

WEST AFRICA

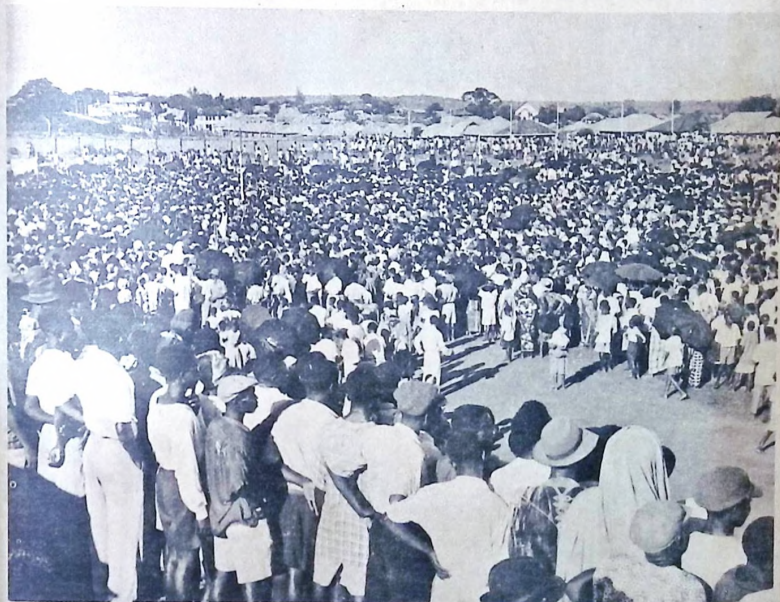
West Africa No. 2909
12th March, 1973

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POLITICS ABOUT PEOPLE



Among the nine steps listed by General Gowon in October 1970, which had to be taken before return to civilian rule would be possible in 1976, was a new census. General Gowon listed economic recovery as a first step and re-training and

reorganisation of the army as the next one. The holding of a new census was not among the first steps, but in fact, as an article in last week's issue and a book review in this one make clear, it probably is the key one. For unless figures for the

population of Nigeria are established and accepted by everybody progress in other directions is impossible.

Politically the figures are essential if, for example, Nigeria is to be divided into constituencies for elections. The coming

- Gowon and the students
- The drought disaster

- Ghana releases ministers
- Liberia's education gap

Constituent Assembly must include this among its recommendations, and there is certain to be an agreed average population for constituencies. It is possible that the assembly will decide on some form of indirect representation for states in the federal legislature, but it is more likely that population will be the deciding factor. Inside the states themselves, however, there can be no other criterion for constituencies except population, and there is no doubt that representation for particular areas inside each state is as lively an issue as the representation of each state at the centre.

In any case states are deeply interested in another aspect of their respective populations. The system of revenue allocation between the federation and the states, however much weight it gives to the factors of "need" and "derivation", must also consider population.

Planning of social services, whether by the federal or the state governments, obviously depends heavily on population figures. This affects particularly schools and to a lesser degree hospitals. But it also affects government plans for housing, water supply and even agricultural credit. And it is not only the current figures but the population trends which the census should show which matter in the planning of social services.

As a review of the first book on the 1963 census says (page 341), disputes about that count were at the centre of Nigerian politics until the overthrow of the civilian government in 1966. Then, it is true,

Nigerian politics tended to revolve around the north-south issue, and to many politicians in the south it was a matter of life and death that the southern regions should show a bigger population than the north, whose prospective permanent domination of the federation they found intolerable. They therefore readily believed that the census figures which gave the Northern Region a majority over the southern ones were rigged, although there is plenty of evidence of rigging in the south, too. How unreliable the census may have been is shown by a recent UN estimate of Nigeria's population as 56.4m. in 1971, although this is slightly less than the 1963 official figure.

The political situation is now far more fluid than in 1963 but the population figures can still become a major political issue. As we have already said, the soldiers could bequeath no greater benefit to their civilian successors than detailed, accurate and agreed figures about the population. And from the preparations now being made (described in an article in last week's issue) it is clear that they are determined to discharge this responsibility.

Sir Alec & Rhodesia

Following the Salisbury broadcast which Machel mentioned recently in which a Rhodesian spokesman saw in Sir Alec Douglas Home's Nigerian visit

evidence of Britain's improving relations with whatever happened in a continent, a Johannesburg made the same point in language broadcast from the countries, a South commentary said; "but pragmatism - these are the days in international relations: and Britain is rapidly in the 1960s Commonwealth and ideological policies which dictated Mr. Heaton's policy towards black Africa: considerations are no longer even important". Now it is factors that dictated Britain's relations with Africa. Hence the British policy towards Africa which more and more trading partner of Europe and the Commonwealth as such associations and criteria are set aside as economic and political considerations are taken into account as a factor in international relations today".

ECA

African horizons in Accra

By our correspondent

The non-consideration of Africa's relations with the biennial Ministerial Meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa in Accra, meant that it was given free rein to discuss pressing problems. For Robert Gardiner, the ECA Secretary, told the conference at the end of the first Development Conference in 1970, the transfer of capital represented at fixed prices on the basis of the maximum achieved at the beginning of the sixties. In 1970, African exports, 80 to 90 per cent of their primary products, were unfavourably affected by the fall in world prices for primary products compared to the rising cost of imports by African countries.

Dr Gardiner estimated that in the decade African countries had lost an equivalent of \$6,000m because of the deterioration in the terms of trade. In 1970 the loss amounted to \$700m. It is a point that a number of African leaders not normally associated with the developed world.

Another topic with which Gardiner dealt was investment that most foreign investment

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were by multi-national companies. In 1969 there were more than 2,000 subsidiaries of European and US companies on the continent, mainly involved in plantations, mining and the stimulation of imports from their parent companies. Out of \$2,600m. directly invested by US companies at the end of 1970, 73 per cent was invested in oil companies, 13 per cent in mining and four per cent in manufacturing.

Dr. Gardiner noted that African countries had a tendency to encourage foreign investments, and then later to force the foreign companies involved to use fewer imported materials and make greater use of local personnel and materials. It was probable that in a couple of years time many African countries would adopt legislation imposing growing local participation to help their national economy, he said. Mixed enterprises could become the rule rather than the exception.

A number of speakers dwell on the subjects of increased intra-African trade, industrialisation, and monetary reform. On the last subject Gilana's head of state, Colonel Acheampong, gave the lead when he said that the developing nations must make the rich ones realise that they have interests in an international monetary system. Taking up the subject, Professor Adedun Adedun, Nigeria's Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, called for a new monetary system for Africa in an endeavour to find a solution to its economic problems. The major factor militating against inter-African trade, said the professor, was the lack of appropriate payments and monetary exchange arrangements among African states. The division of Africa into a number of monetary zones was a matter that should compel urgent consideration in the general review of the post-war international monetary system, which was now generally acknowledged to be out of date. He appealed to the Committee of 20 of the International Monetary Fund to work out new international monetary arrangements which would prove adequately responsive to the changing patterns of the international economic order.

Liberation through cooperation

Dr. Adedun said it was disconcerting to note that intra-African trade at present constitutes less than seven per cent of the total external trade of African countries. In this connection he commended to the conference a resolution on the setting up of an Association of African Trade Promotion Organisations, through the early accession of member states to the charter of the association.

Nigeria believed that the future of Africa lay in active and virile economic cooperation of African governments, said Dr. Adedun. "This is the only way in which we can hope to complete our liberation, by adding economic independ-

ence to our political freedom." Africa could not afford stubbornly to remain the continent containing a multiplicity of economic organisations and units which were hardly viable.

On more concrete issues, related to the ECA's own internal structure, Dr. Adedun said that, although his delegation was impressed with the amount of seminars, studies and meetings organised, which constituted 90 per cent of the ECA's activities, he was obliged to refer back to the previous session in Tunis, when the Nigerian delegation had called for more field projects and other action-oriented operational activities. Concern had then been expressed at the secretariat's predilections for symposia, etc. He repeated this concern, regretting that the UN had not made available adequate funds for the execution of certain projects. The ECA secretariat should become action-oriented if it is to fulfil the aspirations of African states. He also



Col. Acheampong.

said that the question of Africanisation of the Secretariat needs to be tackled urgently. "It is a matter of deep regret that Africanisation of posts that carry immense responsibility has not made an appreciable progress... it is those who wear the shoes that know where they pinch. Only Africans have the necessary commitments to understand the problems that beset the continent. Non-Africans, with the best will in the world can only try to understand Africa's problems..."

This is neither an advocacy of a policy of chauvinism nor exclusiveness. It is rather a realisation of Africa's best vital interests. The enchantment of the Secretariat with non-African experts has several times not been borne out by the quality and objectivity of their reports. We have a growing number of experts in Africa and should make the fullest use of them. My delegation will work with others to make this objective a reality".

The conference adopted fifteen resolutions, (including the one on trade associations commended by Dr. Adedun). Subjects included the African strategy for development in the 1970s, the forthcoming African Conference of Trade Development and Finance Ministers (due

in Abidjan in May), and Africa participation in international negotiation in the fields of trade, finance and monetary matters. The strategy for development, as adopted at Tunis two years ago, is to be complemented by sections dealing more specifically with transport, communications, science and technology and natural resources. There was a need for fostering close cooperation between neighbouring countries in respect of mining legislation, and the exchange of geological and technical information for the development of natural resources; the resolution condemned the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources, mainly mineral and oil, in the occupied territories of Africa (i.e. Southern Africa). It also acknowledged the harmful effect on the economy of such territories.

International energy

International cooperation was also called for in the exploitation of energy resources, including the inter-connection of national electric energy grids and in promotion of the development of international river basins through co-operation of riparian states. Dr. Gardiner's point about the seriousness of the present drought also found reflection in a resolution, drawing attention to the drought phenomenon and its geographical advance. It was of major concern not only to the desert zones but also to those in the forest zones of Africa. Practical action to control this scourge was urgently required from international organisations, in particular ECA and FAO, and from the whole international community on a bilateral basis (see also report on FAO and EEC aid to drought affected areas, page 355).

On transport the conference acknowledged that many countries had closer economic ties with countries outside the region than with African neighbours. This trend should be reversed in order to promote economic independence. An efficient integration of national transport networks was also called for to assist closer economic cooperation.

There was also a resolution on the effects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia on the Zambian economy, urging all governments and organisations of the UN to extend all moral and material assistance to Zambia.

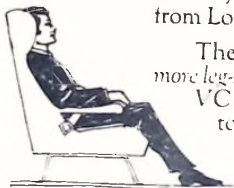
Thirty-eight states were present (Guinea, Equatorial Guinea and Mauritania were absentees). The following were elected to the Executive Committee - Nigeria and Senegal for the West African sub-region, Ethiopia and Swaziland for East Africa; Burundi and Gabon for Central Africa and Algeria and Egypt for North Africa. In addition Mali and Uganda (African members of the UN Economic and Social Council) and Sudan and Togo (African members of the UNDP governing council) were elected to the Executive Committee.

The 12th ECA ministerial meeting is to be held in Nairobi in 1975.

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LIBERIA

Bringing education up to date

From a correspondent.

Higher salaries for teachers was a main point in President Tolbert's second annual message to the Liberian Legislature, covering the events of last year Teaching, the President said, did not offer the same attractions as other callings.

Liberia certainly faces a vicious circle in education. For, unless more and better people can be attracted into teaching, the system will be unable to turn out teachers to cope with its own expansion, which has been significant and which is expected to become the key factor in Liberian development.

In a report issued a year ago the Minister of Education, Mr. George Fiamma Sherman, former ambassador in Ghana, noted that the last official salary increase for teachers had taken place in 1956. At the beginning of 1972 monthly salaries averaged \$71 for high school graduates with teacher education, \$140 for university graduates, and \$200 for the very small number who had both master's degrees and professional training. Those without qualifications were paid even less than \$71 (£29). Mr. Sherman's report, the result of discussions of a representative committee of Liberian educationalists and outside consultants, noted that high school graduates can earn up to \$150 a month as clerk/typists in government service and up to \$390 in private employment. Engineers can earn up to \$400 a month in government.

Between 1964 and 1970 the cost of living also went up by 26 per cent in Liberia. Allowing for this and the salaries obtainable elsewhere the proposed new rates for teachers are not excessive - \$200-\$700 for trained teachers with bachelor's degree, \$300-\$390 for those with master's degree and \$90-\$138 for graduates from rural teacher training institutes. To encourage rapid elimination of unqualified teachers, a fixed pay of \$60 per month was set for those then in service who had not completed high school and were not willing to take advantage of upgrading opportunities. The proposed scale also provided for annual increments for successful teachers, and additional compensation for special conditions such as teaching in remote and hardship areas, teaching subjects of established critical concern, and administrative services. It was estimated that the proposed new scales would require a budgetary increase of roughly \$1,200,000 based on 1971 figures.

The report pointed out that only when salaries were reasonable could the government demand full-time work for full-time by the teachers, as well as reasonable "diligence", for as things were many teachers were doing other jobs as well as teaching.

Because there is no official pension scheme for teachers, or indeed for any



Mr. George Fiamma Sherman, Liberia's Minister of Education, discussing plans with consultants in his Monrovia office.

public employees in Liberia, many were compelled to carry on working long after they should have retired. Last April the legislature finally amended the education Law to oblige teachers to retire at the age of 65. At the same time a pension scheme was introduced, giving those with continuous service of 30 to 34 years, whether aged 65 or not, a pension amounting to 50 per cent of their salary. The pension increased with the length of service, so that those with continuous service of 45 years or longer will get 100 per cent of their retiring salary. Lists subsequently published show that this last category is far from insignificant, some teachers, both men and women, still carrying on into their 80s.

