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## Senghor and West Africa



President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, in London on a private visit, was interviewed by *West Africa*. Our correspondent asked him about different aspects of West African politics, principally the problems of achieving economic unity in the area.

The President stressed that the question should be seen in historical perspective. He recalled that at the first OAU summit in 1963 he had said that it was not enough to vituperate against colonialism and imperialism but that Africans should concentrate on what united them, above all common cultural values. Where Dr. Nkrumah had proposed to unite Africa "at a stroke", President Senghor recalled that he had proposed to pass by stages through regional groupings, in the North, the West, the East, and, when liberation had been achieved, in the South.

Later, at the meeting in Bamako in 1967 for the Organisation of Senegal River States (OIRS) the idea of the grouping in the West was relaunched, he said. There was even a meeting in Monrovia and Senegal and Liberia were asked to prepare reports. However, there were hesitations on the part of the states of the Council of the Entente. "I asked President Tubman to make an approach to President Houphouët-Boigny on the subject, but he did not succeed. After having reflected, I understood their hesitations, based on my own experience with the English-speaking states. I discussed the subject with General Gowon on

two occasions, at the funeral of President Tubman in Monrovia, and, more recently, on the occasion of the OAU Senegal-Guinea Reconciliation Committee, also in Monrovia. And we will discuss it again at the beginning of November when I am going on an official visit to Nigeria."

Here the President mentioned his view that the grouping of the present states of West Africa would not be sufficient. He still looked to the wider grouping stretching from Nouakchott to Kinshasa, of which he has often spoken in the past. Also, the English-speaking states have various "very niggling, very complex exchange controls" their money is not, in practice, convertible, he said. In commerce with English-speaking countries there had been long delays in payments. For payments from Nigeria Senegal had had to wait up to four years. "You cannot make an economic community in these conditions".

Therefore he had decided that the best thing was to proceed first by trying to achieve unity "among francophones", who speak the same language, use the same money, which is automatically convertible, through the CEAO which was established at the Bamako summit in June. "If this works, in three years we

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can set up the wider grouping. At the same time we can multiply bilateral agreements between the francophones and anglophones, as already exists between Senegal and Nigeria, for example. In these agreements we can profit from a clause in the Bamako treaty which permits the same customs advantages in trade with the anglophones or the Maghreb as among CEAO partners".

Obviously, the President says, the wider Nouakchott-Kinshasa grouping which is his dream, cannot be achieved without the anglophones. An important development would be the advent of a common currency in the European Economic Community, or at least a common monetary policy, especially with the entry of Britain into the Common Market. "It is necessary, therefore, that the anglophones should join us in association with the EEC. If the Europeans succeed in achieving common currency, the same could happen in Africa". The common African currency could have fixed parity with the European currency, just as the CFA franc has with the French franc. The existence of the franc zone, he said, was one of the principal advantages the francophones had over the anglophones, by giving them an opportunity to have a pool of foreign exchange reserves. He agreed that, if a common European currency were achieved, the franc zone would have to be reformed and restructured. By the same token, a country like The Gambia, whose currency is supported by the pound sterling, would also be greatly affected.

## Nigeria and the EEC

To a question on Nigeria's known reluctance to associate with the EEC, President Senghor said that he understood Nigeria's position. Nigeria was also "the weight which could sink the ship". Because of its population it would mean receiving half Europe's development aid, for example. "This is why I think it would be better for Nigeria to have a simple commercial agreement with the EEC". However, even that was not certain.

The first thing is for the proposed meeting of experts of the existing associates and the English-speaking countries to take place. The President mentioned that while in London, he had had a meeting with Jean-Francois Deniau, the EEC Commissioner responsible for both the British entry and the association, in which the subject was discussed. After this meeting future patterns may be clearer. At the same time, there is no reason why meetings could not take place. The President said he was favourably disposed to Colonel Acheampong's proposal for a West African meeting to discuss immigration, for example. "I support anything to bridge the gap. But meetings must be prepared".

To a question about the move by several states, notably Mauritania, to revise their co-operation agreements with

## MANDING CONGRESS DIARY

France, President Senghor said that in reality all the co-operation agreements were being revised all the time. "We revise them by letter. We don't sound the drum about them. We do it discreetly". He gave as an example the fact that in education Senegal no longer has French diplomas, but a system of equivalence.

On relations with Guinea after the reconciliation at Monrovia, the President said that the radio war had ceased, and that freedom of circulation for diplomats had been restored, but objectively the problem was very difficult because of the different nature of the régimes of Senegal and Guinea. He was not criticising Guinea, but the two countries had very different political and economic philosophies. Asked if the reconciliation should be seen in the context of the OAU's desire to pursue a more effective campaign against the Portuguese in Guinea-Bissau, the President said he felt it should be seen as much in the context of "respect for independences, each for each other".

On the Guinea-Bissau question, President Senghor noted the progress made at Rabat, with the 50 per cent increase in the budget of the Liberation Committee, (while recalling that he had proposed a 400 per cent increase the year before). He then spoke of the two methods of achieving the objective of independence, dialogue and war "The nationalists are right to struggle if there is no true dialogue between the government and the authentic representatives of the Negro-African majority. Since they are compelled into this position, we have no alternative but to help them more effectively. At the moment the aid to liberation movements is ridiculously insufficient".

At the same time, he said, all the opportunities for dialogue should be sought. "All the nationalists have recognised that the final solution is reached not by arms but around the negotiating table". He recalled the peace plan for the Portuguese territories which he had put forward in 1969, which the PAIGC had accepted, but the Portuguese had rejected. He had subsequently had contacts with the Portuguese government which had also come to nothing. However, "in spite of everything, I think the situation is evolving. In the end the Portuguese may prefer the road of negotiation to the road of war. I think they are beginning to see a certain reality. Within a year it could happen that there will be new developments".

Senegal supported the PAIGC morally, but not militarily, except indirectly through her payments to the OAU Liberation Committee. This support has heavy consequences in terms of roads mined, villages shelled, people killed (as in the frontier incident of early June), and in terms of the economy of Casamance, the richest region of Senegal. Since 1963, for example, 6,000 head of cattle have been stolen. Moreover there are the refugees, about 12 per cent of the population of Guinea-Bissau, living at the expense of Senegal, he said.

When Mansa Musa, Emperor of Mali, went on his celebrated pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324, he distributed gold in Cairo on a scale so lavish that the price of gold was devalued for thirty years. Obviously, any connection between the holding in London of the International Congress on Manding Studies and the floating of the pound was entirely coincidental, but the fact remains that it was an event so unusual that one is entitled to ask, what does it portend?

The main force behind the meeting, the energetic Dr. David Dalby of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, who staged the conference, assured me that it was originally intended to hold something quite modest. But the interest the subject generated, not only among scholars, but also among the various West African governments of the area covered by the Manding civilisation, meant that the project snowballed immeasurably, it was attended by one President and three ministers, thus taking on a politico-cultural dimension that made it more than simply a get-together of academics.

One important aspect was that it brought together not only academics from Britain and France (a potent enough confrontation, in all conscience) but English-speaking and French-speaking Africans from the countries under the Manding umbrella (Mali, Senegal, The Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Ivory Coast). This made it very definitely



*Musicians and singers from Mali play at the British Museum Ethnography Section, Burlington Gardens, where the exhibition "Manding Focus on a Civilisation" is being held*

a bi-lingual conference, and in fact tri-lingual, for on several occasions participants switched to one of the Manding tongues (Malinké, Bambara or Dioula). The predominance of French-speaking participants meant that, almost by force majeure, French became the language of



*Above: Demba Kanouté, Senegalese historian, talks with members of Senegal's national instrumental ensemble. Left: Mali's Minister of Education, Yaya Bagayoko, with the Chef de Cabinet of the Minister of Information, Bokar N'Diaye. Below: President Senghor meets Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary at a Senegalese reception.*



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the conference, which discomfited some of the English-speaking participants, for English translation was not always available. Most participants, however, were more or less bilingual, and in any case the benefits of the contacts that are made at an occasion like this outweigh the linguistic irritants. And as it was in London, as the Guinean writer, Camara Leye, said to me, it defused the possible ethnic content of the meeting.

In any case, did not President Senghor, in his speech at the opening of the conference officially pronounce the "spirit of Fashoda" as dead? This was a typically Senghorean *virtuoso* performance, producing what one observer called "all the regular lollipops", from *negritude* and Eur-Africa to the "civilisation of the universal", putting the whole Manding exercise in the context of his own theories about culture, Africa and the world.

He also produced the highly particular factor of his own links with Manding civilisation. He was there, he supposed, in his capacity as former teacher, but also as an "offspring of Manding stock on Serer soil", for his paternal ancestors were Malinke from Portuguese Guinea. He recalled that, such was the prestige of the Malinke that his father, who spoke Bambara and Malinke as well as Wolof and, of course, Serer, missed no occasion of speaking of his Manding ancestors from Gabou. "But, as a budding linguist, I remarked to him one day, a year before his death (it was perhaps that which brought it on) with a respectful smile, that Gabou was situated in Portuguese Guinea and that the name Senghor seemed to me more Portuguese than Malinke - doubtless the nickname for a mercenary!"

The President spoke of the central role of the Manding in the whole of West Africa, in the way their culture spread, and in their contacts with other people. The President said that for example in the heart of Ivory Coast, in the "Eburno-Liberian" and "Eburno-Dahomeyan" groups, he felt the influence of the Manding, in clothes, coiffure, style. And Dioula is one of the principal languages of Abidjan. There was a whole field of research here. The contacts with the famous old Sudanese empires of Ghana, Songhay and Djerma were also important, as were present day contacts with other groups, the Senegalo-Guineans (Peul, Wolof), the Voltaiques and the Nigero-Chadians. As a linguist (his doctoral thesis, unfinished because of the call of politics, was on "Verbal Forms in the Languages of the Senegalo-Guinean Group") he provided an illustration of Manding words in Serer. Likewise, when he participated in the discussions at one point he used a Wolof song to demonstrate a point he was trying to make about mathematical forms in African rhythm, standing at the blackboard tapping his feet.

The discussions revealed healthy areas of controversy about Manding culture, especially as far as the oral tradition is



Above: The celebrated Manding singer from The Gambia, Nana Sakiliba, at the Gambian musical reception at the Commonwealth Institute. Below left: the scholar, Oumar Ba, from Ijan in Dakar. Below right: Prime Minister and President Senghor.



concerned. The presence of a handful of griots at the conference among the university men added a certain leaven, the griots in particular showed that they were not afraid of controversy, about the meaning of the name of the great emperor of Mali, Soundiata Keita (one griot said he was really a Konaté). The griot, Demba Kanouté, who is attached to the IFAN (Institut Fondamental de l'Afrique Noire), in Dakar, described himself to me as an historian, with six volumes of the history of Africa to his credit.

The conference was deluged with scores of papers contributed by academics from Britain, France, the US and Africa, again many more than had been expected, enough to fill several volumes of collected papers for someone to edit. They varied from the highly specialised, such as Daniel McCall's "A Note and some Queries on a possible early export trade in Maleguetta Pepper", Rene Luneau's "Joking Relationships in Bambara Territory After the Death of Grandparents", to more general statements about Manding culture, such as the highly political and relevant "North-Sudanic Manguophonie as a Factor in West African Integration" of Pathe Diagne, a young historian at Dakar University. He unfortunately was not present, to pursue his thesis about the essential role the Manding could play in West African unity, especially in terms of language.

For, when all was said and done, it was the people who made the conference. At the British Museum's Ethnography section, at the opening of a very worthwhile exhibition on Manding civilisation (which is open until August), everybody was torn away from the exhibits to go downstairs to hear the compelling music

of four lady singers and cora players (griottes and griots). They played on the Sunday with their Gambian fellow musicians, as well as the Senegalese Instrumental Ensemble, who had earlier had great success down among the "soul brothers" under the motorway at Ladbroke Grove, and up among the dreaming spires at Oxford Town Hall. Five of them number had been privileged to play at Number 10 Downing Street, surely the most unusual of Mr. Heath's musical evenings ("the Shah and the Emperor only had madrigals"). I gather that there was some intensive negotiation before they were permitted to sit on the floor with their shoes off in the traditional manner, rather than on the chairs normally expected at No. 10.

It was a remarkable sight - four cora-players and one halam player, with their leader, all in white boubous and hats, sitting in an arch with an exquisite Gainsborough on each side. And afterwards Mr. Heath signed their instruments, which apparently so delighted the players they strummed for half the night when they returned to their hostel. So there are now four Senegalese coras and a halam with the autograph of Edward Heath, which will, one is told, be exhibited on their return to Dakar. This is one unlikely product of the Manding congress, to be set alongside a reported softening of the British Prime Minister's view of Africa. His speech at his dinner for the President was certainly benign and non-abrasive: he regretted he had only made one visit to Africa in 1954, from the Cape to Cairo, but he realised that Africa easily got into your blood. One might commend the Wolof saying "*Ni nitay garabun*", "Man is man's medicine".

