbornly crucial but humdrum characteristics that continually dogged the relief operation. There was

² The data in this paragraph comes from Appendix 17, p. 147. I have used the tonnage price figures not including position flights.

little the agencies could do to correct imbalance - presumably, attention money attracted for any reason could be diverted to proper uses anyway - did mean they were acquiescing somewhat misleadingly to the reportage.

The problem is a generic one. Newspapers give far greater place to occasional outbreaks of cholera in remote areas, for example, than to other more pervasive diseases and suffer from the agencies are committed to inform wider publics about the truth. (The and the study discussed here suggest they are) this is an area of concern which their publicity departments ought to give continual and thoughtful attention, perhaps even making contingency plans in the intervals between the worst crises.

The Lloyd-Mollerup-Bratved report, one should note, satisfactory in respects. Its references to Red Cross operations are few and nasty. It is relatively little to say about the Catholic side of the Churches' relief efforts, which to some may make the narrative seem Hamlet without the Prince. It is scanty about the activities of other operators of a Sao Tome airbridge, like Canair/relief or JCA/USA. Its concluding chapter on Joint Church Aid is rather perfunctory. But for the slice of events that it does describe, the volume is immensely interesting and useful, both as a paean from history and as a springboard for speculation about problems inherent in all relief operations that occur within civil war setting.

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Nigeria's Coal Crisis: 2

In his first article on Nigeria's coal crisis, our correspondent wrote that the Federal Government had appointed consultants to look into the possibility of new uses for the coal produced by the Nigerian Coal Corporation from its three mines at Enugu in the East Central State, and the one mine, at present closed, at Okaba in Kwara State. Here he examines the possible new uses, and the future of the industry which, the Corporation's acting General Manager has warned, may come to a standstill.

First it must be pointed out that there have already been several reports on the qualities, deficiencies and possible uses for Nigeria's coal, whose low grade has always posed problems. These problems, and the discovery of new uses for the coal, have become acute now that the two main "captive users", the railway and electricity generating, have turned increasingly to other fuels or power sources.

The most important report on new uses was that prepared as recently as 1965 by Arthur D. Little for USAID. Earlier ones had been prepared under the auspices of Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is not clear what fresh information any new examination will produce. In the meantime the Coal Corporation is in a critical situation and, as was reported last week, the acting General Manager, Mr. Am, has issued a warning that the four mines might have to be closed because of lack of demand for their output. In any case, production has been running at only some 400,000 tons a year against some 730,000 in 1965-66, the last year of full production before the crisis brought production virtually to a standstill.

What kind of railways?

What are the possible new uses? If the railway system were to be electrified, instead of "steamed", is there any future for coal there? Even if the Railway Corporation wanted to use steam locomotives, they are becoming obsolete throughout the world and it may soon be difficult to obtain them except at enormous cost. Nigerian coal is, in any case, a serious "polluter" when burnt in locomotives, although Nigeria's total coal consumption, less than a hundredth of Britain's, cannot be said to be very serious in this respect. The argument for railway electrification in place of dieselisation is that one day oil will run out.

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become very costly, so that it will be difficult to operate diesel units. Why not use some other source of power, particularly coal, to supply electricity to locomotives from transmission lines on or above the tracks? In Nigeria, however, that seems to be a question for the future, even if in Europe it is recognised that an electrified system now produces the best results. Ghana's railway, now the main customer for Nigerian coal exports, is also going over to diesel. Even the crews are said to be reluctant to man steam locomotives.

New cement plants, apart from the Skalgali one near Enugu, now an important customer, could use coal, particularly if situated near the Okaba mine. The Development Plan for 1970-74, while emphasising the need not only to use throughout the country power generated at the Kainth Dam on the Niger but also to export it, noted that in the north-east of Nigeria use of Kainth power might be "economically inadvisable" because of the cost of transmission. Even here, however, new hydro-power was advocated, rather than the use of coal-fired local stations. Coal Corporation officials suggest, too, the possibility of much wider domestic use of coal, particularly for cooking — but the coal would first

would require an assured and abundant supply of power. For this small coal and coal with a high ash content could be used, and so could the residue left from washing Nigerian coal for coking.

Mr. Ani's dramatic appeal shows that the cheerful idea of the authors of the 1970-74 Development Plan, that the coal industry would not receive new investment but would "continue to operate to meet present requirements", may be unrealistic. Below a particular level of output, which is probably considerably higher than 400,000 tons a year, the Corporation cannot be viable. It operates economically, is run entirely by Nigerians, and still uses the modest old-fashioned headquarters in Enugu which were well-established when men like Mr. Ani first joined its service. But some overheads cannot be reduced further when output falls. This is particularly true of the heavy pension burden inherited partly from the days when the mines were operated as a government department.

Need for a firm guarantee

Without a firm prospect of expanding demand the Corporation cannot undertake even the investment which would make current operations more efficient and profitable, or the operations necessary to prove reserves. Yet it will not just stand still, as the authors of the Development Plan appear to believe. It will go out of business unless there is a firm guarantee of new uses. Young engineers and technicians are already reluctant to enter the service of an ailing industry. Above all this is a labour-intensive operation, which even now employs over 2,000 men in an area of acute unemployment and puts the best part of £1m. into circulation annually in and around a state capital where a swollen public service and a vast trading community depend on an inadequate economy.

One immediate prospect discussed in Enugu is the return to full operation of the Oji River power station which was formerly supplied with coal from the Enugu mines by a ropeway. Whether at such a comparatively early stage the Lagos planners are prepared to re-examine the idea that, except for the north east, all Nigeria's power needs can be met from the Kainth hydro-electricity station is doubtful. But it claimed in the south east of the country that the present supply is uncertain and inadequate and that Oji River should not be only a stand-by station, for which, in any case, coal is unsuitable fuel, but should operate fully and make its contribution to the national grid. When it was operating fully Oji River was taking some 125,000 tons of coal a year, so this may be thought to be special pleading from the coal men who are also convinced that the ropeway could be quickly and economically brought back into service. But it is unthinkable that this industry should be allowed to die.

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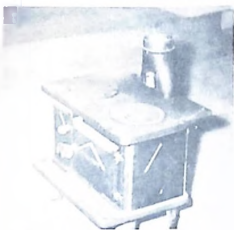
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have to be processed, as it has to be for certain other uses. The Corporation has various domestic and commercial appliances on show at its Enugu headquarters, and the East Central State's Production Development Agency is also interested in this. The subject is not academic, since in some areas of the northern states firewood is becoming scarce, and domestic use of electricity is uneconomic.

There remains the important prospect of a Nigerian steel industry, which is likely to be situated near the Okaba mine and within reach of Enugu supplies. Although the quality of Nigerian coal is poor it is now said to be possible to coker it for production of pig-iron and to use it in the manufacture of steel itself. If the coal was coked it would be economical to extract chemicals and tar from it, although otherwise coal has little prospect compared with oil as the basis of a chemical industry. A power plant specifically serving the steel industry might be necessary since the industry

People

The important debate at the United Nations Security Council on Portugal (see last week's *West Africa*) was chaired by the first woman ever to be President of the Council, who also happened to be African. She is Mme. Jeanne-Martin Cisse, Ambassador at the UN of the Guinea Republic, who, when she was named to her post last summer became the first woman ever to sit on the Security Council. A member of the Central



Jeanne-Martin Cisse

Committee of the Guinea Democratic Party, and a Vice-President of the National Assembly, Mme. Cisse has, for the last twelve years been the Secretary-General of the Pan-African Women's Organisation which has observer status at both the UN and the OAU. She was born in 1926 in Kankan and went to the girls' Ecole Normal in Rufisque, Senegal (sister school of the famous William Ponty in Dakar) she took up the profession of teacher in both Guinea and Senegal, as well as becoming very active politically, especially after Guinea's independence in 1958. In a country where political women are found in abundance she has more than held her own, and finally achieved a well-merited promotion. Her husband is Governor of the Mali Region of Guinea, near the Senegal border.

Chike Egbuna, who used to be one of the BBC African service's best-known disc jockeys (known as "Mr. Soul") is now going from strength to strength in the German media. He already does five record programmes a week for Deutsche Welle (The Voice of Germany), and has also now become a producer and adviser for Sudwestfunk in Baden-Baden. Sudwestfunk is the cultural and entertainment wing of the German government TV, and they are sending him on a visit to a number of African countries to research for films to be made in Africa early next

year. This will be, he says, the first thing of its kind in the cultural field that German TV has done, and it represents what he sees as a growing interest in Africa in Germany, seen also in the success of recent "Africa Days" in Bonn, organised by the Deutsche Afrika-Gesellschaft. Chike is also now the "International Editor" of a glossy new publication which started publication in Lagos earlier this year called *New Breed*, to which he contributes articles on such subjects as "The America Draft", and Africans in Germany.

The death has occurred at the sadly early age of 52 of William Wilson, former head of the West and Central African and then the Central and Southern African Departments at the Foreign Office. His diplomatic career began in 1942, and his first connection with Africa was as African regional adviser in the Information Policy Department of the Foreign Office (he was five years on the Information side). In this capacity he visited a number of African countries, but his first African posting was to the delicate position on British Consul in Elizabethville, from 1963-65, just after the end of Katanga secession. He then became Ambassador in Togo and Dahomey, before going, at the end of 1966 to Dar-es-Salaam to look after British interests at a period when relations between Britain and Tanzania had been broken off. He had the title "head of British interests section, Canadian High Commission". From there he returned to London in 1968, for a brief spell at West and Central and then a longer spell at Central and Southern. In the spring of this year he was made Minister at the British Embassy in Rome. Always courteous and hospitable, his understanding of African questions was at once sympathetic and clear. He will be greatly missed.