Soon after taking office President Tolbert spoke in a broadcast about the ever-rising cost of education. By standards elsewhere in Africa the proportion of the Liberian budget which goes to education is not great - some \$8.4m. out of total expenditure of \$83m. in the current year. But even this is a great increase over the levels of a few years ago. Mr. Tolbert's government has agreed to pay half the tuition fees and half the cost of textbooks of students at the two institutions of higher education, the University of Liberia and Cuttington College, to bear the cost of all tuition fees in government higher schools, and to continue free tuition in government elementary schools. The education tax, however, remains in being.

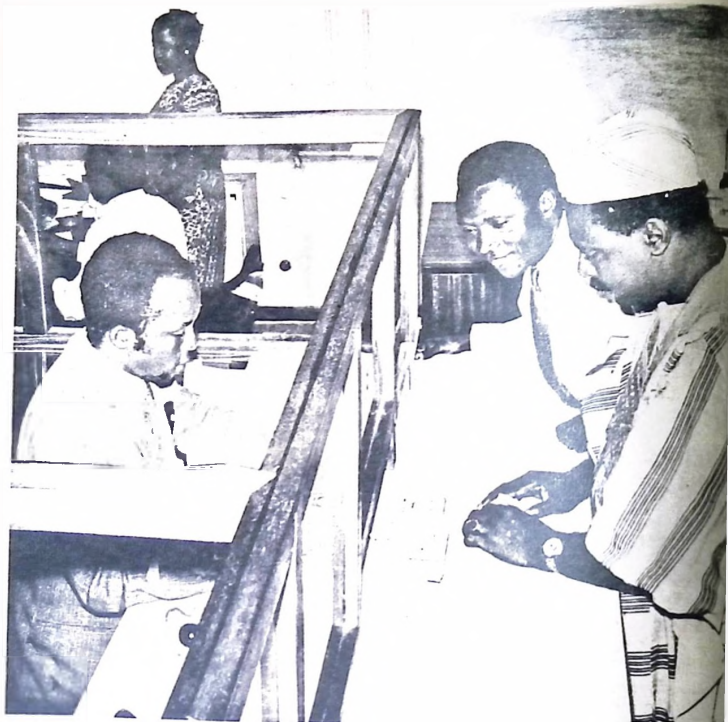
In March last year, not long after making this announcement, Mr. Tolbert referred in another speech to "the enormity of the problem" Liberia faced in expanding education, because of the rapid expansion of the school age population. "Liberia, in its demographic structure, is characteristically young with fifty per cent of its people, both rural and urban, under nineteen years of age, of which nearly eighty per cent are old enough to be in school. With the holidays over, and the re-opening of schools this month, I understand there is a great rush for placements. I reckon that less than 200,000 children will find places in the

schools. Thus the full weight of the enormous problem of providing adequate schooling facilities to meet the mounting requirement of hundreds of thousands of children must strike us with full force."

At the top of the ladder the University of Liberia has grown very fast. In 1960-70 student enrolments increased from 300 to 1,200 and the academic staff from 50 to 150. Government financial support increased with this expansion. By 1951 this support amounted to only \$100,000 a year, but by 1961 the figure was more than treble and by 1972 the government vote was over \$1.5m., excluding capital expenditure.

The rate of expansion in education was emphasised by Mr. Sherman in his report for 1970. Then he noted that "in 1949 the number of schools - government and private - was 253; total enrolment - elementary and secondary, 1,331, and total budgetary allotment to education \$306,026.00. By 1959, the number of schools had reached 602, enrolment 58,178, teachers 1,796, and budgetary allotment to education \$1,165,379. A decade later, in 1969, there were 995 schools, 144,683 students, 3,568 teachers, and a total annual budgetary allotment to education of \$5,776,142".

Now it is intended that there should be one elementary school in every town of 600 people or over, a junior high school in every "clan", and a senior high school in every chiefdom. This means that some 1,800 new schools are under consideration. At the end of last year there were some 128,000 pupils in government schools alone, which was an increase of 30 per cent over 1971. Because of uncertainty over Liberia's total population, it is impossible to say what proportion of children of school age this represents. It is, no doubt, a small proportion, however much greater than the proportion of ten years ago. What is certain is that Liberia's government, no less than any other in West Africa, is intent on universal primary education and that it is prepared to face the financial consequences.



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Nigeria's youth corps controversy

By a correspondent

Following demonstrations, sometimes violent, against the governments' proposed national youth service corps in all Nigeria's universities, the Federal Education Commissioner, Chief Abdul Eke, has said that no final decision has been taken on the nature of the corps. It was for this reason that General Gowon had asked for suggestions about it from all quarters. Students had pre-judged the whole issue.

When General Gowon announced in his 12th independence anniversary broadcast to the nation last October that a compulsory national youth service corps was to be set up there was no serious questioning of the scheme. The concept of such a corps was generally welcome, at least in principle. The idea was to create a pool of skilled manpower for national projects, particularly in rural areas, it was also to give the youth opportunity for training for leadership.

Press controversy was sparked off in the main by different interpretations. More recently the controversy had developed into violent protest and demonstrations by students.

The government never seemed to have a clear idea about what form the corps would take. The only hint one had was that provided by the four-year plan.

This talked about "development of a youth service organisation as a measure against youth unemployment". It states that "a national youth corps will be established, designed to provide healthy work orientation for young unemployed school leavers. The corps will be project-orientated and will be deployed on projects in the rural communities... skills will be acquired in the areas of carpentry, welding, shoe-making, pottery, electrical works..."

As originally conceived, therefore, the corps was not to include university graduates who, however, had looked forward to some form of national service, military or civil. There appeared to have been some trouble with defining who should or should not be in the scheme. But after revision, it became clear that the whole corps would begin with university graduates, and in June, when students would graduate.

For another thing, even after the government had finally decided on the final shape of the scheme, details were not forthcoming. Because it affected them, university students demanded to have the details. Not even the invitation by General Gowon that "we still welcome discussions and debate on the subject" could calm students.

Speaking at the tenth anniversary of the University of Lagos, General Gowon announced that details of the compulsory youth corps were being worked out and would be published soon. He told students: "I have no doubt that when the final decision is taken we can count on your co-operation and support."

Not long after this pacifying speech, however, violent demonstrations erupted from the universities. They began at Lagos University with over 2,000

students staging what appeared to be a peaceful demonstration to line the route of General Gowon to the airport, before his departure for Mali. But the students became violent when they were dispersed by police teargas shells. Demonstrations later spread to Ibadan, where students of Nigeria's oldest university demonstrated against the corps. About 50 were arrested. Similar reactions came from Ife University students and also from students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and its Kano branch. Students at Enugu and Port Harcourt also registered their protest. Students of the University of Benin have also demonstrated.

General Gowon himself warned students that his government would not be intimidated. He repeated his invitation to them, however, to discuss things.

Students had demanded that as a first step, the government should make university education free. It would then be entitled to deploy graduates as it pleased. Secondly, they had wanted a cut in length of compulsory service from two to one year. Thirdly, they had quarrelled with the monthly pay packet of 60 naira for the proposed corps' members (Chief Eke has said that this is "ridiculous").

Because many students are sponsored by parents, guardians and employers, it stands to reason that the first demand must be sorted out. There is also the question of married students with dependants. Who looks after these dependants in the interim? The point about duration of service is important. In view of shortage of, say, medical personnel, could Nigeria afford to tie up doctors on national service for two years? In any case, it all depends on how this "pool of skilled manpower" will be used. 60 naira is meagre pay for a graduate who could command four times as much.

Since Nigerian students are not given to violence as a habit, it is important that their grievances be examined promptly, before they resort to violence. This is not to condone violence by students in any form. They should by now have learned that what always begins as a peaceful demonstration by them, more often than not ends up in violence.

By now it should be clear, as a commentary on Radio Nigeria had pointed out, that "the national youth service corps, which is to be non-military in nature, will initially begin with graduates of the nation's universities but will be widened later."

It is clear that the students are not opposed to the idea of national service. What they quarrel with is the way the proposed one had been handled.



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Matchet Diary

Students of the rise of the "movie" in United States are interested to note that a sequel to the incredible money-making *Sanku* is being made in Senegal. It has produced an ambiguous critical response not least because it seems to glorify black cocaine-pusher. But there is no doubt about its enormous success: the box-office in the U.S. Doubtless, suspects, are being used as a symbol of protest, rather than as an analysis of the plot of the sequel, the hero, living on his dubiously earned money in Rome, makes the acquaintance of Lamine Sonko, a revolutionary, from the African country of Senegal, which is struggling for its independence. Priest aids the Umbian freedom fighters to procure arms, but he is afraid the story proceeds from there.

It seems that the main motive for setting up this venture, which is financed from Italian and American money, has been the Senegalese Ambassador in Washington, M. Andre Coulibaly. The venture seems eminently worthwhile, at least because it suggests a certain redemption for the errant *Prophet*, also because it means a certain influx of finance for Senegal. The making of a film in black African countries has long precedent, particularly in East Africa. Francophone Africa has had films as Eddie Constantine's *Georgie*, *Georgie's* (ostensibly set in Africa) and, more recently Graham Greene's *Comedians* (which the Richard B. Film Festival in an unforgettable manner (Cotonou).

In Senegal the main precedent is the film which was made of *Joseph Conrad's The Southern Star*, with others, Orson Welles, Ursula Anders, the Senegambian actor, Johnny. The main advantage for outside film-makers in Senegal is that there is a budding film industry there, with the talented Ousmane Sembene, who means that there are a number of technicians and players who can be employed, as well as equipment. Also, an important factor for anyone thinking of outside trying to make a film in Senegal is the climate for about half the year is extremely good, being, on the whole, at least, almost Mediterranean. At least, there is no inclination on the part of the Senegalese to examine the quality of the films being made in an censorious fashion, although this is doubtless object to any observer. For the Senegalese this could be an important additional source of profit through foreign exchange. Opportunities are kind offered to Ghana have been taken down, although Ghana has some



Superfly making a cocaine deal - see lead story.

technicians and unused equipment. But in Ghana they are said to have been excessively sensitive about the scripts

Africanists in Addis

The third session of the International Congress of Africanists will be held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 19 December. The first session was held in Accra in December 1963, and the second in Dakar in 1967. The theme of the third session is "The economic, social, political, scientific and cultural development of Africa", covering the period from pre-colonial times down to the modern era. *The General History of Africa*, now in preparation under Unesco sponsorship, is also on the agenda. Enquiries may be made to Mr. Nicholas Otienu Secretary-General, Third Session, International Congress of Africanists, P.O.B. 30702, Addis Ababa.

Sweden and Cabral

The Swedish Agency for International Development has announced, among other grants, one of \$76,000 for meat, condensed milk, textiles, medical equipment and vehicles for the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). This party is at the top of the Swedish aid list - since 1969 it has received about \$3,450,000 worth of assistance. After the assassination of Amilcar Cabral in January, there were rumours, some of them originating in Lisbon, that Sweden was suspending aid to the PAIGC until the leadership position was clear. With the provisional appointment of Aristide Pereira as Secretary-General the leadership position is now clear. Swedish aid was never in fact suspended.

Books and dollars

Second highest price in Sotheby's London book auction last Monday, and highest for books about Africa, was £220, paid for *The Golden Coast, or a Description of Guinny* (1665). With six other lots this had been sent in by Dr. Seth Cudjoe, the Ghanaian physician. But

although his first edition Bowdich (1819) fetched £75, his other books went cheaply. I thought, as did most of the African books on sale. Only *Père Labat's Voyage en Guinée* (1730) reached three figures (£130). Perhaps the weakness of the dollar affects the price of books which, on the whole, people do not hoard as they do jewellery or even pictures.

Who leads in Seychelles?

Currently touring a number of African countries is the Chief Minister of the still-colonial Seychelles, Mr. James Mancham. He is upset about the recognition by the Organisation of African Unity of the Seychelles Opposition party, the SPUP. In Nairobi he urged the ending of the OAU's association with the SPUP and the cutting-off of the funds it had been receiving. The OAU's reasoning has been that Mancham's party had not supported independence whereas SPUP had. In Kinshasa, the Chief Minister defended this, saying that for 57,000 islanders with a "fragile" economy based exclusively on tourism, "independence would not be realistic in current conditions". The situation in the Seychelles was totally different from that created by the Portuguese presence in Africa or the white minorities in Zimbabwe and South Africa. He had decided to tour Africa because of the general failure of African countries to appreciate his "92 small islands lost in the immensity of the Indian Ocean". In Lagos he said that the OAU had not fully understood the situation, and criticised the former Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, George Magombe. In Addis Ababa, Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, OAU Secretary-General, rejected charges that the OAU was interfering in the islands. But he added that Mr. Mancham's constant declarations that the OAU was not well-informed about the Seychelles and had taken an erroneous decision were completely unfounded. "We are looking forward to having an opportunity of telling the Prime Minister so ourselves", the Secretary-General added. Governor of the Seychelles is Sir Bruce Greatbatch, once head of the Northern Nigerian Civil Service.

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Farmer Tsitsi's Operation Feed Yourself—year two: 1

Ghana's double night

Two eclipses, of sun and moon, which were observed in Ghana several months ago were regarded as an omen by the villagers of Gazokrom. Blood, they emphasised, is surely in a person's mouth before he swallows saliva.

While the 1947 eclipse was connected with the big flooding of that year, last year's were connected with Ghana's new agricultural programme called Operation Feed Yourself (OFY). But while the villagers could say definitely that the bumper fish harvest last September, beating previous records, was a sign of God's approval of the OFY they could only say vaguely that the eclipses had something to do with the Operation. It appeared however that the chief value of an eclipse for the villagers who called it double night was chronological so far as it provided dates for events.

"My daughter Afua was born in the year of the double night".