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## People

London was host last week not only to Senegal's poet-president Leopold Senghor but also to Nigeria's novelist-commissioner Flora Nwaguche. Her last book, *This is Lagos and Other Stories*, written under her maiden name of Flora Nwapa, will be followed later this year by *Never Again*, an account in the form of a novel of the fall of her home town, Oguta, during the civil war. Like the previous book, it will be published by Nwankwo-Ifejika, the rapidly-growing Enugu-based company which has built up an impressive list of titles in its two years of existence. Mrs. Nwaguche lived in Biafra throughout the war and points out that books by Nigerians with first-hand experience of the period are becoming more numerous, and are read eagerly in Nigeria. She stresses that she is non-political and that she sees her future in terms of her writing and her family, not in terms of public office.

As Commissioner for Health and Social Welfare in East Central State she played an important role in the resettlement of the 8,000 displaced children who had to be found homes after the secessionist surrender. Due to the tireless detective work of the welfare officers responsible for the operation — some of the children did not know their own names — less than 150 of these children are yet to be reunited with their families. Flora Nwaguche was also instrumental in carrying out the policy of closing the orphanages and opposing suggestions that special villages should be built for the children — "the time has not yet come when an East Central State child has no relative to look after him", although she admits that a few children have run away from their relatives because they were more comfortable in the orphanages.



She is now running the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban Development. Although she considers that this is "less exciting" than her previous post, she is involved with two valuable projects. The first, which helps retain the links with her previous welfare activities, is putting the State's parks, gardens and playgrounds in order. An edict establishing a Parks Commission is to be promulgated soon. A trained landscape artist has been found in an obscure corner of another Ministry and has been seized to help with the task.

The second, more important project, is the implementation of a new method for the acquisition of land by the State Government, a process which is invariably costly and time-consuming (the Federal Supreme Court recently ruled in favour of a group of Onitsha landowners in a case arising out of the acquisition of land for the Niger Bridge head in 1961). To speed up the process and avoid bitterness and litigation, an experiment is being tried in Aba, where the government wants a 1,500 acre site for a major commercial and residential development scheme (private investors are unwilling to use sites not owned by the state). Using the normal processes, the state government would have to pay £500,000 for this land, which it cannot afford. It has therefore agreed with the five families which own the land that compensation will not be paid but that the Government will develop the area by bringing in electricity, drainage and other services, all the premium rents on the site will then be shared on a 50-50 basis between the Government and the original landowners. Mrs. Nwaguche hopes that when other landowners see the benefits of this procedure the state government's problems in this contentious sector will be considerably eased.

A Nigerian plumber working in England, Felix Ibikunle, has won an appeal against a 12-month driving ban after explaining that he had more than the legal alcohol limit in his blood when stopped by police because his cough medicine, "prepared by a witch doctor in Nigeria", contained 31 per cent alcohol. After sniffing the medicine, the judge commented, "I should think that would unblock any sink". The appeal was allowed on the ground that Mr. Ibikunle was unaware that he had drunk alcohol.

Nigeria's problem was not so much environmental pollution as human pollution caused by disease, ignorance and poverty, said the Federal Health Commissioner, Alhaji Aminu Kano.

Brigadier Twum-Barima, Ghana's Ambassador to the Zaïre Republic has flown to Kinshasa to assume duty. Brigadier Twum-Barima, who is 38, was until last January the acting army commander.



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# Letters to the Editor

## Incentives to work

SIR - There are many who agree with Doctor Ariwoola's comments on Nigeria's growth rate (June 23) and I think it is really a very fine prospect if the growth rate is now running at 9.6 per cent per annum. But the Doctor is up the creek with his claim that "Africans in the UK, etc., do recognise how hardworking Nigerians are, while the Nigerians themselves do not make any fuss about it". The claim, I am sure, was purely an effort of imagination. The fact, of course, is that people in the UK generally work harder, because they are more knowledgeable of individual contribution to GNP than we are in Nigeria, and because an average Nigerian in the UK has so committed himself it is, therefore, incumbent on him to make additional efforts to provide for personal progress, either by attending evening classes, after a hard day's work or by doing double shift with the view of saving enough money to finance full-time study. Other African nationals, Asians and West Indians do it, therefore learning in a hard way is not peculiar to Nigerians.

I am, however, inclined to agree that if every Nigerian who has acquired any kind of knowledge in a more matured economy returns home with the determination to work equally as hard as he had to in the UK, US, Germany, etc., the future holds much for our country, but of course in a country where it is not what you know, but who you know that really counts, it is difficult to see how people who sometimes have to bribe their way to securing an appointment can be persuaded to work hard in order to help the society as a whole.

G. A. ADI-EYO OMIBEKU

*Stoke on Trent*

## Upper Volta's army

SIR - I would like to comment on the article "The Civilians and the Soldiers" (February 25). As a student from Upper Volta, I would like to take this opportunity to say why I think the co-operation of the army and the civilians in Upper Volta is necessary, and also why the army should remain in power.

In 1965-66, when the administration of the President of Upper Volta was obscured, the country's treasury seemed empty and social and economic development was at a standstill. Seeing what was wrong with the government, the workers and students called on President Yaméogo for an emergency meeting. He turned down, several times, this idea and

instead the workers stopped work and the students stopped their studies.

But President Yaméogo did not listen to the complaints of the people, nor did he call a cabinet meeting to discuss the problems of the country. Soon he was forced by the students and workers to leave the Presidency. Included in the strike were some of the political leaders. When M. Yaméogo agreed to vacate the "chair" these same political leaders asked the army to take over the affairs of the country. To this they agreed and ruled from 1966 to 1970. Since the army took over, and I think everybody in Upper Volta will agree with me, it has achieved much for Upper Volta and its citizens. General Lamizana and his men developed the country more than the previous government, more roads have been constructed, workers enjoy their working conditions, some villages in each *cercle* have good drinking water, student scholarships have improved etc.

What is expected of General Lamizana and his men? They are soldiers and they have done their best. Before being called to power they had no political experience - all they knew was how to defend the nation and its citizens. In Upper Volta as in other French-speaking West African countries soldiers are volunteers and they are for the country and the country is for them, so if they are called upon to lead the country, they cannot turn this down.

In your magazine, Tamar Golan stated in the first paragraph of her article that the Voltaic army and its citizens "are

very proud of their achievement" giving their country one of the freest and most liberal regimes in Africa. And why shouldn't they be proud? Since there has been excellent co-operation on both sides there have not been any particular problems. However if the soldiers abandon everything to the civilians that would be scandal and hostility in government administration. The civilian political leaders seem not to take their responsibilities seriously, nor to have suffered any hardship. But soldiers know what it is to suffer. In general, if Africa had been ruled by soldiers for a long time, she would now be on the map of developed nations instead of being an underdeveloped continent, where many parts are still dominated by regimes such as Smith's Vorster's. Therefore in the case of Upper Volta, I would be very disappointed if the civilians asked the army to quit the government, because it is they who called these men in. It is they also who approved, by a referendum, that the country should be led by the army as the civilians. If the army is removed from the government and replaced by civilians the country will be ruined again.

Therefore I would like to ask the soldiers to stay and not leave our nation's politics. They should have the courage to work cordially with the civilians, because if they go back to their barracks it would be a big shame for the republic and its citizens.

PIERRE KOUDOUGOU SI

*University of Nigeria, Nsukka.*



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# Books and Publications

## Private finance in the public eye

Private Foreign Investment and the Developing World edited by Peter Ady (Praeger, £7).

There is today an extreme divergence of views on the role of private overseas investment in the underdeveloped countries. The gap between per capita incomes in developed and underdeveloped countries is widening. Gross official aid flows have become sluggish at a time when there is an increasing burden of debt repayment and servicing charges on the underdeveloped countries from past outflows. Many believe that private overseas investment may provide the key to this potential crisis in the absence of rising aid, private overseas investment may bridge the gaps that constrain development in the third world; the balance of payments gap, the resource gap, the savings gap, the technological gap, and hence, in the long run, the per capita income gap.

Others have argued that private overseas investment has been one of the major factors contributing to the development of this crisis: that it is merely the twentieth-century refinement or economic outcome of the gun-boat diplomacy of the imperial powers of the last century; that it gives even greater foreign ownership of the capital stock, dominating the development of market structures and determining the allocation of resources and the distribution of income, more especially the share going to foreigners. By producing an ever greater dependence of the underdeveloped economies upon those of the developed countries, private overseas investment is thought to hinder national policy efforts at planned growth, and to frustrate local entrepreneurial talent and the raising of employment.

At the same time as private overseas investment is thought too costly by the developing world, its overall profitability has been questioned by capital exporting countries. The recurrent balance of payments problems of many developed countries have raised the question of whether the immediate balance of payments costs are worthwhile, whatever the long run benefits.

The above three conflicting views are examined in this book, which is a summary of the papers and discussions at a Conference on "Consultation on Direct Private Investment in Developing Countries" organised by the UK Chapter of the Society of International Development in September, 1969.

It begins with a summary of the historical changes in the direction and extent of private overseas investment as a background to the current effects and problems of foreign investment in the underdeveloped countries. We are reminded that the First World War, followed by the slump of the 1930s, induced a fundamental change in the composition and role of foreign investment in the underdeveloped countries. In the 19th century foreign capital was largely portfolio infra-structure oriented to raise the capacity of the less developed countries for the expansion and export of food and raw materials to the developed countries and their import of manufactured goods. The result in the developed countries was a sizeable ownership of foreign capital, a considerable flow of capital from the less developed countries to the developed countries in the form of profits and the availability of essential raw materials and cheap food in the industrialised countries.

The depression and war brought changes in the structure of industrial nations: the arrival of the multinational corporation, and of the United States as the dominant economic power. At the same time the depression weakened demand for the products of the less developed countries and cut off the export of capital to them. Substantial disinvestment, particularly by the UK, in foreign ownership occurred during the Second World War. Wartime exigencies fostered the search for substitutes and led to a lessening dependence upon the underdeveloped countries for the provision of foodstuffs and raw materials, except oil and some minerals.

Since 1945 these trends have been reinforced, markedly changing the character of overseas investment. Increasing self-sufficiency of the developed countries in primary products or their synthetic substitutes has contributed to the large differentials in rates of growth of trades in primary products, a trend that has been further stimulated by conditions in the less developed countries where deteriorating terms of trade and stagnant markets for many agricultural primary commodities have further exacerbated development problems, putting increasing political and social pressure on foreign owners of natural resources. At the same time, increasing export competition between developed countries, some tendency to higher protection in their markets together with concentration



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of trade blocs such as the EEC and EFTA, and the growth in demand for manufactures have greatly stimulated investment by developed countries in other developed countries of which the multinational company is both a cause and effect.

The above changes have meant considerable expansion of private overseas investment in other developed countries, and some change in the direction of overseas investment in the developing countries. There has been a reduction in portfolio lending and a concentration in industrial activity, and the former role of providing fixed interest finance for infrastructure has been taken over by official aid and by international agencies, along with some bilateral agreements between centrally planned economies and the less developed countries. We are also reminded that at present about 80 per cent of all international direct investment is undertaken by the US or UK companies; that international investment is growing overall at a rate of around 10 per cent p.a., that it has come to play an increasingly important role in the economies both of less developed countries and the developed countries, and that whereas aid flow has risen only by about 50 per cent over the past ten years, the flow of private capital has more than doubled. Direct investment and export credits are the largest components, the latter having grown by four times since 1960.

In these circumstances, it becomes imperative to examine the effects of overseas private investment in both the developed and developing countries and the fears and suspicions which threaten the flow. On the one hand the developed countries' fear of nationalisation without adequate compensation is confounded by the question of whether the immediate balance of payment costs are worthwhile. On the other hand the developing countries fear neocolonialism which would compromise their political independence if the commanding heights of their economies were owned and controlled by foreigners. It is often argued that the above fears and suspicions and indeed many of the potential ills of private overseas investment can be mitigated by fiscal policy supported by statutory regulations or eliminated through joint enterprise between foreign capital and local capital or government resources. However the effectiveness of fiscal measures is limited by the need for reciprocal understanding with the governments of capital-exporting countries and by competition among developing countries in tax inducements.

Although joint enterprises have more promise, they have their snags: shortage of local private capital is often the main bottleneck, and where the government or government agency participates, particularly as a major partner, decisions may become more political than economic with obvious costs and inefficiencies, and out of date technique may be introduced where the central problem of the develop-

ing country is to gain know-how. Nevertheless the conference discussions revealed much support for the view that joint enterprise accommodates the proper aims of the two partners without undue interference with market forces, maximisation of private profits or returns on expertise and management on the one hand, and, on the other, the developing countries' aim to maximise the growth of industrial capital stock and industrial output and experience at every level.

In the light of the above, have economists and businessmen anything to say to each other about development problems? The answer is surely yes. First the issue is not simply a conflict between developed and underdeveloped. Whatever the cost/benefit position to either party, private overseas investment is not a zero sum game. It does not follow that what the investing country gains is identical with what is lost by the host developing country. The calculus of benefits and costs has tended to ignore this aspect. Unless there is a shift of focus neither party can understand the other's point of view. Secondly the developing countries, unlike the developed countries in the nineteenth century (and even today), are disadvantaged in the development race by their tiny and fragmented markets, and by their import substitution-led rather than export-led growth (again as in the developed countries). Thirdly in the final analysis it is not capital or aid *per se* but trade that would be the crucial factor.