Three African contestants for "Miss World" in London. From left: Cecilia King (Miss Liberia), Cynthia Shunga (Miss Africa South) and Agnes Letube (Miss Botswana)

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Commercial News

Coffee: Abidjan to London

Prior to the London meeting of the International Coffee Council, the 22 coffee producing nations met in Abidjan to try and work out a common strategy for the talks. At first it was thought that differences of opinion between the "big four", Brazil, Columbia, Ivory Coast and Portugal, and the smaller producers would prevent a united front. The "big four" want a relatively low quota for the second quarter of the coffee year (January-March) and no distribution from the reserve until the second half of the year on the grounds that heavy shipments at the end of the year 1971-72 coffee year showed that there was a surplus on the world

market. Smaller producers, however, envisaged a higher second quarter quota, and were dissatisfied with the way the special allocation was distributed.

The producers reached basic agreement on a proposal for coffee marketing arrangements for the last three quarters of the 1972-73 coffee year.

The proposal, agreed after three days of talks, appeared to be little changed from the one submitted to the International Coffee Council in London last August. It provides for an annual world export quota of 49.6m bags plus a special allocation of 3.1m bags which will be distributed according to

economic need.

To keep market prices at around current levels the producers propose that 24.1m bags be exported in the first half of the year and 22.4m, in the second half. (Since the Council in August agreed to a first quarter quota of 13.05m bags, this would give a second quarter quota of just over 11m bags).

To keep the pressure of supplies off the market, the proposal is that there should be no quota adjustments for the first half of the year. Thereafter, the proposal provides for three selective increases of 2.5 per cent each. These will occur when the indicator prices of the four groups of coffee reach the following levels. Columbian Mils 61 cents; Other Mils 58 cents; Unwashed Arabicas 58 cents; and Robustas 52 cents a lb.

The original provision for quota cuts when the indicator prices dropped one cent below these levels was withdrawn, and there were no provision made for *pro rata* adjustments to the quota.

At a special meeting in London before the International Coffee Council

meeting the "Geneva Group" adopted the text of their Abidjan proposals for the remainder of the coffee year. It was at this private meeting that the group settled the only remaining outstanding point in its suggestions - the distribution of 600,000 bags which is part of the proposal's special allocation of 3.1m bags.

• The International Coffee Organisation, despite its failings, is worth being salvaged as a body representing producers and consumers, the *Guardian* has said.

In an editorial preceding the ICO's London meeting it said there had been much controversy about whether the organisation had depressed prices as well as stabilising them.

"On the whole it does seem likely that US weight in the ICO has been used excessively to hold prices down, and that the producers, as long as they can avoid quarrels among themselves, can secure a better deal by going it alone."

"What is certain is that US and other efforts to limit the processing of coffee in producing countries have

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Volumes 4	Ebenezer Obey	£3.50
In The United Kingdom	Prince Adakuale	£2.50
Volumes 5	Sunny Ade	£3.50
Volumes 2	Sunny Ade	£2.75
International	African Brothers	£2.25
Doin' Our Own Thing	Ramblers Dance Band	£2.25
The Hit Sound	Ramblers Dance Band	£2.25
African Rhythms	E. T. Mensah	£2.25
The Africa '70	Fela Ransome Kuti	£2.75
Vol. 2	Expensive Olubi	£3.50
Vol. 1	Oladunni Decency	£3.50
The Union of South Africa	High Masekela	£2.25
Apala Band SRPS 5	Haruna Ishola	£3.50
Ashiko Music	I. K. Dairo	£2.25
Uhuru Special Hi-Lite Numbers	Uhuru Dance Band	£2.25
Live the Highlife	Ayinde Bakara	£1.50
Highlife Music Vol. 2	West African Rhythm Bros.	£1.50
	Ayinde Bakara, Rans Boi	each £2.65
6 New Congo LP's	Dark City Sisters	each £2.25

Postage in England and Home Counties - 7½p per single record, 17½p per L.P.
Air Postage U.S.A. one record \$3, two records \$4.50, three records \$6.
Records posted all over the world.

On receipt of 12½p or \$1 from USA, Our new comprehensive list will be forwarded.

Company Meeting Report

Paterson, Zochonis & Company Limited

Decade of Sustained Growth

New Records achieved in Turnover and Profits

Mr. J. B. Zochonis on Board's continuing Policy of Expansion

The 90th Annual General Meeting of Paterson, Zochonis and Company Ltd. was held on December 4 in Manchester. The Chairman MR. J. B. ZOCHONIS presiding.

The following is an extract from the Chairman's Statement circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1972:—

Once more it is my pleasure to start this statement with my sincere thanks to all members of the staff, in Africa and Europe, whose efforts and industry are responsible for the results shown in the Accounts. These, I am happy to state, are yet again a record for your Company.

Turnover for the year has been increased to over £49,000,000 and good results from our manufacturing subsidiaries in Ghana and, more particularly in Nigeria, allied to our merchandise trade, helped to boost profits, before and after Tax, to record levels of £2,460,000 and £1,212,000 respectively.

Dividend and sub-division of shares

In the light of these figures your Directors are recommending a Final Dividend of 500p gross on the issued Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary Shares which, with the Interim of 3.75p paid on both classes of Shares, totals 8.75p per Share compared with 7.73p per Share paid last year on the Capital adjusted for the 10% Scrip Issue made in December, 1971.

In order to improve the marketability of the Company's Shares, your Directors propose to sub-divide each Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary 50p Share into two Shares of 25p each respectively. Furthermore, your Directors anticipate paying, for the year to 31st May 1973, dividends of not less than 4.50p per sub-divided Share.

Continuing growth

The ten-year record summary in the Report and Accounts gives a fair picture of the sustained growth of the Company over the past decade. This record reflects not only the economic growth of the areas in which we trade and the efforts of all our staff but I think it also reflects the successful policy of re-investment in West Africa. In the year under review this policy has been maintained with the formation, in Nigeria, of a new subsidiary Thermocool Engineering Company Limited to undertake the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigerators and allied products. The

scope for expansion in this field is wide and we are already looking beyond refrigerators to the production of other domestic appliances and electrical fittings in which, as with refrigerators the Group has considerable commercial experience. Furthermore, since May this year we have commenced a major expansion programme of the Associated Industries Limited factory near Lagos, to cover production of detergents. This will broaden the factory's range of products and we believe will substantially strengthen the Company as a whole. In both these cases production is expected to commence towards the end of the current financial year.

Nigerian participation

In accordance with Nigerian legislation we have, since the close of the financial year, completed the sale to Nigerian investors, through the Lagos Stock Exchange, of forty per cent of the Share Capital of Associated Industries Limited. The issue, which was foreshadowed in my speech last year, was fully-subscribed but, due to local circumstances, the price obtained was not as high as we had hoped. We believe, however, that in a country like Nigeria, whose economic future is so promising, co-operation and a still closer identity of interests between your Company and the Nigerian people is a vital factor in plans for future expansion. The participation of individual Nigerian shareholders, therefore, is an event to be welcomed and one which we feel will be of great benefit to the Company in the years to come.

The current year

Since the end of the financial year a clear picture of the current year's prospects has not yet emerged. The results of the first two months' trading were less profitable than those of the previous year due to reduced profit margins. However, subsequent figures are encouraging, showing an up-turn in trading activity which we believe will result in the half-year figures to November 1972, even after taking into account the increase in minority share of profits, being comparable with those for the same period last year.

The Report and Accounts were adopted. At a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting resolutions giving effect to the sub-division of the Ordinary Shares and 'A' (Non-Voting) Ordinary Shares were passed.

been a scandal which has done much to heighten hostility. But efforts should still be made to salvage the ICO as a body representing both interests, and it can be done if consumers recognise that the purpose of commodity agreements is not just stabilisation, but to enable primary producers to earn a decent living — primary producers are also consumers for industrial goods."

ABD Fund

Representatives of the African Development Bank and industrialised countries of Europe, America and Asia have signed an agreement in Abidjan to set up an African Development Fund. The fund is to be used to aid members of the African Development Bank. Thirty-six African countries signed the agreement and 13 industrialised nations. France attended the signing only as an observer. The US ambassador to the Ivory Coast said that he hoped Congress would authorise the US, which was very active in setting up the Fund, to join next year.

Representatives from the founding member nations said that the agreement to set up the Fund should be taken as a sign of foreign confidence that Africans were able to join hands and help one another for economic progress.

The Fund should become active towards the end of next year, said the President of the ABD, Mr. Labidi. He said that the Fund's assembly would meet next July to work out final details. When the agreement was signed firm subscriptions amounted to \$40m. out of the \$215m. that the Fund would like as its initial capital. Mr. Labidi said he hoped that more countries would join the Fund.

OPEC in Lagos

Opening the two-day meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Nigeria, General Gowon called on the organisation to "broaden its membership to embrace all developing producer countries". Developing countries, he said, needed the organisation's strength, and he described national and effective participation in



General Gowon greets OPEC Secretary-General, Dr. Pachachi and the outgoing Chairman, Ahmed Yamani, of Saudi Arabia.

ownership and exploitation of oil resources as "a major outstanding issue" facing OPEC. "Individually, as developing countries, we all need the strength of OPEC and we must all stand together to increase our collective strength." Before the meeting went into closed session, General Gowon warned the delegates to "keep our secrets secret".