"It occurred exactly at the end of the first year of Operation Feed Yourself".

Last year's eclipses which were partial

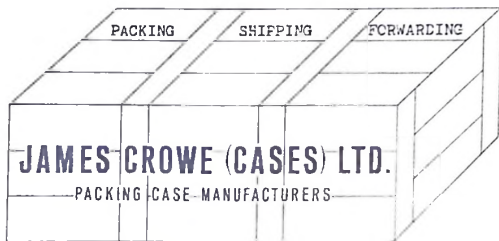
were more memorable even than the previous one which was total. For by a remarkable coincidence, while the villagers, in their anxiety for the start of the second year of the agricultural operation, were watching the sun and the movement of the clouds and predicting the end of the harmattan, the Meteorological Department came announcing the impending eclipses on the radio.

As farmers keep vigil

Passing through Gazokrom several weeks after the last eclipse, one might imagine that the inhabitants had been wasting their time those days, doing nothing, just sauntering about and talking about double nights. For with February one got the impression that the long holiday since September and the period of theory on farms all over the country are over. Yet there sat in the shade under the aged acajou tree by the

roadside, which some would call a habit of referring to as the village centre, the men of Gazokrom turned their backs toward the farm. The acajou was not glowing with the harmattan weather but remained clad in a sober green season and thus helped to lessen the wind and emptiness of the country here underneath sat some of the men on stone seats which were placed fixed round the base of the tree.

Among them were the village holder, Dzankre, and Farmer Tsitsi was one of the leading suppliers at the Altaste market. Some deposited themselves in hollows between the while some sat on a long wooden bench which was raised from the ground by stones. A young man called Movitor who said he had returned to take to farming rather than to about in town looking for work" was lying down on his back with tree roots with one leg crossed over the other.



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"I hate office men", said Movtor, starting to lift his elbow and propping his head on his palm.

"Not clerks?" added a voice from the hollows of the knotty roots. "And they dare criticise us for being here while they don't know the reasons".

"It is much to their shame and to the whole scheme of Operation Feed Yourself that they don't know", dashed in Farmer Tsitsi with sensitive readiness.

"How can they know in the city where they have no weathers?", said Dzankre, quietly

Indeed, knowing these village characters well the observer, with the clear complexion would have been compelled to consider that affairs were not simple today for the villagers and that their "idleness" could have as good a right to state its position as "business" itself and their "theories" as "cedis" of the Republic.

"What's in the coming of the English moon, February, if the harmattan is still on" Well, my young man, in good weather we might go now, and mow down the grass and make the yam mounds and so get the roots well established", was the explanation of an elderly man on whose shoulder stood a broad lumpy scar as his agricultural trade mark

To the villagers of Gazokrom the coming of the first rain in February is the deciding factor. It may come on the first day of the month, it may come on the fifth or third day. It is then and not until then that the agricultural year begins. It may fail to come and the dryness persist throughout or until in the fourth or third week of the month

Signs of the weather

February then is a time of great uncertainty and of vigil for the farmers. But for Ghana where it is now a military government that believes in quick action and quick results and where it is a programme of self-sufficiency based mainly on agriculture, a single day of unfavourable weather in this month counts a lot. It seems as if the whole science of meteorology has never been so real, while the various branches of nature Study insect life and bird and fish migrations which reveal weather signs now show themselves as much more important facts than they have appeared from the village, whence they have been studied for innumerable years without anyone ever feeling a sufficient interest in their details.

This is not to say that agriculture is new to the people. Their primary occupation since the time of their great ancestors, as I stated in an earlier article (*West Africa* Aug. 4, 1972), is agriculture. But the old subject now being imprinted in the new type that promises development and expansion based on better distribution is one that the farmers

will never waste their time on but take more seriously. Yet the assistance of the rain is not to be relied upon.

In a moment Farmer Tsitsi shaded his eyes with his hand and proceeded to scan the horizon, roving the mountainsides to sky and planet. "Is rain to be expected?"

Some of the villagers were vague in their opinions — and Goglovi Movtor fresh from the city suggested

"Ah, if only you have a barometer here"

"What is that?" inquired two or three men at once.

"A proper instrument with circles marked on it for predicting the weather. Its powers are great".

But some of the village philosophers who felt they knew better insisted that the harmattan was bound to persist for sometime longer. Others swore that the rain was due at any time now and indeed it might have rained three days before but for a strong north wind which scattered the clouds

The war of agriculture

After the depression and devaluation, it was a war, an agricultural war. And Gazokrom would have been sooner with her men in the vanguard flanked on either side by the children and the womenfolk bringing up the rear with food, water, baskets, pans and more implements of hoe, but for the weather. There was no talk of consulting the priests of Nyigbla or Anecho-Glidzi, but surely any foreigner passing through Gazokrom anytime this February might think that the inhabitants were passing through a severe period of drought. Thus while the District Administrative Officer addressed them and the Extension Officer distributed seeds during their latest visit to the village the farmers were somewhat uneasily engaged in minutely reading the weather signs, examining the direction of the wind and praying for a change in the air.

After the programme had been launched Tsitsi looked at the sky at night and out of his window early the following morning to see which way the clouds were moving. Then he advanced into his open verandah whence he hiked to look at the falling rains dripping down the sloping roof and think that a beautiful year was all before him. But the particular cloud of which he had need was not upon the north-eastern hill which now was rather overspread with a thick harmattan haze while the sun with a disguised face wore on with the lazy day. Early rains in February have a stronger charm of hope about them than on any other days of the year as the seedlings are given a chance to settle themselves and develop their root systems. But this year the rains were late in coming to the district of Gazokrom.

Yao Aduamah

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Books and Publications

Population and politics

The 1963 Nigerian Census: A Critical Appraisal, by *E. E. Ekanem* (Ethiopia Publishing Corporation, Bannu City, & Nairobi).

This year is census year in Nigeria. As an article in last week's *West Africa* noted, the campaign of public education on the census has now been launched, and political interest in Nigeria will increasingly concentrate on those few days in November when, it is hoped, reliable figures of the numbers of Nigerians will at last be revealed.

It is now a commonplace that the previous census, in 1963, was at the heart of all Nigeria's political ills in the years that followed. That census, itself a repeat of the previous year's census which had been cancelled because of political outcry, is the subject of Dr. Ekanem's book, the first major work to be published by the new Midwest State publishing house, Ethiopie Books.

As Governor Oghemudia deftly says in his foreword: "Dr. Ekanem's book has been written in the light of information available to him". This seems to summarise the book very well. The information available on the 1963 census is here analysed in greater detail than, to my knowledge, it has ever been before. Thus the book is useful, first of all, simply for information it contains.

There are a plethora of analytical tables, the majority of these will only make sense to professional demographers or statisticians, but there are among them the full details of Nigeria's ethnic and religious make-up, or at least what the 1963 census said it was. These have been published elsewhere, but it is useful to have them all in one place, and placed in comparison with the 1952-3 census figures, so that we learn, for example, that from 1953 to 1963 the reported proportion of Moslems in Nigeria increased by 3.2 per cent, much less than the reported proportion of Christians (12.5 per cent).

Likewise, the 1963 count took note of twenty identifiable new ethnic groups (only 0.7 per cent of the total). Again the Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba accounted for 52.2 per cent in 1953 and 57.8 per cent in 1963. In the ten years the Yoruba population increased 124 per cent, the Hausa 100 per cent and the Ibo 69 per cent, so that the Yoruba slightly overtook the Ibo, but didn't quite catch up with the Hausa (Fulani are counted separately).

The main theme of Dr. Ekanem's critical appraisal, however, is the extent to which errors occurred in the 1963 census, and how far these can be established by demographic means and scientific analysis. He works from the demonstrable assumption that the age-sex structures of the 1953 census are approximately reliable, and goes on to detect any important variations from these in the 1963 census. He accepts, broadly, that the 1955 census suffered from under-counting, but concludes that the inflation of figures in 1963 was much more serious. The basic improbability was the annual population growth rate of six per cent which the comparison of 1953 and 1963 produced.

The disparity in age-sex structures, says Dr. Ekanem, was more pronounced in the North than in East or West, although on more detailed examination he comes up with examples of possible inflation of figures which tend to show

that the West was responsible for certain important inflation. Although his excursions from the rigorously scientific into the political arena are few (and he usually signals them heavily, by saying "these conclusions are speculative"), the inflation in the West he attributes to the NPC wishing to help Chief Akinola, the then anti Action Group premier. Most of his conclusions, however, show the caution of the scientist, anxious only to demonstrate what can be proved. Sometimes he is so cautious, indeed, that he seems to undermine his own conclusions. Thus, despite the wealth of detail, a general political picture of the way in which the 1963 census was inflated is still hard to come by.

Dr. Ekanem admits frankly that what he has been doing is "detective work" based purely on what has been published. But in this case, so much of what is important has not been published, and is unlikely ever to be. So Dr. Ekanem can only hint at skulduggery. This he does with greatest effect where he exposes inconsistencies he discovers in urban population between Volumes 1 and 2 of the published census figures (giving separate data for each region) and Volume 3, which provides national figures. This he says "may be a reflection of an arbitrary allocation of population to the various political units by the Cabinet Office before the figures were released to the Federal Office of Statistics for tabulation and publication".

He expands on this at greater lengths when he reminds us that in the 1963

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census the first figure arrived at after the close of enumeration was about 60.5m. After a few tests, the Census Board found itself unable to accept the actual population count for a number of census districts, so further tests and checking finally brought down the figure to 55.6m. "This", says Dr. Ekanem, "is the crucial issue. We do not know 'what' tests were made and 'how' they were used. Although Nigeria is a poor country and possibly by 1963 did not have the facilities needed for 'quick' data processing (i.e. fast-moving computers) it is not obvious why it took the Census Board three and one-half months to add up the totals from the 127,403 enumeration areas to obtain the regional distribution of population... Accordingly, we can speculate that the Census Board during this period was engaged in the arduous task of reconciling the figures collected for each enumeration area with the regional distribution arrived at by the Prime Minister of the federation..."

Dr. Ekanem's book is an important mine of rich material, and although the layman may sometimes only follow his calculations with difficulty, his conclusions are interesting, and will be seized on and interpreted by political scientists. Studying his work should strengthen the conviction of Nigerians that the defects of the 1963 exercise should on no account be repeated ten years later.

K.W.
Queen Victoria's Little Wars, by Byron Farwell (Allen Lane, £3.95)

The First Boer War, by Joseph Lehmann (Jonathan Cape, £3.50)

There was never a year in the long reign of Queen Victoria when somewhere or other the British army or its overseas allies were not engaged in some sort of war to defend, acquire, or expand imperial territories. Most of these wars were trivial and short. In what he believes to be the first full but still incomplete, list of them, Byron Farwell mentions, for example, the 1848 Sherbro expedition and the Baddibu War in The Gambia, of 1860-61, which are almost forgotten even in the countries where they took place. Ashanti was rather a different matter, but Mr. Farwell has even included the Crimean War and finally the Boer War as among the "little wars". He lists, but does not describe, the military operations which led to British rule in Northern Nigeria, although few such small scale operations can have had such significant consequences. He also mentions, without describing, the Binn Expedition of 1897.

It is interesting that the first disturbance of the peace during the young Queen's reign was the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and that when she died, over 63 years later, the chief concern of her soldiers was another European enemy, the South African Boers.

Mr. Farwell's concern is more with the officers and men who fought the wars than with the wars' political importance or implications. In his former biography of Britain he showed an understanding of

West Africa; but in the the Ashanti wars which attracted attention. He makes more that General Garnet Wolseley Commander in the most these wars, that of 1873-74, the most competent General whole of Victoria's reign, supported by unusual subordinates, many of very high rank later. A was also wrote accounts of the was the first in Africa to attention of a number of correspondents, including the Stanley.

The result of the imposed torture of the British Command. Theodore, Napier's skillfully Abyssinian War of 1866-8 36,000 camels, horses, etc. donkeys were employed, in some detail by Mr. Farwell. Henry Stanley was at hand, report it.

Mr. Farwell makes the South Africa, because of the the First Boer War, that of 1895-7. The Boers acquired a somewhat concept of their own power, contempt for the British Army.

It is this war which Lehmann, an American describes in detail in his book but also readable, book. Like Professor Lehmann is also a West African history, having written much about the Ashanti campaign. In the preface emphasises the special status of the Boers' concept of their relationship with God and of their special responsibility in maintaining "Christian standards" in the face of the constant threat of the Africans. During this war of defeat at Majuba Hill, which Boer legend, was the most serious episode, although by modern standards was little more than a skirmish, the Boers to win back their independence from the British, to become the first intensified nationalist feeling second, more serious, Boer war never have taken place if the British had not told so confident because of the Boer legend.

If "know your enemy" is a maxim, then those concerned with the Boer legend should study Professor Lehmann's book. For although it is primarily concerned with the war, the narrative is intensely interesting, it also explains how the Boers have become the extraordinary, perhaps unique, people that they are today. Both books are excellently illustrated and produced.

Black Africa, A Comparative History
by Donald G. Morrison, Ed. Mitchell, John N. Paden, Ed. Stevenson, (Frees Press, £13.50)

This is one of the most guides to independent Africa produced. It assembles comparisons on 32 independent states, collected

great variety of sources. As the authors say none of the information is new but it is their intention to make it easily available to individuals who do not have the resources or interests of official bodies. Of the four "senior authors", D Morrison is Director of the Computer Centre at Ibadan, and the other three are professors at American universities. But many "junior authors" participated and the Program of African Studies at Northwestern University has contributed greatly to the work.

The first section contains what are called "comparative profiles", that is to say it deals with topics which can be discussed in relation to all countries, and it contains tables of comparisons. Some of these are straight-forward - for example the defence budget as a percentage of gross national product with Zaïre at the top, The Gambia at the bottom, and Nigeria in the lower half of the table. Other comparisons are more abstract - for example the index of average cabinet resignations and dismissals per annum.

