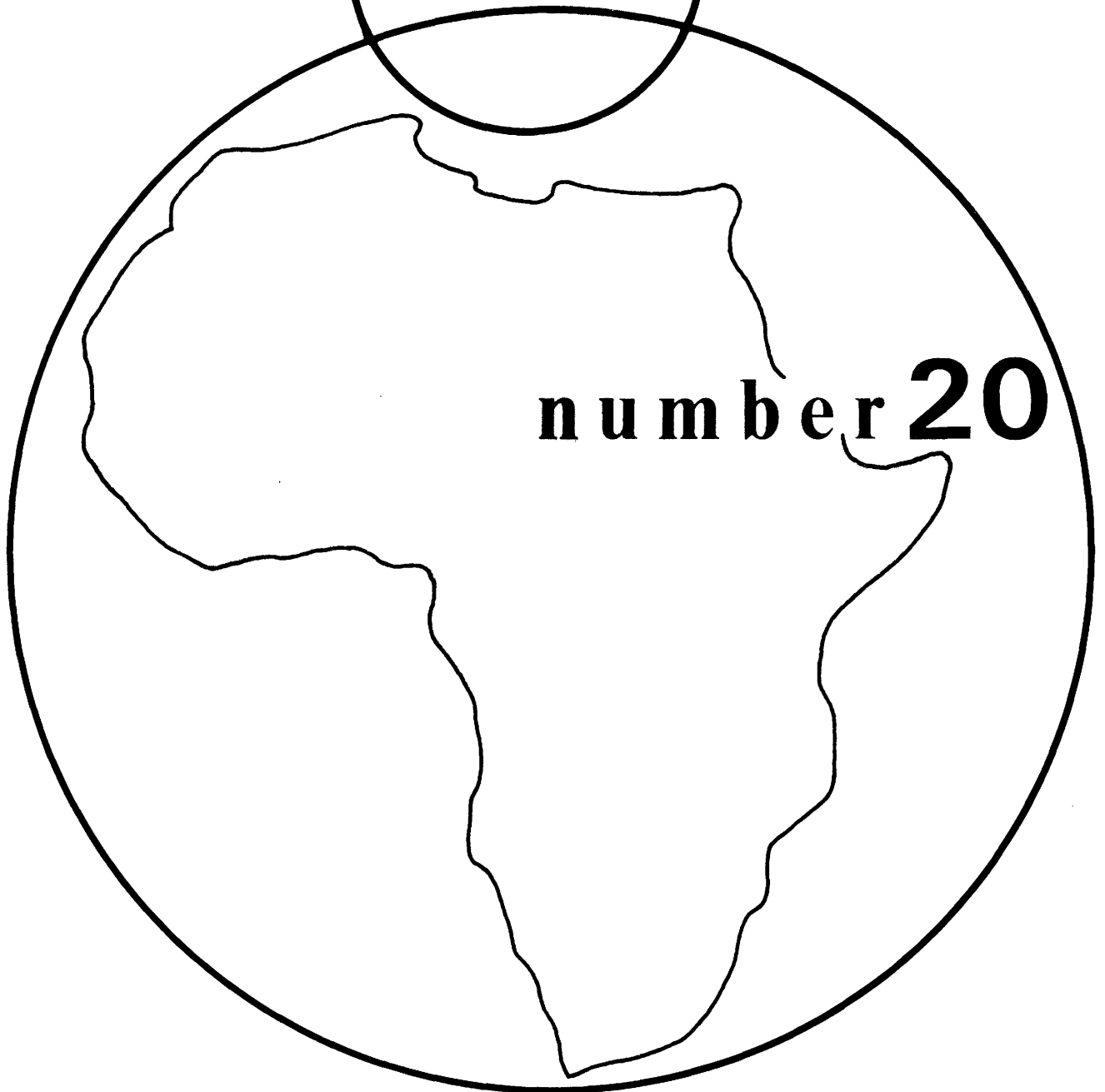
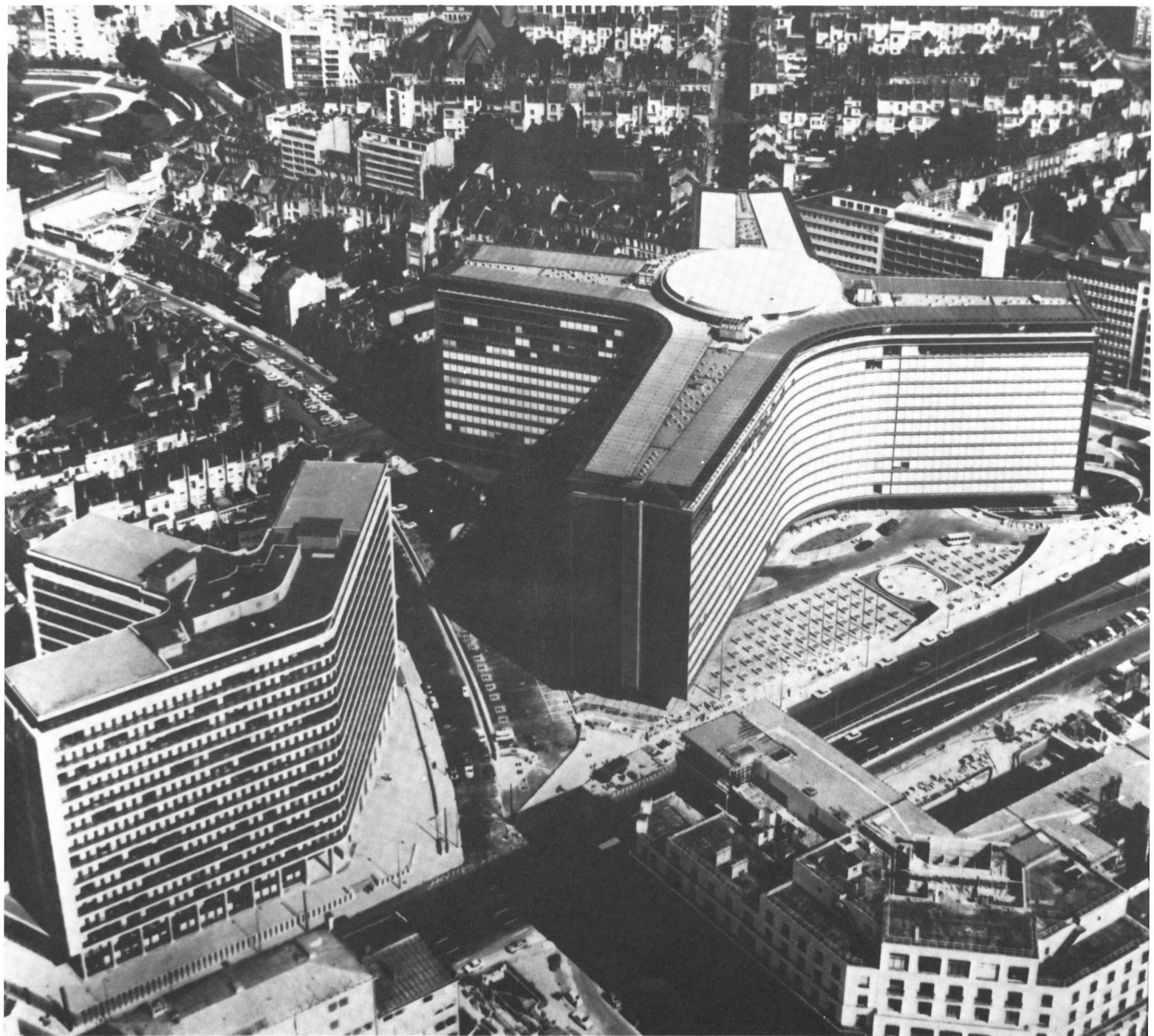


# ASSOCIATION NEWS

*July-August 1973*





*The Berlaymont Building, Brussels—Headquarters of the Common Market Commission.*

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# ASSOCIATION NEWS

July-August 1973  
N° 20

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## **Principal points in the Commission memorandum**

**on future relations between the Community, the A.A.S.M. and the countries mentioned in protocol 22 of the acts of adhesion**

On April 5 1973, the Commission of the European Communities finalised a memorandum embodying proposals for the renewal and extension of the Yaoundé Convention of eurafrican Association. These have been submitted to the Community Council of Ministers.

It is the present task of the Nine to prepare for negotiations, scheduled to start in August 1973, not only with the A.A.S.M. signatories of the Yaoundé Convention, but also with the twenty Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbees and the Pacific, for whom they have proposed various forms of association.

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### **The 15-year background**

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Over the **past 15 years** the European Economic Community and the 18 States in Africa and Madagascar have been working together to organise an effective policy of cooperation and development. The foundations were laid by the Treaty of Rome and they have been developed and rounded off in the two Yaoundé Conventions. The policy, as it stands, calls into play an extensive range of instruments for commercial and financial cooperation, in a framework of joint institutions which fully respect the independence of all concerned.

The structure of this association has recently been enlarged by the admission of Mauritius. A further extension is the Arusha agreement which sets up an association with the three East African countries, but without financial and technical cooperation.

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### **The Summit Conference in October 1972**

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**The Summit Conference in October 1972** laid it down that: *"without prejudice to the advantages enjoyed by countries with which it has special relationships, the Community should respond more fully than in the past to the expectations of developing countries as a whole. With this in view the conference attaches fundamental importance to the policy of association in the form in which it was confirmed in the Treaty of Adhesion"*.

Protocol 22 annexed to the Acts of Adhesion (1) contains an offer by the enlarged Community to 20 Commonwealth countries (2) of the opportunity for negotiating with it the organisation of their future relationships through association agreements or trade agreements. The countries concerned are situated in Africa, the Caribbees, the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

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### **Summer 1973—the opening of negotiations**

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The Yaoundé and Arusha Conventions expire on January 31, 1975, as also does the status quo for the trade of the countries mentioned in protocol 22. At the request of the African countries concerned,

(1) The Treaty of Adhesion, which provides for the enlargement of the E.E.C., was signed on January 22 1972.

(2) Apart from Mauritius, which signed its adhesion to the Yaoundé Convention in May 1972, the countries concerned are: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Barbados, Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Western Samoa and Fiji.





Debaize

*The Berlaymont building in Brussels, which houses most of the Commission departments.*

it was expressly provided that the **negotiations for the renewal of these agreements should begin not later than August 1, 1973**. On this occasion the Community, in order to fulfil its promises, will have to be successful in combining the maintenance of advantages which are enjoyed by, and guaranteed to, its partners in the present Association, with a positive renewal of the Association to take account of its enlargement and the considerable adaptations and additions thus required.