Outside the conference several delegates stressed the importance of closer ties between the oil producing states, particularly on technological exchange. The leader of the Venezuelan delegation said that his country was actively considering the exchange of students and oil experts with Nigeria.

The meeting closed with an expression of renewed support for Iraq's seizure of the Iraq Petroleum Company's oilfields at Kirkuk last June. Delegates also agreed to call an extraordinary meeting of OPEC to decide how to enforce decisions taken on the Iraqi takeover at the last meeting in Beirut. These included a ruling that OPEC members were to prevent the major oil companies from replacing the crude exported by IPC with oil produced in their territories. Delegates also approved the budget for 1973 and elected Nigeria's Commissioner for Mines and Power, Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno as president of the OPEC governing board for the coming six months before the next ministerial meeting.

Conference sources said that the meeting also decided to set up a joint guarantee fund, to be established at an initial level of \$220m. dollars (£91.6m.), with contributions

from all members. The fund will be used to aid any of the 11 members of OPEC who might face revenue problems because of their negotiations for increased state participation.

Delegates at the conference, the first of the six-monthly ministerial meetings to take place in Lagos, were from Nigeria, Iraq, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Venezuela, Libya, Qatar, Algeria, and Abu Dhabi. Ecuador attended as an observer.

Resolutions of the conference are soon to be published, and the next ordinary session is scheduled to be held in Vienna on June 27.

After the OPEC meeting, Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno, the Nigerian Commissioner for Mines and Power, said that negotiations with Shell-BP and other foreign producers over Nigerian participation had already begun but were progressing only slowly, according to a report in *The Times*.

He said the oil companies knew the alternative to Government participation was outright nationalisation.

Nigeria's oil industry has now completely recovered from the effects of the civil war, which reduced production from 500,000 barrels to 66,000 barrels daily, says the report.

A target of two million barrels a day by 1974 was now well within Nigeria's sights.

While Shell-BP and the two other major oil producers, Gulf Oil and Mobil, had long-term concessions which did not give the government any kind of stake, the newly established State Oil Co had been successful in acquiring

interests in other producers' operations.

It had taken a 33 per cent interest in Nigerian Agip and the Agip/Phillips operations and was given a 35 per cent stake in the French Safrap company.

International oil companies face the prospect of a sharp fall in their influence in the world economy, warned Mr. Geoffrey Chandler, the President of the Institute of Petroleum.

"We must now expect to see an accelerated decline of the majors and of the independent companies' share of production as participation grows gradually to 51 per cent and ultimately perhaps to 100 per cent in existing OPEC concessions", he said.

This, in itself, need not disturb too much of the supply function of the oil companies, explained Mr. Chandler, because arrangements could be made for the purchase of crude on a long purchase basis. But this would be more difficult and more costly because it would put an end to the vertical integration of the industry.

Hungarian experts will soon arrive in Ghana to study the Bui Dam project and make recommendations to the Government, said Colonel Acheampong. He announced in Dormaa Ahenkro that the Government had considered the reactivation of some of the viable projects abandoned since 1966 and aimed to reactivate the Bui dam for hydro-electric power if it was found to be viable. The Head of State said the brick and tile factory at Tanoso would be commissioned by March next year and a tomato factory at Wenchi, abandoned in 1966, reactivated. Colonel Acheampong warned that gradually his government was catching up with all economic saboteurs and that it would not be long before all these who were hiding behind certain persons to cause economic malpractices would be found punished.

The Ghana Timber Marketing Board has announced that with effect from September 1, it will charge a levy of 1 per cent on the gross f.o.b. value of timber exported overland and export permits will only be issued on payment of the levy.

Shipping News

ELDER Dempster Lines
SOUTHBOUND

From Liverpool
FOURAH BAY due
Apapa Dec. 18; KOHIMA s/g
due 28; SONGA s/g due 28
From London
PULANI s/g Dec.
14; BHAMO s/g Dec. 18;
SYLVIA CORD s/g Dec. 18
From Glasgow
DUNKWA due
Lobito Dec. 13

To North Continent
KABALA s/g
Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam
From Southampton
AUREOL
due Freetown Dec. 8

NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool
DEGEMA due 19
To London
FALABA due Dec. 17
PEGU due Dec. 8; EHOE due
Dec. 12; FORCADOS due Dec. 8
Abidjan due 8; EBANI s/g
Abidjan due 8

To North Continent
MACHAON due
Amsterdam Dec. 8 for
Hamburg
FREETOWN s/g
Douala Dec. 9

To Freetown
CLEARWAY due
Dec. 13

EASTBOUND - From
USA/Canada
AKOSOMBO due
Maitreah Dec. 8; DARU due
Matadi Dec. 9; DUMORRA due
Dakar Dec. 8

EASTERN SERVICE TO WEST
AFRICA - DARTHANK due
Douala Dec. 14

BARBER Lines

OUTWARDS - FERGATE due
Monrovia Dec. 19, thence
Africa, Tema, Lagos, Apapa and
Douala
IRLAND s/g
Philadelphia Jan. 5, New York
Jan. 11 for Monrovia, Abidjan,
Tema, Lagos, Apapa and Douala

HOMEWARDS - IRLAND
now due Inad Warri, Douala Dec.
13, Lagos N'bound Dec. 18,
Abidjan/Monrovia 2nd half Dec.
FERGATE due Inad Lagos
S'bound Dec. 24, Sapele Dec. 26,
Douala Dec. 28, Takoradi Jan. 2,
Abidjan/Monrovia 1st half Jan.

'K' LINE
WESTBOUND - From Japan via
Hong Kong to Lobito, Luanda,
Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos,
Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan
MUNSHIMA MARU s/g Japan
Nov. 11 due Lagos Dec. 16,
Abidjan Dec. 19

EASTBOUND - From Lagos,
Freetown etc.
MUNSHIMA MARU s/g Lagos
Dec. 20, Freetown Dec. 26,
Abidjan Jan. 1 due Japan Feb. 5

DAIRA LINES
EASTBOUND - NIGERIA due
Monrovia Dec. 17, Tema Dec. 20,
Lagos/Apapa Dec. 22

WESTBOUND - BELGIAN s/g
Luanda Dec. 21, Douala Dec. 24,
Cabrillo Dec. 29

BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/
WEST AFRICA
KLEOTE LAGOON Sapele Dec.
11, Ghana Dec. 14-17, Abidjan
Dec. 18-20, New York Jan. 4,
Philadelphia Jan. 6

BLACK STAR LINE/UK/
CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA
SOUTHBOUND - NAKWA
KIVER Antwerp Dec. 8, Dunkirk
Dec. 9, Rouen Dec. 12, Bordeaux
Dec. 14, Bilbao Dec. 16,
SAKUMO LAGOON Glasgow
Dec. 7, Newport Dec. 11

NORTHBOUND - OLI RIVER
London Dec. 5, Middlesbrough
Dec. 18

PALM LINE
SOUTHBOUND - IKEJA PALM
due Dakar Dec. 21, LORIN
PALM due Las Palmas Dec. 18

NORTHBOUND - ANDONI
PALM due Avonmouth Dec. 7,
LOBITO PALM s/g Takoradi
Dec. 13

N.Y.K. LINE

WESTBOUND - SAITAMA
MARU Lagos/Apapa Dec. 17/21,
Douala Dec. 22/24, Abidjan Jan.
1/2, Takoradi Jan. 3/4, Tema Jan.
5/6

EASTBOUND - SAITAMA
MARU Lagos/Apapa Dec. 17/21,
Douala Dec. 22/24, Pointe Noire
Dec. 26/27, Cotonou Dec. 29/30,
Abidjan Jan. 1/2, Takoradi Jan.
3/4, Tema Jan. 5/6, Lobito Jan.
9/10, Singapore Jan. 25/26, Japan
first port Feb. 3

MITSU OSK LINE
PHILLIPINE MARU s/g Kobe
Nov. 19 due Lagos Dec. 26
HOUSTON MARU s/g Kobe Dec.
4 due Lagos Jan. 11

HODAKASAN MARU s/g Kobe
Dec. 19 due Lagos Jan. 22
MAERSK LINE
IRWARDS - From Japan via
Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos,
Abidjan, JOHANNES MAERSK
Jan. 11 due Luanda Feb. 7

OUTWARDS - From Matadi,
Lagos, Tema, Monrovia,
Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan,
Takoradi, JESPER MAERSK
from Lagos Dec. 5, Tema Dec. 19
FABRIK LINE

HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN
STAR s/g Warri Dec. 4 for Port
Harcourt, Sao Thome, Matadi,
Lobito, Luanda Jan. 2, Abidjan,
Monrovia, U.S. Ports, AFRICAN
MERCURY s/g Lagos/Apapa
Dec. 19 for Port Harcourt, Douala
Dec. 26, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S.
Ports

OUTWARDS - AFRICAN
MERCURY due Dakar Nov. 30
for Freetown, Monrovia Dec. 7,
Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Dec. 12,
Lagos/Apapa Dec. 14, Port
Harcourt, Matadi, AFRICAN
LIGHTNING due Dakar Dec. 30
for Freetown, Monrovia Jan. 6,
Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jan. 11,
Lagos/Apapa Jan. 13, Douala,
NEDDELVO, SWAL JOINT
SERVICES

AMSTELHOEK s/g Rouen Dec.
20 due Boma/Matadi Jan. 5,
Pointe Noire Jan. 7, HOGHE
ALVALD s/g Antwerp Dec. 19,
Bordeaux Dec. 23 due
Boma/Matadi Jan. 6

SCANDINAVIAN WEST
AFRICA LINE
NORTHBOUND - ARIZONA
s/g W.A. Dec. for discharge scan
Lagos Dec. early Jan. VIKAREN
s/g W.A. Dec. for discharge Scan-
dinavian Jan.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE
STRAAT FRANKLIN s/g Japan
Dec. 21 due Tema Nov. 28 opt.,
Port Harcourt Dec. 1, Lagos,
Apapa Dec. 3, Takoradi Dec. 8,
Abidjan Dec. 11, STRAAT BALI
s/g Hong Kong Dec. 8 due Dakar
Dec. 3, Conakry Dec. 6, Sme-
de Dec. 10 opt., Takoradi Dec. 13,
Luanda Dec. 21 opt.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT
FRANKLIN from Nigeria/Ghana
to Singapore opt., Hong Kong
Japan early Dec. STRAAT BALI
from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore
opt., Hong Kong, Japan, Shanghai
Nov./Dec.