For many people, however, it is the central part of the book, the "country profiles" which may be of the most importance. In each case the information is given under the same seven headings: basic information, ethnic patterns, language patterns, political patterns, national integration and stability, and selected reference works. There is also a map in each case.

Extreme compression and the attempt at uniformity sometimes lead to confusion. For example, the complex events in Sierra Leone in April 1968 are scarcely covered by the sentence "military and police took control and established a National Interim Council (NIC) led by army officers, loyal to Siaka Stevens". Nor is it easy to force into the tribalist mould the Ghana 1966 coup, or to see the attempted coup by Lt. Arthur and Yeboah as a "counter coup" by troops "who remained loyal to Nkrumah".

There are a number of spelling errors, for example General Barwah, who was killed in the 1966 coup in Ghana, is described as Baruch.

The book finally discusses the methods used in the comparative analysis. There is, for example, a discussion of the relevance and peculiar problems of generalisation based on cross-national research and of the reliability of the aggregate data presented in the book. All the time the object is to provide information about a country which also throws light on the continent. There is no intention of providing all possible data about any country or about the continent but only information which seems important to the study of the problems of development.

A.M.

Anatomie de l'Apartheid, by Walter Limp
(Editions Casterman/Poche, Paris, 9fr.)

One reason why the French government has been able to pursue a totally amoral policy with regard to South Africa

has been the relative lack of political education on the subject in France. Of course it would be wrong to infer that in countries where there has been more political education on the subject, such as Britain, policies have improved. But South Africa seems only marginally to touch on France's political sphere of consciousness. The British are also wont to say that the French get less worked up about moral issues (citing the Suez episode as an example). Whatever the truth, a book like this, which seeks coolly and objectively to inform French language readers of some of the bitter realities of apartheid, can only perform a useful service. Mr. Limp for the most part lets facts speak for themselves, although his section on French policy is implicitly damning, as when he speaks of "the equivocation of dialogue" and "De Gaulle the Boer". His chapter on "dialogue" as conceived by Houphouët-Boigny is particularly well done. A good little book, short, but with plenty of detail.

K.W.

Report of the 7th Meeting of UNACAST Regional Group for Africa, ECA.

This booklet contains a review of the programmes and activities of UN bodies concerned with the application of science and technology in Africa. Preparation of country plans for incorporation into the World Plan of Action is also dealt with.

Each country will be expected to contribute 50 per cent of the cost of projects selected but "countries which cannot should nevertheless submit their projects and seek better arrangements".

UNIDO/ECA seminar on assistance least developed African countries. (EC)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation seminar in Ad Ababa on the 16 "least developed" developing African countries has adopted a "programme of action" for the countries. Resources of \$108m. will be needed to implement a list of specific industrial projects under the programme. They include malt and sugar mills in Chad; agricultural machinery and implement factories in Dahomey and Upper Volta; studies on a cement factory in Niger, and on textiles in Mali.

The Seminar urged the UNIDO and ECA to mobilise internal support and approach all sources of external assistance to ensure early realisation of projects identified by each country. Machinery should be set up to review and evaluate implementation of such projects.

ECA's executive secretary, Dr. Robert Gardiner, told participants that there was no room for despair in achieving industrialisation in the least developed countries. Inter-African co-operation was crucial for achieving industrialisation.

Participants came from Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Upper Volta. Guinea and Uganda did not come. The first seminar took place in Dakar in 1971, for French-speaking West African states, the second in Cairo in 1972 for Arab League countries. They are financed by Switzerland.

F.A.



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Letters to the Editor

Slaves to oil?

SIR—It was disturbing to read in your February 5 issue that "Nigeria may cease to export palm oil by 1980". You quote the Foreign Agricultural Service of the US Department of Agriculture's report on production and export prospects for palm oil and palm kernel oil in West Africa.

This ominous forecast is sufficient enough grounds to make our responsible authorities sit up. But read side by side with the Central Bank report (in the same issue of your weekly) which describes the behaviour of the non-petroleum exports sector as a "source for concern", the situation becomes urgent. "The monthly output index of agricultural export commodities was the lowest in the last five years . . ." says the Central Bank report on the first six months of 1972.

That petroleum exports contributed 62.7 per cent of the country's total exports of £N336.2m is a development not many of us should rejoice about. Under no circumstances should we rely on petroleum products for our main foreign exchange earnings. If we did we would one day fall victims to any reverse in world demand for petroleum. (Perhaps it might help to warn that European nations are now doing research on sources of power other than petroleum.) Secondly, Nigeria simply has no need to become a slave to oil. Something must be done about the country's agriculture—immediately!

NNAMDI NWIGWE

Cologne,
West Germany

Political scientists

SIR There has been much misconception about the role of political scientists in society and the belief is catching on that they are revolutionaries. The advice of Chief Eke, Federal Education Commissioner, to the recent inaugural meeting of the Nigerian Political Science Association at Ibadan, though quite useful, is redolent of this sorry belief. Political scientists are not revolutionaries but enlightened thinkers dedicated to the welfare of the people. The erroneous belief must have sprung from undesirable propaganda.

Chief Eke's advice is an understatement in that it was concerned merely with political science or theory. The two are constituent parts of a whole. While the former is concerned with empirical study of politics, the latter is concerned with value judgment and it asks the question, among others, what is the purpose of government? Surely it is not the purpose of government to neglect the interest of the masses and resort to oligarchic tendencies. Government is not a private business which calls for no intrusion. It is a trust which must be conducted in accordance with the highest principles of morality.

It is the duty of the political scientists constantly to educate the masses and remind the government of its democratic obligations. It is never revolution to do this and to support it with peaceful demonstration for herein lies our social development.

Long live the association of political philosophers!

S. O. OJADIPO

London

"Mickey Mouse

SIR—I was amazed when I read of Mr. Potter, the Press Counsellor at the Portuguese Embassy in London, (in defence of Portugal's toehold over Amílcar Cabral's assertion is nothing more than a story, an evasion of the real issue) blindfold any right-thinking African been following the trend of aggression and atrocities in Africa, most backward country in Europe, have resisted the nationalist uprisings territories without the succour of the western imperialists, notably financially and militarily. As a result been persistently determined on independence to Angola, Guinea, Mozambique.

For us Africans, Cabral's is a secondary issue. The possibility of involvement in "this disgraceful" covertly or overtly cannot be ruled out, illustrated by the fact that Cabral has not attempted to seize control of the rather they were on their way to Guinea to be rewarded by their Portuguese.

What we want to see in Africa is that Portugal packs away "bug" from these territories now. What is going to be achieved forcefully by the efforts of the PAIGC or the combined OAU is yet to be determined.

To the freedom fighters in the held territories I say double your ranks and derive tremendous from Cabral's death.

United peoples shall never be divided

EDWARD GARDNER

University of Ife

Nigeria Airways

SIR—It is a common practice government departments if they in some years past, the London branch Airways had their share of criticism, inefficiency. Conversely, people praised if they satisfy the public performance of their duties. Pray for the present management of Nigeria Airways for the drastic change has since they moved to their new offices.

The new offices have been well and maintained, and services have thereby promoting the image of the abroad. Services both at the office and airport have become so encouraging times, that more customers are using Nigeria Airways. Credit for these changes should go particularly to E. P. Uelle who, I understand, is the Nigerian representative in London.

M. J. J. POLYTECHNIC

After 1976...

SIR There have been many articles and quota systems of education in Nigeria. General Gowon is against. Honourable person knows its advantages and disadvantages for Nigeria.

The decision of the General is until it is ineffective in 1976, but it is will the Head of State's policy, and the citizens come into power, the question for all Nigerians to answer.

London

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Commercial News

Big diamond price rise

The Central Selling Organisation in London, which markets 80 per cent of world diamond production, including most of Sierra Leone's, has raised the price for rough gem stones by an average of 7 per cent. The increase follows strong world retail demand for gems, and corrects the "imbalance" in prices charged by the CSO and those paid in the main cutting centres. Recently "substantial premiums" have been built up thanks to the

scarcity of certain grades. The present rise is not, therefore, due to currency changes.

A rise of 11 per cent in US dollars was made on February 14 to offset the US devaluation. It followed a "commercial" increase of six per cent in September last year, while rises of 5.4 per cent in January 1972, and five per cent in November 1971, were largely currency adjustments, but together amounted to an increase in real terms of some three to four per cent.

• EEC trade agreements with favoured non-member countries are a legacy of colonialism. Mr. Harold Malmgren, President Nixon's special representative for trade, has said in a Washington interview with USIS. He asserts that these arrangements are also "a severe threat to the entire trading system, and a clear violation of the letter and spirit of Gatt". He claims the problem has been magnified by British entry into the EEC.

• Four fishing trawlers have been added to the fleet operating in Nigerian waters. This brings the number to 50. The new ships were launched in Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr. J. O. J. Okezie, who said it was hoped the number would soon increase to 100. Since most of the catch was exported, the 50 ships now operating would earn foreign exchange of about 7m naira.

• Lagos is to get \$270,000 for a fruit development project from the International Coffee Organisation Diversification Fund. Zaïre is being lent a total of \$1,124m for a survey of coffee farming and a coffee storage project.

• A Spanish trade delegation has spent a week in Nigeria. The delegation, led by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, explored the possibility of promoting Spanish-Nigerian trade. The mission also visited the South-East State to conclude arrangements for building a luxury hotel in Calabar.

• Import of non-metric machinery, equipment and spare parts into Nigeria has been banned to accelerate the change to the metric system.

EEC and cocoa pact

No objections have been received to the proposals that the International Cocoa Agreement should go into force in spite of a technical failure to ratify it by consumers. The treaty was signed by countries representing 69.83 per cent of imports, although it was supposed to have been signed by countries accounting for 70 per cent of imports.

The Common Market Commission is reported to be urging the EEC Council of Ministers to ensure that the agreement comes into force on June 30, the scheduled date.

• An \$8.0m. "soft" credit from the International Development Association for a 1961 highway project in Senegal has been approved by the World Bank Group. Senegal, says an IDA statement, possesses a relatively well-developed transport system, with some 9,100 km of roads. To assist the government's objective of diversifying the economy, highway priorities are construction of feeder roads to stimulate new production areas and maintenance of the existing system.

Development of feeder roads has been dealt with in a number of previous Bank Group projects. IDA's first project financed four feeder roads: The Terres Neuves and Casamance Rice projects in 1971 helped finance over 300 km in Eastern and Southern Senegal. The present project would finance technical assistance to help identify priorities and co-ordinate planning for construction. It includes the first phase of a long term programme, rehabilitation of 110 km of paved roads. Four sections lie on the main road to The Gambia and Casamance. Total capital cost is estimated at \$11.0m. The IDA credit would finance foreign exchange, and Senegal would contribute the rest.

• Fourth quarter combined pre-tax profits of Unilever and Unilever NV went up from £46.1m to £55.6m, making the total for 1972 up to £250.7m — an increase of £55.1m over 1971. The United Africa Group, says the company statement, "coped well" with difficult conditions although profits were lower.

• A plant to assemble Vespa scooters is being established in Lagos by R. T. Briscoe (Nigeria) involving a capital investment of N500,000, according to *Barclays International Review*. The plant is expected to start production next June, with an initial output of 8,000 scooters per annum increasing to 10,000 in the third year. Some 125 indigenous staff will be employed.

• The Nationalist Chinese Government will continue technical assistance programmes in Africa, South America and Asia, the Cabinet reported to Parlia-

ment. Lack of diplomatic relations would not affect the programmes launched in 1961. There still are 14 nationalist agricultural technical missions in Africa. Non-agricultural technical assistance missions are operating in three African countries.

• Mr. Julian Grenfell, who has been with the World Bank since 1965, is to take up the post of Deputy Director of the Paris-based European office of the Bank. The functions and staff of the present Information and Public Affairs Division in Washington, of which Mr. Grenfell was head, and the Liaison Operations Division will be combined into a new External Relations Division.

• The contract for the construction of the Enugu airport terminal building and ancillaries has been awarded to the Nigerian Construction and Furniture Company.

A crisis on poverty

Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, said that the 25 poorest countries were facing "financial crisis". After talks with the West German government on replenishing bank funds, Mr. McNamara told a news conference "The debt of the developing world publicly guaranteed by these countries has been rising very substantially to over \$80,000".

Servicing of this debt, which now costs \$7,000m, has been increasing at approximately twice the rate of exports from these countries. "It is perfectly clear mathematically that this cannot continue", Mr. McNamara said.

Referring to the UN aid programme for the second decade, he said the rich countries had agreed they would have to channel 0.7 per cent of their own gross national product to the poorer countries if the latter were to achieve a 6 per cent rate of economic growth by 1975. "There is absolutely no chance of the flow of funds reaching even half that amount. Therefore, the poorest countries will not achieve that level of growth during this decade, and that is a tragedy".

Ghana's policies appraised

Against a background of tighter control over Government expenditure and measures designed to improve the collection of internal revenue, the current year's budget marks the initial implementation of the NRC's new programme for Ghana's longer term economic development, says National and Grindlays annual survey of Ghana's economy. "The 1972/73 budget provides for only a small increase in current expenditure and although these estimates no longer include expenditure relating to posts and telecommunications, they have had to take into account a substantial increase in cost of living allowances payable to civil servants. The 1972/73 budget also provides for a substantial cutback in the level of capital expenditure through a halt to the construction of new Government offices and big new hospitals, while the projected shortfall in revenue is to be met by increased taxation amounting in total to some 18m cedis".