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### The purpose of the memorandum

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The intention of the Commission is to set out its own conception of the basic features in a form of association which could satisfy the requirements of the countries concerned as a whole, and thus provide them with a better basis for considering the position they will adopt in the negotiation. This is not to be interpreted as a set of preliminary conditions, nor as an attempt to limit the negotiation, but rather to give it a starting point.

All the countries potentially interested in Association on these lines will thus be in a position to take part in the negotiation which, as provided in Protocol 22, will open on August 1, 1973. It is of course understood that with such countries as may so desire, the Community will be able to engage at a suitable time in negotiations under other formulae consistent with the Protocol.

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## The contents

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The broad lines of this form of association were worked out in the light of experience and take account of the wishes of the Community's future partners so far as these are known. They may be summarised as follows:

1. — In regard to **trade arrangements** the Commission proposes the **maintenance of the free trade system**. This is the only guarantee to the Associated countries, conformably with the rules of GATT, of free access to the markets of the Community; and it is the only specific reflection of the contractual commitment of the Association.

In the opinion of the Commission, however, this system need not necessarily imply preferential treatment for the Community. The free trade areas thus established between the Community and the Associated countries do not in any way impair the freedom of the Associated countries in their commercial policy in regard to other countries. They will be free, if they so desire, to extend to such countries the free access which they grant to the Community, either unilaterally or by way of negotiation. For most of the Associated countries, too, this possibility constitutes an important instrument of negotiation, of which they would be able to take advantage in the forthcoming GATT negotiations.

In addition, the Associated countries are in a position to maintain or introduce customs duties or quantitative restrictions in relation to Community goods, if these are required for budgetary purposes, for purposes of industrial or other development or for the promotion of regional cooperation.

Lastly, it must be emphasised that the Community, as in the past, will not in any way link the scale of aid through the European Development Fund with the preferences in its favour granted by the countries concerned.

2. — **The most important proposal: Community action to stabilise export receipts for 8 basic products.**

Neither freedom of trade nor financial aid will suffice to procure adequate economic development in the countries concerned, so long as they are not able to expect from natural production an adequate degree of stability in their resources.

This means that a solution must be found for the problem of **stabilising their export receipts**, especially for countries basically dependent on one or a limited number of products. For this reason the Commission, though it still recommends the conclusion of world agreements, now proposes the setting up of new machinery as part of the Association.

The present memorandum recalls that: *"The Commission, in its previous memorandum on a Community policy on development cooperation, made provision for the conclusion of regional product-by-product agreements. This was to apply if it proved impossible to conclude world agreements, or if the conclusion of such agreements should suffer delays prejudicial to the developing countries."* Moreover, the texts of protocol 22 and the declaration of intent annexed to the acts of adhesion of the new members of the European Economic Community, clearly show that the Community has made further progress in this direction. It is now in a position to take action on these lines for basic products of concern to the countries mentioned in protocol 22. Starting with sugar, for which there are special limiting dates, it is the wish of the Community to define its policy regarding a series of products of vital importance for developing countries with which it is actually or potentially associated.

In broad terms, the proposal is to set up a **system of compensatory transfers** which would give the countries in question the assurance that for specific basic products they would receive an adequate and stable revenue without prejudice to the normal machinery of the market. These transfers would essentially be designed to promote the economic development of the countries, their diversification and modernisation. The memorandum continues: *"By way of achieving this objective, the main provisions would be:*

- **to fix a reference price by product for specified quantities per country;**
- **to guarantee to beneficiary countries a transfer of financial resources equal to the difference between the actual value of exports to the Community (world price  $\times$  quantities exported) and their reference value (reference price  $\times$  controlled maximum quantities);**
- **to transfer resources in principle by means of the automatic opening of a line of credit to the beneficiary country as soon as receipts from exports to the EEC fall during a given period below the level of their reference value. This credit would be repayable as soon as the receipts exceeded the reference value, but only insofar as the rise in receipts is due to an increase in world prices and in**

*proportion to this rise, the beneficiary state being responsible for mobilizing or ensuring mobilization of these surplus receipts. Under certain conditions pertaining to the products and the countries, the transfer could be effected in a non-repayable form (case of the most handicapped countries)".*

The products to which this would apply (chosen on account of the special dependence of countries on their export, and of the instability of their prices) might be sugar, groundnuts and groundnut oil, cotton, cocoa, coffee, bananas and copper. Having regard to existing or planned agreements, there must be provision for special arrangements, particularly for sugar.

This system would have to be **financed by the Community**, in addition to the resources provided for the new European Development Fund.

3. — In **financial and technical cooperation** the European Development Fund would be, as it has been from the start, the main instrument of the Community's aid policy. The Associated countries have already cooperated in adapting its methods of work to the requirements of their development. The new Convention will accordingly have to maintain the main principles of this cooperation, subject to various additions and adjustments on the following lines:

— The enlargement of the Association will necessarily imply for the Community a **substantial increase in the funds to be provided**. Any other solution would lead either to the present partners enjoying less advantages than hitherto, or to a differentiation between them and the future partners. Both these possibilities must of course be ruled out.

— Priority treatment should be envisaged for the **less advanced associated countries**.

— With the enlargement of the Association, too, **regional cooperation takes on a new aspect**. The Association should contribute to regional cooperation by facilitating the execution of multi-national projects and stimulating the formation of firms of regional dimensions. The financing of such operations should come through a special section of the E.D.F., in such a way that the appropriation for them should be outside the appropriations made on a country-by-country basis.

— There should be a strengthening in the part played by the Associated countries in determining the orientation of financial and technical cooperation, and they should continue to **participate in the management of the E.D.F.**

— In order to ensure the continuity of Community aid, the principle should be accepted that the **E.D.F. be brought in as part of the budget**.

4. — In regard to the **joint institutions**, there should be an improvement in the arrangements for effective dialogue and discussion. The existing machinery should be adapted to the requirements for the management and conduct of an enlarged and renewed association.

Apart from procedural improvements, the basic question is *"to give a new importance and scope to the debates which take place in the institutions of the Association and to ensure that their conclusions have a greater influence"*. The following points, in particular, seem to deserve special attention:

— It seems indispensable that **the consultations required under the Convention should have real significance**. When important interests in the Associated countries are in question, the character of the consultations should be strict. In such cases, if the measures contemplated by the Community are subject to negative appreciation by the Associated States, the Community should proceed to an effective reexamination of the measures in question.

— The ministers of many member governments and Associated governments would take a greater interest in attending the annual meetings of the Association Council if they could succeed in **exchanging views on economic questions** with which many of them will have to deal on a wider scale than that of the Association.

Moreover, quite apart from the official sessions, it should be possible to organise meetings on specific subjects of regional or sector interest.

— It is desirable that **any question directly or indirectly affecting** the objectives of the Association should be brought forward at the request of any party, for exchanges of views in the institutions of the Association.

Dear readers,

It is with great regret that I must tell you of the departure of M. Aymery de Briey, editor of "Association News" who will be leaving the service of the Commission at the end of June, 1973. This marks the end of the 17 years he has spent in the service of the European Communities, and the 27 years of his life devoted to the service of international organisations. These included, more especially, his work for the United Nations Organisation, during which he worked with Count Bernadotte in the Middle East.



Debaize

M. de Briey continued his career in the European Coal & Steel Community; and when the three european executives were merged in 1968, he was appointed head of the training courses and conferences division. In 1971, in addition to his earlier functions, he was given charge of the whole of the training division.

In this period, he created "Association News" in its form as a magazine. In the earliest stages it ran to 28 pages, and the printing order was for 3,500 copies. It is now a 60-page document, of which 20,000 copies are printed. It was originally a quarterly publication, but two years ago its frequency was increased to 6 issues a year. It was because M. de Briey desired his magazine to become increasingly a dialogue between Europe on the one hand and Africa and Madagascar on the other, that he created the "Voice of Africa" section. It was always his aim to secure for "Association News" the widest possible distribution in all the countries associated, or likely in the future to be associated, with the European Community. It was for this reason that, since the beginning of 1973, a version in English was added to the original edition in French.

Those who have been so happy as to learn to love Africa find in it an obsession of which they cannot rid themselves. The departure of M. de Briey from among our colleagues probably does not signify that he is giving up all work for the countries which his many journeys have enabled him to know and appreciate.

It has always been with devotion that he has acquitted himself of the tasks placed in his hands; and I should like him to regard this letter as a renewed expression of our regret at his departure.



H.B. Krohn,  
Director General for development and cooperation



# Jamaica

by H.E. Eric F. FRANCIS

Ambassador of Jamaica

Head of the Mission to the European Communities



I am grateful to "Association News" for the opportunity of introducing Jamaica to its readers.

When it was suggested that this issue might include an article on Jamaica I immediately welcomed the idea, not only because this is the first time that any Caribbean country would be featured in the magazine, but more particularly because I believe that it is of the highest importance that all our countries, which after all have so much in common, should come to know each other and understand each other better.

But having welcomed the idea, the next reaction was to wonder what should be highlighted in the article. One could perhaps say without appearing immodest that Jamaica's name is fairly well known; but this does not mean

that the country and its people are well known, or that the circumstances of its people, its position in the world as one of the newer nations, are understood. To deal with all of this, or to deal with any part of it adequately in a short article is of course virtually impossible. So what I will try to do here is to draw no more than a broad picture from which much detail will inevitably have to be omitted.

\* \* \*

Geographically, Jamaica is the third largest of the Caribbean islands, after Cuba and Hispaniola (which embraces Haiti and the Dominican Republic); and it is in fact one of the few islands that lies entirely inside the Caribbean Sea (see map). It is 146 miles long and has an area of about 4 400 square miles.

The island is very mountainous. In most places the coastal plain is narrow especially on the northern side, and nearly one-half of the total land area is at an altitude of more than 1 000 feet with mountain ranges of over 5 000 feet. The highest point is Blue Mountain Peak with an altitude of 7 400 feet. Most of the mountain ranges are thickly wooded and give rise to many streams and rivers, but, because of the steepness of the terrain and because the island is small, most of the rivers do not attain any considerable volume.