WESTINDIA AFRICA LINE
BUENA FORTUNA s/g New
Orleans Dec. 25 for Tema, Lagos,
Pointe Noire, Freetown,
SOUTHWIND s/g New Orleans
Dec. 23, Houston Dec. 26 for
Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire,
Freetown

THE S.C. LINES
SOUTHBOUND - SIMBA due
Dakar Jan. 22, Monrovia Jan. 25,
Abidjan Jan. 27, Lagos/Apapa
Jan. 29, Cotonou Feb. 3

NORTHBOUND - BOGMA s/g
Douala Feb. 30, Lagos/Apapa
Dec. 19, Abidjan Dec. 23,

• Nigeria's exports of
mainly agricultural products,
not including oil, fell sharply
by \$103.2m. during the first
half of this year compared
with the corresponding
period last year. This re-
presented a drop of 22 per
cent, according to figures
released by the Central Bank.

The value of exports for
the first halves of 1970 and
1971 were \$319.2m. and
\$298.5m. compared with
\$196.2m. for 1972, but
overall exports rose from
\$944.4m. in the first half of
last year to \$1,008.6m. this
year, largely due to a 20 per
cent rise in oil exports.
Because of this a surplus of
\$225.0m. was recorded
between January and June
this year.

• The Executive Board of
the International Confederation
of Free Trade Unions,
elected by the Tenth ICFTE
World Congress held in
London last July held its first
meeting on November 24-25
in Brussels. The Board dis-
cussed international trade
union action on multinational
companies and the problems
of migrant workers. Trade
union problems in Africa and
Asia were reviewed.

ICFTU Chief
for Africa

Mr. Otto Kersten, General
Secretary of the ICFTU, will
visit six African countries
during the first three weeks
of December. He will be
accompanied by Aliji
Yunusa Kaltungo, President
of the United Labour Con-
gress of Nigeria and Salam
Gaye, ICFTU representative
in West Africa. Senegal, Ivory
Coast, Nigeria, Zaïre, Angola
and Ethiopia will be visited.

• The significance of an
enlarged European Common
Market on African economies
was discussed at a five-day
meeting of the executive
committee of the UN
Economic Commission for
Africa (ECA). The committee
examined a progress report
on efforts by African states at
economic co-operation. The
meeting is the executive
committee's last before the
second conference of
ministers to be held in Accra
next February. Mr. Olu Sanu,
Nigerian Ambassador to
Ethiopia, was elected commit-
tee chairman.

• Production and marketing
of meat and livestock in the
Chad Basin is to be improved
to increase output and the
sale of meat in the area, it
was announced after a
meeting of Chad Basin
Commission experts at
Kaduna. The meeting discus-
sed the setting up of an
agency to carry out its plan.
It also decided to establish
another agency to promote
the production and marketing
of farm produce.

The experts met to find
ways of improving the agri-
cultural sector of the Chad
Basin economy and of
producing cheap farm crops.
Recommendations of the
committee will be passed to
the 16th session of the
Commission, to be held at
Fort Lamy in December.

• At Nigeria's request the
Overseas Development
Administration has engaged a
five-man team of building
consultants under technical
and construction industry in
Nigeria.

The team will evaluate the
performance of Nigeria's
building and construction
industry and make recom-
mendations on improving
efficiency, maintaining stan-
dards and identifying areas of
possible expansion. It is led
by Professor R.A. Burgess of
Salford University and will
work on the study with a
Nigerian firm of consultants,
Skoup and Company Limited
of Lagos.

• The Governor of the
Kenyan Central Bank, Mr.
Duncan Ndegwe, has been
appointed the fourth vice-
chairman of the new IMF
Committee of Twenty which
is charged with reforming the
international monetary
system.

• Greece is seeking ways of
widening its trade with
African countries, it has been
announced in Athens. Min-
isters have discussed exports,
investments, shipping and
public works at a meeting
chaired by Vice-Premier
Stilianos Pattakos, who
recently visited several
African countries.

• A nationwide survey of
personal incomes to assist
movement in their level will
be carried out jointly by the
Federal Ministry of Labour,
the Central Bank of Nigeria
and the Ministry of Finance.

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MUST BE PREPAIDBY CASH, POSTAL ORDERS
OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID The charge is 25p per line (approx five words), minimum £1.00. Display classifieds are £2.00 per col inch. Box Numbers £1.00 extra. Copy is to be either PRINTED or TYPEWRITTEN and is required at Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6HZ, BY FRIDAY 2 pm ELEVEN DAYS PRIOR TO PUBLICATION. All orders for advertisements are accepted on the express terms they are subject to cancellation without notice at the discretion of the publishers and whilst every effort will be made to publish the advertisements on the date specified, no guarantee of insertion date can be given. Signatures of the two highest ranking officers must be received for advertisements using lists of named officers. The publishers do not accept liability for loss or damage caused by printed errors, inaccuracies or omissions and they may make any alteration or rearrangement in the wording of any advertisement to ensure its conformity with the standards and style of West Africa.

NOTICES

FREE
ESTIMATES

PACKING and SHIPPING

To avoid any chance of your goods being lost we pack all your goods in ONE large packing case specially made for your requirements. Our representative will be glad to call at your home (day or evening, weekends including Sundays) to give a FREE estimate for packing and shipping to West Africa at competitive prices.

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Warehouse 01-229 8386

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Material, Ankara, Aebada and
Buba

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Would prospective advertisers kindly note the closing dates for advertisements to appear prior to Christmas and the New Year.

Issue Dated: 25th December (on sale from 21st December) Advertisements must be received at Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6HZ, by 12 noon 13th December.

Issue Dated: 1st January Advertisements must be received by 12 noon 20th December.

The advertisement rate is £2.00 per single column inch. For administrative purposes it is requested that classified advertisements be prepaid by either cash or postal orders only.

NOTICES Cont.

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visions, tape recorders, radios,
car radios, radiograms, wash
ing machines, typewriters,
sewing machines, Color gas
cookers, refrigerators, etc.,
etc.

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Bus routes - 27, 27A, 267,
117

Write for details

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Export packed
Refrinator K99FT £68
K77FT £54 K66FT £46
Television - Pvc 24" 4378 £68

Bottled Gas Cookers - New
World 320U £36 355L £40
46L £58 Conquest £50

Tropicalised Radiograms
Grundig Mandello £117
Frento £115, K5850 £145
System Audio 110 £124

Fans - Indola 16" Pecosal £41
12" Table £15 30
10" Table £12 90

Bedding, Furniture, Carpets
Ask for lists
MOLENS EXPORTS LTD
600 Lew Bridge Road, Leyton,
E10 Tel 01 556 9111

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VOLKSWAGEN VARIANT,
1965, 1.1 H.D., sound engine and
good body. Low mileage. Cheap
price. 2000 on o. contact Marc,
63 Delaware Road, W1 after 6 pm
01-289 1934.

SITUATIONS VACANT

UNIVERSITY
OF
IBADAN
Vacancies

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons
for the following vacant posts:

1. Department of Sociology:

Senior Lecturer

Applicants should have teaching experience, and besides
organising lectures principally in Social Statistics and
Social Research Methods at the undergraduate and
graduate levels, applicants should be able to teach at
least one of the following courses: Crime and
Delinquency, Sociology of Law, Sociology of Deviant
Behaviour, Sociology of Urban Planning, and Social
Stratification and Mobility. Preference will be given to
applicants who have previous experience of teaching and
research in Africa but this is not an absolute
requirement.

2. Department of Physics:

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer

Appointments will be made at the Senior Lecturer level
where possible, and preference will be given to
applicants with research experience in one or more of
the following fields: ionospheric physics, geomagnetism,
pure and applied geophysics, the physics of the lower
atmosphere including meteorology, solid state physics,
electronics and instrumentation. Applicants for the posts
of Senior Lecturer must have a doctorate from a
well-established and recognised university, with several
years of experience in research and teaching at university
level.

3. Department of Medical Microbiology:

Senior Lecturer in Medical Bacteriology

Candidates for this post must possess a registrable
Medical Qualification, and have appropriate experience
in teaching, research, and diagnostics work. Interest and
experience in the clinical applications of the subject
would be an advantage, and the successful candidate
must be experienced in advising clinical colleagues on
the treatment of patients when requested to do so.