The Bank thinks that the new policies introduced by the NRC indicated that even with the constraints imposed by a tight balance of payments and foreign exchange reserve position, there was scope for the economy to achieve a more satisfactory and balanced rate of growth, based at first on import substitution, particularly of raw materials and consumer goods. But it had to be recognised that a sustained rate of development would eventually require to be supported by an increased inflow of imports, particularly by comparison with 1972 levels. "Since this support will be required before any significant reduction in the economy's current dependence on cocoa as the major source of foreign exchange can reasonably be expected, it is clear that much will depend upon the speed with which foreign assistance — taken to include a rescheduling of existing debts — is resumed. As previously noted, Ghana's creditors have accepted the

principle that any future negotiations should provide not only for an early resumption of normal economic and commercial relations, but also for Ghana to achieve an adequate rate of economic growth, as a result it seems reasonable to hope that an early settlement can be achieved, particularly if its terms acknowledge the fact that it may take up to 5 years before current policies produce the necessary structural changes in the economy".

Even the enlarged European Community cannot take the 1.4m. tons of sugar exported each year by developing countries under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, when the agreement expires in 1975, says a study published by the Trade Policy Research Centre. The EEC can fulfil its "moral commitment" to absorb the 1.4m. tons at present sold to Britain by Commonwealth suppliers only by later selling substantial quantities on the world market. This could prove disastrous for Commonwealth sugar exporters. The International Sugar Agreement and the residual "free" world market which would also have to absorb the 335,000 tons Australian Commonwealth Agreement quota.

Coffee pact prospects

There is unlikely to be a renegotiation of a substantive International Coffee Agreement to follow the present suspended pact which expires on September 30, according to the *Financial Times*. Discussions between leading producers and consumers have only emphasised how wide apart the two sides are. A small working group is examining the situation and was due to report to the International Coffee Organisation's executive Board.

It is reported, however, that producers with the exception of Mexico, are still united in attempts to ensure prices rise to compensate for dollar devaluation and other currency changes. Over 35 of the Coffee Agreement's 41 producer members have agreed to maintain an export quota of just over 49.6m. bags

Most coffee producers have agreed in London to continue to co-ordinate marketing strategy, according to news agency reports. Countries whose releases far exceed their quota shares were able to give satisfactory explanations for their actions, and undertook that their exports over the coffee year as a whole would correspond to producer quotas.

In Abidjan the producers had agreed to restrict the pro rata quota for the whole year to 46.5m. bags. There were provisions for quota increases in the second half of the year, but these may have to be revised in view of sharply increased prices.

An extension of the Agreement in a modified form is to be considered by producers and consumers. A working group will report to the executive board of the International Coffee Organisation this month.



Rivers State Military Governor Cdr. Dietspiff has inspected for a fishing and distribution terminal for the state-owned company. Picture shows the Governor looking at a map of the site with the Acting Controller of Agricultural Services, Oturba, and the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. E. H. Williams.

Mexico has dissociated herself from the other coffee producers.

Mr. W. J. Almond has been appointed chairman of Pilkington Glass (Nigeria) Ltd. Mr. A. Rummer and Mr. W. R. Martin have been appointed directors.

Mr. G. F. Hazell, managing director of Taylor Woodrow International has been appointed to the board of Taylor Woodrow, parent company of the group. Mr. Hazell, an engineer, has been on the executive committee of the West Africa Committee.

A drive has started in Britain to encourage builders to make greater use of West African hardwoods.

Although Britain has always imported hardwood

from West Africa she bought 373,000 metres, 39 per cent hardwood imports. African hardwoods are used mainly for decking although in other parts of West Africa they are bought for other qualities, such as natural durability.

Now UAC Division, in association with Britain's Timber and Development Association is attempting to promote the use of West African hardwoods as a substitute for engineering materials.

After three years a *Guide to the Use of African Hardwoods for Structural Purposes* is offered to architects and other technicians.

An article in the *Journal of the Institute of Timber Corporation* states that, currently, there are several instances of the use of hardwoods in building.

random selection of office block in which there are large hanging windows in attempt to reduce maintenance a staircase at Sunningdale University with red-treads and landing of painted hardwood section and wall panel African Walnut. The embassy in which the area with stained glass panels which are highly-figured African wood wall veneer. The a three-storey development in Harare to designs by the Timber and Development Association using hardwood in the structure of the balconies. The project was supervised by Opepe, relieved by

Barclays Bank International

In the developing world Barclays International (formerly Barclays DCO) "continues to adapt itself to a rapidly changing economic and political climate", says Sir John Thomson, in the chairman's annual statement to stockholders of the parent company, Barclays Bank. The process of setting up locally incorporated companies had continued and where appropriate shares had been issued to the Government or the public. "In Nigeria, for example, we have just completed very amicable negotiations with the Government which have resulted in their buying 40 per cent of the shares of our local subsidiary. We already have a large number of local shareholders in that country arising from a public issue we made two years ago when shares were allotted to over 8,000 applicants".

Sir John Thomson is to retire on September 30, and will be succeeded by Mr. Anthony Tuke, vice-chairman. Mr. Tuke, who is 52, will remain chairman of Barclays Bank International. Sir John Thomson has been chairman since 1962. He will remain a member of the Board. Mr. Tuke has been vice-chairman of Barclays Bank and chairman of Barclays Bank International since January, 1972. He will be the third member of his family to be chairman of Barclays. His grandfather was chairman from 1934 to 1936. His father was chairman from 1951 until 1962.

Israel's exports to Africa, other than the South African republic, declined during 1972, a year when exports to other continents increased significantly.

The respective figures for 1971 and 1972 were \$38m. and \$34m. The difference is due mainly to Uganda's break in relations with Israel last year, and possibly lack of promotion in other African countries by Israeli exporters who find other markets much easier, according to an official statement.

Israeli exports to Africa consist mainly of industrial goods - chemicals, fertilisers, pharmaceuticals, textiles, canned products, building

materials, tyres, air conditioners and refrigerators.

Israeli imports from Africa (other than South Africa) remained static last year at around \$20m. They consisted mainly of rough diamonds, timber for plywood production and other timber from Gabon, coffee and cocoa.

● Nigeria's Federal Commissioner for Trade, Mr. Wenike Briggs, has re-emphasised that the aim of indigenisation is not to scare away foreign investors, but to get Africans to participate in economic development. The Commissioner was talking to Lord Limenck, the U.K. Minister who visited Nigeria for the British Industrial Fair. Mr. Briggs praised Britain for mounting in Nigeria its biggest industrial exhibition in Africa, and said that this showed the confidence which Britain had in Nigeria. Lord Limerick said the British Government supported indigenisation.

Ghana's compensation

Britain has received an assurance from Ghana that fair compensation will be paid for the 55 per cent equity compulsorily acquired in British mining and timber companies. Replying to a Commons question, Lord Balmeil, Foreign and Commonwealth Office Minister of State, said the Ghanaians were negotiating the terms with the companies concerned. He agreed with Mr. John Tilley that refusal to allow remittances of earnings by British companies and failure to pay prompt and fair compensation would adversely affect outside investment in Ghana.

The companies are: Ashanti, CASI, African Manganese, British Aluminium, African Timber and Plywood, Giksten (West Africa), Takoradi Veneer and Lumber, the timber division of R.T. Briscoe, International Hardwoods, and African Veneer Mahogany. Of these African Manganese is American owned, Americans have a substantial holding in British Aluminium, and Briscoe is Danish.

● Total Ghana cocoa purchases up to February 22 are estimated at 384,758 long tons.

Shipping News

ELDER Dempster Lines
SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool: FOURAH BAY due Appapa Mar. 12; EBANI slg Mar. 22. From London: FULANI due Appapa Mar. 19; BHAMO slg Mar. 18; PEGU slg Mar. 28; EBOE slg Port Harcourt Mar. 12. From Glasgow: DUMBAIA slg Mar. 12.

From N. Continent: FREE-TOWN slg Rotterdam Mar. 8; IDOMENEUS slg Abidjan Mar. 11; KUMBA slg Appapa Mar. 12; MACHAON slg Appapa Mar. 18. From Southampton: AUREOL slg Mar. 14.
NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: DEGEMA due Freetown Mar. 13. To London: FALABA due Mar. 11; DALLA due San Pedro Mar. 10; PEGU due Mar. 8. To Glasgow: KOHIMA due Freetown Mar. 11. To N. Continent: KADUNA slg Bremen Mar. 9; KABALA due Amterdam Mar. 9.

To Poole: CLEARWAY due Mar. 10.
EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: DONGA slg Philadelphia Mar. 9.

WESTBOUND - To USA/Canada: DARU due Norfolk Mar. 19. Eastern Service to W.A. - INVERBANK due Freetown Mar. 11.

BARBER LINES
OUTWARDS - FERNLAND slg Baltimore Mar. 12, Philadelphia Mar. 13, New York Mar. 16 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/ Appapa, Douala, BARBERBROOK slg New York Mar. 28 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/ Appapa, Douala.
HOMEWARDS - FERNLAND due Philadelphia, thence Baltimore, New York, BARBERGATE slg Lagos, S. Bound Mar. 13, Sapele Mar. 16, Douala Mar. 19, Ghana Mar. 22, Abidjan Mar. 24, Monrovia Mar. 27, Freetown Mar. 30.

K LINE
WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lohito, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan: MISSISSIPPI MARU slg Japan Feb. 8, due Lagos Mar. 17.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown, etc: MISSISSIPPI MARU slg Lagos Mar. 24, Tema Mar. 26, Freetown Mar. 11, Abidjan Apr. 5, due Hong Kong May 6, Japan May 10.

BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/ WEST AFRICA
WESTBOUND - BENYA RIVER Jema Mar. 1, Philadelphia Mar. 14.
BLACK STAR LINE/UK/ CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA
SOUTHBOUND - NAKVA RIVER Bremen Mar. 2, Antwerp Mar. 5, Rotterdam Mar. 6, OFFER RIVER Liverpool Mar. 9.

NORTHBOUND - SUBIN RIVER Rotterdam Mar. 6, RULPAW Amoytown Mar. 14.

DAPF LINE
WESTBOUND - FRANKRIG due Pointe Noire Mar. 22 due Calabar Mar. 25, Abidjan Mar. 28.

EASTBOUND - HOLLAND due Jacksonville Mar. 24, New Orleans Mar. 11, Houston Apr. 4.

PALM LINE
SOUTHBOUND - KANO PALM due Appapa Mar. 18; MATAJI PALM due Mohammeda Mar. 19.

NORTHBOUND - LAGOS PALM slg Douala Mar. 18.

N.Y.K. LINE
EASTBOUND - SAIKYO MARU Pointe Noire Feb. 23/27, Tema

Mar. 1/2, Takoradi Mar. 3, Lub Mar. 7/8, Japan First Port Apr. WESTBOUND - SHIMA MARU Lagos/Appapa Apr. 13; Temba Mar. 11/12, Douala Apr. 19/20, Pointe Noire Apr. 21/2 Abidjan Apr. 26/27, Takoradi Apr. 28/29.

MITSUI OSK LINE
KINKASAN MARU slg. Kol Feb. 20 due Lagos Apr. HAVANA MARU slg. Kobe Mar. 4 due Lagos Apr. 8; HARUN SAN MARU slg. Kobe Mar. 1 due Lagos Apr. 24.

MAERSK LINE
INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos Abidjan: SUSAN MAERSK slg. Kobe Apr. 5 due Luanda May 2.

OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi: JOHANNES MAERSK slg. Freetown Mar. 13 due Bathurst Mar. 14.

SCAN - LLOYD AB BANDA slg Hamburg Mar. 23; Bremer Mar. 26, Rotterdam Mar. 28, Ruenen Mar. 30; HOEGF AUGVALD due Duma/Matadi Mar. 31, Luanda Apr. 2, Lobit Apr. 5.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE
NORTHBOUND - TORONTO CITY slg W.A. Apr. for discharge Scan. May; CIRUSS slg W.A. 2nd half Apr. for discharge Scan. first half Apr.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
INWARDS - STRAAT FREMANTLE slg. Japan Jan. 18 due Lagos/Appapa Mar. 6, Tema Mar. 20, Takoradi Mar. 21, Abidjan Mar. 23, STRAAT MOZAN.

BIQUE slg. Hong Kong Feb. 8 due Lagos/Appapa Mar. 15, Cotonou Mar. 24, Lome Mar. 26, Tema Mar. 27, Abidjan Mar. 29, Monrovia Apr. 1, Freetown Apr. 3, Dakar Apr. 6, Conakry Apr. 9, Takoradi Apr. 13, Luanda Apr. 24 opt.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT FREMANTLE from Nigeria/Ghana to Japan early Mar. STRAAT MOZAMBIQUE from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong, Shanghai opt., Japan late Mar.

FARRELL LINES
HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN PLANET slg. Matadi Mar. 30 for Luanda, Lobito, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. ports. AFRICAN STAR slg. Lagos/Appapa Mar. 30 for Port Harcourt, Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. Ports.

OUTWARDS - AFRICAN MERCURY due Conakry Mar. 29 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Apr. 6, Cabinda, Matadi, Luanda, Lome, L.A.N. slg. due Dakar Apr. 15 for Freetown, Monrovia Apr. 23, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Apr. 30, Lagos/Appapa May 2, Douala.

WELLS FARGO LINE
SANTA MAJA slg. New Orleans Mar. 12, Houston Mar. 17 for Curacao, Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown. SOUTHWIND New Orleans Apr. 5, Houston Apr. 10 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Luanda, Abidjan, Freetown.

THE F.A.C. LINES
SOUTHBOUND - SIMBA slg. Rotterdam Mar. 15 due Freetown Mar. 23, Tema Mar. 26, Lagos/Appapa Mar. 27.
NORTHBOUND - BOGOTA slg. Lome Mar. 19, Cotonou Mar. 20, Lagos/Appapa Mar. 28, Douala Mar. 31, Monrovia Apr. 4, due Amterdam Apr. 12, Hamburg Apr. 14, Copenhagen Apr. 17.