G. O. Nwankwo

## Speaking for Egypt

Egypt, Imperialism and Revolution  
*Jacques Berque, translated by Jean Stewart (Faber & Faber, £15).*

In 1919, the national tarboosh, (the headdress which ever since the 11th Turkish war of 1912 had been considered the very emblem of the Muslim warrior) was being imported into Egypt from Czechoslovakia (££65,000 worth), from Tunisia (££8,000) and from Haifa (££3,000). This detail from the vast panorama of foreign participation in the Egyptian economy illustrates the scope of the research undertaken for this massive 736-page work, which has a glossary of Arabic terms, five indices and 16 pages of illustrations. Fortunately for the reader Professor Berque is not totally obsessed by the minutia of history, but is also able to make or quote provocative generalisations - "In Egypt, everything is alien, except the fellah, who is not interested in politics". The description of the imposition of an alien economic system is not without relevance to colonial West Africa, and the intervention of the State to strengthen the market for long-staple cotton after a tenfold collapse in the market price is an example of the correlation between social history and plant varieties that will strike many chords in Ghana and Nigeria. Similarly, "Any financial procedure in Egypt was subject to twofold, threefold, or fourfold uncertainties: that of cotton

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production, that of Alexandrian speculation, that of the world market, and that of the price quotations of London or Paris. The Egyptian economy was then affected by a great variety of hazards: the rainfall of the upper Nile, shady deals in Alexandria, the state of the market in Liverpool, the price of the pound or the franc. It is difficult to build an orthodox economy on such shifting grounds". *Pharaon, ca change, plus la même chose.*

In the conventional Marxist analysis, however, which is offered here, lies the danger of underestimating the capabilities of the oppressed: "The peasant existed, he had accumulated and enjoyed. The disharmony was intensified between a world of immemorial values but hopelessly precarious, and the more-or-less expatriate world of monetary gain". And at one point, the author refers to the Arab Revolt as "Lawrence's idea", which is both untrue and patronising. The strength of the technique is to give a convincing picture of alienation. "The peasant, that unintelligible being, took refuge in protective shadow. His rejection of any innovation that did not proceed from himself found expression in two ways: emigration - he became the rootless vagrant who formed part of the swelling urban population; and brigandage - he roamed the countryside capturing cattle, breaking into barns, and if need be, killing". Alienation follows dependence, and is a state which can only be escaped from by the reconstruction of a new whole, says Professor Berque. There is thus hope for the future, even if it is "at a cost of much pain and laceration".

The real importance of this work is that it is the first study of its kind to make full use of recently de-classified government archive material, and to draw heavily upon indigenous sources of information, including local newspaper memoirs and oral information. This is a welcome shift of emphasis from the usual analyses of colonial history, which rely heavily on metropolitan sources, but leads to a certain imbalance, as when the "true" history of the occupation, set from the government archives, which often conflict with what the protagonists said at the time and later in memoirs, set against allegedly also true contemporary accounts. For example, King Farouk was presented in 1943 with forcible abdication, should he not change his ministers. The British Ambassador took the draft abdication to the palace accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief. Oddly enough, the document had been drawn up by the man responsible for King Edward VII's abdication document as he happened to be in Cairo at the time). The British version is that Farouk objected that the paper was dirty, and frightened, procrastinated until the crisis passed. Professor Berque's version (apparently based on the memoirs of Egyptian ministers who were not present at the time) goes: "Farouk, undisturbed, pointed out that even if he were prepared to resign, it seemed to him that such

act required a more solemn instrument. This formal objection disconcerted the intruder, whose forte was not subtlety". This sounds very much like the version put round afterwards by the king. But whichever is true, it is not consonant with this type of book and Berque's reputation to print one version and not the other.

His bias throughout is nationalist/socialist, and his anti-British feeling is that of a Frenchman and a Colon. Whatever the faults of the British presence in Egypt, they were small in comparison with the policy of the French in North Africa and Syria. It was precisely the lack of what he calls "a conviction of her own mission" that led to the British in Egypt adapting to situations as they arose. As he says, Britain was in Egypt initially for financial, and later for strategic reasons. Egypt was never a colony, never part of the Empire. Once the financial problems were overcome, only the canal was a serious worry to British statesmen, and after the occupation of Palestine and the annexation of Cyprus, the British presence in Egypt was largely vestigial. The most important point made by the author is that the British presence had somehow become necessary for the Egyptian political system as it emerged after independence. As the ever-present third party between the King and the politicians, the Ambassador kept a balance - in Britain's interest naturally, but one which at least managed to give Egypt the only democratic episode of her history.

French-speakers interested in this important work can save themselves a great deal of money by buying the French edition, which costs only Fr 43.80, equivalent to £3.30.

M. Champion

### Parker's pen portrait

Rhodesia: Little White Island by John Parker (Pitman, £2)

This is a useful addition to the expanding output of literature on the Rhodesian crisis because of the author's somewhat unusual standpoint: he and his family went to Bulawayo in 1954, "the time when the 'Land of Opportunity' poster really meant something when it was displayed in the window of Rhodesia House in the Strand". The Parkers were an ordinary family, enchanted by their new home and higher standard of living, and for whom the African population was little more than an exotic background: "For the Parker family, as for the thousands of other immigrants, the last thing to worry about was the African in Rhodesia. He was there, convenient, irritating, smiling, insolent, hardworking or shiftless, however one found him. But he wasn't our concern. We had no reforming zeal to improve his lot, no wish or need to meet Jim Fish or Mrs. Fish. In fact, it was more than seven years before we entertained an African family in our own home for the first (and last) time. It

is not a record we are proud of, nor for that matter particularly ashamed of. Beyond a mild resolve to treat our servants well and, within reason, generously - which like many good resolutions we often failed to fulfil - we had no feelings at all. There was far too much for us to do in establishing ourselves in our new country, fighting off the ever-pressing bills, setting up home, finding new schools, begging and borrowing furniture, mastering a new job and making new friends." Little white islanders

Parker goes on to describe his gradual alienation, leading to his becoming the first journalist to be deported after U.D.I. His account of Rhodesia's political development provides little that is new, but has the virtues of being clear and concise. His comments on his contemporaries are forthright, and he even raises a question mark over the "hero legend" of Ian Smith's wartime career: "... it seems remarkable that at a time when personal careers were advancing with phenomenal speed, a young Rhodesian officer should spend four years progressing two small rungs up the RAF's ladder. ... Ian Smith received not even a mention in Despatches, a tribute whichever way one likes to look at it, to the modesty either of his claims or of his accomplishments." On the Rhodesian Front's systematic destruction of press freedom, however, in which he was an important protagonist, Parker is superb - the experiences are first-hand, his judgments are unhedged by reservation. It is a damning indictment, the more forceful because Parker is no ideologue or axe-grinder. His *ordinariness*, and the fact that the book carries a brief (and dissenting) introduction by Sir Roy Welensky, might lead some uncommitted whites to read it and perhaps begin to realise that the much vaunted "Rhodesian Way of Life" is based not on enlightenment and brotherhood but on deceit and repression.

D. N.

### Governments and the gun

The Barrel of a Gun by Ruth First (Penguin, 75p)

The latest addition to the Penguin Africa Library is the paperback reprint of Ruth First's study of the military and coups d'etat in Africa first published at the end of 1970. At that time a reviewer in *West Africa* wrote "the real weakness of the book is the extraordinary antipathy Miss First shows to the military regime in Ghana and to its civilian successor (her antipathy to the civilian successor seems to have little to do with her main argument). She warns us against the indiscriminate 'conspiracy theory' of history. But this is the theory she applies to events in Ghana since March 1966".

Miss First examines in detail the army coups in Sudan, Nigeria and Ghana.

A. M.

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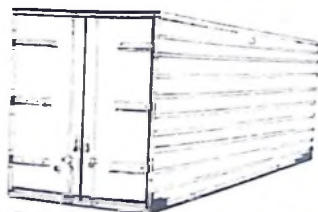
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## IVORY COAST

## THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

A host of newspaper articles and quasi-confidential reports have recently sounded the alarm on the state of the Ivory Coast's economy, often credited with being the fastest growing economy in Africa. Is the Ivorian experience a miracle or a mirage?, asked one magazine.

The Government's reaction did little to disperse the rumours: it first ignored them altogether, then retorted by an attack on the qualifications, inventions and integrity of the "vental and ravenous" critics. The irony is that President Felix Houphouët Boigny was the first to warn of the "dark days ahead" in his New Year message last December and earlier at a conference of the ruling party's secretary generals last August.

While it is true that the Ivorian economy, and in particular its financial mechanism, is facing a difficult period, the problems do not seriously threaten the country's economy, they may result in a slow-down, but not a breakdown.

Moreover, the difficulties most often quoted by critics of the Ivorian model of development — over-dependence on foreign investors and extensive borrowing — do not appear to be the crucial ones. Rather, the problem of the Ivory Coast is that its wealth has been derived from primary products. These are also luxury products, and their demand in the consuming, developed countries is elastic. As a result of absence of any significant raw material discoveries and the period of time which must elapse before the newly introduced crops begin to yield, certain strains can now be observed. Thus, the problems of the Ivory Coast are representative of the difficulties encountered by so many Third World countries.

The significance of the Ivorian experience is not merely that it has brought about an undeniable improvement in the standard of living of the population, whether measured by the per capita income (over \$300, according to the UN), the number of radios and bicycles per head, or the annual rate of economic growth. It is not only the Ivorian elite in Abidjan who live better than their fellow Africans in many other countries, but also their cousins in the remote villages of the interior. It is a pity that most foreign observers have been so taken up with depicting the development of Abidjan that they have neglected the countryside.

The Ivorian success is all the more impressive because it has been achieved without reliance on mineral resources. Two small diamond mines and considerable quantities of yet unexploited low-grade iron-ore deposits make up all the mineral "wealth" so far discovered. It has been due to hard work, good management, close co-operation with foreign investors and advisers (mostly French), respect for foreign financial obligations, careful planning, sensitivity to the

population's material demands and a paternalistic and stable political system. It is also, as has often been noted, a result of the general climate of confidence which has helped to attract foreign investment. It should be emphasised, however, that, on the whole, the country has not benefited from many large-scale foreign investments. The only loan which has passed the \$50m. mark was granted earlier this year by the US Export-Import Bank for a sugar complex in the north of the country at Ferkessedougou. Other significant foreign contributions have been for the \$105m. Kossou Dam project (equally divided between the US Export-Import Bank, the Italian Impregilo Construction Company, and the Ivorian Government). Investment in the San Pedro Port, a West German-Franco-Ivorian undertaking, has amounted so far to some \$25m. There has been no single large-scale French investment, although the numerous medium-size investments and a fairly high level of re-investment must represent a very large total.

The problem of re-payment of debts, mostly of the medium-terms loans taken on a commercial basis for the financing of various investment projects, is the most often-cited reason for the "crisis" said to be threatening the Ivorian economy.

Critics of the Ivorian development formula are numerous, mostly belonging to the camp of liberal and socialist

Europeans who are distressed to see the class cleavages and income disparities of capitalist society being imported into what they consider to have been relatively egalitarian pre-colonial African society. There are also those who claim that the classical liberal laissez-faire economy practised by the Ivory Coast perpetuates the colonial situation and the dependence on foreign powers. As they see it, the problem is two-fold — over-borrowing and over-dependence.

According to some calculations, for each 100 francs CFA of French Governmental aid, the private French businessmen are taking out of the Ivory Coast between 80fr. and 150fr. CFA. This outflow is either in the form of recognised profits (currency transfer was, until recently, free, but since April certain restrictions have been imposed) or of hidden profits through over-charging on work (the "cost plus" basis of operations).

Thus, goes the argument, we are in the presence of a typical neo-colonialist cycle: the French tax-payer, who is predominantly working class, is paying for his Government's aid policy which helps French capitalists invest in the Ivory Coast; these investments are made in such a way that the Ivorian citizen is only a marginal beneficiary, while most of the revenue returns to France — but not to the Government, representing the original working class tax-payer. Instead,

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profits go to the French capitalist investor and thus they help to keep him in control, both in France and in the Ivory Coast.

The most intensive analysis, and some say criticism, of the Ivorian development model was carried out by the Egyptian-born sociologist, Mr. Samir Amin, who is currently working for the United Nations in Senegal. In his book, *The Development of Capitalism in the Ivory Coast* (les Editions de Minuit, France, 1967) and in other works he expounds the theory that the Ivorian "miracle" is merely a form of "growth without development". This thesis set off an emotional thunderstorm in the Ivory Coast and for a while the book was banned. Yet, if one studies Mr. Amin's theory carefully, and disregards his more flamboyant remarks, one finds that he is well aware of the Ivorian dilemma: on the one hand, it is clear that no country can continuously maintain such a high annual rate of growth (according to Mr. Amin, 8-9 per cent between 1950 and 1960 and 10-12 per cent subsequently; in real terms the figure is always somewhat lower), when its economy is based almost entirely on agriculture. On the other hand, the fact remains that in spite of extensive surveys, no significant mineral resources have so far been discovered to enable the Ivorians to diversify their economy and put it on a more stable footing. For, in the final analysis, even under the best management and wisest development policy, it is difficult for any country today to attain permanent and self-sustained economic growth on the basis of agriculture alone. It is about the means that should be employed in order to solve the problem that the Ivorian Government and its critics differ.