4. Salary Scales:

Senior Lecturer (Medical) - EN2,950 x 100 - EN3,250
Senior Lecturer - EN2,515 x 75 - EN2,875
Lecturer - EN1,380 x 75 - EN1,830/EN1,905 x 75 -
EN2,415

5. Conditions of Service:

Appointments are to commence as soon as possible and
for three years initially, subject to review thereafter.
Passages are paid for family on appointment, approved
overseas leave and termination, where applicable.
FSSU/UJSS, children and car allowances.
Part-furnished accommodation or housing allowance is
provided.

6. Method of Application:

Detailed application (4 copies) stating age, full
qualifications, experience and naming three referees by
30th December 1972 to the Registrar, University of
Ibadan, Ibadan from whom further particulars may be
obtained.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF WORKS & PLANNINGVACANCY
FOR THE
POST OFPrincipal Stores
Officer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Principal Stores Officer in the Ministry of Works and Planning.

2. Qualification and Experience:

A degree in Economics or Business Administration from a recognised University or the Diploma of the Institution of Purchasing and Supplies with a minimum of ten (10) years suitable post-qualification experience covering wide stores experience in government or in a large comparable organisation, five (5) of which must have been in the capacity of a deputy to the Head of the Stores Section OR West African School Certificate or its equivalent plus eighteen (18) years suitable experience covering wide stores experience in government or in a large comparable organisation, five (5) of which must have been in a deputising capacity to the head of the Stores Section.

3. Salary: Group 8, £N1,950 x 60 - £N2,070.

4. Age: Candidates must not be less than 37 years of age.

5. Duties:

Overall supervision of the Stores Division including implementation of government supplies policy generally; Liaison with Government Coastal Agent, Market Research and Liaison with heads of Divisions on all stores matters; annual reports relating to the Stores Division.

6. Conditions of Service:

The post is permanent and pensionable and in the case of new entrants into the service, appointment will normally be on probation for 3 years. Other conditions of service will be as prescribed for the time being for officers of equivalent grades in the Public Service of the Lagos State of Nigeria. Where residential quarters is provided, Rent is payable at the rate of 8% of basic salary subject to a maximum of £N150 p.m.

7. Method of Application:

(i) Application should be made on the prescribed forms obtainable from the undersigned to whom completed application forms should be returned. Applicants in the United Kingdom can obtain the forms from the Recruitment Attache, Nigerian High Commission, 9, Northumberland Avenue, London WC2.

(ii) Applications from candidates in Government Service or Statutory Corporations should be submitted in letter form through the heads of applicants' departments. Applicants who are in the Public Service other than that of the Lagos State should submit their applications through the Secretary of the appropriate Public Service Commission who should forward the application together with copies of the Confidential Reports rendered on the applicants during the last 3 years to the Secretary, Lagos State Public Service Commission. All applications should be accompanied by photostat copies of certificates. Any application not submitted in the manner prescribed above will not be considered.

8. Closing Date:

Applications from candidates in Nigeria should reach the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Lagos State, 216 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos not later than Friday 8th December 1972 while candidates in the United Kingdom would submit their applications to reach the Recruitment Attache not later than Friday 22nd December, 1972.

C.O. Bajulaye
Secretary
Public Service Commission

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF WORKS & PLANNING
VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointment to the following vacant posts in the Lagos State Ministry of Works and Planning, Water Division:-

- Principal Water Engineer.
- Senior Engineer.
- Engineer Grade I.
- Engineer Grade II.
- Chemist.

2. Salary

- Group 7, £N2,532.
- Group 8, £N1,950 x 60 - £N2,070.
- Scale A(U), £N1,648 - £N1,764.
- Scale A, £N1,092 - £N1,764.
- Scale A, £N840 - £N1,764.

3. Qualifications and Experience:-

- (i) Qualified Registered Engineer or
(ii) Holder of equivalent qualifications with
(iii) Not less than 7 years experience on the related field since obtaining qualification to appointment to Engineer Grade II, given under (d) below.
- (i) Qualified Registered Engineer or
(ii) Holder of Equivalent qualifications with
(iii) Not less than 5 years experience in the related field since obtaining qualification to appointment to Engineer Grade II, given under (d) below.
- (i) Qualification for Engineer Grade II given under (d) below plus additional experience in related field of 3 years.
- (i) A degree in Civil Engineering recognised by the Nigerian Society of Engineers or
(ii) A qualification of equal standing recognised by the Nigerian Society of Engineers plus
(iii) 2 years post graduation/qualification recognised experience/pupilage.
- (i) An Honours degree in Chemistry with Biology as subsidiary subject, or
(ii) An Honours degree in Biochemistry or
(iii) A basic degree (honours) in Science with Chemistry and Biology as subjects plus (iv) 2 years minimum post graduation experience in industry or related field of Chemical and/or Bacteriological analysis.

4. Duties.

- Exercising Control over a formation including maintenance and construction work.
- Assisting the Principal Engineer in the Control and organisation of the work of the formation and/or controlling the specialist branch of the formation, or taking executive charge of a major engineering project.
- Design and construction of water supply works, supervision of the maintenance of water supply scheme in an area, and the training of subordinate staff.
- In charge of carrying out preliminary surveys and investigation for water supply schemes, designing and supervising the efficient maintenance of water supply scheme and training subordinate staff.
- To take charge of Chemistry Laboratory and do analytical work in connection with water/water waste Quality.

5. Conditions of Service.

The posts are permanent and pensionable and in the case of new entrants into the service, appointments will normally be on probation for 3 years. Other conditions of service will be as prescribed for officers of equivalent grades in the Public Service of Lagos State of Nigeria.

6. Method of Application.

Application should be made on the prescribed forms obtainable from the undersigned to whom completed application forms should be returned. Applicants in the United Kingdom can obtain the forms from the Recruitment Attache, Nigerian High Commission, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2. Applications from candidates in Government Service or Statutory Corporation should be submitted in letter form through the Heads of applicants' Departments. Applicants who are in the Public Service other than that of the Lagos State should submit their applications through the Secretary of the appropriate Public Service Commission who should forward the application together with copies of the Confidential Reports rendered on the applicants during the last 3 years to the Secretary, Lagos State Public Service Commission. All applications should be accompanied by photostat copies of certificates. Any application not submitted in the manner prescribed above will not be considered.

7. Closing Date:

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C.O. Bajulaye
Secretary Lagos State
Public Service Commission

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF WORKS & PLANNING
VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitable qualified candidates for appointment to the following vacant posts in the Ministry of Works and Planning, Lagos State of Nigeria.

- (a) Surveyor General
(b) Senior Surveyors
(c) Technical Officers (Survey)
(d) Technical Officers (Cartography)

2. Salary

- (a) Group 5 (£N3,000)
(b) Group 8 (£N1,950 x 60 - £N2,070)
(c) Scale C(T) 2,3,4 (£N804 - £N1,344)
(d) Scale C(T) 2,3,4 (£N804 - £N1,344)

3. Qualifications and Experience**(a) SURVEYOR-GENERAL**

Applicants must hold the Nigerian Surveyors Licence and possess a good University degree plus an approved post graduate Certificate or Diploma in Land Surveying or be an Associate Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Land Surveying Section). In addition, applicant should have had at least ten years experience in the profession of land surveying and should have demonstrated his ability to control a large land survey organisation such as a Government or Commercial Survey Department engaged on large and medium scale mapping and employing considerable members of professional land surveyors and subordinate technicians, and engaged on all main land survey operations from field work and aerial photography to the printing of maps.

Note: Candidates must not be less than 37 years of age.

(b) SENIOR SURVEYOR:

Candidates must possess a good University degree with approved professional qualification in land surveying or be an associate member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Land Surveying Section) and in each case must have got a post qualification experience of not less than 5 years.

(c) TECHNICAL OFFICER (Survey)

Candidates must have successfully completed (i) The Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Land Surveying Section), or (ii) The advanced Technical Survey Course Part II from the School of Surveying, Oyo or (iii) be an Assistant Technical Officer with Diploma in Surveying from University of New Brunswick, Canada or (iv) must have completed two years after passing the Advanced Technical Survey Course Part I from School of Surveying, Oyo.

(d) TECHNICAL OFFICER (Cartography)

Candidates must have (a) obtained a Diploma in Cartography from any recognised Institution or (ii) Completed 2 years after successfully completing the Advance Cartographic Course.

4. Duties**(a) SURVEYOR GENERAL**

In charge of the Survey Division of the Ministry.

(b) SENIOR SURVEYOR

(i) Co-ordination and compilation of the work of Topographical and Cadastral field Survey parties.

(ii) Survey computations, Triangulation and other control and geodetic Surveys beyond the scope of a Higher Technical Officer.

(iii) Taking charge of Divisional Survey Officers.

(c) TECHNICAL OFFICER (Survey)

(i) Organisation and breakdown of 2 minor triangulation and traverse schemes for control of mapping.

(ii) Primary and Secondary Control traverses and precise levelling.

(iii) Assisting in the supervision and training of subordinate staff.

(d) TECHNICAL OFFICER (Cartography)

(i) Compilation of maps (derived mapping) requiring initiative, resourcefulness and judgement.

(ii) Interpretation and sorting out of mapping requirements from source materials.

(iii) Instrumental gridding of topographical and cadastral map sheets.

(iv) Assisting in the supervision and training of subordinate staff.

5. Conditions of Service

The posts are permanent and pensionable and in the case of new entrants into the service, appointments will normally be on probation for 3 years. Other conditions of service will be as prescribed for the time being for officers of equivalent grades in the Public Service of the Lagos State of Nigeria.