The climate is good and this is perhaps one of the country's greatest assets. Owing to the prevailing north-east "trade winds" and the natural land and sea-breeze effects it is warm and equable throughout the year, although a wide range of micro-climates is created by the mountainous character of the country. Thus, although annual temperature variation in a given area is small (for example in a lowland area the July average may be 82 °F and the January average 75 °F), the difference in temperature at a given time may be 80°-90 °F in a low-lying area and 45 °-50 °F on an mountain area. The daily temperature variation is about 15 °.

Historically, the island was populated by the Arawak Indians when Christopher Colombus, the first trans-Atlantic visitor, landed there in 1494. (The Arawak name for the island was "Xaymaca" meaning "land of wood and water".) They are reputed to have been a quiet and peace-loving people, but as a race they became extinct within the next hundred years or so. The island remained under Spanish occupancy until 1655 when it was captured by the British. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Jamaica, in common with many other countries, passed through the horrors of the African slave trade; and, in common with other Caribbean Islands, it formed part of the rather glamorous story (at this distance in time at any rate) of the exploits of the "buccaneers" and "privateers".

Today the Jamaican people and the Jamaican society are an unmistakable reflection of their history. From the seventeenth century onwards, large numbers of persons were transported from West Africa to Jamaica (and to many other countries in the Western Hemisphere) to work on the plantations which were being established to produce sugar, tobacco, cocoa, coffee and many other tropical crops. After the abolition of the slave trade and the eventual emancipation of slaves in 1838, indentured workers were brought in from India and from China, although, in the case of Jamaica, the numbers of these workers were not very large. More recently, at the turn of the century, even smaller numbers immigrated from the Middle East and from certain European countries. There has been over the years considerable inter-marriage between the various groups and an interaction of their cultures; but the majority of the Jamaican population today is predominantly of African origin. It is all this which explains our rather prideful National Motto "Out of many, one people".

As the society became more organised, the country experienced varying degrees of representative Government within the British colonial system, but it was not until 1944 that the principle of universal adult suffrage was introduced.

In 1957 the country attained internal self-government; and it became fully independent on 6th August, 1962, choosing to remain a member of the British Commonwealth.

Politically, Jamaica has a democratic system of government with two strong political parties. The Constitution provides for a two-chamber Parliament, with an upper house (the Senate) nominated proportionally by the leaders of the political parties, and an elected lower house (the House of Representatives). The Prime Minister, who is normally the leader of the majority party, is the Head of the Government. The present Prime Minister the Hon. Michael Manley, leader of the People's National Party.

There is also a strong system of local government based on the fourteen "parishes" into which the island is divided for purposes of administration.

The population at the end of 1971 was about 1.9 million of which some 500 000 live in Kingston, the capital, and its suburban districts. The overall population density is therefore high at about 430 per square mile.

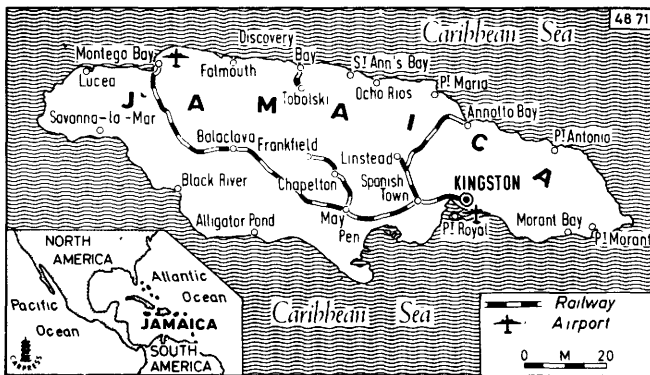
Having regard both to the geography and the history of the country it is inevitable that the Jamaican economy should be largely based on agriculture. For a great many years the production of sugar, bananas, coffee, cocoa, coconuts, citrus fruits and spices for export and the production of a wide variety of crops for domestic consumption have together constituted the main economic undertaking of the major part of the working population. From time to time and for a variety of reasons there have been shifts in the relative importance of the various crops. For example, bananas rapidly assumed importance as an export product when refrigerated transport became a commercial possibility in the earlier part of this century; while on the other hand coconuts started to disappear from among our exports when this product came to be processed in Jamaica on an increasing scale to meet the domestic requirements for cooking oils and fats, soap and other derivatives.

Similarly, there have been shifts in the structure of production of the various crops. Over the last 150 years or so, there developed a landowning peasantry, which were at first engaged primarily in subsistence farming, and in the production of food crops for the domestic market. Early in the present century, however, they began to be increasingly involved in production of the export crops as well, with bananas being perhaps the most notable example. While this was going on, a type of medium-sized independent landowner was also evolving, whose farming operations were oriented towards the commercial production of export crops. Perhaps the most striking measure of the effect of these developments is the case of sugar cane production. This crop used to be essentially a plantation crop, in the production of which there was no room for the relatively small scale individual farmer; but over the last 25 years particularly, there has been a significant change in the structure and the organization of the industry, and today the greater part of Jamaica's sugar cane production comes from these farms. The same sort of development has also taken place in the other crops.



Thus Jamaica has moved away from being a "plantation economy". Agriculture has however remained the very foundation of the country: it is still by far the largest employer of labour (it employes about 38 % of the working population), and it is (after bauxite and alumina) the largest export earner.

But Jamaica has recognized, as indeed virtually every country in the world has been obliged to recognize, that agricultural activity alone cannot provide an improved standard of living for its people, nor, more particularly in our case, can it provide sufficient jobs to solve the unemployment problem—because this is our greatest problem today: over 20 % of our labour force is unemployed. A very considerable part of Jamaica's planning must therefore be directed at solution of this problem and of the social ills which unemployment inevitably generates.



In the 1950's, the exploitation of our bauxite deposits commenced, and these exports (previously in the form of bauxite, but now increasingly in the form of higher-value alumina) have grown considerably. They now represent our biggest export earner. The revenues from the industry and its needs for ancillary services have had a very considerable impact on the economy. By its very nature, however, it provides employment for only a small part of the working population.

It is rather to industry and tourism that the Government has had to turn for the kind of development that can create new jobs on the scale which the situation demands. Various forms of incentive for investment in industrial undertakings have been offered, and there has been a considerable measure of success. The manufacturing sector has now become an important part of the Jamaican economy, measured in terms of contribution to G.D.P., employment and export earnings. Our experience has made it clear, however, that the creation of jobs through a process of industrialization is slow, and calls for large amounts of investment capital—a resource which is today unfortunately in short supply. What it also clear is that the process has no chance of success if

markets are not available, and therefore in the case of a country like Jamaica, with a small domestic market, export markets are essential. Consequently, the development of new export business must also form part of our planning programme.

The Tourist industry too has been given a great deal of attention. As I said earlier, one of Jamaica's assets is a good climate. It was therefore only natural that tourism should from early have been regarded as having a good potential for development, especially since it is an industry with a relatively high employment content. There has been considerable tourist development over the last 20 years. In the latest ten-year period the visitor count increased from 207 000 in 1962 to 493 000 last year. This sector now makes a significant contribution to foreign exchange earnings and to employment.

It will be realized from what has been said that Jamaica has relied heavily on overseas trade from far back in its history, and that the very existence of its population has been affected by the changing demands and the fluctuating fortunes of overseas markets.

From as far back as the seventeenth century the whole social and economic life of the country was greatly influenced by developments in England and in Europe, and also to some extent by development in what were at one stage called the "North American Colonies" (America and Canada). England was the market for virtually all our exports, and the source of our imports of manufactured goods; and North America supplied most of the food items which the country could not or did not produce. There have of course been considerable changes since those days as the result of various technological, commercial and political developments. The wider range of productive activity within Jamaica itself, and developments all over the world, have inevitably resulted in a diversification of the sources of our imports; and of course in some widening of our export markets as well. But the basic flow-lines have not changed greatly: until today the United Kingdom is still by far the most important market for our agricultural exports and one of the most important sources of our imports of manufactured goods. The USA and Canada remain important suppliers of our food imports, and have become important suppliers of manufactured goods as well. They are of course also our main markets for bauxite and alumina. Europe, (that is, Continental Europe) has traditionally been a buyer of our rum and spices, and since the 1950's has also become an important supplier of manufactured goods. The figures in the table give some indication of trade trends over the last ten years.

\* \*

It is because the UK market has afforded a reasonable stability for the major part of our agricultural exports, on which so much of our employment depends, that it has been possible for us to undertake development planning with a degree of confidence. It is above all for this reason that the UK's entry into the Community holds such important consequences for us.



All the English speaking Caribbean countries have had a very similar kind of history and have shared the same sort of experience in their economic and social development. Out of these common experiences has flowed a common recognition of our major problems, a desire to seek common solutions wherever this is feasible, and a determined understanding that it is in the final analysis on our own contribution to these solutions that our progress depends. As a consequence of this the countries in 1968 joined together in the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA); and just recently our Heads of Governments decided on a time-table for the further step of creating a Caribbean Common Market and a Caribbean Community which will embrace the various regional undertakings established over the last two or three decades. It is intended by this means to further the development of our regional cooperation in the future.

This then is a broad sketch of the Jamaican picture—a sketch from which, as I said at the outset, a massive amount of detail has had to be omitted. It presents a small country struggling with all the development problems so common in all parts of the world today, but which regards its people as its greatest asset; a country whose greatest problem is the urgent need to wipe out the crippling scourge of unemployment and to find and to create new possibilities of productive activity for all its people. It is a country which understands that it is a part of the world community, but values its own independence highly; which recognises that the solution of its problems requires huge capital investment, and welcomes overseas capital which is capable of contributing to a solution; but it understands above all else that the solution of its problems must in the final analysis depend on its own efforts.