Ivorian officials do not deny that the forthcoming period is not going to be an easy one, and they have not tried to conceal the figures indicating the slow-down. But they maintain, and marshal the statistics in their support, that the debt payments are well within the absorptive capacity of the economy. It is a pity, however, that the Government does not provide official figures on the state of the public debt; one needs to assemble estimates from various sources. M. Henrie Konan Bedie, the Finance Minister, has, however, repeatedly stressed that the national debt coefficient was only 4.9.

Another claim, justified by facts, is that the slow-down is mostly a result of the decline in the world prices for the primary products which form the principal exports of the Ivory Coast. Figures published in Abidjan earlier this month indicate that for the first time since 1965, export revenues have declined (from 130,200m. fr. CFA in 1970 to 126,558m. fr. CFA in 1971). This drop is not dangerous as far as the balance of trade is concerned. Even with an increase in imports, there still remains a comfortable surplus of 15,720m. fr. CFA (last year the surplus was 22,486m. CFA).

But the drop in export earnings was

not caused by a decline in production. It was the result of the sharp fall in the world cocoa price, in 1970, cocoa exports amounted to 143,231 tons and in 1971 they rose to 146,939 tons, but earnings from the crop fell from 31,900m. fr. CFA to 26,300m. fr. CFA in the same period. (A general warning should be made — a discrepancy exists between figures obtained from various sources, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Chamber of Agriculture, which seems to be due mainly to the problem of assessing the amount of cocoa smuggled from Ghana but as the quantities are not vast, they do not radically change the picture.) This decline is a clear warning of what the Ivorians have long known that primary products, especially if they are non-essential commodities such as coffee and cocoa are not a reliable source of income.

Moreover, nobody in Abidjan is optimistic that prices will rise again soon. At present, the three main primary products of the Ivory Coast (coffee, cocoa and timber) account for 80 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings. And the Minister of Agriculture, M. Abdoulaye Sawadogo, the cocoa-producing countries have not established a firm common front. The bargaining power of countries producing such products as coffee and cocoa which, although classified as "primary products" are of no primary importance for the consuming countries, is very low. So diversification appeared to be of such crucial importance to the economic future of the Ivory Coast.

Diversification implies new investments, and it is here that the real dilemma of the Ivorian economy lies. So far, in the face of all the gloomy prophecies, there has been development and a steady increase in the standard of living of the entire population, not merely "growth" as suggested by Samir Amin. The true base of the economy has not been the secondary and tertiary sectors (industry and commerce) where foreign capital exercises an almost complete control. The wealth of the country has been solidly based on its agriculture, where nationals have been in control of the major part of production. But world conditions dictate the need for a change away from dependency on a few primary products and towards a more diversified agriculture, the processing of its products and new industries.

New projects mean new investments. As internal savings are inadequate, the Government feels that it needs to continue its reliance on foreign capital. Lately, however, there has been an increasingly strong feeling in the country in favour of local participation both in the management and in the capital of new enterprises and of the gradual withdrawal of foreign investors (only the most militant speak privately of straight-forward nationalisation). How to reconcile such opposing trends is the real dilemma now facing President Felix Houphouët Boigny and his Government.

Tamar Golan

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## Rubber decline halted in Midwest

By a correspondent

After the bad news from the Commonwealth Development Corporation of the losses made on the Husham and Cross River rubber estates last year because of the low world price, a more encouraging picture is emerging from the Midwest.

Rubber is a vital commodity in the state, which usually exports about 50,000 tons a year, or 90 per cent of the Nigerian total. In a good year, such as 1969, this earns over £8.5m. Even more important than its contribution to the State's coffers, however, is its labour intensive nature: after the industry was jeopardised by the flight of thousands of Ibo tappers at the beginning of the civil war a committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of the Oba of Benin reported: "The situation confronting the rubber industry in the Midwest is very grim... 300,000 people... are facing an economic disaster".

The departure of the tappers produced one great benefit: it spotlighted the decline which was eating away the foundations of the industry, and forced government to act. Rubber, from being a neglected part of general agricultural extension activities, was upgraded into a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, then a Division, and finally into a separate Rubber Development Agency.

World prices are beyond the control of the Agency, but the organisation appears to be succeeding in its attempts to tackle the two crucial problems within its reach: improving the very poor quality of Nigerian rubber and encouraging the farmers by ensuring that they get a bigger share of the world price (often as low as 25 per cent, compared to 40 per cent for Malaysian growers).

Adulteration takes the form of farmers adding sticks and stones, and, more subtly, sand and bark, to increase the weight of their rubber lumps. There were too many factories (arising from the demand created by the Korean war), all anxious to make their "mark up" on handling and processing, to be able to persuade them to co-operate by refusing to accept adulterated lumps.

An article in the latest *Standard Bank Review* outlines the next steps: in June 1971 a major local rubber mill agreed to support the Agency's campaign of buying unadulterated rubber, direct from the farmer, at 4d per lb. the mill paid the cost of transporting the rubber from the Agency's collection centres.

In that first month, only 87 tons of crumb rubber were produced through this scheme. By December, however, the mill was producing 924 tons of dry processed crumb, solely from the purchases of good quality clean rubber lump through the agency scheme.

It has been proved by the mill that it is getting a better return from its purchases of higher priced unadulterated rubber than from the previous purchases of

lower-priced adulterated lump. "The mill", says the *Review* "previously obtained an approximate recovery rate of 37 per cent from the adulterated rubber lump, but it now obtains a recovery rate of between 63 per cent to 67 per cent from its purchases of clean lump. Although the world market price for the commodity is the lowest for many years, the mill is able to make an overall profit of 1d per lb on the dry processed crumb rubber". Between January and April, when only four per cent of the tappable trees produce latex, a production rate of over 900 tons a month was maintained. A 1,000 ton stockpile has been built up and in January 1972 the mill purchased 60 per cent more rubber lump than the corresponding period last year.

The middlemen are being forced to pay more to the farmers, who are becoming aware of the price they can rightfully obtain through the numerous Agency press announcements.

The farmers now get a better return for their produce (the old way was to sell the lumps to a man on a bicycle who sold to a car owner who sold to a lorry owner who transported it and sold to the factory). It is estimated that the farmers have received an additional £0.75m for their rubber, which was previously taken by the middlemen.

The overall effect of the scheme has "dramatically improved the standard of



Labelling rubber bales for shipment

rubber lump in the Midwestern State. A further rubber mill has now agreed to join the Rubber Development Agency scheme and reports received from other mills in the area verified that the quality of purchases had greatly improved".

The Bank report points out that last year "large quantities" of crepe rubber were smuggled out of Nigeria by currency speculators, which affected the final export figure (47,000 tons compared with 58,000 in 1970). It expresses confidence, however, that these illegal exports will now greatly decline as a result of the general relaxation of import controls and duties announced in the last Federal budget.

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# HEROES PAST AND PRESENT

Tenge Dzokoto, an Anlo-Ewe chief who reigned in the former Gold Coast, was rejected by his own people, and fled the country to live in exile, not in Guinea or Romania, but in German Togo. He became a wanted person with a price of £100 on his head. But not long after his stay in exile the attitude of his people, including even his strongest enemies, became more benevolent and they brought pressure on the Government to allow him to return home. When he died in 1911 his body was placed on a gun carriage and given a hero's burial. History, they say, repeats itself.

The memory of the Anlo chief Tenge Dzokoto II who died in 1911 is still fresh to most Anlo. (The Anlo live in the south-east corner of Ghana). Tenge's name and that of his close friend, Tsitsi, have become proverbial, being used to this day thus "A person and a person Tenge and Tsitsi" in order to express admiration for intimate friendship. Tenge's spirit is often invoked at the pouring of libations and he is usually given ample praise and notice in songs. He is referred to as the "General" or "the Captain" and his leadership in a civil war fought in Anlo in the 1880's earned for him the praise-name

The Gallant One . . . overpowering at home and abroad.

Enemy of the living and the dead, The tree with the single root who only sways this way and that when all the thirty six towns of Anlo try to push him down,

And though firmly gripped in their hands now,

Yet shall the roots persist steadfast, Tenge the man of untried valour.

This war and various others in which he played a part caused his name to be made the subject of such war songs as:

Gallant chiefs slept in the dew,  
Cowardly chiefs gave up at Waya,  
Gallant Tenges slept in the dew,  
Men have encamped for war,  
Men have encamped for the Adampre war.

War cries were heard at Waya,  
Cowardly chiefs gave up at Waya

At sea fishermen sing of Tenge

Tenge offered us to eat bloody flour water.

It is better to die fighting,  
The War Mother (Field Marshal) says it is better to die fighting.

Chief Tenge says he does not know the day of his death.

He shall be in readiness.

He shall buy a gun.

A cartridge-box in addition.

He alone shall open the gate to see the chief of Dahomey.

Chief Tenge says he does not know the day of his death.

He shall be in readiness.

Each of the above two songs consists of a solo and a chorus, the rhythm of which is used to time the strokes of the fishermen's paddles.

The story of Tenge's life draws its content both from certain contemporary eyewitness reports shown to the writer in

Anlo and from various versions of the story given to the writer orally there. Tenge, according to the accounts, was, by hereditary descent, entitled to succeed his father Dzokoto as chief of the Anlo town called Anyako and also as leader of the left wing (Lashibi) of the Anlo army. But, in accordance with a will made by his father, Tenge was given only the stool of Anyako and was denied the Lashibi leadership, which was given to Nyaxo Taineklo, chief of the Anlo village, Wuti, as a reward for his military services to the Anlo nation. The symbol of the Lashibi leadership was a consecrated sword, whose possession by the Lashibi leader was regarded as essential to his holding of the office.

Chief Tenge, finding his hopes disappointed, sought to surprise the Anlos and to acquire the office either by stratagem or force. As a result a great deal of ill-feeling soon developed between Tenge and Nyaxo, and it became permanently the case that if Chief Nyaxo identified himself with one side rather than the other in any dispute Chief Tenge would identify himself with the other.

## Reaching crisis point

Thus sometime in the 1860s, at Wuti, Tenge who was at the head of about 4,000 troops and was accompanied by five other chiefs, forcibly stopped a Government escort who were taking a prisoner accused of smuggling, Geraldo De Lima, on foot to Accra. There was some bloodshed and Tenge and his men at first succeeded in setting free De Lima. But with the arrival of a force supplied by Chief Nyaxo the freed prisoner was soon given up again to be taken to Accra. Henceforward frequent attempts were made to arrest Tenge and his supporter, Tsitsi. A punitive expedition supported by Chief Nyaxo was sent to enter Anyako town, which was burnt down together with several neighbouring settlements. However, at the approach of the troops, Tenge and his people had retreated to a place called Tsrekume, where, in 1889, with arms bought from Little Popo (Anecho) in German Togo, they fought a pitched battle against a British Government force led by Captain Graham. The bulk of Tenge's followers were the people occupying the north shore of the Keta Lagoon. However, with the arrival of more men sent by Chief Nyaxo and a force of Accra men to reinforce Captain Graham's soldiers, Tenge, his brother called Bensa and a chief called Kpogo

who supported him fled across the frontier into German Togo where they were to live for ten years as political refugees. The place in Togo where they lived is still called to this day Tengekpedzi (i.e. the stone on which Tenge sat). The present chief of Anyako, Togh Tenge Dzokoto IV, who was one of the writer's informants, was born in 1892 during the exile at Tengekpedzi of his father, Bensa.

Tenge had become a wanted person and the Government offered a reward of £100 to anyone whose information might lead to his arrest. But soon the people's attitude changed. They still loved Tenge and not long after his stay in exile his own enemies begged the Government to allow him to return home. In 1899 he was brought from Togo and sent to Accra by the Keta District Commissioner, C. O'Brien, where a bond was signed for his release by the Anlo paramount chief, the Awoamefia, and three other chiefs for £250 each. Tenge himself entered into a personal bond of £1,000 to lead an orderly life.

On his return from exile Tenge bought a piece of land at Somey where he built a home and cultivated a large coconut farm. The paradox here was that the Anlo sub-tribe, Somey, had been Tenge's enemy territory. The enmity dated back to the year 1844 when a combined force of the Danes and Tenge's section of Anlo utterly defeated the Somey and drove them from their original home at Keta. Today, however, so great is the cordiality now existing between the two communities that it is difficult to realise that they were once on bad terms. The following dirge originally composed to show the extraordinary character of Chief Tenge is used today as a promoter of peace and permanent reconciliation between the various sections of Anlo:

A mystery occurred;

Tenge built a home at Agbozome for Anlo.

A mystery occurred;

Tenge built a home at Agbozome.