- (a) Where residential quarters is provided, rent is payable at the rate of 8 1/2% of basic salary subject to a maximum of £N150 per annum.

6. Method of Application

(a) Application should be made on the prescribed forms obtainable from the undersigned to whom completed application forms should be returned. Applicants in the United Kingdom can obtain the forms from the Recruitment Attache, Nigerian High Commission, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2.

(b) Applications from candidates in Government Service or Statutory Corporation should be submitted in letter form through the Heads of applicants Departments. Applicants who are in the Public Service other than that of the Lagos State should submit their applications through the Secretary of the appropriate Public Service Commission who should forward the application together with copies of the Confidential Reports rendered on the applicants during the last 3 years to the Secretary, Lagos State Public Service Commission.

7. Closing Date:

Applications from candidates in Nigeria should be submitted to reach the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Lagos State, 216 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos, Not later than Friday 8th December 1972 while candidates in the United Kingdom should submit their applications to reach the Recruitment Attache not later than Friday 22nd December, 1972.

C.O. Bajulaye

Secretary

Public Service Commission

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SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

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Dateline Africa

NIGERIA

Dr. Arikpo in London

In the course of a five-day official visit to Britain from November 28 to December 3, Dr. Arikpo, Commissioner for External Affairs, held talks with British ministers and the Prime Minister Mr. Heath. The ministers he saw were Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry; Mr. John Davies, Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster (with special responsibilities for Europe) and Mr. Richard Wood, Minister for Overseas Development.

The talks between Dr. Arikpo and Sir Alec Douglas-Home lasted an hour and three quarters, and covered such subjects as European integration, European security, China, South Africa and Rhodesia, as well as various bilateral subjects. It is understood that a possible visit by Sir Alec to Lagos early in the new year was also discussed, and Sir Alec said that he hoped that General Gowon would be able to visit Britain early in the summer. Dr. Arikpo said that he hoped that it would be possible for arrangements

to be made for such a visit. Sources indicated that the visit by Sir Alec to Lagos, probably in February, seemed very likely, but that the Gowon visit to Britain depends on further consultation, although in principle there was a good chance that it might take place. If it does, it is to be a state visit, an honour only accorded to one other African head of state, Emperor Haile Selassie, in recent years. The likely date for the visit is June.

Dr. Arikpo's discussions with Mr. Davies dwelt in detail on the arrangements to be made for Nigeria following Britain's entry to the enlarged EEC, and the talks with Mr. Walker were specially concerned with Nigeria's proposed indigensation measure. The official British position on this is that there is no objection in principle — indeed, it is even encouraged — but that British firms would like to know whether or not they are affected.

Also during the visit Dr. and Mrs. Arikpo visited the Tutankhamun Exhibition at the British Museum, and were the theatre guests of Lady

Tweedsmuir at the show *London Assurance*. Mrs. Arikpo performed the opening ceremony of the new foyer of the Nigerian High Commission at 9, Northumberland Avenue, and Dr. Arikpo addressed a meeting at the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House. At the end of their visit they visited their daughter who is at school near Windsor.

Dr. Arikpo went on to Dublin for a three-day visit. He had meetings with Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch, Foreign Minister Dr. Patrick Hillery and President de Valera. The talks with Dr. Hillery included Irish-Nigerian relations, and the EEC.

At a news conference at the end of the visit Dr. Arikpo said that Ireland had always voted the right way on African affairs at the UN. Stressing the close ties between Ireland and Nigeria, the Commissioner said that for the past century Nigerians had come to study in Ireland. More recently Irish teachers and others involved in technical assistance had come to Nigeria and he hoped this could now be extended to an exchange programme with Nigerian academics coming to Ireland. Asked about the acceptability of Irish missionaries, especially the Holy Ghost Fathers in the former Eastern Region, Dr. Arikpo said there was no ban on any mission, but where an individual had got himself "involved" in the Nigerian crisis, and had applied to be allowed back, the Nigerian government had to consider whether it would be in the general security interest of the country to permit that person to return.

- Nigeria and Yugoslavia are to set up a joint commission which will work out areas of mutual co-operation and activate the economic and trade agreements signed between the two countries in 1964. A Nigerian economic and trade delegation is to visit Yugoslavia, possibly in the new year, as soon as the details have been worked out.

- The Federal Government has ordered an investigation into the reports of Nigerian labourers killed in a clash with the authorities in Equatorial Guinea.

Gowon sprint opens stadium

General Gowon has run a novelty 100 metre race to mark the formal opening of the new national stadium, venue for January's All-Africa Games. With other military leaders, including Lagos State Governor Mobolaji Johnson, he also played squash and lawn tennis in the £7m. stadium complex. The floodlit stadium has seating accommodation for 50,000 spectators, photo-finish equipment, a public address system and an electronic scoreboard. It also has an indoor sports hall, seven lawn tennis Courts, an Olympic-size swimming pool and a synthetic all-weather eight-lane running track.

Almost 40 African countries will be represented at the 12-day games. They will compete in 11 sports — athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, football, handball, judo, lawn tennis, swimming, table tennis and volleyball. About 5,000 competitors and officials are expected.

Draft for graduates

All students graduating from Nigerian universities next year will be drafted into the National Youth Service Corps. General Gowon has announced.

He told a convocation at Ahmadu Bello University that new graduates will not be allowed to take jobs until they have completed their national service. They will be reasonably paid by the Federal Government and deployed on the basis of national priority. General Gowon said. The corps was set up to create a pool of disciplined and dedicated youths to render services in different parts of the country, especially the rural areas.

- The incidence of armed robbery in the Western State has been reduced by 50 per cent, the State Commissioner of Police said in Ibadan. He also spoke about improved relations between the police, the press and members of the public and attributed this to efficiency in the public relations department of the police force.



Dr. Arikpo and Sir Alec Douglas-Home.



At a memorial service in London for the late Brigadier Ogunlipo, from left Mrs Ogunlipo, Nigeria's High Commissioner in UK, Alhaji Sule Kalo, and Botswana's High Commissioner, Miss Tshipe.

• A total of 141 expatriates have been offered appointments in the North-Western State public service. Fifteen of them are doctors. They include 40 Pakistanis, 40 Britons and 13 Americans. They will fill vacancies which qualified Nigerians have declined to accept. Announcing this at the end of a five-week recruitment tour overseas, the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission said that although the Federal Government had set up a recruitment office in the US qualified Nigerians in that country had not come forward for appointment.

• The Paris headquarters of the *Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale* today disclaimed any connection with an alleged "ghost bank" in Ibadan, (see last week's issue). It said its Lagos-based Nigerian subsidiary, named the *International Bank for West Africa*, had branches in Apapa, Kano, Port Harcourt and Aha, but not in Ibadan. The report about an Ibadan "ghost" bank came earlier this month from Malta, where businessmen had received bills of exchange drawn on the "International Bank of West Africa". The bills were in payment for goods exported to Nigeria but the Maltese banks could not trace the bank in question.

• Five persons convicted of armed robbery in the North-Eastern State have been executed by firing squad at Maduguri. It was the first public execution in the State. The men were convicted last year.

• The Federal Commissioner for Trade, Mr Wenike Briggs, has called on African countries producing the same export crops to broaden the areas of co-operation in order to obtain more concessions from consumers of these crops. Mr. Briggs was speaking on his return from the ministerial meeting of the African Groundnut Council in Gambia. It was the first time producers and consumers of groundnuts had met in Africa to discuss their terms of trade. The Commissioner pointed out that such co-operation would give producers a stronger bargaining power and would stop the trend whereby consumers alone dictated terms in the world market. He expressed satisfaction at the unanimity between french and english speaking African countries on subjects discussed at the meeting. The Council, he added, had approved the setting up of an arbitration panel and a committee of appeal on which producers and consumers would be equally represented.

Olunloyo sues

• A former Western State Commissioner, Dr. Victor Olunloyo, is suing the board of management of Ibadan Polytechnic and the Attorney-General of the State over his appointment as rector of that institution. He is seeking a declaration that the purported termination of contract of employment between him and the institution is *ultra vires* and invalid.

• Retired civil servants have been granted pensions increases resulting in the minimum pension being raised from £60 per year. The increases, which took effect from September 1 last year, are in accordance with recommendations of the Adebayo Wages Committee.

• Dr. Biobaku, head of the Museum Education Committee, has been elected chairman of the new National Art Education Advisory Committee, which has been set up to advise the Federal Government on a national policy for cultural education.

• Operation "Clean-up Benin" has been launched.

FRANC ZONE Mauritania moves

Mauritania has officially notified its partners in the West African Monetary Union of its withdrawal from the union following its decision to create its own national currency. Soumaré Diarra Mouna, Mauritania's Finance Minister told the Council meeting of the Union in Niamey that it was restricting free circulation of notes and of transfers within the union until its notice of withdrawal takes effect. The government in Nouakchott has announced a number of exchange control regulations to safeguard its foreign exchange resources and control foreign trade transactions while the new currency was being created. Special permission will be needed for imports worth more than 100,000 CFA francs. A Ministry of Finance official said that in the interim period Mauritania's economic, commercial and financial relations with the franc zone countries would not be touched insofar as they remained within the usual norms.

A communiqué published after the Niamey meeting reaffirmed the principles of a common monetary unit, centralisation of reserves, free currency circulation and free convertibility of the French franc, guaranteed by France, but they added that they believed the union's monetary institutions should be adapted more to the organisation's development, and set up a committee to study the problem. The Board of the BOAO also met in Niamey.