Direction of trade

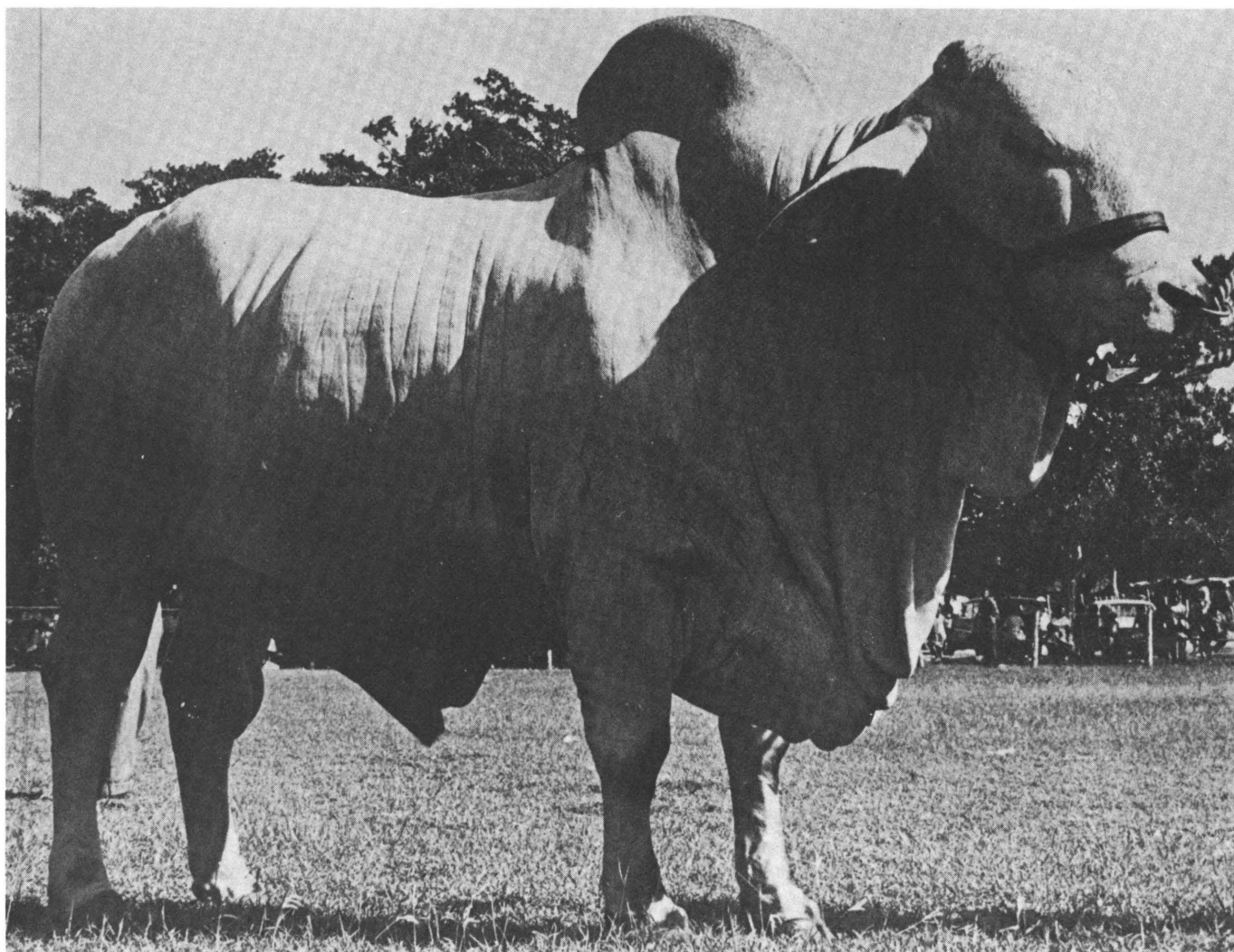
J. Dll. Million

Countries	Total exports		Imports	
	1962	1971	1962	1971
Carifta	3.1	11.1	7.6	10.4
United Kingdom	34.7	55.3	46.9	90.2
Canada	23.3	23.3	16.6	34.4
U.S.A.	50.2	128.7	44.2	181.8
E.E.C. (The Six)	2.7	2.8	13.8	50.1
Other	15.7	64.6	30.1	91.8
Total	129.7	285.8	159.2	458.7

Note:

1. J. Dlls.=£0.50 during the years covered in the table.  
From February 1973 J. Dlls. 1.-=U.S. Dlls. 1.10.

2. Other includes mainly  
Exports: Norway (Alumina)  
Imports: Venezuela (petroleum products)  
Japan (manufactured goods)  
Australia (meat and dairy products)  
New Zealand (meat and dairy products)

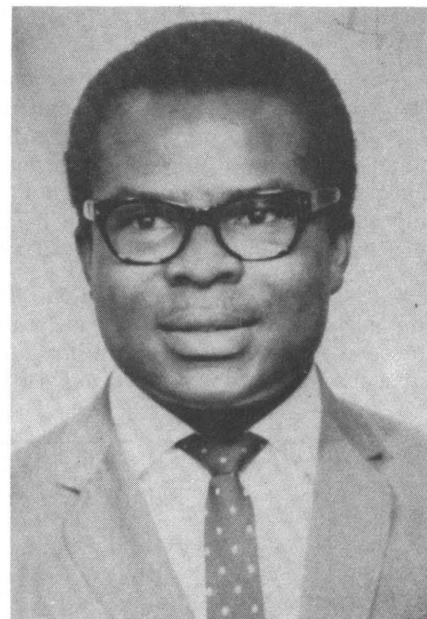


*Bull, Champion of Jamaica*

# Ghana

by J.B. WILMOT

Minister-Counsellor, Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
at the Embassy of Ghana



**GHANA is an independent Republic State. Formerly known as the Gold Coast, it achieved independence on March 6, 1957 when it was renamed Ghana after the ancient Sudanic Empire which flourished between the fourth and tenth centuries.**

Ghana covers a total area of 92 100 square miles which is roughly the same as the area of the United Kingdom. Its population is about 9 million. The country has a tropical climate characterised most of the year by moderate temperatures, especially in the southern part of the country. There are two rainy seasons around May and September. The Official language is English. In addition there are eight main local languages. As far as religion is concerned, there is complete freedom of religious belief, but the predominant religions are Christianity and Islam.

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## THE REGIONS

Administratively, Ghana is divided into nine Regions: Upper, Northern, Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Volta, Eastern, Central, Western and Accra (Greater) Regions. Each Region is headed by a Commissioner. There is a fair amount of decentralisation of administration so that the regions are primarily responsible for such subjects as roads and buildings, health (other than large hospitals), social services, community development, primary and middle school education and provision of general amenities.

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## THE ECONOMY

### Objectives and Investment Policy

The cardinal principle on which the economic objectives of the country are based is SELF-RELIANCE. This means, inter alia, that the country must rely primarily on its own

human and material resources for its economic development and well-being. Accordingly since the new Government of the National Redemption Council took over power in January, 1972, emphasis has been placed on agriculture, within the framework of a national programme known as Operation Feed Yourself, under which the country must produce enough food to feed its people and enough raw materials to feed its industries. In addition, policies are aimed at ensuring that productive activities provide opportunities for the farmer, the worker and the entrepreneur, while at the same time giving the Government a fair share of the national product.

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## EXTERNAL TRADE

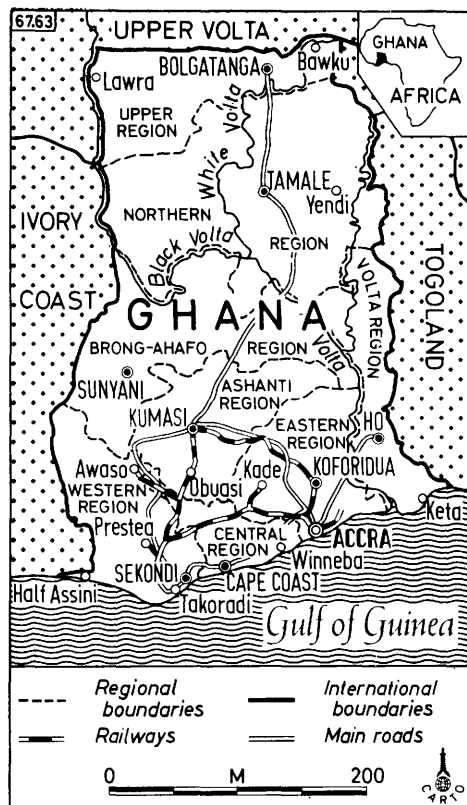
Ghana is richly endowed with great agricultural potential and mineral wealth, although much of the natural resources remain to be fully exploited. Basically, Ghana is an agricultural country with fertile lands suitable for the cultivation of a wide variety of cash crops. The most important of these is COCOA, the largest single source of foreign earnings and of which Ghana is the world's largest producer accounting for over 35% of world production. For this reason the Government attaches special importance to the early implementation of the recently concluded International Cocoa Agreement which aims at stabilising the price of cocoa on the world market.

Mining ranks next in importance to agriculture in the range of the country's activities. Gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite are among the important minerals. The ore body at Obuasi gold mine is, for its size, the richest in the world. Diamonds produced in Ghana are mainly of the industrial type. Manganese output from Nsuta is exceeded only by mines in the U.S.S.R. and India. There are also large reserves of bauxite, while the forest zone provides some of the world's finest hardwoods.



Average exports of timber and wood products are worth about U.S. \$ 40 million a year, and production is on the increase. The main problem here is that at present, only about 20 of the 130 potentially commercial species of Ghanaian timber are being exported. It is estimated that the intensification of industrial activity would lead to the marketing immediately of a further 20 varieties.

With the accession of the United Kingdom to the E.E.C., the enlarged European Economic Community has become the leading trade partner of Ghana, accounting for over fifty per cent of Ghana's total external trade.



### PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

The bulk of Ghana's past investment has been made in infrastructure building. As a result, the country is considered one of the most highly developed in Africa South of the Sahara. This provides a good foundation for a rapid increase in industrial activity and projects of varying magnitude have been completed.

The most significant of these projects is the Volta River Project. This vast hydro-electric complex, with an ultimate output of 768 000 kilowatts, holds the key to Ghana's industrial development. Besides power for industrialisation, the Volta Project also provides a source of water supply for many towns and for irrigation purposes. A vast lake, covering nearly 3 500 square miles has been created in the course of

the Project. This is believed to be the largest man-made lake in the world and provides opportunities for a fresh-water fishing industry with an estimated production of 20 000 tons of fish annually.

### FOREIGN POLICY

On the african scene, Ghana is dedicated to a vigorous and dynamic african policy. Accordingly it is playing a vigorous role in the Organisation of African Unity which is committed to the total liberation of the african continent from colonialism, and to african unity. Ghana's policy towards its immediate neighbours is to foster close links with them. Outside Africa, Ghana pursues a true policy of non-alignment and positive neutrality.

### EDUCATION

Ghana's investment in human resources is very spectacular. The importance attached to this area can be seen from the fact that more than 30 per cent of the Government's recurrent expenditure annually goes into educational development—more than the per capita amount spent on education in many of the developed countries.

The tremendous expansion in education since independence can be seen from primary school enrolment which in 1957 stood at 456 000 but which now stands at 1 000 000. The overall enrolment ratio in the country is about 70 per cent of the estimated school age population but the figure approaches 100 per cent in the more populous areas in the South.