A diviner had seen the fire blazing

Tenge no more lives at Anyako

A mystery occurred

Tenge built a home at Agbozome.

Tenge's death in 1911 was made the subject of several other dirges which were sung at his funeral such as:

He has been to the wars unbeaten,  
Tenge has been to the wars unbeaten.

He has been to Wuti unbeaten.

Oh, sorcerers have killed him.

Tenge has gone to the underworld

And sorcerers boast of their deeds.

and

Glagovi Tete, here's your coffin,

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The war guns will destroy us.

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E. Y. Aduamah

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# Commercial News

## Atigbi pleads for tourism

Rigid entry requirements and procedures for visitors to African countries formed a major obstacle to the growth of tourism in the region. This was said by Mr Ignatius Atigbi, Chairman of the African Travel Commission and secretary general of the Nigerian Tourist Association when he addressed a tourism seminar in Zambia recently. "African countries have lost, and continue to lose, several thousands if not millions annually because of the operation of their immigration laws, which in some cases give the impression of utter disregard for the aspiration of the tourist industry to contribute to the economic development and growth of the African countries", he commented.

"Whereas the genuine efforts of some African states to liberalise their immigration formalities relating to the tourist is recognised", he added "I must stress that the harest frontier formalities will enhance our share of the global figures. Efforts should simultaneously be made to speed up procedures at ports of entry.

He urged African Governments to encourage charter flights in order to bring about fare reductions on scheduled flights and thus help boost tourism. "The very favourable fares on scheduled flights from Europe across the north Atlantic have been due to the competition by the charter companies", he noted. "I therefore call on African governments to encourage charter flights. African national airlines could federate to operate charter companies without necessarily breaking any rules of the International Air Transport Association".

Almost all studies on the prospects of African tourism had confirmed the dampening effect which the International Air Transport Association's fare structure had on the growth of traffic to the Continent. Although it was often consoling to quote figures showing the rather impressive growth rate of African tourism, he said, Africa had not been able to attract even two per cent of global arrivals. This was because the main sources of tourists - the USA, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada - were long distances from Africa. "As long as the air fares from these countries to Africa remain what they are today, so long will the arrivals of their nationals in Africa remain insignificant relative to the total world figure".

Mr Atigbi recalled that at the 1970 Kampala meeting of the ATC, members

were specifically requested to lobby their governments about fare reductions, and to persuade them to oppose the unsatisfactory IATA proposals. But the 1971 meeting of the Association of African Airlines had adopted the fare structure recommended by IATA.

Almost as great an obstacle to tourism as the high air fares was the shortage of hotel accommodation. Tourist traffic could not grow faster than the rate at which accommodation was made available. Efforts were being made to increase the number of beds available, but "it is of course one thing to provide beds and another to provide efficient services. The problem is that because the services which the tourist obtains in some of our hotels is so much below the standard to be expected in similar structures outside Africa, our prices appear more expensive.

"In order to solve these problems, African states are required to invest more in the development of human resources not only in the hotel industry but also in all sectors of the travel industry". Services provided by travel agents and tour operators in African were worrying the ATC. In several African countries there were no true tour operators, but only travel agents arranging sight-seeing tours, and even entertainments, on an *ad hoc* basis. "Ad-hoc arrangements can never breed professionalism and the services of the amateur must of necessity fall below the expected standard, giving rise on the part of the tourists to a feeling of excess prices". This might not be true in some North and East African countries but was "highly true" in West Africa.

Mr. Atigbi praised the Austrian Government for establishing a school at Salzburg for the training of hotel personnel, but explained that the ATC considered that the problem of staff development in the industry would, in the final analysis, be solved by the setting up of training institutions in Africa.

He announced that the ATC had been given permission by the International Union of Tourist Organisations to open its own secretariat in Lagos. Appealing for co-operation, he said, "The future of tourism in Africa has greater possibilities in my view than the 5-7 million international tourist arrivals which IUOTO has projected as estimates for Africa by 1980. But even this small figure cannot be achieved if individual national airlines, hotels, travel agents, tour operators, national tourist organisations and African states decide to go it alone".

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# WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

## ELDER Dempster Lines

**SOUTHBOUND** - From Liverpool: KUMBA slg Jul 20. BIOMO slg Jul 13. DUNKWA slg Jul 10.

From London: FALABA slg Jul 13.

From Continent: KABALA sld. Rotterdam Jul 7. FORCADOS due Cotonou Jul 11. PATANI slg Hamburg Jul 28.

From Southampton: AURFOL due Las Palmas Jul 10.

From Poole: CLEARWAY sld Jul 7.

From S. Wales: DONGA sld Jul 14.

**NORTHBOUND** - To Liverpool: DEIDO due Jul 30. FOURAH BAY due Jul 23.

To London: FBOF due Jul 20. FULANI due Jul 30.

To Avonmouth: DARU due Jul 25. EBANI due Jul 12. DUMBAIA due Port Harcourt Jul 13.

To Le Havre: MANO due Jul 8. FREETOWN due Jul 9.

To Southampton: LGONI due Jul 19.

To Glasgow: KOHIMA due Aug 3.

To N. Continent: MACHAON due Hamburg Jul 19.

**EASTBOUND** - From USA/Canada: AKOSOMBO due Abidjan Jul 7. DUMURRA due Dakar Jul 10. DALLA slg Lagos Jul 8.

**WESTBOUND** - To USA/Canada: DEGEMA due Savannah Jul 10. FIAN due Abidjan Jul 8. AKOSOMBO due Lobito Jul 20.

**EASTERN SERVICE TO WA:** TAYBANK due Matadi Jul 20. GOWANBANK due Lome Jul 8.

## BARBER LINES

**OUTWARDS:** FERNLAND now Lagos, thence Douala. FERNGATE slg New York Jul 18 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos, Apapa and Douala.

**HOMEWARDS:** FERNGATE now due New York. FERNLAND due Ibad Lagos S. Bound about Jul 18. Ghana Jul 22. Abidjan/Monrovia 4th week Jul.

## WOERMANN LINE

LOULEA slg Le Havre Jul 1 due Dakar Jul 9. Abidjan Jul 13. Cotonou Jul 16. MALAGA due Lome Jul 24. Cotonou Jul 26. Libreville Jul 29.

## DAFRA LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** - ZAIRE slg Antwerp Jul 12 due Las Palmas Jul 18.

**NORTHBOUND** - BANANA slg Matadi Jul 19. due Lome Jul 20.

## GOLD STAR LINE

**WESTBOUND** - NOGAI Luanda Jul 9. Matadi Jul 16. Douala Jul 19.

**EASTBOUND** - TSEDEK Singapore Jul 10. Kobe Jul 22.

## BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA

**WESTBOUND** - KLORTE LAGOON Lagos Jun 20. Douala Jun 28. Ghana Jun 30. Abidjan Jul 4. Lower Buchanan Jul 7. Montreal Jul 20. Thence Gt Lakes.

## BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA

**SOUTHBOUND** - BIA RIVER Hamburg Jul 4. Bremen Jul 5. Antwerp Jul 8. Rotterdam Jul 11. BENYA RIVER London Jun 29.

**NORTHBOUND** - OULIN RIVER Bremen Jul 2. Hamburg Jul 5. OTCH RIVER London Jul 5. Middlesbrough Jul 14.

## DELTA LINE

DEL RIO due Dakar Jul 14. Conakry Jul 16. Monrovia Jul 20. DELTA PARAGUAY due Houston Jul 26. Port Arthur Jul 28. Dakar Aug 14.

## PALM LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** - From Liverpool: ANDONI PALM due Abidjan Jul 19. IBADAN PALM due Lobito Jul 21.

From Continent: HLESHA PALM due Apapa Jul 14.

**NORTHBOUND** - LAGOS due London Jul 16.

## N.Y.K. LINE

**WESTBOUND** - SHIMANE MARU Lagos Apapa Aug. 5/8. Abidjan Aug. 16/17. Takoradi Aug. 18/19. Tema Aug. 20/21. Japan first Port Sept. 23.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS

JOINVILLE due Lagos Aug. 10. Tema Aug. 17. KERGURLEN slg. Kobe Jul. 28.

## MITSUI OSK LINE

TAI SUN sld. Kobe Jun. 20. due Lagos Jul. 30. HONOLULU MARU sld. Kobe Jul. 19 due Lagos Aug. 23.

## MAERSK LINE

**INWARDS** - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan: SUSAN MAERSK slg. Kobe Aug. 5 due Luanda Sept. 1.

**OUTWARDS** - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi: JOHANNES MAERSK sld. Takoradi Jul. 16 due Los Angeles Aug. 8.

## FARRELL LINES

**HOMEWARDS** - AFRICAN STAR slg. Luanda Jul. 2 for Lobito, Matadi, Douala Jul. 11. Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports. AFRICAN MERCURY slg. Lagos Apapa Jul. 18 for Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports.

**OUTWARDS** - AFRICAN PLANET due Monrovia Jul. 8 for Abidjan, Tema Jul. 14. Matadi, Luanda, Lobito. AFRICAN CRESCENT due Monrovia Aug. 7 for Abidjan, Tema Aug. 13. Matadi, Luanda, Lobito.

## NEDLLOYD SWAL JOINT SERVICES

AMSTFHOEK due Boma/Matadi Jul. 21. Pointe Noire Jul. 23. Luanda Jul. 26. HOEGH AUGVALD slg. Bordeaux Jul. 7 due Lobito Jul. 29. Sao Thome Aug. 15.

## NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** - MARIN SKOU slg. Bremen Jul. 28 due Lagos Apapa Aug. 14. Port Harcourt Aug. 22.

**NORTHBOUND** - SPILADA due Avonmouth Jul. 21.

## SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

**NORTHBOUND** - HOEGH HERON slg. WA mid Aug. early Sept. for discharge Scan. late Sept. MINNESOTA slg. WA end Aug. Sept. for discharge Scan. mid Oct.

## HOEGH LINES

HOEGH BENIN slg. Rotterdam Jul. 11 due Dakar Jul. 19. Abidjan Jul. 23. HOEGH BREEZE due Cotonou Aug. 8. Lagos Apapa Aug. 12. Wam Aug. 17.

## ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE

**INWARD** - STRAAT FREETOWN from Japan, sld. Jun. 18 due Luanda Jul. 17. Monrovia Jul. 22. Freetown Jul. 24. Port Harcourt Jul. 30. Lagos Apapa Aug. 1. Takoradi Aug. 8. Abidjan Aug. 8. STRAAT VAN DIEMAN from Hong Kong sld. Jun. 1 due Lagos Apapa Jul. 4. Cotonou Jul. 14. Lome Jul. 17. Tema Jul. 18. Abidjan Jul. 20. Monrovia Jul. 23. Freetown Jul. 25. Dakar Jul. 29. Conakry Jul. 31. Takoradi Aug. 6. Luanda Aug. 17 opt.

**OUTWARD** - STRAAT FREETOWN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong and Japan early Aug. STRAAT VAN DIEMAN to Singapore opt., Hong Kong, Japan and Shanghai late Jul.

## FALEUROPE/AFRIKA LINE GmbH

RINKENS slg. Hamburg Jul. 13 due Las Palmas Jul. 27. Dakar Jul. 31. Abidjan Aug. 4. WERDERLAND slg. Bremen Jul. 17. due Dakar Aug. 4. Abidjan Sept. 8.

## NOPAL LINES

**WESTBOUND** - NOPAL LUNA due Abidjan Jul. 19. Monrovia Jul. 22. Freetown Jul. 24. IVORY MOON slg. Luanda Aug. 2. Douala Aug. 8. Takoradi Aug. 7.

## WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

WESTWIND sld. New Orleans Jun. 26. Houston Jul. 2 due Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown. SOUTHWIND slg. New Orleans Jul. 30. Houston Aug. 4 due Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown.

## THE EAC LINES

**SOUTHBOUND** - SIMBA due Dakar Jul. 19. Monrovia Jul. 22. Abidjan Jul. 24. Tema, Jul. 26. Cotonou Jul. 28. Lagos Apapa Jul. 29. SARGODHA slg. Bremen Jul. 17. Hamburg Jul. 19. Antwerp Jul. 22. Rotterdam Jul. 24. Rouen Jul. 27. due Dakar Aug. 3. Freetown Aug. 5. **NORTHBOUND** - PANAMA due Rotterdam Jul. 22. Denmark Jul. 26. Bremen Aug. 1. Hamburg Aug. 3. Antwerp Aug. 6. SINAI OA slg. Cotonou Jul. 13. Lagos Apapa Jul. 20. Lome Jul. 23. Abidjan Jul. 27. due Amsterdam Aug. 6.



The Nigerian delegates to the ninth Commonwealth Telecommunications Council Meeting, Mr. F. H. O. Akindele, (left) and Mr. R. Khalidson, discuss progress during a break in the conference at Marlborough House.