A report from Nouakchott says business circles are questioning whether Mauritania will in fact completely leave the franc zone. The exchange control measures are considered normal at a time of monetary reform and do not necessarily indicate that Mauritania will pull out of the zone. Government sources in Nouakchott said that the final decision depended on the French reaction to Mauritanian demands, which apart from the establishment of a national currency, include the opening of a credit account at the Bank of France. If the

negotiations with France failed and Nouakchott left the zone, a new Libyan-Mauritanian bank, officially opened on November 29 by President Ould Dadda, might provide a foreign exchange guarantee said the sources.

• The Finance Ministers of Cameroon, Chad, CAR, Congo and Gabon, at a meeting in Brazzaville with French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, signed new agreements for monetary co-operation with the franc zone. The agreement will be implemented by the Central Bank of Central African States (BCEAC), which replaces the old Central Bank of Equatorial African States and Cameroon. A communiqué said that the new bank would have different aims, structure and methods of participation from the previous bank, and will operate with a view to strengthening the member states and promoting the rapid development of these economies. The member states have agreed to manage the bank. "This significant reform is an expression of the desire of African states to strengthen their solidarity in financial matters, and of France's desire that these states should independently take all decisions which do not affect her responsibilities for the entire franc zone," said the communiqué.

The rules guiding participation by the new bank have been relaxed to enable it to grant medium term credits for projects connected with infrastructure, and public utilities in the member countries, and to grant long-term credits when required. Monetary co-operation among member states will be adapted to the development needs by a monetary committee of finance ministers which will meet at least once a year. The results of the conference, and the communiqué showed that the states concerned believed in the advantages of inter-African monetary co-operation. "They have reaffirmed their interest in the solidarity of the franc zone, whose essential principles are maintained, especially the guarantee of the CFA franc, its parity with the French franc, and unrestricted transfers

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens and "free for all"

If people by way of consultation selected their candidate they would not encourage a "free for all type of election", said the President in Makeni. Speaking of his decision that elections would be held within six months (see last weeks issue) President Stevens that at the end of every five years the people were given the chance to choose their elected representatives to parliament. "This is why I have always advocated that when once a government has been elected by the people to run the country it has to be given the chance to run its course - which means people have no business brewing up trouble in order to tarnish the good name of the country".

• Mr. Lloyd Koyo Randall, Sierra Leone's Ambassador to Guinea, has presented his letters of credence to President Sekou Toure.

Chambers of commerce meeting

Thomas F. Hope, chairman of the Federation of West Africa's Chamber of Commerce, appealed for a greater mobility and flexibility in the exchange of management among member-states, at the Chamber's inaugural meeting in Freetown.

Addressing the delegates from Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Togo, Dahomey and Sierra Leone, Mr. Hope also called for a more efficient employment of training courses and facilities throughout the federation.

The Vice-President and Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, Mr. S. I. Koroma hailed the meeting as "a laudable step towards the creation of a West African Economic Community". It also constituted a milestone in West Africa's economic history, and a step towards achieving regional co-operation for national advancement within the federation, Mr. Koroma said.

The federation of West African Chamber of Commerce met to approve a constitution for the association and elect officers to serve on a council and

• Reports that diamonds have been found by illicit diggers in the northern province are not officially confirmed. It is believed that the reports, which are said to have started a rush to dig, originated in the arrival in the province of Mines Department officials who had come to advise local people, who had wanted to start prospecting, about the procedure. The province has not hitherto been considered a diamond area.

• President Stevens has received a special message from General Gowon, delivered by Mr. Joe Iyalla, Permanent Secretary in the Nigerian Ministry of External Affairs.

• The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is to spearhead a Publicity Committee for the affective dissemination of all information and to assist in creating interest in the second World Black Festival of Arts and Culture, decided a meeting of the Sierra Leone National Committee for the Festival.

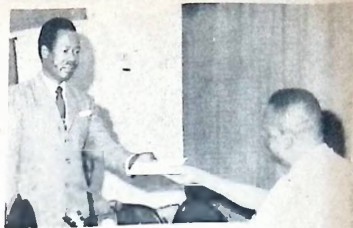
sub-committees.

Chief Henry Fajemirokun, President of the Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce, who is also President of the Lagos Chambers of Commerce, was elected President.

Mr. T. F. Hope, President of the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce was elected Deputy President. Mr. Ousmane Ben-Mamadou Secretary of the Niger Chamber of Commerce and Mr. G. Y. Odoi, President of the Ghana Chamber of Commerce were elected Vice Presidents and Mr. Clarence Parker Jr., President of Liberia Chamber of Commerce was elected Treasurer of the Federation.

The Federation has also formed a Council which calls for 18 representatives from seven States. Nigeria will be represented by five members at the council, Ghana three, Liberia two, The Gambia two, Niger two, Sierra Leone two and Guinea two.

The draft constitution of the Federation which had been agreed at the preliminary meeting in Lagos last August has been adopted.



Brigadier Shaban Opolot hands a message from General Amin to President Stevens.

• The Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry into rising prices, Mr. J. Barthe Wilson, has claimed that the majority of firms, especially manufacturers representatives, who use the contraction "(SL) Ltd" after their registered names, only use it as a trick to fool people. They were, he said, deviating from the intention conveyed by the words which meant "(Sierra Leone) Ltd". Often, he added, secretaries to these companies were, in fact, active employees and therefore should not be their company auditors or accountants as was the general practice.

• A three-man cultural delegation from Egypt has been on an eight day visit.

GUINEA

Mitterrand and detainees

French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand, who visited Guinea last month, secured the release of three French nationals detained there, a party spokesman said in Paris. M. Mitterrand went to Guinea on a private visit, and attended the second anniversary celebrations of the abortive invasion of Conakry by Portuguese forces in 1970. M. Mitterrand flew back to France with the three former prisoners. The spokesman said that Mr. Mitterrand had been working on the cases of the detainees for a long period and that their plight was an "essential reason" for his trip. The Socialist Party leader refused to comment on the release, affirming he did not want to seek publicity.

The three French nationals, named as M. and Mme. Picot, described as technical assistants, and Miss Raymonde Lepage, a labora-

tory assistant, had been in detention for 14 months, awaiting trial on charges of "plotting" against the régime. About 20 other French nationals are still in jail in Guinea. Some have been sentenced and some are still awaiting trial for their alleged part in the 1970 invasion.

• President Sekou Toure, referring to the numerous road accidents in causing the death of militants has said that henceforth the legislation will apply which is in force in Saudi Arabia: "he who kills, dies". At the same time it will not be necessary to pass a test in order to obtain a driving licence.

Speaking of thefts, the President said that the new local revolutionary tribunals had already begun executing thieves. In one week, he said, there had been seized along the frontier, 150 cattle stolen in Kindia, Mamou and Faranah.

AIRE

Inga dam inaugurated

In a rally marking the seventh anniversary of his coming to power, President Juhutu Sese Seko has said that Zaireans are to be given a monopoly over small businesses under a bill presented to the National Legislative Council. The state will give help to those citizens capable of running shops. He also accused Portuguese and Greek bakers for partly causing a shortage of meat, sugar and flour, saying their sabotage was in return for Zaire's support of Angolan liberation movements. The President also pointed out that most of the vehicle owners affected by a transfer of small transport to Zaireans were also Greek and Portuguese bakers.

The President also explained the enforced retirement of civil servants with 30 years service or on reaching the age of 50 as a measure to guarantee the succession and future of younger generations, and he

denounced people who hung around hotels, saying that all thieves caught will be banished for life.

Present in Kinshasa for the celebrations were Presidents Nyerere (Tanzania), Kaunda (Zambia), Ahidjo (Cameroon), Macias (Equatorial Guinea) and Nguabi (Congo). President Sekou Touré of Guinea, who cancelled his planned visit at the last minute was represented by his Prime Minister, Lansana Beavogui, Vice-President Mbembe (Gabon) Prime Minister Nyamoya (Burundi) and Prince Albert of Belgium were also present.

The main feature of the celebrations was the inauguration of the £40m first stage of the giant Inga Dam and hydro-electric project on the Zaire (Congo) River built by Italian companies. Two 56MW turbo alternators have been installed and another four units will be added shortly, to bring the total capacity up to the planned 330 MW annually. The second stage a little upstream from the present site will be much larger, providing 1,000 MW annually before the end of the decade. Another aspect of the second stage is the

construction of a 1,800 km. power line to the Shaba (Katanga) copper mines, although this is still in the study stage. From Shaba it could link up with the Kariba Dam transmission network to form a giant power circuit in the centre of Africa.

Peking recognised

President Mobutu has announced that Zaire is to break diplomatic relations with Taiwan and to establish them with Peking, in what he described as "a complete reversal of Zaire's foreign policy". He said he had expressed his regrets to Taiwan's President Chiang Kai-Shek, and that he hoped the situation in China would revert to what it was in 1949. Secret negotiations had been going on with Peking for five months.

A communiqué on the subject signed in Paris on November 19 and issued jointly by the governments of Zaire and Communist China included a section on non-interference in the internal affairs of either country. President Mobutu stressed

this, saying "we are not anti-communist. We are Zaireans above all and our policy is neither left nor right. The Chinese are coming to our country on condition that we do not interfere in our affairs".