Considerable expansion has also taken place in secondary education and the number of secondary schools has increased from 37 in 1957 to 149 in 1972, while enrolment has more than tripled from 18 000 to 57 000.

There are three universities in Ghana situated respectively at Legon, near Accra, Kumasi and Cape Coast. The three universities have a combined enrolment of over 5 000.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of all the achievements in this field is that education is free from the primary right up to the university.

### HEALTH

Compared to other developing areas of the world, Ghana's health services are impressive. Every major town has a hospital and some of the hospitals, such as those in Accra and Kumasi, are comparable to any in the world. There are also a number of urban and rural health centres and a country-wide network of health posts manned by paramedical staff.

To meet the shortage of doctors, Ghana established its own medical school in 1964.



Africa-Picture

*Animated street with modern buildings in Accra  
(capital of Ghana).*

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## HOUSING

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Housing occupies an important position on the Government's priority list. It is the intention of the Government that all sections of the population should be helped to provide housing for themselves. The Government has therefore set aside a substantial sum of money for the first phase of a low-cost housing programme. To meet the needs of the very low income group, it has been decided that the houses should range between Cedi 1 000 and Cedi 4 000 (U.S. \$1 = Cedi 1.50) and thousands of such low-cost houses are being constructed all over the country.

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## SOCIAL WELFARE

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Ghana has been internationally acclaimed for its advanced social welfare and community development programmes. The objectives of the Government in this sphere are to improve the general standard of living of the people, especially those in the rural areas, by practical means through voluntary communal efforts, and to try and prevent any person from falling into need or delinquency; and where this has happened to rehabilitate the person by restoring self-respect and self-reliance.

To achieve these objectives, the Government organises mass education programmes and classes in child care, nutrition, handicrafts and other projects. Technical field units assist rural communities in self-help projects such as the building of roads, schools, community centres and health centres.

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## SOCIAL SECURITY

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In 1965, a major advance in the field of social security was made when a new Act required all establishments employing more than five workers to deduct 7½ per cent of each workers's monthly salary and add 15 per cent from its own resources and contribute this amount to the Social Security Fund. Benefits derived under the scheme include super-annuation (in case of retirement), sickness benefits and payment to dependants of workers in case of death.

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## COMMUNICATIONS

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Ghana is served by two modern ports at Takoradi and Tema. Many international air companies including Ghana Airways connect Ghana with all parts of the world by fast and regular jet services. A radio-telephone service is in operation between Ghana and more than 40 other countries. Ghana has more than 15 000 miles of good motor roads linking almost every township in the country. The railway network covers 800 miles of track. There are daily air flights between the major towns. All parts of the country are linked by telephone and telegraph.

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## TOURISM

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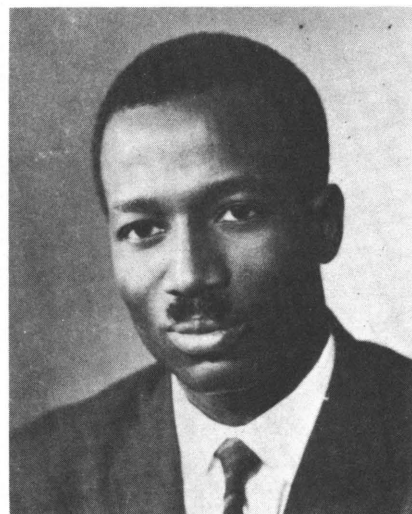
Like most other countries of the world today, Ghana is well aware of the enormous value of a sound tourist industry as an earner of foreign exchange, and has established a National Tourist Organisation for the purpose of exploiting and developing the vast natural resources which the country has to offer. At the capital, Accra, at Kumasi and at Takoradi, there are several fine hotels with superb amenities such as golf links, tennis courts, swimming pools and beach clubs and at night, theatres, bars and excellent restaurants offering a wide range of international cuisines.

Ghana is a land of great natural beauty, from the sandy, palm-fringed beaches and the wide fertile plains of the South, through the luxuriant rain forests of Central Ghana to the imposing grandeur of the Northern hills, the visitor to Ghana finds a feast of colour and interest. The national dance troupes, the local festivals—called "Durbars", the game parks, the huge Volta Lake and the sun-bleached forts built by the early traders, these are the raw materials upon which Ghana is building a thriving tourist industry. The country's greatest asset, however, is the Ghanaian. By nature warm, hospitable people, the friendliness of the Ghanaian is evident from the moment the visitor sets foot in Ghana.

J. WILMOT

# The Abidjan-Niger Railway Authority

by Konate LANCINA  
General Manager of the  
Abidjan-Niger Authority



## I. ORGANISATION

The Abidjan-Niger Railway Authority (known for short as R.A.N.) is a bi-national organisation with headquarters at Abidjan. It operates under a Convention dated April 30, 1960, between the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta Republics.

The Board consists of seven Ivory Coast directors, seven Upper Volta directors and three directors appointed as representatives of the personnel. The management is in the hands of a general Manager, appointed by the Board and assisted by an assistant general Manager and the service Managers.

The Comptroller of Accounts of the Authority is required to be approved by the Finance Ministers of both States.

The Abidjan-Niger Railway is the most important land travel undertaking in either the Ivory Coast or Upper Volta. It consists of a main line of 1,147 kilometres between Treichville (Abidjan) and Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta, passing through Bouake and Bobo-Dioulasso. There are two branch lines, one of 12 and one of 14 kilometres, the former linking Treichville with Vridi and the other serving the Aké-Béfiat quarry through the station at Azaguié at km 41 of the main line.

The track is laid in metre-gauge, and covers 1,173 km, all of which is single-track line, apart from 2 km of twin track between Treichville and Abidjan-Lagune. It runs over 655 km in Ivory Coast territory and 518 km in Upper Volta.

R.A.N. employs about 4,400 people. The number was consistently around 3,960 between 1962 and 1969; but it has since risen by 11 %, but proportionally less than the traffic, the growth figures for which are given below.

The workers are specially cared for. Both they and their families are provided with medical care in the R.A.N. dispensary at Abidjan, and in the medical centres at Agboville, Dimbokro, Bouaké, Ferkessédougou, Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou.

The R.A.N. has paid special attention to the problems of workers' training and promotion, providing training and refresher courses at the Abidjan centre and courses in foreign countries.

## II. THE BACKGROUND HISTORY

Construction work on the line began in January 1904 on the Abidjan plateau.

The first section, Abidjan-Azaguié, which is 41 kilometres in length, was opened to traffic in 1907 and extended as far as Dimbokro in 1911. By the end of 1912 the administrative post at Bouaké (km 316) was connected with the system.

Work on the line was suspended during the first world war, but restarted in 1920. The line was serving Katiola (km 371) in 1923 and Ferkessédougou (km 559) in 1929, reaching Bobo-Dioulasso (km 796) in 1932.

The extension of the permanent way towards Ouagadougou was put in hand in 1939, but the work was quickly suspended on account of the outbreak of hostilities. After the war it began afresh, but did not enter the active phase till 1950. It was not till 1954, or just half a century after the laying of the first rail, that the line was in operation all the way to Ouagadougou.

In the south Abidjan, was linked with the sea from 1931 onwards by a railway to Port-Bouet by way of Abidjan-Lagune and Treichville. This line was later extended as far as Vridi, the oil foreport of Abidjan.

The branch line Azaguié-Aké-Béfiat was opened to traffic in 1940.

Over the 488 kilometres between Abidjan-Lagune and Tafire, built before 1928, there was a certain harshness in the characteristics of the permanent way, with slopes up to 27:1000, sharp curves of radius as small as 190 m, light-



weight rails (25 kg per metre) and low-density sleeper support. Beyond Tafire, and as far as Ouagadougou, the slopes are nowhere more severe than 10:1000, the minimum curvature radius is 500 m, the rails weigh 30 kg per metre and the sleeper support is denser, with between 1,600 and 1,750 sleepers per kilometre.

As soon as Abidjan was linked with the sea, the decision was taken to reconstruct the line beyond Abidjan and adapt it to up-to-date characteristics. The work was carried out in sections, beginning in 1933; but by 1940 it had got only to km 37 and was then suspended. After the war a new start was made and in 1951 the conversion reached Agboville (km 81).

There was then an interval of ten years; but the reconstruction was taken in hand again in 1969 on the Agboville-Dimbokro section. It is expected this section will be completed in the first half of 1973.

The work on the 6 km of track north of Dimbokro will be completed at about the same time.

### III. R.A.N. IN THE IVORY COAST AND UPPER VOLTA ECONOMIES AND IN MALI AND NIGER

#### A. Traffic

The railway is the essential offtake for products of the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta. It also carries traffic from and to Mali and Niger.

The export traffic includes timber, groundnuts, sapota, palm kernels, cotton, sesame, coffee and cocoa. The inward traffic consists largely of groceries, canned goods, flour, beverages, building materials, automobiles, trucks, tractors and bulk supplies of fuel. Important internal traffic includes cattle, cement, rock and sawn timber.

The growth in traffic since the establishment of the Authority in 1960 is shown in the following table:

	Passengers		Goods	
	Number	Passenger-km	Metric tons	Ton-km
1960	1 524 334	219 344 924	561 467	216 192 091
1970	2 564 601	625 577 494	755 660	404 138 438
1971	2 630 738	700 923 418	800 912	448 413 232
1972	2 595 512	777 539 260	872 070	480 068 136

The international traffic is the biggest constituent of the R.A.N. traffic, comprising:

- 55 % of the passenger-km; and
- 78 % of the ton-km of goods.

It should also be noted that R.A.N. carries 85 % of the ton-km of goods entering or leaving Upper Volta, and also 50 % of the ton-km of goods carried inside the country.



*Works on the railway connection Agboville-Dimbokro*

Michel Carouge

R.A.N. thus plays a vital part in the Upper Volta economy, acting as a kind of umbilical cord. For the Ivory Coast the 1972 statistics show the railway traffic as 26% of the total ton-km of goods carried inside the country, and 28% of the total passenger-km.

Though these figures are less striking for the Ivory Coast than for Upper Volta, they nevertheless indicate the important influence this powerful form of transport is exercising on the development of the Ivory Coast economy.

In the first instance the Abidjan-Niger line promoted local expansion in a number of towns through which it runs; and today this has broadened into a predominant part in the industrialisation of the Ivory Coast. The services of R.A.N. will thus be a prime necessity for the setting up of various economic development units.