## Deniau criticises Yaounde agreements

The type of free trade agreements reached between the European Economic Community and the 18 associated African states had not worked as well as had been hoped because of the inequalities in development between the two sets of partners, M. Jean-Francois Deniau, EEC Commissioner for Overseas Development, said in London. Something new had to be added to existing agreements in order to cope with trade, aid and debt problems. M. Deniau urged the enlarged Community to take the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as an example and support regional commodity agreements with less developed countries. He said that during the negotiations over Britain's membership of the EEC, the long-term responsibilities of the enlarged Community towards the Third World had "hardly been discussed".

- The links between the EEC and the associated African countries should continue to form the basis of the EEC's policy towards developing countries. Luxembourg's Foreign Minister, M. Gaston Thorn, said at the start of a four-day conference between Parliamentarians from Yaounde Convention state and the European Parliament.

- France is to provide £580,000 of aid to development in Togo. Among projects to benefit are cocoa and coffee growing in Central Togo, (which will get further finance, cotton growing, construction of a cereal storage centre in Lome, and development of a regional management organisation in Southern Togo).

- Dutch imports from Africa fell in 1971 after increasing every year since 1960, the Dutch African Institute reported. The main factors were smaller purchases of petroleum in favour of motor deliveries from the Middle East and the decreased value of commodities such as cocoa and oilseeds.

## Off-shore economic zones suggested

A 10-day African regional seminar on maritime law in Yaoundé agreed that African nations had a right to fix reasonable limits on their territorial waters, but suggested that these should not be more than 12 miles. A communiqué issued at the end of the conference, organised by the Cameroon Institute of International Relations and the Carnegie Peace Fund, recommended the establishment of economic zones outside territorial waters, which would allow African countries to control the sea's resources with a view to rational exploitation and would help in the fight against pollution. Such zones would not interfere with freedom of navigation, over-flights or the laying of cables or underwater pipelines. The exploitation of living resources within the zones would be open to all African countries provided that the companies involved were effectively controlled by African capital and personnel. Land-locked countries would be included in this arrangement and they would be guaranteed access to the sea and free transit.

- A \$76m loan has been made by the World Bank to assist a \$126m project to strengthen and expand Nigeria's electric power system. The Canadian International Development Agency is also providing \$940,000 for engineering and design services for the project. The loan is for 25 years, with a grace period of 5½ years, at a rate of interest of 7¼ per cent a year.

- Abonnema and Forcados will be among the ports to be surveyed for future development, the chairman of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Mr. Andrew Wilson, has said. At the moment, he noted, the NPA placed priority on the development of Calabar, Port Harcourt, Warri and Lagos ports.

- Mr. J.E. Page, chief accountant for Taylor Woodrow International since 1965 has been appointed a director of Taylor Woodrow's three major companies in Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone. Mr. Page joined the group in 1953 and was chief accountant in Nigeria, 1955-56.

- Rubber is to be bought direct from farmers by the Malaysian Government in an effort to save them from "victimisation by middlemen" and to help tackle the unfavourable market conditions threatening the interests of the small-holders (Midwest rubber - page 905).

- Import duties between April and September 1971 raised £67.3m for Nigeria, £18.8m more than had been budgeted.

- The Leventis group in Nigeria is to offer 40 per cent of the company's share capital to Nigerians.



*The Asantahene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, chats with Sir Edward Spears, Life President of Ashanti Goldfields, at a party given by the Ghana High Commissioner during the Asantahene's visit to Britain*

## 'Franglophone' meeting

For the first time in its 11-year history the 1972 ECA Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion Course, to be held in Accra in October, will bring representatives of French and English-speaking African countries together. The title of the course is *Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion for Intra-African Trade*, and its objectives are to make participants more capable of appraising and promoting commercial and trade promotion policies conducive to the growth of exports and intra-African trade, legislative, institutional and organisational frameworks to facilitate export promotion, workable trade agreements among developing African countries, and effective regional economic groupings.

- UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has expressed the hope that by continuing budgetary austerity the world organisation will return to solvency by the end of 1973. In a letter to member nations he has given a 1973 budget estimate of \$224.15m, compared with \$213.12m in 1972 (The average annual increase in expenditure over the last 10 years has been 10 per cent).

- As production expands, palm oil will become relatively cheaper within the general level of oils and fats prices, an FAO study has forecast. Output is expected to double by 1980, says the report, most of the increase coming from Malaysia and to a lesser extent from Indonesia and West Africa.

- A \$6.4m World Bank loan and a \$3.2m International Development Association credit has been granted for a \$12.3m railway expansion programme in Senegal. The IDA is also assisting a telecommunications project in Mali with a \$3.6m credit.

## 'Crucial role' of Ghana's creditors

Although Ghana's economic problems are "extremely serious", says the *Jurist* issue of *Barclays International Review* "the new Government is making a determined effort to find a reasonable and permanent solution to the economic malaise which has seriously retarded growth during recent years. Much will depend on the understanding and forbearance shown by external creditors during the ensuing critical phase of re-adjustment required to restore the economy to a viable position"

- The Cocoa Producers Alliance has held a five-day meeting in Lome. According to the newspaper *Togo Press* topics discussed included a paper prepared by the organisation's secretariat suggesting that a joint position should be taken on whether the 1971-72 production surplus should be kept in stock or freed with a view to being sold.

- Mid-crop cocoa purchases in Ghana will start on June 23.

- Bascol, the Bauxite Aluminium Study Company, which has been issued a licence to prospect, evaluate and prove bauxite deposits in Ghana's Kibi region, has started bringing in equipment for the job.

- Ghana Airways intends to set up a charter company to organise flights for tourists, according to a report in the *Ghanaian Times*.

## OPEC to meet in Nigeria

Nigeria will host the next ordinary meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Ali Monguno, announced. He said that OPEC members were deeply concerned about the problem of pollution caused by oil and the Lagos meeting would discuss a study on the subject prepared by the organisation's secretary-general.

- Approval has been confirmed by the African Development Bank for a loan of \$1.35m. to finance an expansion of the annual production capacity of the Togolese Company of Benin Mines from 1.8m. tons of phosphates to 2.4m.

- The construction of a large metallurgical complex has started at Maluku, near Kinshasa. The first section will be commissioned in 1974. It will produce 150,000 tons of steel a year with the capacity capable of expansion to 300,000 tons.

- Tin prices on the London Metal Exchange rose to £1,513 a ton last week.

# Record profit for Daily Times

A record profit of 11.5 per cent was made by the Daily Times Group in Nigeria in the year ended December 31, 1971, according to the annual financial statement for 1971. The profit was 11.5 per cent on turnover of 1,000 million naira, compared with 10.5 per cent on turnover of 900 million naira in 1970. The profit was 11.5 per cent on turnover of 1,000 million naira, compared with 10.5 per cent on turnover of 900 million naira in 1970. The profit was 11.5 per cent on turnover of 1,000 million naira, compared with 10.5 per cent on turnover of 900 million naira in 1970.

The Daily Times newspaper group in Nigeria, which has a circulation of 1.5 million copies daily, reported a record profit of 11.5 per cent on turnover of 1,000 million naira for the year ended December 31, 1971. The profit was 11.5 per cent on turnover of 1,000 million naira, compared with 10.5 per cent on turnover of 900 million naira in 1970. The profit was 11.5 per cent on turnover of 1,000 million naira, compared with 10.5 per cent on turnover of 900 million naira in 1970.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

### NIGERIAN COUNCIL FOR MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING

ESTABLISHED BY THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR CO-ORDINATING MANAGEMENT EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

#### DIRECTOR CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

The Nigerian Council for Management Education and Training invites applications for suitably qualified Nigerians for the post of **DIRECTOR** in its newly established **CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT** which will undertake research into and evaluation of the country's management training needs, application of new management techniques to local management problems

- provide technical assistance to existing management training institutions
  - provide technical assistance in furthering organisational development and application of various management techniques to local enterprises.
- The Director of the Centre will be stationed in Lagos but may occasionally undertake travel throughout the country.

**Duties:** The Director will be required to

- advise, advise with a team of other national experts in the initial stages of the development of the Centre
- plan and execute a programme of research aimed at providing data and information on management training needs and the possibilities of existing management training institutions
- set up a research centre to study the Nigerian situation for management education and training of a number of research centres in management education and training in the country
- coordinate the various management education and training centres and programmes and to develop national and existing business techniques with the environment
- advise with national and international bodies having interest in management development
- perform other duties as may be assigned to him by the Council for Management Education and Training

**Qualifications:** The candidate must possess a post degree or a degree and University, preferably a higher degree in business administration or related fields, or equivalent professional qualification. In addition the candidate must have

- extensive experience in planning and conducting management training programmes and a mastery of research techniques in management and business
- demonstrated practical experience in research in managerial position and/or in management education
- ability to work independently and supervise research activities and
- ability to work effectively and cooperatively with other staff members

**Terms of appointment:** Salary will be 100,000 naira per annum. Staff allowances will be 20,000 naira per annum. Annual leave of 21 working days. Superannuation will be arranged. Medical benefits and other allowances will be provided in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Nigerian Council for Management Education and Training, c/o National Manpower Board, 8 Oti Mill Street, Lagos, Nigeria. Applications should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, educational and professional records, and names of three referees. Applications should be forwarded to:

Secretary  
Nigerian Council for Management Education and Training,  
c/o National Manpower Board  
8 Oti Mill Street,  
Lagos, Nigeria

CLOSING DATE: 22 July, 1972

SITUATIONS VACANT cont

# Kwara State College of Technology, Ilorin

Vacancies for

## PRINCIPAL, REGISTRAR AND BURSAR

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the posts of Principal, Registrar and Bursar in the College of Technology, Ilorin.

The College of Technology was established by Kwara State Government as an autonomous institution for the education and training of middle-level manpower in scientific, technological and managerial fields at the sub-degree level with special emphasis on practical orientation during training. As the College will open in September this year, it is desired to make the appointments as early as possible.

### PRINCIPAL

**Duties:** The principal is the Chief Academic and Executive Officer of the College. He is expected to provide the requisite leadership in the field of Curriculum Development and reform. He is to extend the services of the College to, and secure the support of, governments, industry, commerce and the corporations.

**Qualifications:** Applicants should hold a good honours degree in Engineering or be a member of a professional body and have had considerable educational and administrative experience preferably in a technical field. Higher degrees, University or industrial experience in a technical field will be an advantage. Capacity for pioneering work and a sense of dedication are considered particularly essential.

Post-graduate experience will be an advantage.

Salary: £N4,000 p.a. (consolidated)

### REGISTRAR

**Duties:** The Registrar shall be the Chief Administrative Officer of the College. He shall be responsible to the Principal for the day-to-day administrative work of the College.

**Qualifications:** A good honours degree of a recognised University with minimum post-graduate administrative experience of 10 years some of which must have been acquired either in the Registry of a post-secondary institution, or in higher educational administration.

Salary: £N3,000 p.a. (consolidated)

### BURSAR

**Duties:** The Bursar shall be the chief financial officer of the College subject to the directions of, and responsible to the Principal of the College for the day-to-day financial administration and control and to the council for the overall financial affairs of the College.

**Qualifications:** Applicants should possess the final certificate of at least one of the following bodies:

- (a) Institute of Chartered Accountants,
- (b) Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants,
- (c) Institute of Costs and Works Accountants,
- (d) Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors,
- (e) Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants

Or A good honours degree in Accountancy

In addition applicants are required to have had at least seven years post-qualification experience and must have held responsible post in an Institution of higher learning, government, industry or corporation.

Salary: £N2,700 p.a. (consolidated)

### Conditions of Service

The appointments may be made on a permanent, contract, transfer or secondment basis.

Other conditions of service are the same as those obtaining in the other institutions of higher learning in the country, for instance, superannuation schemes, medical attention, pension scheme, children's and car allowances, and a house furnished to government standards, etc.

### Method of Application:

Six copies of each application giving the fullest details of the applicant's qualifications and career, and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted under registered cover.

### Closing Date:

All applications should reach the Ag. Secretary to the Council, Kwara State College of Technology, c/o Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, P.M.B. 1391, Ilorin before July 29, 1972.

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SITUATIONS VACANT cont

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London, W.9 (01-960 1658) Publicity Sec.

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## SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

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### QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE:

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experience, preferably in Harbour Engineering, Mechanical  
Cargo Handling Equipment and Craft.

### METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Application forms are obtainable from any of the following:-

- (A) The Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer,  
Statutory Corporations Service Commission,  
P.M.B. 12033,  
30 Marina,  
Lagos.
- (B) State Public Service Commission & States  
Statutory Corporation Service Commission Offices.
- (C) The Resident Commissioner,  
Statutory Corporations Service Commission  
(Sub Office)  
Z.21 Queen Elisabeth Road,  
Zaria, Nigeria.

**CLOSING DATE:** - 29th July, 1972. Forms to be returned  
with photo-copies of certificates and two recent passport  
photographs signed at back to Secretary and Chief  
Administrative Officer at the above address.