NOTICES

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
MUST BE PREPAIDBY CASH, POSTAL ORDERS
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID. The charges are 25p per line per week. Four weekly insertions £1.50. Display classified ads £3.00 per full page. Basic Numbers £1.00 extra. Copy is to be made available to TYPEWRITERS and is required at 10.00am. Make a separate page. London, West and City Adverts £2.00 per line. ELEVEN DAYS FREE for initial LOCATION. All ads are subject to the advertiser's terms. They are subject to the normal editorial review of the Director of the publication, and subject to any other conditions made to govern the advertisement on the date specified. No guarantee of insertion rate is given. Selection of the best material for advertising may be reserved for the advertiser's benefit. No accepted liability for loss or damage caused by delayed arrival, misplacement or omission and they may make any alterations or re-arrangements to the advertising at any adjustment to make it conform with the standards and style of West Africa.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

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SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

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Age: 20 to 30 years

Education: A good University Degree in any discipline, H.N.C. or comparable Diploma.
Or Corporate Membership of a recognised Professional Institute.

Experience: Preferably, but not essential, some graduate practical experience in Commerce or Industry.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Write BRIEFLY stating qualifications and requesting Application Form to *The Staff Development Manager, Flour Mills of Nigeria Limited, P.O. Box 341, Apapa*

Enclose a self-addressed envelope size 4" x 9"

CANVASSING:

Only personal or telephone approach to Flour Mills of Nigeria by a candidate or on behalf of a candidate will automatically include that candidate for further consideration.

Present employees of Flour Mills of Nigeria who consider themselves eligible are invited to apply for these posts by following the above procedure. In the case of present employees who may not possess the necessary academic qualifications, Management will give special consideration to past experience.

UNIVERSITIES OF GHANA LONDON OFFICE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates (all nationalities) for the following posts:

- (a) Administrative Secretary
(b) Senior Accounting Officer

Qualifications

For post (a) applicants should have a good general education and competence in stenography. Applicants for post (b) should preferably possess an accounting qualification in addition to practical experience up to final accounts.

Salary

£1,500 x £66-£1,839 per annum, plus luncheon vouchers. Entry point will depend on qualifications and experience.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience and naming three referees, two of whom must have known the Candidate in business or academic life, should be sent to

*The Overseas Representative,
Universities of Ghana,
15 Gordon Square,
London WC1H 0AG*

The closing date is 10th April, 1973

Nigeria

Bursar

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and Technology
£7,000 (£4,410)

DUTIES The successful candidate will control the Accounting Department at the College at Port Harcourt.
QUALIFICATIONS Applicants must be qualified members of the recognised accountancy bodies and have had at least 10 years post-qualification experience in a similar accounting position in an institution of Higher Learning, Industry or Government. A university degree relevant to the post would be an advantage.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE The successful candidate would be on probation for 3 years before the appointment can be confirmed. Alternatively a contract appointment may be made which will be renewable upon mutual agreement. There is provision for repatriation scheme, leave passages, free medical attention, children and car allowances, subsidised rent and part-furnished accommodation for the applicant.

METHOD OF APPLICATION Applications which should be forwarded to the Registrar, College of Science and Technology, P.M.B. 5095, Port Harcourt, Nigeria, to reach here not later than April 5th, 1973, should include:

- 10 copies of Curriculum Vitae
- Names and addresses of three referees (not relatives)
- Photostat Copies of Certificates.

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SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS — NIGERIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the School of Biological Sciences, tenable from September 1973:-

ASSISTANT LECTURER IN BIOLOGY.

Preference will be given to candidates with training in Biochemistry, Genetics or Bacteriology.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER IN BOTANY.

Preference will be given to candidates who have specialised at postgraduate level in one of the following: Taxonomy, Ecology, Anatomy, Phycology, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY.

Preference will be given to candidates who have specialised at postgraduate level in one of the following areas: Entomology; Parasitology; Higher Vertebrates.

Salary Scales: Senior Lecturer N5,030 - N5,750 p.a. Lecturer N2,760 - N4,830 p.a. Assistant Lecturer N2,140 - N2,560 p.a. (£1 sterling=N1.60 approx.) The British Government may supplement Senior Lecturers and Lecturers salaries in range £750 - £1,150 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £250 - £650 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. This supplementation is unlikely to apply at Assistant Lecturer level. Family passages; various allowances; regular overseas leave; superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 11 April 1973 to the Registrar, University of Lagos, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars of these appointments may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS — NIGERIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the School of Administration, tenable from September 1973:-

PROFESSOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ACCOUNTING AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF BUSINESS
SENIOR LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING, FINANCE AND IN BUSINESS METHODS
AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION
AND/OR INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT AND IN FINANCE
(with special reference to Banking)

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS AND RESEARCH FELLOWS IN BUSINESS METHODS

Salary scales: Professor N6,600 p.a. Associate Professor N6,100 p.a. Senior Lecturer/Senior Research Fellow N5,030 - N5,750 p.a. Lecturer/Research Fellow N2,760 - N4,830 p.a. (£1 sterling=N1.60 approx.) The British Government may supplement salaries in range £750 - £1,500 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £250 - £1,000 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; various allowances; regular overseas leave; superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be forwarded by air mail, not later than 10 April 1973, to the Registrar, University of Lagos, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars of these appointments may be obtained from either address.

STATUTORY CORPORATIONS SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT OF VACANCY IN THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE LTD.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Claims/Insurance Manager in the Nigerian National Shipping Line Limited.

QUALIFICATION:

Applicants must possess one of the following qualifications:

- (a) Bachelor's Degree in Economics or Commerce plus a minimum of five years cognate experience in Marine Insurance.
- (b) A.C.I.I., with a minimum of three years working experience in a Claims/Insurance Department of a Shipping Company or in the Marine Insurance Department of an Insurance Company.

DUTIES:

The Claims/Insurance Manager will be responsible for the Line's Marine and Non-Marine Insurances and the settlement of all claims.

SALARY:

Statutory Corporations Service Commission's Salary Scale SAP 3, N4,980 - consolidated.

CONDITION OF SERVICE:

Conditions of Service will be as prescribed for the staff of the Nigerian National Shipping Line Limited.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Application forms are obtainable from any of the following officers:-

- (a) Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer, Statutory Corporations Service Commission, 30 Marina, Lagos.
- (b) Secretaries, State Public Service Commissions and State Statutory Corporations Service Commissions.
- (c) Resident Commissioner, Statutory Corporations Service Commission (Branch Office), 2, 21 Queen Elizabeth Road, Zaria. Overseas applicants should obtain application forms from Nigerian Embassies/High Commissions in their countries of residence.

CLOSING DATE:

Completed application forms with photostat copies of certificates and two recent passport photographs of the applicant signed by the applicant at the back, must be submitted to the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, at the above address not later than 30th March, 1973.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS —NIGERIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Engineering:

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

- (a) Associate Professorship in Hydraulics and Hydrology
- (b) Lectureships in any of the following fields: Public Health Engineering in the area of Sanitary Chemistry and Microbiology; Hydraulics and Hydrology; Structural Design.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYING

- (a) Professor of Surveying
- (b) Lectureship in Surveying

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

- (a) Senior Lectureship/Lectureship in any of the following fields: Electrical Power, High Voltage Technique, Control Engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

- (a) Professor of Mechanical Engineering
- (b) Senior Lecturer in any of the traditional subjects of Mechanical Engineering; particularly Industrial Engineering, Metallurgy, Thermo Fluids.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

Lectureship in Engineering Analysis

Candidates for the Professorships must have had considerable teaching experience and research experience evidenced by publications in their fields. All candidates for Senior Lectureships must possess good honours degree. For Senior Lectureships previous teaching and research experience is necessary.

Salary scales: Professor N6,600 p.a. Associate Professor N6,100 p.a. Senior Lecturer N5,030 - N5,750 p.a. Lecturer N2,760 - N4,380 p.a. (£1 sterling = N1.60 approx). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £750 - £1,500 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £250 - £1,000 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages, various allowances, regular overseas leave; superannuation scheme. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be forwarded by air mail, not later than 12 April 1973 to the Registrar, University of Lagos, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 40/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DJ. Further particulars of these appointments may be obtained from either address.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

STATUTORY CORPORATIONS SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT OF VACANCY IN THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE LTD.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Chief Internal Auditor in the Nigerian National Shipping Line Limited.

QUALIFICATION:

Candidates must possess any of the following qualifications:

- Associate membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, Scotland or Ireland.
- Associate membership of the Association of Certified Accountants.
- Associate membership of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.
- Associate membership of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.

Applicants should have at least seven (7) years post-qualification experience, three (3) of which must be at a Senior Grade of Commercial undertaking or Government.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The successful applicant will head the Internal Audit Department of the Company and will carry out such audits as will ensure compliance with Management rules and regulations relating to accounting and also compliance with Statutory and other accounting obligations. He should be capable of setting up system of internal control and inter check.

SALARY SCALE:

SAP 5 - N5,720 Consolidated.

CONDITION OF SERVICE:

Conditions of Service will be as prescribed for the staff of the Nigerian National Shipping Line Limited.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Application forms are obtainable from any of the following offices:

- Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, Statutory Corporations Service Commission, 30 Marina, Lagos.
- Secretaries, State Public Service Commissions and State Statutory Corporations Service Commission.
- Resident Commissioner, Statutory Corporations Service Commission (Branch Office), Z.21 O Queen Elizabeth Road, Zaria.

Overseas applicants should obtain application forms from Nigerian Embassies/High Commissions in their countries of residence.

CLOSING DATE:

Completed application forms with photostat copies of certificates and two recent passport photographs of the applicant signed by the applicant at the back, must be submitted to the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, at the above address not later than 20th March, 1973.

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NOTICES Cont.

RIVERS STATE (NIGERIA) STUDENTS UNION of Great Britain & Ireland

At the Annual General Meeting of the Rivers State (Nigeria) Students' Unions of Great Britain & Ireland, held on the 22nd November, 1972 and 12th December, 1972, the following Officers were elected for the Academic Year, 1972-73:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| President | Fred Agugu, Esq. |
| Vice-President | E. O. Dokubo, Esq. |
| General Secretary | S. F. Okunribido, Esq. |
| Asst. Gen. Secretary | S. N. Onuaghara, Esq. |
| Treasurer | J. I. Kierbo, Esq. |
| Financial Secretary | G. C. Mungai, Esq. |
| Auditor | O. O. Oduro, Esq. |
| Publicity Secretary | P. K. Ikporo, Esq. |
| Social Secretary | C. O. Oduro, Esq. |
| Welfare Officer | W. G. Inuwa, Esq. |

UN OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

R. P. Folorunso, Esq.
E. Joe Ameh, Esq.
B. B. Ikporo, Esq.

Also elected were the following Ten Rivers State Representatives at the London Federation of State Unions of the Nigerian National Union U.K. & Eire:

Fred Agugu, Esq., J. M. Hart (Miss), S. F. Okunribido, Esq., P. K. Ikporo, Esq., J. I. Kierbo, Esq., N. Nduka, Esq., B. B. Ikporo, Esq., J. A. Tokoro, Esq., M. Sese, Esq., S. G. Ameh, Esq.

And the following six have been appointed to represent the Union at the National Assembly of the Nigeria National Union U.K. & Eire:

(1) Fred Agugu, Esq. (2) J. M. Hart (Miss) (3) S. F. Okunribido, Esq. (4) P. K. Ikporo, Esq. (5) J. I. Kierbo, Esq. (6) N. Nduka, Esq. (7) P. K. IKIRIKO, Publicity Secretary

NOTICES Cont.

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Dateline Africa

GHANA

Ministers freed

Ghana marked the 16th anniversary of independence with an amnesty for both political and criminal prisoners. The Government ordered the immediate release from custody of 23 former ministers of the deposed Busia régime, leaving 28 still in custody.

Prisoners serving for five years or more, but not for life, had their sentences reduced by half.

• Mr. J. S. Addo, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Ghana, has been appointed Managing Director of the National Investment Bank. He takes over from Mr. E. P. L. Gyampoh, due to retire from the Public Service after completing his present contract. Mr. Gyampoh has served in the capacity for eight years.

Other new appointments include: Dr. Amon Nikoi, Governor, Bank of Ghana; Professor S. Sei, First Deputy Governor, Bank of Ghana; Mr. E. F. Anno, Second Deputy Governor, Bank of Ghana; and Mr. E. Afriyie, Managing Director, Bank for Housing and Construction. Col. J. M. Ewa has been appointed Chief Administrator of Social Security; Mr. M. Dugan Acting Managing Director, Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation; and Col. C. K. Tveie, deputy Managing Director of GIIIOC in charge of procurement.

Dr. K. D. Fordwor remains Executive Chairman, Capital Investments Board; Mr. E. N. Afful, Managing Director, Agricultural Development Bank; and Mr. G. K. Obeng, Managing Director, Post Office Savings Bank.

• Lt. Col. Odattey-Wellington, Chairman of the Timber Marketing Board, has officially announced the names of resident foreign timber exporting firms banned for failing to comply

with the Board's regulations. The firms include Northern Soft and Hardwood Ltd. Hollander Markley, International Wood Trading Company, Contimba Coz Long and Pex Company.

The companies were banned from exporting timber after they failed to transfer the minimum capital of 300,000 cedis foreign exchange as required by the Board.