In this connection it is worth noting that the Ivory Coast government has made the railway a priority item in carrying out various objectives of its fifth development plan. It is along the line of the railway that there are to be set up a number of industrial units of undeniable consequence. The UTEXI textile mills are to be erected at Dimbroko and those of COTIVO at Agboville; while a sugar-making complex is to be built at Ferkessedougou.

The Ferkessedougou sugar works are to play an exceptionally important part in the economic development of the Ivory Coast, and in the government's regional policy. It is accordingly impossible to avoid regarding the railway as a driving force in the regional economy and a benefactor to the national economy as a whole.

Moreover, while the R.A.N. has an important part to play in the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta economies, it also has its influence on the Mali economic system. The best proof of this is in the traffic carried by R.A.N. to and from Mali, by way of Bobo-Dioulasso or Ouangolodougou. In 1972 this traffic amounted to 84,974 tons, and 59,803,000 ton-km, equivalent to 9.7% and 12.5% respectively of the R.A.N. goods traffic.

## B. Rolling stock

The material used by R.A.N. comprises:

Prime movers:

- 20 locomotives of 1 000 h.p.;
- 8 locomotives of 1 500 h.p.;
- 6 locomotives of 1 800 h.p.;
- 6 locomotives of 2 400 h.p.;
- 23 motor tractors of 150-400 h.p. for shunting work;
- 18 rail-cars of 550 h.p. (of which 3 are air-conditioned).

Wagons and coaches:

- 110 passenger coaches, comprising 5 sleeping cars, 3 restaurant cars, 7 first-class coaches and 95 second-class coaches;

- 8 vans for express trains;
- 1,176 goods trucks for the commercial traffic, to which must be added 88 tanker trucks belonging to the oil companies.

## IV. R.A.N. MODERNISATION PROGRAMME AND LONG-TERM PLAN

Studies made for the R.A.N. general management show a prospective increase in the Abidjan-Niger passenger traffic from 625.6 million to 1,120.5 million ton-km between 1970 and 1980, while the expected growth in goods traffic will be from 404.1 to 815.8 million ton-km.

In other words, the prospect is that the total traffic carried will double during the seventies. The traffic is consistently growing; and in order to deal with it R.A.N. will have to acquire additional material. This is supplementary to the new equipment acquired at a cost of some 10 billion CFA francs to renew out-dated and insufficient rolling stock and deal with the traffic growth between 1960 and 1970. The investment, big as it was, is already seen to have been insufficient for the requirements of a traffic, in the difficulties of handling which such individual action as R.A.N. could take, single-handed and from its own resources, could be no more than a palliative. This explains the enormous ten-year renewals and investment programme put in hand by R.A.N. for 1971-80 and estimated at 37 billion CFA francs.

The programme covers, inter alia:

- the modernisation of the permanent way and tele-communications equipment;
- installation of up-to-date signalling systems required for reasons of safety;
- construction of important new station buildings and modernisation of establishments;
- reconstruction of the older workshops and depots;
- rolling stock renewals and acquisitions needed for service improvements and covering:
  - 1800 h.p. locomotives;
  - air-conditioned rail coaches of 925 h.p.; shunting engines of 400/450 h.p.;
  - passenger coaches in all classes and specialist coaches (couchette coaches, first-class grill bar, restaurant bar);
  - goods wagons (open and covered, platform cars, container carriers, special wagons for carrying very bulky loads);
  - replacement part for this material.
- expansion in workers' training facilities for promotion of workers, which is the foundation of all social-economic activity;
- continued mechanisation and maintenance of the permanent way.

The programme also includes the reconstruction of the hotels at Bouaké and Bobo-Dioulasso, which will enable R.A.N. to continue its work of railway tourist promotion.

Among these principal priority objectives, the problem of modernising the permanent way is regarded as the top priority.

R.A.N. has accordingly decided to reconstruct the 400 km of line from Agboville to Tafire. This reconstruction is called for on account of the technical characteristics of the section in question, which was built in the 1910-27 period and no longer satisfies the safety requirements and the capacity needs of R.A.N.

in the Ivory Coast. The Bangolo-San Pédro line will in fact provide an outlet through San-Pédro for the whole economic system of the south-western and west-central regions of the Ivory Coast. More especially it will provide transport facilities for the iron of Kiriao, which is estimated at a billion tons of concentrates; and it will facilitate the economic development of the regions through which it runs.

The second project includes plans for 350 km of railroad as an extension of the existing line north of Ouagadougou to Tambao. This extension has been decided upon by the Upper Volta authorities, owing to the big occurrence of manganese identified at Tambao, and estimated to contain 13 million tons of merchant quality ores.



*New railway connection Agboville-Dimbokro*

Michel Carouge

This work will necessitate track improvements between Abidjan and Ouagadougou and conformity to standard characteristics; but it should facilitate profitable operation without load-breaking and the faster carriage of heavier train-loads. It will, however, require replacement of all old and worn out lines, replacing them by heavier ones, fully welded and adapted to the weight per axle of the new rolling stock which will be making use of them.

It should also be mentioned that in addition to the modernisation of trackrolling stock and equipment, the 1970/80 period is scheduled for an extension in the R.A.N. infrastructure, both in the Ivory Coast and in Upper Volta. In this connection two big projects should be mentioned. First of all, in the Ivory Coast, a railway line is to be built linking Bangolo with San-Pédro, with an extension to Man. This will be a line of 370 km; and it will enable the iron ore mines which are to be operated in the Gangolo region, to find an outlet through San-Pédro, which is the second largest port

It should be noted, in conclusion, that the execution of these two projects will not only make it possible to operate the Upper Volta occurrences of manganese and the iron ores of the Ivory Coast; but it will facilitate the betterment of wide regions which are economically backward and the development of which will be an effective contribution to the growth of all the countries served by the railway.

As a result of these projects, R.A.N. will be able to record a considerable increase in its share of the goods traffic, both in the Ivory Coast and in Upper Volta.

Because of the scale of investment required and the need for which is not disposed of by the fact that the railway has to face increasingly keen competition from the roads, the Abidjan-Niger railway Authority will have to deal with difficult problems, financial, commercial and human.

The task is an exciting one, and requires whole-hearted cooperation from everybody, so as to secure a better future

for the R.A.N. It will be a future which everybody hopes can be made prosperous and dynamic, without insuperable obstacles and in which the support of the E.E.C. and its specialised departments—especially financial—have an important part to play.

### V. THE E.E.C. CONTRIBUTION

A good example of the E.E.C. contribution to the modernisation and development of R.A.N., is the loan on special terms made by the European Development Fund (E.D.F.) which financed a considerable part of the reconstruction between Agboville and Dimbokro. The work on this part of the scheme began on December 1, 1969 and is to be finished at the end of the first half of 1973.

This section is 106 km in length, including 15 km of twin-track line between Céci and Anoumaba. The financing of the work called for 3 billion CFA francs; and the E.D.F. covered a total of F (CFA) 1,670 million by its loan to R.A.N. on special terms.

In this project the R.A.N. itself took part in the financing, to the extent of F (CFA) 1,330 million. The E.D.F. loan was an important contribution by the European Economic Community to the railway Authority's expansion plan; but it is by no means the only occasion on which the E.E.C. has intervened financially in the work of the railway. It had financed a number of engineering studies put in hand by the general management in connection with the expansion project; and it contributed through the European Investment

Bank to financing the acquisition of rolling stock. In December 1972 the Bank made a loan to R.A.N. of F (CFA) 833 million for the purchase of:

- 7 light 2nd class coaches;
- 70 covered wagons; and
- 8 shunting engines.

It should be added that as long ago as 1962 the E.E.C. provided a subsidy through the E.D.F. to enable R.A.N. to purchase:

- 16 rail-car tow coaches;
- 9 passenger coaches; and
- 20 cattle trucks, and the modernisation work for the metal bridges which are part of the line.

### CONCLUSION

The rapid expansion in the R.A.N. traffic, and the increasingly important part played by the railway in the transport market, have served to accentuate the need for adapting the network to the new requirements.

The task confronting R.A.N. is thus enormous, and it can only be carried out successfully if the authority is given the benefit of external support. For this reason the aid of the European Economic Community, which has already been so very appreciable in the R.A.N. development policy, would again be extremely useful to the general management in the plans it is confidently laying for the future, and through which it hopes to make Abidjan-Niger into an avant-garde African railway system.

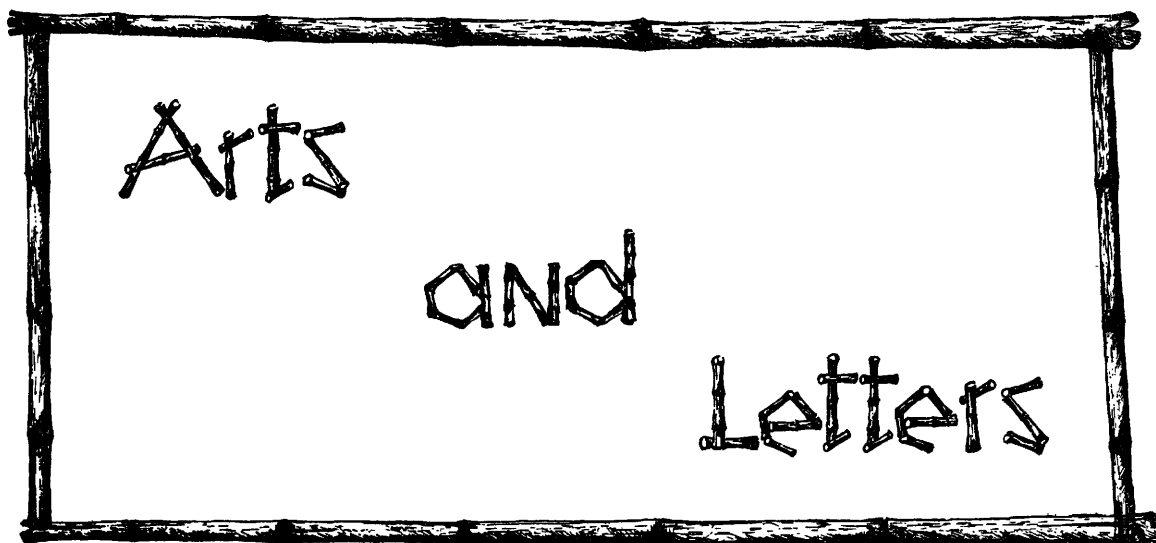
**Konate LANCINA**



*Autorail leaving Bouaké station*

Michel Carouge






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OFF FOR AN AFRICAN TOUR

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## Meet Maurice Béjart and his black dancers!