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# Dateline Africa

## SEKYI RAPS BUSIA

In a letter to *The Times* commenting on a Diary item concerning Dr. Busia and the Assets committee, political detentions and the economy, the High Commissioner in London, Mr. Henry Sekyi, pointed out that the NLC could hardly be expected to solve years of accumulated debts in five months. The important point, he said, was that a good start had been made, and, contrary to *The Times* comment, there was popular support for Col. Acheampong's economic policies, which were based on the principle of self-reliance. The Assets Committee was a commission of enquiry, not a court of law pronouncing a verdict. There could not be a military majority on the Committee because, by decree, there was only one army officer sitting, the other two are the presiding judge and a civilian accountant.

Replying, Dr. Busia accused the NRC of interrupting his attempts to solve the economic problems and doing their worst "to convert it into a bankrupt business". He accused the NRC of exploitation and oppression, citing the incident when a group of unemployed were ordered to work at a sugar plantation. He accused them of banning queues to prevent observers seeing the food shortage. He pointed out that the Assets Committee had "in vital aspects" been given "all the powers of the High Court". He explained: "it enquires into the conduct and assets of citizens who can appear before it in person or be represented by counsel, that it hears evidence from compellable witnesses, it can summarily imprison for as many as five years for contempt, that none of its decisions, doings or

findings is appealable in a court of law". The presumption of innocence was replaced by a presumption of guilt in all its proceedings, and the burden of proof shifted from accuser to accused. There was no room for minority dissent. There were some of his reasons for refusing to co-operate with the Committee.

Answering Dr. Busia's letter Mr. Sekyi said that he had not bolstered his argument by citing temporary shortages of some foods "which are as likely as not part of the delayed effects of the great devaluation, and certainly, it would seem, among its aims". He reminded the former Prime Minister that the sugar plantation incident was an isolated one - what was more notable was that students and others had voluntarily harvested sugar cane as their contribution to "Operation Feed Yourself". The Assets Committee was not a court of law, but as a judicial commission was armed with the powers of a court of law to ensure the attendance and truthfulness of witnesses. Having regard to the lawful income of persons, the committee was instructed to determine how much, if any, of their assets were lawfully acquired, and how much, if any, were not. "For some kind of presumptive title". But for people in public life "if your assets amount to much more than you could have acquired by means of your legit-

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mate income or incomes, the mere possession of those assets does not absolve you from the necessity of showing how you came by them". "These more rigorous principles are meant to ensure the highest standards of probity in our public life". Mr Sekyi concluded by referring to the detainees: "as happened under the NLC (among whose principal advisers was the Professor himself) a great many of them have already been released, and the government has given assurances that the rest will be released as soon as circumstances permit".

• Members of the NRC and the Executive Council have declared their assets. Mr E. N. Moore, Attorney-General and the only civilian member of the Council, said that a majority of regional commissioners who have not yet declared their assets had been given several more days to do so.

The declarations, deposited with the Attorney-General, covered assets owned by the members as at January 13, when Dr. Busia's Government was overthrown. They were requested by the new régime.

Col. Acheampong, who led the *coup* said one of the reasons for the January revolution was the refusal of the members of the Busia Government to declare their assets as demanded by the 1969 constitution.

Mr. Moore said the forms for the declaration of assets by the NRC members, the 16-member Executive Council, and the nine regional commissioners were modelled on those served on the ex-ministers of Dr. Busia's Government.

• Following Col. Acheampong's speech (July 7) to students asking for their co-operation in solving Ghana's problems, the students representatives staged a mock parliament in the National Assembly. The entire executive of the National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) took over the Speakers Chair to preside over the meeting.

Last year the NUGS executive appeared before the House for alleged contempt of parliament and were told to apologise for asking MPs to declare their assets in accordance with the Constitution. Col. Acheampong said earlier, when he called them to the special meeting in the National Assembly: "All of you will, no doubt, recognise the touch of irony in your presence here". He said that when he heard the radio report of their humiliation before parliament last year "I knew the time had come to call off the huge joke that had become of democracy".

• Colonel Acheampong, has urged Ghanaian women to use "Women Power" for reconstruction of the nation. He told representatives of women's organisations "I have met young students to work out with them how student power could assist our revolution and it is now your turn to find out how you could inject woman power into the revolution. You can best help by avoiding the habit of hoarding

while at the same time discouraging those around you from hoarding". They could also help by cutting down on the acquisition of new cloths and clothes and fashions and by "cultivating into our feeding habits new tastes that are locally obtainable and are equally nourishing and palatable".

• Ghana has appealed to the Australian Government to desist from giving any support, covert or overt, to the racist régimes in southern Africa. A diplomatic note presented to the Australian High Commission recalled an incident involving the issue of Australian passports to three Rhodesian "diplomats". The note also recalled the Australian Prime Minister's open support given to an all-white South African Rugby team which toured Australia last year despite strong trade union opposition.

"It is a matter of deep regret to the Government of Ghana that Australia, a member of the Commonwealth which draws its strength from its multi-racialism, should act in a manner inconsistent with the ideals upon which the Commonwealth is founded."

• Ghana Sugar Estates Ltd (GHASEL) has been established to take over the Komenda and Asutsuare sugar factories from GIHOC. It is to be managed for five years by HVA International of Holland, who manage similar plants in Ethiopia and Tanzania. GHASEL was expected to take over the factories from July 1, but a delay in receiving a credit loan of \$15.5m. from the World Bank means that it will probably not take over until later in the year. HVA International is understood to have agreed to invest \$50,000 in GHASEL, entitling them to 5 per cent of its equity capital.

Mr. A. A. Mujeeb, General Manager of the sugar factory at Komenda, has handed over to his Ghanaian successor, Mr. J. S. M. Yalley. It marked the end of a six-year contract under which Associate Consulting Engineers (ACE) of Pakistan acted as managing agents of Ghana's two state-owned sugar factories.

• A contractor has been fined 5,000 Cedis by a circuit court for attempting to bribe a member of the NRC with 500 Cedis for contract awards. The contractor, Alhaji Issah Akabila, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor told the court that Alhaji Akabila offered the money with a letter pleading for contracts sent to Major Roger Fell, then Commissioner for Works and Housing, last March. The Commissioner reported the matter to the police. Alhaji Akabila said he gave the 500 Cedis to the Commissioner so that he could use it in buying food for army troops on road block duties in the Upper Region of Ghana.

• The shortage of goods following the *coup* was a direct result of Dr. Busia's December devaluation, said Col. Acheampong. The NRC had discovered that many firms and traders had not ordered goods because of the devaluation.

• An assets committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. S. Aidoo, former Judicial Secretary, has been set up in addition to the Taylor Assets Committee, currently in session.

• A meeting of the Ghana-Mali joint commission for co-operation has decided that experts should meet soon to resolve problems relating to trade and economic co-operation. Delegates discussed the cattle trade, preferential tariffs the free trade, quota system, and payment arrangements between Ghana and Mali. They also discussed immigration, migrant workers, the movement of people and goods and agreed on a draft resolution which could form the basis for a future agreement.

Ghana has similar commissions of co-operation with Togo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Niger.

• No person convicted in Ghana or elsewhere of a felony will be able to control, have a controlling interest in or be employed by any private security organisation operating in Ghana under a new decree. It also bars people convicted of "fraud, dishonesty, moral turpitude or offences relating to arms and ammunition". Anyone committing an offence under the decree may be liable to a fine of up to 200 cedis, one year's imprisonment or both.

• During an audience at Buckingham Palace the Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, presented the Queen with a gold brooch in the shape of a porcupine, his emblem, and a model of a stool inlaid with silver. Earlier during his visit to Britain, which lasts until July 19, he met the Archbishop of Canterbury.

• Two Indians have each been sentenced to eight years imprisonment with hard labour on charges of conspiracy to corrupt. Mr. A. K. Mirchandani and Mr. B. K. Mirchandani had pleaded not guilty to offering 10,000 Cedis as a gift to a captain in the Ghana army.

• Seven people from Wuxor near Ziope including the village chief, his linguist and his sorcerer, have been sentenced to death for the murder of a livestock trader in January last year. His death coincided with the funeral rites for the ancestor ruler of Wite near Akatsé, whose brother was among the seven condemned.

• An eight-man Police Council has been inaugurated to administer the Police Force. It is headed by Mr. A. Karbo, a barrister, and includes the Inspector General of Police, Mr. J. H. Cobhina, and Mr. Joe Appiah.

• A driver has been sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of attempted robbery by a special court in Accra. Last February the military government decreed the death penalty or life imprisonment for persons convicted of robbery.

• Mr. R. S. Amegashie, Chairman of the Committee on Local Raw Materials for Industries, has resigned.

## SIERRA LEONE Budget soars

The government plans to spend over £28m. — much of it on development — under the 1972-73 budget. Finance Minister Mr. C. Kamara-Taylor told parliament that the budget was 50 per cent larger than last year's. Provisions for major sectors such as agriculture, education and transport were also much larger. Recurrent revenues were estimated at over £28.5m. New tax measures to meet local costs of development were expected to yield over £1m. The payroll tax, introduced last year, had been increased from £50 to £125. Import duty on cars had been increased by five per cent, and on Landrovers by two per cent. (Full details in next week's issue).



The Finance Minister reads the 1972-73 budget to Parliament

● Sierra Leone was very interested in training facilities for its armed forces as this was an area in which the government would like as much diversification as possible for many reasons, including security. President Stevens told the outgoing Canadian ambassador, Mr. Allan McGill, who is based in Nigeria. The President said that he was grateful that Canadian aid had no strings attached, unlike aid received from some other countries. He hoped that Sierra Leone would soon have as much generous assistance from Canada as did East African countries because of their long established relationship.

● Commenting on the Presidential Address (see last week's issue), the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said "while the speech is better written than previous ones by this government, nevertheless, it is more of an exercise in self-promotion and praise than a record of any substantial achievements or a forecast of substantial achievements."

● President Stevens sent a message of best wishes for success to the International Conference of Manding Studies which took place in London and was attended by President Senghor of Senegal (see pp 887-9).

In the message, President Stevens said "The Manding Civilisation of West Africa is one of the greatest the world has ever known. It stretches back into the centuries. Many of the citizens of Sierra

Leone are of Manding origin. The Manding area covers portions of this Republic which includes some of the ancestors of myself and my Vice-President. I am happy at the part played in this conference by former and present members of the University of Sierra Leone and of the High Commission of Sierra Leone in London."

● The Government has disbanded the Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force. The Force was established in 1939 and it was later re-constituted in 1952 when the British Navy embarked on a policy of reducing its overseas naval bases.

● Radio and television services have been merged into the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service. The broadcasting service now becomes a single departmental unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, headed by a Director of Broadcasting.

● Dr. Davidson Nicol, High Commissioner in London and former chief UN delegate, has been appointed executive director of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), succeeding Chief Simeon Adebo of Nigeria. Dr. Nicol will take up the new post on September 1.

● India's High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr. Shardul Bikram Shah, returned to Accra after presenting his credentials to President Siaka Stevens. He also discussed arrangements for the proposed visit of the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh.

● Purchases of rough and uncut diamonds during May amounted to Le 1,535,386 (87,299 carats) compared with Le 2,296,562 (95,156 carats) in May, 1971. Total purchases for the first five months of 1972 were Le 9,930,783 (414,852 carats) compared with Le 8,356,689 (438,157 carats) during the corresponding period last year.

● The retiring French Ambassador to Sierra Leone is M. Jean Fines, not Finec, as we erroneously reported in our June 23 issue. He was appointed ambassador to Sierra Leone in 1968.

● A requiem service was held in Freetown for the late Mrs Gwendoline Wom Hartley-Cowan, wife of Mr. George Hartley-Cowan, a former Director of Sierra Leone Radio. She died in Port Harcourt, Nigeria on June 12.

● Total external reserves held by the Bank of Sierra Leone as at April 29, amounted to Le 32.2m compared with Le 29.9m. as at 30 April, 1971.

● A Sierra Leonean, Dr. Victor Johnson, has been appointed Deputy Peace Corps Director and Education Officer in Sierra Leone. He replaces Mr. John Randall, who is returning to the US.

● A North Korean delegation, led by the Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. O. Man Sok, has visited Sierra Leone.

● Commemorative medals to mark the first anniversary of the Republic are on sale at the Ministry of Finance.

● Mr. S. D. Koroma, MP for Port Loko South, has been re-elected Deputy Speaker of Parliament for the fifth time in succession.

● Njala University College is to receive an additional grant of Le 99,000 from USAID for salaries of American staff and the training of five more Sierra Leoneans in the US.

● A \$1.3m. agreement for organisational and feasibility studies for the Freetown-Waterloo road has been signed with the UNDP.

● The Director of the English-speaking West African branches of Degremont Water Supply Treatment, Mr. George Papazien, has said that it is expected that about 800,000 people in Sierra Leone, representing about a third of the population, would be using pipe-borne clear drinking water, after completion of the fourth phase of their operations. The Koidu water system would be ready for commissioning by the end of the year, and that work is going on for the extension of the Freetown system to increase daily capacity from six million to twelve million gallons.

● The public are reminded that the old-type Sierra Leone Passports will become invalid after June 30.

## LIBERIA

### Tolbert and Dr. Advertus Hoff

President Tolbert, who is mediating in a student dispute on the campus of Liberia's University told its president, Advertus Hoff, that regulations which existed 25 years ago could not be applied today.