• Ghana has set up a national committee to look into the establishment of officer training corps and cadet corps in universities and colleges. The committee, among other things, is to draw up the aims and objectives of the training corps. Lt. Col. Festus Addae, head of the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate, told a symposium on "Military training for students" at Cape Coast University. Such training was not necessarily aimed at preparing the students for a military career he said. However, the training could be accepted as a stepping stone for a full-time military career. The Colonel reiterated that government administration and industry in Ghana urgently need a new type of personnel, highly motivated, disciplined and loyal.

• "Africa must avoid the EEC like a plague. Our salvation is in an African Common Market", said the state-owned *Daily Graphic* in a comment on Col. Acheampong's remarks to the ECA meeting about the necessity for Africa "to set her economic development within an appropriate political framework. . . this necessity makes it emphatically suicidal for Africa to join the European Common Market, because the Market, even without considering its ultimate political

purpose, is committed to Europe-oriented" said the *Graphic*. Africa could never gain any advantage from joining, for Europe did not separate economics from politics. Africa would be kept perpetually as an area for exploitation.

• To alleviate the current beef shortage more than 400 carcasses were airfreighted from Bolgatanga to Accra by the Ghana Air Force for countrywide distribution. Col. Acheampong had ordered that all cattle purchased by the Cattle Development Board should be slaughtered immediately and airlifted to regional capitals to alleviate the shortage.

• A ban has been placed on cattle imports from Upper Volta following an outbreak of rinderpest on the north east cattle routes to Bawku market. A government announcement warned that although the ban was temporary, it was bound to create a shortage of meat.

• In Kenya Brigadier Ashley-Larsen has held talks with the Kenya Meat Commission to explore the possibility of importing meat from Kenya. The Chief of Defence Staff was in East Africa at the head of the Ghana delegation to the OAU Military Commission.

Soldier wives in trade

Wives of armed forced personnel have been banned from trading in foreign foods controlled by the Logistics Committee. Despite earlier warnings, some wives were still trading in foreign goods, said Col. Tachie Menson, Commander of Support Services.

• British engineering institutions have withdrawn their recognition of engineering degrees awarded by University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, because of the choice of external examiners. The withdrawal may affect those hoping to graduate this year, if the misunderstanding is not cleared before June. Dr. A. M. Ansah, honorary secretary to the Ghana Institution of Engineers (GIE) said. He added that, after a careful study, the Council of the GIE were

satisfied that the conditions stipulated by the British engineering institutions for their recognition of the UST were "quite reasonable". The Council therefore advised the UST to take necessary steps to restore the recognition of their degrees.

- The University of Science and Technology is to start a course in mining engineering at related disciplines next October.

- Seven Ghanaian girls, employed as maidservants in Lebanon, have returned to Ghana. The girls, aged between 14 and 21, were repatriated following Ghana's decree making it an offence to employ a teenage Ghanaian as domestic servant outside Ghana (see *West Africa*, Feb. 26).

- A three-day meeting of the Ghana-Upper Volta border demarcation commission has ended at Bolgatanga. The commission reviewed the work of its two sub-committees, the joint survey team and the enumeration survey committee. Eight miles of the border have so far been demarcated, and the enumeration survey has covered 2.5 miles.

- All government vehicles, as well as those of accredited ambassadors and high commissioners flying their national flags, are exempted from paying road and bridge tolls by a new decree.

- The Ministry of Education has begun investigating the use of 2m cedis allocated to various local and urban councils by the Pres. Party under the "Cedi for cedi school building programme".

- Maj Kwame Baah, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has launched an appeal for a 150,000 cedis voluntary fund for African liberation movements. A 16-member board of trustees, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice P. D. Annor, will administer the fund. Regional African liberation fund committees are also expected to be set up.

- Ghana has named Castle Road near State House after Amleak Cabral, assassinated leader of the African

Independence Party for Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde Islands. Colonel Acheampong announced during the meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee in January that streets in Accra would be named after leaders of liberation movements on the continent.

- Ghana's only Sunday paper, the *Echo*, banned last year, has reappeared. The *Echo* was banned together with the *Pioneer* last July, but the ban was lifted in September. Mr. Kissi-Afare, editor of the *Echo* said the inability of the paper to appear since the ban was lifted was due to financial difficulties, but added that some sympathisers had provided equipment for its revival.

- Mr. Modesto Apaloo, an opposition MP detained under Dr. Nkrumah, and five other accused of forgery, have had their bail rescinded after prosecution complaints that they were interfering with witnesses.

- The Ghana-Togo border at Aflao is now open twenty-four hours every day for private cars and passenger vehicles.

SIERRA LEONE

Minister dismissed

President Stevens has dismissed Mr. Frank S. Anthony from his posts of Cabinet Minister and Resident Minister for the Eastern Province. He will be replaced in the Cabinet by the Deputy Interior Minister, Mr. A. G. Lapa. No official reason was given for Mr. Anthony's dismissal. He is a former Minister of Agriculture, and was originally appointed to the Cabinet, in 1968, as an independent, one of the appointments intended to make Mr. Stevens' first administration a "national" one. He is a graduate agriculturist and a former government Social Welfare Officer.

- Mr. Francis Mendi, the lawyer and SLPP M.P., and Mr. A. B. Job, a deputy Minister in the Margai government, have formed the governing APC. Mr. Mendi is Mr.

for Pujehun West. Mr. R. G. O. King, former SLPP Finance Minister, has also joined the APC. Another recent SLPP convert to the APC was Mr. W. D. Sisay, a Minister of State in the Margai government.

- Commenting on the number of prominent SLPP men who have gone over to the APC, the independent *The People* suggests they are starting the process of making Sierra Leone a "one-party state" by evolution. The President had said, *The People* notes, that this evolution would come about as the Opposition in Parliament dwindled. An editorial alleges that the MPs concerned are anxious only to keep their seats, which they fear they could not do in face of APC tactics.

- APC supporters in two constituencies, Port Loko Central and Freetown Central one, have asked the Vice-President, Mr. S. J. Koroma, to stand as candidate in the forthcoming General Election. Mr. Koroma at present represents Port Loko but constituency boundaries have been changed since the last General Election and the number of constituencies increased.

- Four accused, including the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Ahmady Khazali, have been committed to the High Court by the Port Loko Magistrate's Court. They are accused of murder and "dealing in person".

- The President has visited Conakry for talks with President Sekou Toure.

- A bill to prohibit "suspension" by MP, has been passed by Parliament. Another bill which has become law gives the President power to declare a State of emergency on the advice of the Vice-President, who is also Prime Minister.

- Mr. Terry Tomlinson, assistant to the Resident Director of Delco, has been killed by the lift at Delco House. He had been informed that his wife had been trapped in the lift. While he was investigating, his head was trapped by the lift door shutting, and the lift then moved upwards.

- Processing locally is being on the government, told Chiefs and Pujehun, He also reopening of the oil mill at Welby assist the palm

- In an official the Minister of Labour workers against a national strike, recent Road Corporation sit-down

- The General M. Freetown Col. Heinz Buesh has appointed Consul to land.

- Alderman Mrs. Steel has won the Beauty Competition.

LIBERIA

Taiwan aid continues

A team of experts from Taiwan expected to arrive team will have a clinic. Over agricultural and technical experts and teams already working in mostly in rice. The recent annual of the Ministry of Affairs recommended establishment of an relations with Peking, report suggested it need not affect relations with Formosa.

- An annual death tax of \$5 a head residents between the 18 and 60 has been in areas of tribal the tax will be \$30. Employers will deduct tax from employees.

- A Liberian Dr. Jallah, has succeeded British doctor, Dr. Jeffrey, as head of medical services in plantations.

- A Belgian company established an manufacturing plant at Island.

- Guinness Liberia made a contribution to National fund Raising, launched by Prof. Tolbert.

Help for the drought lands

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has announced an emergency crash programme for the major drought which has affected six West African countries (Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Chad and Senegal). The programme, with which the World Food Programme and the UNDP are also associated, has already allocated 50,000 tons of food grain worth £3.2m, which amounts to 77 per cent of the WFP emergency resources for the current year. The FAO has said that the drought has been continuous for the last five years, but the programme had been instigated by two livestock and land experts who recently travelled across parts of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta. They reported conditions of "catastrophic" proportions, with large areas of former pasture without a blade of grass. Livestock had already been seriously affected, and people too, were in danger of dying, said the report. Two million head of cattle worth about £40m, were threatened with starvation.

A task force is being sent to ward off potential human starvation, but there are considerable difficulties as the six countries had asked for grain totalling 320,000 tons, and both WFP and possible donor countries were in short supply. By pulling specialists off other projects, the task force should be ready almost immediately to work in the five months prior to the rains. It will aim to build a nucleus as generating stock for future herds. Helicopters will be used for transport of grain.

FAO also said it hoped to set up an early warning anti-drought system using satellites and weather-plotting aircraft for the region.

The EEC is to provide emergency aid worth about £6m for the drought-affected countries, all of which happen to be Yaounde (assembly associates). M. Jean-Francois Denaux, Commissioner for Development Aid, told newsmen in Brussels that much of the food aid had already been despatched in time to arrive in the worst affected areas by early April.

The EEC will pay for new crop planting, rapid distribution of food aid, animal foods and veterinary aid for drought-affected cattle. The programme is in addition to some 95,000 tons of cereals provided earlier by both EEC and individual member states.

In Niger the EEC has undertaken to pay taxes usually levied on cattle breeders, who cannot raise the money because of the drought. This will enable Niger to provide water-supply schemes for nomadic herdsmen, said M. Denaux. Also included in the programme are grain seeds, to ensure that the drought does not affect future harvests.

UPPER VOLTA

Revision of agreements

At the end of the visit of President Lamizana to Senegal he said of the revision of co-operation agreements with France, each country should decide what was best for itself. "We say, for our part, that we will tell France at the appropriate time what must be revised."

Spain and the Sahara

Spain has conveyed to the Algerian government the text of a recent statement by the "Assembly General of the Sahraoui people" (of Spanish Sahara) calling for a referendum of self-determination for the territory. The Spanish Ambassador in Algiers told the Algerian Foreign Minister that the Madrid government would be replying soon to the statement. The statement was adopted on February 20, and affirmed that General Franco embodied "the supreme authority of the Sahraoui people", but it also said the assembly was beginning "without outside interference and in fraternal friendship with Spain, the step of self-determination to define its future through solemn referendum".

The statement was also transmitted to King Hassan of Morocco, but the Moroccan government is reported to have rejected the move, which it regards as a delaying tactic and doubts the representative nature of the Assembly. Morocco considers that Spain should apply the

UN resolution that there should be a referendum forthwith. There are reports from Rabat of new incidents last month in the Spanish Sahara capital of El Aioun, in which troops fired on a crowd leaving several dead. These reports have been denied in Madrid.

CHAD

Relations with the Arabs

President Tombalbaye has criticised an unnamed foreign radio station which said that Chad's decision to allow the opening of an office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Fort Lamy had been made in support of the Black September Organisation's action in Khartoum, in which three diplomats were killed. This was false and misleading information, said the President. The PLO had nothing in common with the extremist Black September, whose action the Chad government opposed, as it did the Israeli shooting down of a Libyan airliner.

Earlier the Chad President returned from a visit to Egypt and Lebanon, part of his present policy of developing ties with Arab countries following his break in diplomatic relations with Israel last November.

After his return to Fort Lamy the President claimed the airliner flying him home from the Middle East was shadowed by Israeli jets.

Dr. Abba Siddick, leader of Frolinat, the Chad Liberation Movement, has said the "armed struggle" in Chad will continue, in spite of President Tombalbaye's break with Israel. "The aims for which we have been fighting have not been reached - the destruction of the current regime". Chad's break with Israel had been made for purely tactical reasons to obtain material aid from Arab countries and to suppress the source of the catastrophic situation in Chad - Frolinat. There could be no change in the attitude of Arab governments to Frolinat because of Fort Lamy's break with Israel, said Dr. Siddick. Chad had received nothing from Libya in spite of reports of financial aid furnished by Tripoli. Libya still recognised Frolinat, which still had an office in Tripoli, he said. The

current apparent improvement in relations between Algeria and Chad following the visit to Algiers of a special envoy from President Tombalbaye, was "no concern of mine", said the Frolinat leader, who was due to return to his base in Tripoli after a visit to Algiers.

DAHOMY

New plot

Fifteen people, including former head of state Colonel Alley, have been arrested following the discovery of a plot against the government. Announcing the exposure, President Kerekou said that a "group of unpatriotic men impelled by a mad desire for greatness" had attempted to topple the new order established on October 26. The men, mostly top military officers, thought they were deprived of posts they considered rightfully theirs. They had recruited mercenaries among civilians and soldiers, with foreign finance. The President said he would reveal later "the foreign power which took upon itself to arm the traitors". One of the culprits was on the run, and President Kerekou ordered him to surrender or be treated as an outlaw. Other plotters were later named as Colonel Jean-Baptiste Hacheme, former head of the Service Civique (now heading the State Ceramics Works), and Major Ibrahim Chabi, now retired from the service. Civilians arrested include Pascal Chabi Kao (former Finance Minister), and an unnamed European businessman.

According to Radio Cotonou the plotters had sent many missions out of Dahomey to recruit mercenaries, and had received financial help from "certain countries who say they are our friends". They had also received finance from some entrepreneurs who were shocked at recent economic measures taken by the government. The plotters had decided to murder the young officers who were members of the government.

The same day as President Kerekou made his announcement, February 28, there was a mass meeting in support of the government in Cotonou, which was followed by anti-French rioting by a crowd of 2-3,000.

Among those who spoke were EUD leaders Mito Baba, Ignace Adjo and Abdoulaye Issa. They attacked in particular "French imperialism and its agent Foccart allied to the pro-Sinzouist mafia". The house of former President Zinsou was also attacked.