Interview by Lucien PAGNI

Everybody knows of Maurice Béjart, even if they are not theatre-goers or opera fans. He is one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest choreographer of our time. The immense success of his ballets bears witness to appreciation at every social level.

In Brussels on May 10, when he put on his ballet of the Beethoven 9th Symphony, we asked him and some of his dancers (Dyane Gray-Cullert, Elizabeth Clarke and Dwight Hughes) to tell us their views on modern ballet and art in general. Art, Béjart said, is a form of human language and this applies, more especially, to dancing. It is a language within everybody's understanding. Moreover, it has a social function leading to the union of peoples, he added. Dancing, like all art, is a form of communication; and the different art patterns in different countries are not racial matters but stem from differences of culture and taste. Culture, too, varies as much inside an individual country as it does internationally. Dyane Gray-Cullert took this further by saying that the difference between human beings has nothing to do with the colour of their skin. If you would change the skin, you wouldn't be changing the man himself. This means, you can't think of art in terms of race criteria, added Elizabeth Clarke.

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*Maurice Béjart, you founded the 20th Century Ballet in 1960. How does it stand by comparison with your earlier work, especially the other dance shows in the earlier period?*

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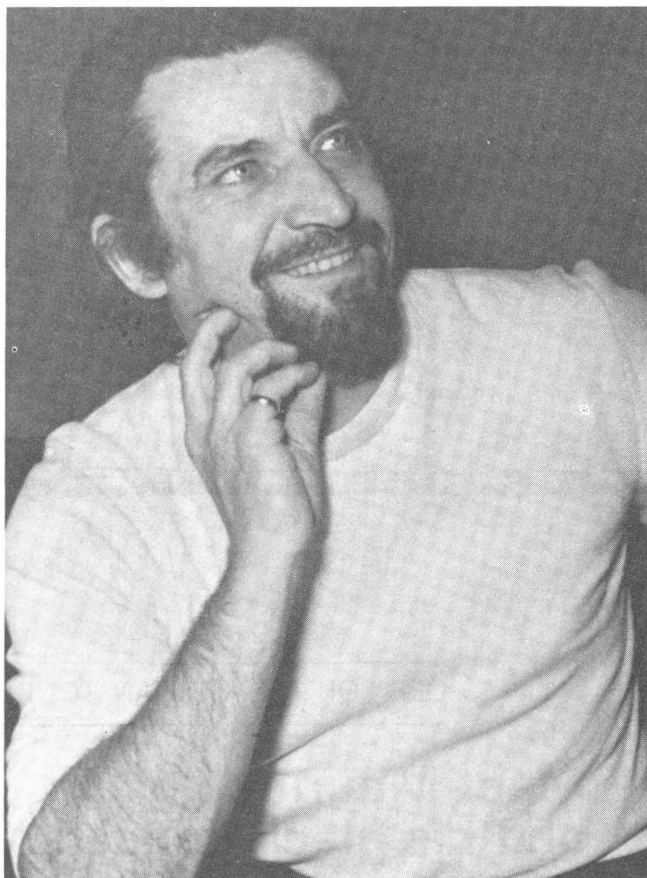
The 20th Century Ballet is an international company with its headquarters in Brussels and support from Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, Belgium's National Opera. It is a company designed to provide **present-day dancing for a present-day public.**

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*Most young people nowadays—except of course those in the art schools—are lacking in artistic culture and background in the accepted sense. Is this not a handicap for you, in that your public of people of discernment tends to disappear? What do you hope to do to make art once more part of the foundations of knowledge and civilisation?*

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I don't think the public has got to be educated. My belief is, that all publics are ready enough to "feel" a show. I am



Heiderscheid

against this idea that a public must be educated up before it comes to a show, because it always possesses true sensitivity, and even the least educated have a full understanding of some of the most difficult work. I believe that people are apt to underestimate the public; and when you go to places where people have not got the show habit, and they then discover it, their feeling and understanding of it is much better than elsewhere. I think there is no need for special preparation. The important thing is simply to give popular shows at popular prices, in places big enough to contain a pretty numerous public. The so-called "public problem" is not one of the worries of our age.

*You have put on adaptations both of classical and of contemporary work, including Beethoven (9th symphony), Bertold Brecht, Jean Cocteau, Duke Ellington and even Jean-Paul Sartre. I should like to put you a frank question. Can we "discover" you through your works and identify you with them; or are you simply executing a purely artistic work of great triumph, a creation of the spirit which is not an integral part of life?*

No I don't think we can separate the meaning from the form, for if we could the work would not exist. If you use a given form it is linked with a given thought. When I use a particular author, it is because I feel I am in touch with his

way of thinking. When I write the argument into a ballet I am myself expressing my own thought; but I hold it as false to separate the contents from the container; for once you do this it is no longer a work of art.

*In your company, there are a number of black dancers, such as Dyane Gray-Cullert, Elizabeth Clarke, Dwight Hughes and Ray Phillips. Is this a way of fighting the supposed opposition between the races or simply a way of showing the universality of Music?*

For my own part I have never felt or understood this race problem. The universe, as I understand it, is divided into people with whom I feel a closeness, and people from whom I find myself very separate. This has nothing to do with the country from which they come, the continent to which they belong or the colour of their skin. I think that in every continent there are people who interest me and people who don't. In every country there are valuable people and useless people; and personally I have never understood the basis of racism. The problem is utterly foreign to me because I do not know from what country I come, to what ethnic group I belong. For me, there are human beings, and that's all.

*Yes, but you know well enough that racism exists.*

Of course I know it exists; but it really exists only in what we call "false problems". There are people who create this kind of problem, for example, people who think they are ill when they're not, but go on treating themselves as if they were. Just because of these false problems we can do a lot of damage and cause a lot of pain. If you think you are ill when you're not, you can make yourself suffer and turn yourself into a sick man; and when it comes to giving you treatment, what you need isn't medical care but simply to be shown that you're not really ill. To me, racism is not a problem, but just a false way of looking at things. The racists are people who cannot see because they've got their eyes the wrong side of their heads.

*And you think the problem will be solved one day?*

Of course it will, because humanity is a unit, a combined entity; and the only possible course is to move towards union, because if you don't you will be moving towards an explosion.

*Artistic dancing in the western manner is "serious" and more sensual than expressive and emotional, as in afro-american music has not yet found its place on the African continent. Are you thinking of making a tour in Africa with a repertoire adapted to the African public, so that modern ballet shall be better known?*

There are two answers to that. To begin with, **there is a tour now in course of preparation for September-October, which will take us to five african centres.** First to North Africa, Tunis, Algiers, Oran and Casablanca

and after this, for a series of shows in Dakar. This, as you see, is a matter for the immediate future; but I do not think we shall have to prepare a special repertoire. One of two things is true. Either the works are realities with their own emotional power; and in this case everybody can understand them, just as well in Africa as in Asia or Europe; or else, they are superficial and artificial and in this case people cannot understand them. I think we shall take to Africa the same repertoire that we take everywhere else, because I am certain that Africans will understand them just as well as other people. Surely it's a form of racism to have a specific ballet created for specific people, while another ballet is for other kinds of people. Sure enough there are different tastes; but tastes do not depend on race but on personal preference. In just the same way Paris itself has people who go for the *Sacre du Printemps*, others who prefer *Romeo and Juliet* and others who call for really modern work; and I think that in Dakar we shall find people who prefer one ballet, some who prefer another, and this will not depend on any race criterion.

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*Why are you going to only one city South of the Sahara?*

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There's one important thing I must say, and people don't seem to know. When we go on a tour, it is not we that do the choosing, but who are chosen, if you understand what I mean. Neither I nor the Théâtre de la Monnaie management are the people who say we will go to this place or that place. People write to us and ask us to come; and when we get their letters, we look into it to see whether we can do it. We examine the dates, time schedules, the time taken for the journey, and so we set about organising our tour. We can never go just to one place, for this costs too much, so that

we must always make a tour of it. When we find in any region there are three or four towns which can naturally follow one another, we are on the road to organising a tour.

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*After the African tour you mention, do you think of making a second, a third of perhaps more?*

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If Africa takes to us and asks us to come, it will give us joy to go there.

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*Music, like the other arts, has its immortals—great names like Beethoven, Mozart, Verdi, Louis Armstrong and many another. Nowadays the name of Maurice Béjart calls up a certain image of the sublime in music and choreography. Is it your aim to make a deep mark on a specific period—the 20th century—of artistic dancing?*

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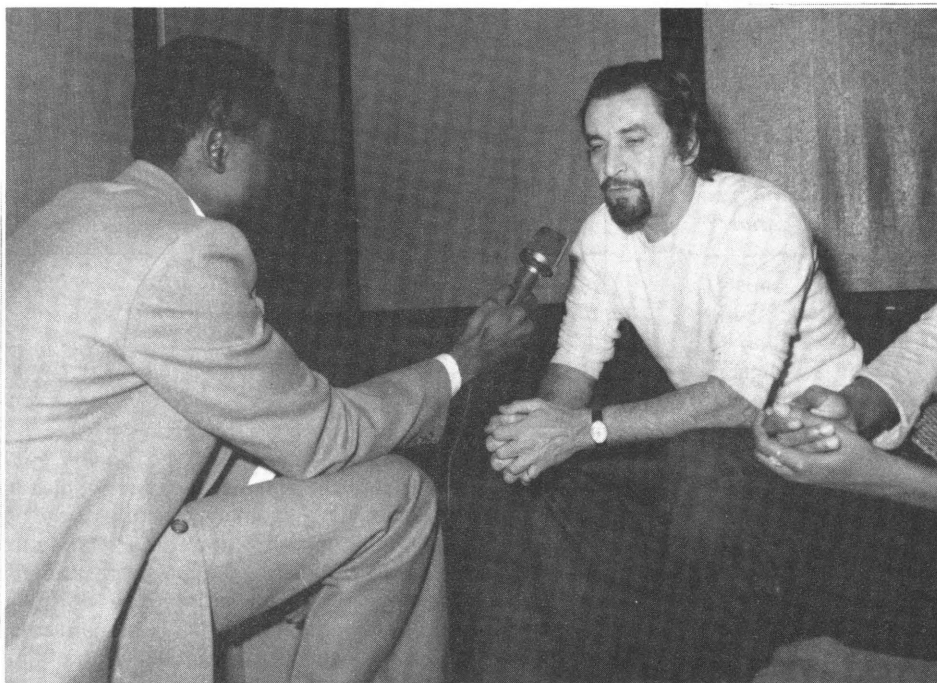
As far as I am concerned, you know, I have no wish to mark anything. What I want is for dancing to set its mark on people. The important thing is not that I myself should make a mark on dancing, but that dancing should become an art which is more and more popular, addressed to an ever-widening public in different countries, finding its splendid function in the social union of individuals, peoples and races. This is the main, the overriding thing. Dancing is a language which all the world can understand. If I go to Japan and speak to them in French, I must expect people not to understand me. If a Japanese goes to Africa, the Africans will not understand him. But if I go with my company I can dance as well in Africa as in Asia or America, and people will understand me, because dancing is a human language, a basic international language. In so far as dancing in our own age is again becoming a popular art, it is one in which the masses take part and a link between the peoples of the world. It is my belief that dance companies are now the best of the ambassadors of peoples, for promoting mutual understanding. This is the most important thing of all.