Student declared a strike last month and presented a petition demanding Dr. Hoff's resignation. Dr. Hoff, who was appointed earlier this year, had issued an order banning holding hands on campus, and put a girl student on probation when he reportedly found her holding hands with a man.

President Tolbert, saying that "old thoughts and decisions should also be changed to meet with modern times," asked the students to be law abiding and work with the university authorities for better results.

● The wife of Dr. Herbert Thomas who works for the Government Health Services, was arrested as she returned from Ghana by air, after a quantity of marijuana was found in her luggage. The Ministry of Justice said that Mrs. Minerva Thomas would be charged with the illegal possession of drugs, which were said to be worth \$76,000 at black market prices.

● Taiwan's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. H.K. Yang, has pledged continuing technical assistance to Liberia. He said Taiwan was willing to provide as many technicians as Sierra Leone could absorb. Mr. Yang was visiting Liberia as part of an African tour.

## ZAIRE Cardinal returns from exile

Kinshasa's Catholic Archbishop, Cardinal Malula, has returned home after five months exile in Rome. The Cardinal left in February after the political bureau of the ruling MPR had expelled him from his residence, and accused him of opposing the "authenticity" policy of President Mobutu Sese Seko. For a time charges were pending against him, but in May the President said that the Cardinal was free to return. The Kinshasa daily, *Salongo*, commented that the return meant that there was no further cause of friction between the party and the Archbishop. State-church relations would depend on the Cardinal's determination to serve Zaire and respect its institutions. (One of the main bones of contention was removed in April when the Zaire Catholic bishops agreed to let the MPR Youth Movement form branches in church schools.

## Soviet detente

Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, is to visit Zaire in the next few months, probably in the autumn. It will be his first visit to Africa. The news follows the visit of the Secretary-General of the Zaire Foreign Ministry, M. Lomho Lo Manga Manga, to Moscow, where he signed an agreement on cultural, technical and scientific co-operation.

A delegation of Soviet scientists led by Mr. Solodovnikov, President of the Africa Institute, will shortly visit Kinshasa, and Mr. Boboliko, Assembly President is due to go to Moscow soon in reply to an invitation offered during the visit of members of the Supreme Soviet to Kinshasa in January.

## Mobutu in Guinea

In a communiqué at the end of President Mobutu Sese Seko's three-day state visit to Guinea, he and President Sekou Touré affirmed their total solidarity with African liberation movements. The expressed pleasure at the various reconciliations which have taken place in Africa - Zaire-Congo, Guinea-Senegal, and the two Angolan movements, and Morocco-Algeria. The communiqué said the two presidents hoped the two Angolan movements would unite to intensify the struggle against Portugal. They also hoped that Senegal and Guinea would aid the liberation movement in Guinea Bissau. President Touré was convinced, said the communiqué, that Zaire's struggle to achieve an authentic African image would be a source of inspiration for progressive African governments. He has accepted an invitation to visit Zaire at a date to be announced later.

The two states had decided to organise economic co-operation on the broadest and most dynamic basis. On his return to Kinshasa President Mobutu said that Guinea and Zaire had signed a joint

agreement on setting up a joint company for the processing of Guinean bauxite in a Zairean factory.

At a rally in Labé during the visit President Touré said "If the Senegal and Guinean army, party and government decided today that before two months were out Guinea-Bissau would be liberated, we are certain of victory".

## DAHOMY

Speaking to the Association des Journalistes d'Outremer in Paris, President Ahomadegbe of Dahomey condemned the continuing regionalism of Dahomeyans, saying that it sank too often to base tribal instincts. "If we wanted to hold elections now, we would revive tribal quarrels". On the fate of Colonel Kouandété, condemned to death by military tribunal in May, he said that he was not pursuing a policy of revenge. The officers condemned merited death, and they were justly condemned. "What to do? I don't yet know. They are not executed, and we will reflect on the matter".

On the West African Economic Community (CEAO) set up in Bamako in June, the President said that he had signed the constitutive document, "but we are immediate neighbours with countries whose people are identical with our own and with whom we have direct relations. In the protocols of the agreement we have the task of making certain emendations taking account of this situation, without on the other hand inhibiting the development of the CEAO which should progressively cover all West African states".

The President also spoke of plans for educational reform. The English had applied better formulae in this respect than the French. "We want to give to our teaching a technical character. Arts and law graduates are running in the streets. What we need is engineers, doctors, technicians of all kinds".

## CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE

Mme. Adelaide Diawara, wife of Lt. Ange Diawara, ringleader of the abortive coup of February 22, was among 17 people sentenced for withholding information on enemies of the Congolese revolution. Mme. Diawara, whose husband is still being sought by security forces, was given a suspended two-year prison sentence. Four death sentences, including three in the absence of the accused, were handed down by the Brazzaville criminal court on June 10. Among those sentenced to 10 years was former Public Prosecutor Ludovic Ackomhand.

In a debate with students President Nguabi said that the Congo must create its own university, but this should not be a copy of French universities. It "must take into account the concrete realities of the nation". He asked students and professors to collaborate to "create this university in conformity with the political options of the country".

## CAMEROON Unification Reshuffle

President Ahidjo has signed a decree setting up the first government of the new United Republic of Cameroon. The new list is notable for the introduction of several ministers formerly in the now abolished regional governments (such as Henry Elangwe, at Mines and Energy, and Martin Luma, Vice-Minister of Education, both of whom were in the West Cameroon government), and several younger men. The Vice-Presidency is abolished, and Mr. S. T. Muna, formerly Vice-President, becomes Minister of State, placed after the President in the government list.

A notable change-around is the appointment of Mr. Vincent Efon as Minister of External Affairs, replacing M. Jean Keutcha, who moves to Agriculture. Simon Achidi Achu replaces Felix Sabal-Lecco as Minister of Justice. Sabal-Lecco becomes Minister of the Civil Service. The new Finance Minister is Charles Onana Awana, replacing Bernard Bidias A. Ngon, who leaves the government, as do Leonard Claude Mpauma, and Francon-Xavier Ngoubeyou. A surprise re-entry is Enoch Kwayeb, a former minister, who makes a comeback as Minister of Labour. Several ministries remain in the same hands, notably the Armed Forces, whose incumbent, Sadou Daoudou, has held the post for the last ten years. The former Ambassador in Bonn, Philemon Bébédon, becomes Director of the Civil Cabinet at the Presidency, with rank of minister.

President Ahidjo has announced a budget of 66,853m. CFA francs (£102m). It is the first budget since the Federal Constitution was changed to make Cameroon a United Republic. Under the new Constitution adopted earlier this month by referendum, the President can enforce the budget by ordinance. The budget is divided into 56,493m. francs (£89m.) for current expenditure and 10,360m. francs (£16m.) for capital expenditure.

## IN BRIEF Pompidou's next tour

M. Foccart, Secretary-General for African and Malagasy Affairs in Paris has been in Upper Volta, Togo and Dahomey to prepare for the official visit by President Pompidou next November. M. Foccart was accompanied by 31 officials, and has had meetings with all three presidents of the countries to be visited.

Plans have been finalised for Togo, Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta to have a joint "international lottery", to be called Entente '73.

Recent clashes between Malian and Mauritanian nomads at Toul in Mauritania, and Kirane in Mali, caused twelve deaths.

## NIGERIA Esuene calls for silence

A call for an end to public pronouncements by Nigerian leaders on the security of the nation has been made by the Governor of the South Eastern State, Brig. Udo Esuene. Speaking to reporters before leaving for a four-week visit to Europe as head of a six-man state delegation, he commented: "As of now, I don't know of anything which has happened to threaten the security of the nation". He added, "Nigeria is certainly a big country and as such this type of matter should be handled with maximum caution". The delegation's itinerary includes Hungary, Romania, Holland, Britain, Italy, West Germany and Switzerland. The Governor said he would make business contacts and finalise some negotiated investment arrangements.

Commenting on reports of a plot Radio-Television Kaduna recalled that the Military Governor of the Western State, Brig. Rotimi, during his tour of Benue Plateau, alleged that there was a section in the army trying to perpetrate crisis in the armed forces. It also cited Gen. Ejoor's statement (see last week's issue).

The radio said that while every support would be given to the Federal Government in its fight against the enemies of Nigeria, it hoped that when such allegations were made the identities of the culprits would be made known, so that people could be on their guard. As it stood the nation only vaguely know of the existence of a dubious plot. Everybody would be frightened, but there was nothing the nation could do in the absence of full information. The Government should certainly take all measures to safeguard the national interest. It needed the backing of the entire nation. "It should be reiterated, however, that whenever disclosures are made of these notorious activities, the nation should have detailed information of all that is involved. In the absence of full and detailed information, already cynical nations can draw their own conclusion. When the country's leaders cry wolf, let the wolf be seen, otherwise these disclosures can backfire."

Broadcasting on the need for loyalty Lagos radio said that the civil war taught that there were many whose main pre-occupation was to see that Nigerians were for ever at one another's throats, so that while engaged in a futile conflict, the road to exploitation would be left open to them... enemies could only hurt Nigerians if they were allowed an opening, if individual ambitions were allowed to come into conflict with those of the nation. A nation, like an individual, could not be without enemies. That was a fact of life that could never be banished by indulging in unnecessary alarms and excursions.

Nigeria could not go back on her pledge to support freedom fighters in all areas of the African continent still under foreign

domination. She also could not go back on her determination to indigenise some sectors of her economy. "Neither the united hatred of Nigerians by the ruling cliques in Salisbury, Pretoria or Lisbon, nor the insidious manoeuvres of some inimical expatriates in our midst can ever do us any harm if we can every day remain constant in our loyalty to our country."

Referring to the comments by Brig. Rotimi, Gen. Ejoor and Brig. Esuene on Nigeria's security, the independent Ibadan-based *Nigerian Tribune* said that the importance of the speakers made for confusion. "The average citizen is torn between accepting his position as secure, free from foreign interference, and on the other hand, in fear of foreign interference in his country's domestic affairs plus the attendant confusion and national instability." The newspaper knew that each of the speakers was a genuine patriot but "their individual expressions have created confusion in the minds of their fellow patriots. In a matter like this bordering on the security of the nation, this newspaper would like to prescribe absolute restraint".

The Nigerian Air Force will establish more bases in the country to improve efficiency, the Chief of Air Staff, Brigadier Emmanuel Ikwe, announced in Jos. The establishment of more bases would enable the Air Force to fulfil its obligations to the nation. He stressed the determination of the Federal Military Government to bring the Air Force up to a first class standard.

Salary increases for members of the armed forces would be announced soon, the chief of staff, Gen. David Ejoor, has said.

Suggestions that admission to Federal universities should be on a quota basis were premature, said the acting chief federal adviser on education, Alhaji Shehu Bakare. He noted, however, that the universities concerned had been taking measures to encourage students from areas which were "not too fertile".



The Steve Rhodes Singers have participated in the annual Eisteddfod at Llangollen, Wales. Picture here on arrival at Heathrow Airport are some of the singers, Steve's brother, Solomon, and sisters Glorin and Janet

and he suggested that special courses should be introduced in selected schools in areas where education was low in order to help students qualify for university admission.

Nigeria's educational imbalance would be worsened if the Federal Government took over the state owned universities, the pro-Chancellor of Lagos University, Alhaji Nuhu Bayero, has warned. In spite of the control by the six northern states over the Ahmadu Bello University, he said, the institution was still admitting students from southern Nigeria, while students of northern origin were finding it difficult to gain entry into universities in the south. He opposed as "unworkable" suggestions for the establishment of a quota system for University admissions, but called for greater Federal financial aid for the state-controlled universities.

In a meeting with the outgoing acting Vice-Chancellor of Ibadan University, Gen. Gowon expressed appreciation of the efforts made by Professor Edington to ensure peace between the students and the university authorities.

Gen. Gowon has also met the outgoing Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos University, Professor Saburi Biobaku. He had served for seven years - the maximum allowed. Gen. Gowon said Professor Biobaku's intellectual gifts and administrative skill had "built the University ... to one of the most respected institutions in the world".

The North Eastern State branch of the Nigerian Union of Teachers decided not to take part in any mass resignations called for by the Union but called on the State Government to effect an immediate improvement in teachers' conditions of service.

The Federal Government's proposed staff college should co-operate with the universities and not compete with them, Mr. J. P. Martin-Bates, principal of the Administrative Staff College at Henley in Britain, said in a lecture in Lagos. The college, he suggested, should aim not at offering theoretical knowledge but at "improved practice".

Opposition by school proprietors to the take-over of schools in the Western State would be regarded as an act of rebellion, the Governor, Brig. Rotimi, has warned.

Mr. S. Ade Osinulu has been appointed registrar of the University of Lagos.

Dr. E. A. Bucknor, secretary of the Nigerian Medical Association, has said that state hospitals in Lagos were losing their nurses to industries and the Lagos University Teaching Hospital where they received better pay and working conditions. Giving evidence to the Udo Udoma tribunal which is investigating the dispute between doctors and the Lagos State Government, Dr. Bucknor said that if the resignations continued there would be a crisis in the wards; the shortage of nurses was already serious in some units.



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