Interviewed by France-Inter on the demonstrations, President Kerekou said they were the work of "irresponsible students and unemployed who confuse democracy with anarchy".

SENEGAL

Government and students

The government has announced that all students taking part in demonstrations will have their grants taken away. Education Minister Assane Seck also announced that students who miss too many classes will not be given a second chance to take examinations but will be expelled.

The announcement followed a day of violence in which demonstrating students set fire to a library in the University of Dakar, and smashed windows in shops in the city's centre. The demonstration came at the end of a 72-hour strike of colleges and secondary schools in Dakar called in solidarity with students expelled from the University following a demonstration at the end of January.

ISRAEL

Eban on Africa

Israel Foreign Minister Abba Eban, in an interview with the Madagascar News Agency, said that "the motives for which five African countries broke relations with Israel are not very much respected in Africa, and the regimes and persons involved are not recognised as representing African philosophy". The minister denounced the "blackmail of the petrol princes" as "quite reactionary", noting "the majority of African countries have refused to take this path". Israel intended to continue with patience and persistence, in spite of these disappointments, the task of co-operation with African states.

GUINEA Another scare

A Guinean warning of a new mercenary invasion using a Spanish ship seemed to have been based on information that Spanish police had boarded a vessel in the Canary Islands to investigate a report that there were mercenaries bound for Equatorial Guinea on board. According to the Spanish Foreign Ministry, the members of the group, who were all European, but included no Spaniards, were returned to their countries of origin, and the vessel (named the *Albatross*, and carrying a British flag) permitted to sail with a crew of four. The Moroccan authorities had been warned in case they made for Casablanca. The Spanish say they informed King Hassan II as Chairman of the OAU, and President Macias of Equatorial Guinea, who had expressed his deep gratitude to the Spanish Government for their part in breaking up the operation.

● President Sekou Touré has announced that several people have been arrested after infiltrating into Guinea. They had been dressed in uniform and were mingling with Guinean troops. He has also said that more than half of over 600 people arrested after the assassination of Amilcar Cabral, the Guinea-Bissau leader, had been released. The 600 were all the members of the PAIGC then in Conakry. Women and children were released almost immediately, and 560 were later interrogated. About 50 of them who were believed to have been fully aware of the plot or to have participated in its execution, are still in detention. Guinea has expressed complete solidarity with the PAIGC, and the PAIGC has pledged to reorganise itself and mount a new offensive. Guinea is not to try or punish those still detained in any way. This will be the responsibility of the people of Guinea-Bissau.

● A communiqué from the office of the Portuguese Governor of Guinea Bissau, General Spindler, said strict security measures are being taken in Bissau to prevent an upsurge of urban guerrilla activities. Road blocks are to be set up in urban centres and certain areas are to be out of

bounds to the local population. The statement attributed the upsurge to a change of tactics following the Assassination of Amilcar Cabral, involving more direct attacks on urban targets.

The measures may have been precautionary prior to the pre-ent carnival festivities from March 2-5, when large crowds normally flock to the capital from rural areas. There is also reported from Lisbon concern that the PAIGC may be about to mount more rocket attacks on Bissau.

NIGERIA

Bank for indigenisation

Nigeria is to establish a bank to aid local businessmen and institutions in buying from aliens small and medium size businesses.

The Nigerian Bank for Industry and Commerce will start to operate on April 1 with an initial capital of 50m naira (about £31m).

The Federal Government will hold majority 60 per cent shares in the bank while the Central Bank and commercial banks will subscribe 20 per cent each.

A special decree will be promulgated to give the Bank a free hand in providing equity capital and loans to Nigerian institutions and associations, thereby liberalising capital needed for the implementation of the indigenisation policy.

The Federal Government estimates that about 160m naira (about £100m) would be needed for the smooth take-over by March 1974 of businesses affected.

Earlier the managing director of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, Mr. Silas Danyan, said that his bank could not finance the takeover by itself because of its other commitments. Chief Henry Fajemirokun, chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Industries and Mines, said that about 500m naira could be needed for the takeover.

Nigeria has established an Agricultural Credit Bank, The Bani, with an initial working capital of 12m naira (about 0.9m sterling) was formally launched by General Gowon, who said that more funds

That there is a change of tactics of the PAIGC confirmed by a report in the Algerian News Agency said that there is a heavy attack by PAIGC forces on the town of Kankan in northern Guinea which many soldiers were repulsed and wounded. The PAIGC had doubtless been out by military command month.

would be made available.

The Bank will be available to improve production, storage and

General Gowon that in recent years agricultural sector down considerably. exports of major had declined. Production had not kept the rapid growth rate, foreign earnings from exports had fallen and prices of foodstuffs

The Bank has been set up with technical assistance from UNDP and the World Bank.

● General Gowon warned that his government would not be intimidated by anybody. Speaking at Ikenia from Mali, General Gowon condemned violent demonstrations and compulsory national service corps.

He described the demonstrations as a "national event" and added that there was no need for violence. He said his government had asked for suggestions from all sectors of the community, to allow consideration would be given to subvert a military which was in the interest.

General Gowon talks he had with the Traore in Mali would be fruitful results and would be to strengthen the relations between Mali and

Radio Nigeria has reported that students have resolved to stop all protests against the proposed youth corps and seek peaceful means of redressing their grievances.

- Nigeria has given 50,000 naira to Mali for the development of youth organisations. She has also given another 50,000 naira to assist Mali in dealing with the results of drought.

- The Federal Government is to take over the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, the Administrator of the East Central State, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, has announced. Set up by the former Eastern Nigeria Government, the university is now jointly owned by the East Central and South Eastern states.

- The governing council of the Yaba College of Technology has set up an internal inquiry into allegations of irregularities in admission of students for this academic year. The probe panel will be headed by the retired chief executive of the defunct Lagos Executive Development Board, Chief S. O. Fodahunsi.

- The North Eastern State Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Adamu Fika, has asked for more federal grants to states to enable them to execute vital projects. He told the Federal Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, that the fall in federal grants to states was causing them difficulties.

Replying, Alhaji Shehu noted that the fall was due to take over by the Federal Government of activities previously executed by the states and the expansion in federal activities throughout the country.

Tarka wants more states

There should be more states in Nigeria, says Mr. J. S. Tarka, Federal Commissioner for Communications. "There should be at least one in the West, one in the East Central State and one in the North Central State", he said in an interview published in the independent *Sunday Times*. He advocated the establishment of a "good federal system" at the end of present military rule, and hoped that the debate on whether there should be more states in the

federation would resume next year.

Asked about the location of a federal capital Mr. Tarka said, "We want to have a federal territory right in the heart of Nigeria and the centre is Kagoro, three miles from Kafanchan".

Mr. Tarka said that he would like to see a "democratically elected government with an upper house composed of emirs, chiefs, obas and other elders and a lower house made up of active politicians". He was opposed to a one party system, "a monster that breeds dictatorship".

Commenting on the possibility of soldiers playing a role after 1976 Mr. Tarka said "If any of the soldiers is desirous of holding political office he should lay down his arms, surrender his commission and contest election".

- The Federal Government is to impose a 10 per cent penalty on companies and individuals owing tax arrears. The Federal Board of Inland Revenue says major tax defaulters in Lagos and Ibadan are already being taken to court. They owe a total of some 330m naira.

- The Federal Chief Justice, Dr. Taslim Elias, has expressed concern over a shortage of judges and magistrates to man the country's courts. He said at Enugu that the shortage has resulted in judges overworking themselves and the piling up of cases in courts.

He then called on governments to appoint more judges, magistrates and state counsel to ease congestion in courts. He noted that if governments expected swift administration of justice, they should be prepared to make more appointments to the Bench.

Dr. Elias said it was urgent to set up federal intermediate courts in the states to relieve work pressure on the Supreme Court. He also spoke of the need to appoint lawyers to prosecute important cases instead of the police who, he said, had limitations in preparing charges against accused persons.

- Several million pounds worth of orders are reported to have been placed as a result of the British Industrial Fair in Lagos, in which over 300 British companies participated. On the other hand the

London *Financial Times* Lagos correspondent reports that many consumers find British goods to be too expensive. The Chinese, the Russians, the Germans and the French are seen as better suppliers. Japan, too, is making increasing inroads into the Nigerian Market.

No festival postponement

The Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour, Chief Enohoro, has discounted reports that the Federal Government was considering postponing the second World Black Festival of Arts and Culture scheduled to take place in Lagos in November 1974. He said it was the function of the international committee of the festival to fix the date and not that of government.

Agency reports from Georgetown, Guyana, had said that the festival "may be postponed until January 1975 so as not to take place during important examinations in Nigeria's schools". Nigeria has adopted a new school year from January and school examinations will be held in June.

- The Inspector General of Police, Alhaji Kam Salem, has announced that consideration was being given to the possibility of increasing the strength of the police force. He told officers and men of the force in Ojoja that this was necessary because of the present demand for the services of policemen. He warned that high-handed treatment of citizens must stop. He noted that members of the public were becoming increasingly aware of their rights and could resort to legal action when mishandled.

- Governor Ogbemudia has said that the nation's attention should be directed to matters of the moment rather than issues of the post military era. He told newsmen at Calabar that the target for the end of the present régime was so short that all energy should be directed towards implementing the timetable for return to civilian rule.

On corruption, Col. Ogbemudia said public enlightenment was a good weapon to fight it. The

moment people realised that it was bad to offer or take bribes, corruption would disappear from public life.

The governor was accompanied on his five-day visit to the South Eastern State by eight of his commissioners.

- The president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Mr. Abraham Ordia, has told New Zealand that African Commonwealth countries would attend the 1974 Commonwealth Games in Christchurch if the proposed tour of the country by the South African rugby team was cancelled. He said his council would aid African Commonwealth countries who could not raise money for the trip.

- A Nigerian delegation led by the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Ali Monguno, has visited Australia to study that country's methods of mineral exploitation. Nigeria is about to set up a state-owned National Mining Corporation to explore and develop her mineral resources.

British loan

Britain is making £4,257m. available to Nigeria for construction of five trunk switching telephone exchanges. The money is tied to British goods and services, and forms part of the loan of £13m. which Britain made to Nigeria as part of a contribution to the current 4-year Development Plan. £10m. of the loan was earmarked for project aid.

- The Federal Government-owned National Press, printers and publishers of the *Morning Post* and *Sunday Post*, has been shut down until October for reorganisation. Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour, Chief Enohoro, said redundancy benefits were being worked out for staff.

- Chief Awolowo has formally opened the new plant of the *New Nigerian* Newspapers in Lagos. The *New Nigerian*, jointly owned by the six northern states, has thus become the first national newspaper to be printed simultaneously at two centres — Kaduna and Lagos. The southern edition has gone into circulation.

• Governor Esuene has declared in Calabar that "no country can stand together in peace and harmony if some parts are developed and rich while others are backward and poor". He said at a dinner party in honour of Col. Oghemudia that the purpose of the 12-state federal structure was even development.

• The dean of the School of African and Asian Studies, University of Lagos, Professor Babalola, has said there was an artistic revolution in the country which was inventive, probing and stimulating. Speaking at an exhibition by Oshogbo artists at the university, he said his school was prepared to play an active role in artistic and cultural revival.

• Four officials of the Nigeria Airways have been sacked. They are the commercial manager, Mr. A. A. Sandy, the assistant chief accountant, Mr. F. A. Adewunmi, the chief cashier and funds accountant, Mr. S. E. Enemoku, and Boeing 707 chief co-ordinator, Mr. B. P. O. Nwajei.

• The Federal Government has approved the appointment of Mr. Jacques Adande as the next Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Dahomey in Nigeria in succession to Mr. Luiz Angelo, who has been reassigned.

• The Light of Islam, a Moslem organisation, has given 200,000 books on Islamic religion to the North Eastern State Ministry of Education.

No Ojukwu amnesty

The East Central State Government-owned newspaper, *Renaissance*, has quoted the Administrator, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, as saying that hopes of Odumegwu Ojukwu, former secessionist leader, receiving an amnesty from the Federal Government had receded.

• A regional centre of the Intergovernmental Bureau for Information (IBI) is to be established at the University of Lagos. The centre will be available to all English-speaking African countries. It aims to promote computer

research, to train computer technicians and to develop international co-operation in computers. The agreement was signed during an IBI conference held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, chaired by Mr. O. J. Faghemi, head of Lagos University's Computer Institute. The IBI, set up in 1961 under UNESCO auspices, is to prepare a two-year programme for English-speaking African countries. It will also help to prepare an international conference on informatics scheduled to be held in Lagos in 1974.

• Some N16.4m. of contracts for construction of over 110 miles of new roads in Nigeria's Western State have been signed with five firms. Projects include the Akure-Ondo, the Oshogbo-Okuku, the Gbongan-Oshogbo, the Ilesha-Iwajore and the Abeokuta-Kobape roads. The firms are Piccola-Brunelli, Solel-Bonch Overseas (Nigeria), Harbone, M. A. Banjoko, and Oke-Owo Contractors. Part of the cost is being met by a World Bank loan. Contractors have to start work not later than six days from the date of signing.

• The chairman of Nigerian National Line, Chief Isaac O. Dina, is dead. He was 61. A retired public secretary in the Western Ministry of Finance, Dina was once deputy state's Civil Servant who survived by his own children.

• Exchange of old to new naira notes but old coins will continue to circulate with kobo coins September 30.

• The Chairman of Nigerian Railways, Alhaji Ibrahim, has been turbaned by Baraden Sokoto. The ceremony was performed by the Sultan in his palace.

• Three Nigerian graduates are completing at the six-month international graduate course in information and development groundwater resources at Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

• Maj. Gen. Charles Alan Swynnerton, aged 71, has been appointed West African Brigade, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, 1943-46, and Sierra Leone, 1946-49.

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