A few days later a meeting of the Political Bureau of the ruling People's Movement of the Revolution said there was "no objection in principle" to recognition of both halves of divided countries and added that such a move was in line with Zaire's policy of non-alignment. Zaire would therefore recognise the two Germanies, the two Koreas and the two Vietnams. Subsequently, Mr. Inonga Lokonga, Assistant Commissioner for Foreign Affairs asked Taiwan ambassador Ding Mou Shih to leave the country. The Taiwan envoy, whose hurried departure surprised diplomatic circles had already written to the government expressing his intention to quit. For the time being 150 technical assistants from Taiwan remain in Zaire.

The South Korean ambassador to Zaire was subsequently expelled, because he had protested publicly



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against the Zaïre government's decision to recognise the two Koreas. In view of his "grave interference" in Zaïre's affairs and because no-one except the Zaïre people can challenge a decision of the MPR, he had been declared *persona non grata*, but it did not mean that Zaïre was breaking relations.

GHANA

Identity cards

A decree published in Accra states that every Ghanaian citizen aged 16 and over will now have to obtain an identity card. The decree said the card will show the number, name, photograph, occupation and address of the holder. Police officers or authorised persons with good cause could request any Ghanaian citizen to produce his identity card for inspection. No person required to hold an identity card can be employed unless he produces the card, the decree said.

■ A new irrigation dam is being constructed on the Fano river near Navrongo. The dam is expected to irrigate about 6,000 acres of land. The Upper Regional Commissioner, Lt Col. Minyilla, said when he received three Chinese agricultural experts. He appealed to the Chinese Government to give every assistance towards the realisation of the project. He told the Chinese officials that irrigation was the only solution to the agricultural problems of the region and that help from any country would be greatly appreciated. The leader of the Chinese team assured the Commissioner that China would offer "any meaningful assistance to Ghana in her agricultural revolution". The Chinese team was touring the Northern and Upper Regions to see how best China can assist in the development of the country's agriculture.

■ Ghana Airways is to introduce local night services by the end of the year, when it acquires new medium-range jet aircraft for use on domestic and coastal routes. It also plans to extend internal air services to Sunyani and Wa.

● Col. Acheampong has told Ghana's information officers that they should not be too anxious to forward only information favourable to the Government "You will be doing the country a disservice if you do so" he said in an address to the regional and district Information Officers at the Castle.

● Egypt has offered 20 scholarships to Ghana's Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, Alhaji Mohammed Lamptey. The Chairman has announced the courses cover medicine, engineering and public administration, all tenable at Cairo University. Alhaji Mohammed also announced that Saudi Arabia had offered 10 scholarships for courses in Islamic theology and jurisprudence at the Islamic University of Medina.

Right-hand drive

Four committees have been set up to work out details for Ghana's change over from left to right-hand driving in August, 1974. The Committees — Publicity, Road, Vehicles and Alterations — are under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. de Graft-Johnson, Director of the Building and Road Research Institute at Kumasi University.

● Col. Acheampong has urged the Ghana Commercial Bank to offer generous financial assistance to Ghanaian businessmen. He noted that "over the years the attention of assistance to businessmen was directed to foreigners" instead of Ghanaians. "I know very well that the Ghanaian businessman finds it difficult to repay loans given him but if we want to capture the commanding heights of the economy, we must then assist the Ghanaian".

Col. Acheampong was receiving 2m. cedis — a bonus share certificate of 1m. cedis and a dividend of 1m. cedis to the government, which is the sole shareholder in the bank.

● Bolgatanga Meat Factory has resumed full production of 9,000 tins of corned beef daily after an initial weeks trial of 500 tins per day.

● Heads of US missions to 14 West African Countries have met in Accra with Mr. David Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Mr. Newsom also called on the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Major Kwame Baah. Major Baah, who addressed the opening session of the meeting, told the ambassadors that Ghana deplored any breach of UN sanctions against Rhodesia. He urged all countries to desist from acts calculated to defeat the UN trade embargo on Rhodesia.

Mr. Newsom said on arrival in Accra that efforts were being made to the US Congress to ratify the recent International Cocoa Agreement.

The independent *Pioneer* attacked US policy in Africa saying that its hypocrisy would be exposed wherever progressive forces and lovers of human dignity were gathered.

The reiteration of Ghana's stand on racialism and world peace by Major Baah to the meeting of heads of US missions could not have come at a more opportune time, said the editorial.

Pilgrimage to Nkroful

Ten youth movements are to take part in a pilgrimage to Nkroful — the birthplace of Kwame Nkrumah. A spokesman for the pilgrimage committee said the movements include the National Union of Ghana Students, the Students Movement for African Unity, the Soviet-Trained Ghanaian Graduates Association and the Pan-African Youth Movement. Among speakers invited to address the pilgrims were Lt. Col. C. D. Benni, Commissioner for the National Council Affairs, and Mr. Kojo Botsio, one-time Cabinet Minister in the Kwame Nkrumah régime.

■ The first state-owned "tro-tro" service has gone into operation in Accra with 40 mini-buses.

■ An exhibition to mark the first anniversary of the National Redemption Council is to be held in regional capitals from January 13 to 19.

■ Ghanaians living in border towns will be allowed to use their identity cards to cross into Togo. This arrangement follows an agreement reached by the Committee on Ghana-Togo co-operation. A spokesman for the Electoral Commission said that it was hoped that the new arrangement would be extended to other neighbouring countries.

■ The Ghana Co-operative Bank, dissolved ten years ago, is to be re-established by next October, the Secretary-General of the Ghana Co-operative Council has announced. He said that the Council and other co-operative agencies were negotiating with the government for a 10m. cedi loan for working capital for the bank.

■ Studies are being carried out on the 100,000 cedi Farmers Hall in Accra to determine whether it should be renovated or demolished. The hall has been lying empty because it is sinking.

■ Mr. Paul Akwasi Agyeman Boatin, private secretary to the Asantehene has died in Kumasi aged 71. A member of the Order of the British Empire, Mr. Boatin was born in Freetown when Prempeh I was on his way to exile in the Seychelles. His father was one of those who accompanied that Asantehene into exile.

■ About 5,000 tons of bitumen worth 200,000 cedis have arrived in Ghana for the rehabilitation of roads. The 5,000 tons represents the last consignment of the 428,000 cedi import licence granted to Shell (Ghana) Ltd. during the current financial year.

Cocoa spraying scheme

A scheme has been established to ensure the regular spraying of cocoa crops in Ashanti. Set up by the Agricultural Development Bank, the Department of Co-operatives and the Agriculture Ministry, the scheme is aimed at eliminating frequent appeals to the government for free spraying. If successful it will be extended to all cocoa-growing areas.

● Col. E. O. Ewa, acting Manager Director of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation, has begun a five nation tour of France, Holland, Yugoslavia, Poland and the UK

● Major D. G. Weir, Chairman of the Logistics Committee, Major Adu-Tutu Gyamfi, Chairman of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation and Lt. Col. Ebenezer Oklah of

the foreign department of the Bank of Ghana, have begun a three week study tour of Britain arranged by the Central Office of Information.

● Mr. P. O. Aggrey, General Manager of the Ghana Railway and Ports authority has paid a weeks visit to London for discussions with officials of the British Railways Board on technical assistance.

THE GAMBIA

Dibba consults on EEC

● Mr. S. M. Dibba, the new Ambassador Extraordinary with special responsibility for Common Market Affairs, has been in London for preliminary consultations with British officials and African colleagues. He is due to take up his duties in Brussels before the end of the year.

● Mr. Robert Madi has been elected first Chairman of The Gambia Ports Authority. Addressing the first meeting of the Authority, Sir Aleu Jack, the Transport Minister said that it had become evident that "if the utilities operated by the government were to pay their way and cease to be heavily subsidised,

it was imperative that they had to be hived off and established as corporate bodies with a commercial bias". The corporations (Ports Authority and the Gambia Utilities Corporation) were essentially meant to provide a public service though it was true that profitability was and will remain the yardstick for measuring their efficiency.

● The Gambia's adoption of a metric system of weights and measures is to be spread over a five year period from 1972 to 1977.

● President Jawara is to pay official visits to Sierra Leone and Guinea in January

LIBERIA National guard in Guinea

A contingent of the Liberian National Guard took part in celebrations in Conakry marking the repulsion of an abortive invasion of Guinea on November 22, 1970. The 105-man contingent was led by Col. Kofa, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. It is the first time that a military contingent has been invited to take part in a celebration outside Liberia. The Speaker of the House, Mr. Richard Henries, and the Minister of Labour, Mr. Jenkins Peal, represented the government.

● During a visit to the Bong Mine iron ore area President Tolbert reaffirmed Liberia's adherence to the open door policy and the principle of partnership between government and private investors. Those present during his visit included Dr. Hans-Gunther Sohl, president of a West German steel concern, August Thyssen Huttee AG, and Dr. Alberto Capanna, Chairman of the executive board of

Finsider of Italy, which has a 35 per cent investment in Bong Mine.

President Tolbert said that he was optimistic about Liberia's future because of the partnership existing between the government and foreign concessionaires in Liberia.

● Mr. Foulton Yancy, who represented Liberia at the conference of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) has been elected fifth Vice-President on the Council of the organisation. It is the first time that Liberia has been elected to the council. Mr. Yancy was proposed by the South African delegate and his nomination backed by Nigeria and Italy.

● The Minister of Information, Mr. G. Henry Andrews, has said that radio and television should be controlled by his Ministry. A committee, he said, had been appointed to study the question.

● Mr. Nathaniel M. Gibson, Consul-General in Rotterdam, has become Liberia's ambassador to the Netherlands.



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