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*You have said that dancing is a language, a form of communication. You must be well aware that using this language you can combat various accepted ideas which are bad for people, and thus bring in other which are good.*

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Of course dancing is a language in itself. It can also be a vehicle for ideas, whether they be literary, artistic, political or cultural; but fundamentally it is a language in itself; and the thing which is really important is just to dance.



*Maurice Béjart when interviewed by Lucien Pagni*

Heiderscheid



## Dyane Gray-Cullert



Dyane Gray-Cullert was born in Detroit, Michigan. In 1958, she commenced her training at the Philadelphia Dance Academy, under teachers Nadia Chilkousky and Joan Kerr. She next went to Helsinki, Finland, as a teacher and dancer at the Modern Finnish Ballet; and then to Stockholm, Sweden, as a student at the Choreographic Institute. She taught at the University of Stockholm, and, while there, she was a guest at the Royal Swedish Opera. In 1969, she appeared on Swedish television, and toured in concert.

In 1970, she joined with the Ballet of the 20th Century as a full-time dancer and teacher.

*How and why did you come to go in for dancing? What qualities are needed to become a good ballet dancer?*

Well, it is hard for me to answer that question because I know so many different dancers of shapes and sizes and qualifications. I think one of the most important thing of being a dancer, good or bad, is the will to be a dancer. I started very late studying not until I was in the university which meant I had to work twice as hard because primarily you should start at a much younger age than I did. I didn't start until I was nineteen years old really seriously dancing. But fortunately I was tall, I had a good body for dance; now I am not quite sure what a good body means. I think I had a good hit for dance because I wanted to dance I had the will to dance and the determination. And that for me is the most important qualification to make a good dancer, plus the body and of course the teaching, the type of teacher you have, the qualifications of the teacher and the work that goes behind it you yourself you have to put the work in. It is not

just something you do for an hour and a half a day, you do it all the time.

*At what points in your life have you felt most satisfaction in your profession; and conversely, which have been the most difficult periods in your career as an opera-ballet dancer. Does all this come at the beginning, at the end or in the period when the artist has risen to international repute?*

Well, I can only speak for myself again and I think of myself as still a debutant, well, not a debutant but I am still in the beginning of my career because each day I'm learning something new and I never stop learning. So long as I'm learning, I never think of as being in the middle or at the end, but I always think of myself of beginning because each day I'm beginning again. I start again with the class, I start again at the rehearsals but each day I learn something different at the rehearsals and I still think of myself as a student, a professional student who is also a professional dancer but never as being so comfortable in my career that I haven't anything to learn. I still think of myself as beginning, every day.

*The dancing profession is a difficult one, and leaves little free time for its devotees. How do you manage to reconcile your very exacting professional activities with a normal family life?*

I made a decision when I got married that I'd have two careers and I would try to donate as much time, or equal time to both, and I'm not being pretentious but I prefer "ma vie normale" more than my career of dance how long as I have my dance career but as long as I'm dancing I do my maximum and plus because I am giving away my private life for the dance at this moment. But I keep thinking I still must have a private life because I can't just dance. I must think of my husband and the family I'm just starting. I'm not going to divide myself in such a way so that I donate them six hours a day. They are always with me even if I am on maximum dancing I still try to respect and protect my private life at the same time.

*Maurice Béjart has told us that the art of dancing is a language everybody can understand. Would you go on from this to say that art, as a form of communication, may be a factor of understanding between people and for the mingling of cultural systems?*

For me movement has always been the only way of communicating with people because if you have people who are completely deaf he can still made gestures you can understand; you have children, you don't understand at all language but you can give a gesture, a physical gesture they understand immediately. This has nothing to do with cultural background, race, nationality, this is human. It is a human animalistic instinct, and, since the beginning of time, man has moved and movement has been a form of communication so there should be no reason now while the same

people all of them disasters of happening in the world, all the conflicts among races of people, that movement, dance if you want, I say movement. . . Make it an explicit studied art, can be a means of communication anyway because we are not doing a very good job with the spoken language which is obvious. I think if we relied more on our own physical instinct instead of so we can speak right words so we can make movement and join us together instead I'm very much influenced by movement this is anything anyone can understand. It does not matter if you are watching a Yugoslavian dance group or a Senegalese dance group and you are Chinese; you understand. It is something so physical that it is no way you could'nt understand. Now if you are going to the studied classical forms of dancing, o.k., there you would have a difference, but the dance of man you always understand.

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*One of the outstanding features of modern society is the pace at which it changes. What should be the place of art in these changes? Should it follow the movement, or should it play the part of a catalyst?*

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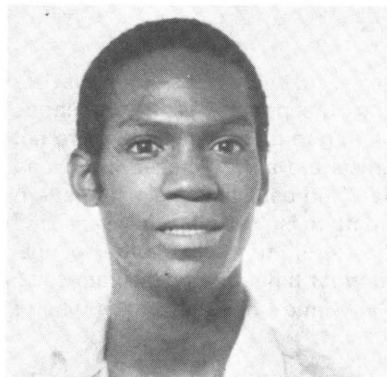
I'm not sure if you mean should dance take over society or should it be part of society. I think if it is dance and man is dancing it will always be part of society. If you think of just the popular dances they change, they change faster than society. The classic forms will always be classic regardless what the society does and the classic forms will always be accepted as classic forms but the mood dance styles, the modern dance styles will always be a part of society because people who are choreographing and who are innovating this styles are part of society which is changing. So it has to be a change that goes with the society not against it, but it goes with but not follow because it must be a part of the society.

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*One further question Dyane; what is "négritude", and what is its artistic significance?*

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In French the word is "négritude" but for me as an American with the slang that I know, the word is soul. It is

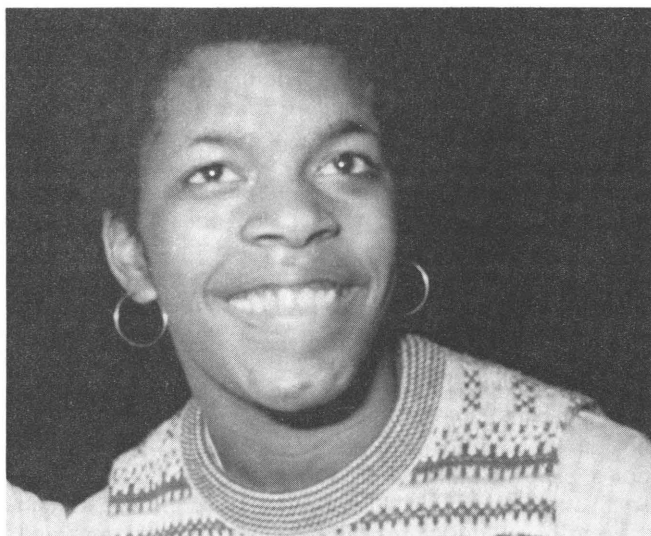



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**Dwight Hughes**

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very funny because in America, Blacks has suddenly become conscious of being Black so now we are capitalizing on all of our culture which we ignored before, because we are few of us who gain some recognition of american society but the majority, more than the majority are still slaves, in their own minds if not physically but they are enslaved so therefore we never admitted our negro culture which we don't know really because coming over as slaves and not knowing where we came from as children being raised by other people. We never know really what our home rules were so we had to make our own culture which we were not quite to share, because we weren't proud of it as it should have been. And now, that we have an awareness of our culture we have given it a little which means we are becoming rather racist about ourselves we are having souls which nobody else understands and are sure black. Well, this is all fine and good and we are selfish with it too, because you have to eat a certain food, to have soul, you have to listen to a certain music to have soul, you have to wear certain clothes and your hair has to be a certain way. Once I met a black boy in Sweden and I happened my hair was straightened. He said to me: "Dyane, you are not wearing an afro, you have not any soul." I said to him: "What does it matter what my hair looks like. For me to have soul, one of us is wrong, because soul hasn't to do with my physical outlook, it's what I have inside, and as an artist, or as some people call, a soul artist but half of their buying population, the people who are buying their records or go to the theater is white so now we must accept o.k. so we have a culture which we are very selfish about but we must know how to share this culture. We must be able to use this culture. We have used the white man's culture all this years, so why cannot we share our culture now. But, not to the point of being just the opposite, not to the point of being sufficient with our culture. We cannot only give it to black people because if they have it we are not sharing it we are just trading back and forth, that is not sharing, that is trading. We just show them so that they know already and not show to another audience and as a black dancer, who (I don't like titles, I don't like to be called "a black dancer", a "soul dancer", I'm a dancer), because what I have as a black woman, I share with any one who's looking at it. I'm not going to myself for a black audience, I'm very black conscious of course, but I'm not going only perform for Blacks. I'm not going only for Whites, I'm gonna perform for persons who came to watch. I'm not trying to gain popularity with any racial group. They have to accept me as a human being. Now I have some things I have gathered through reality, through my upbringing as a child in a black ghetto with my parents. This I'll never lose. There is no way that any culture can change that. This is what I was born with, raised with and that I accept. Because where I live or who I work with, I always have this culture. Some call it soul, I call it me, I'm not going to give it any title, that is me and there are many other people like me. I'm not going to say that I'm special but I'm black. I'am special, but not because I'm black.



Heiderscheid

## Elizabeth Clarke

**"I don't think that being black has anything to do with a difference in a art."**

*Elizabeth is 19 years old. She is still a student and she says why she has chosen to dance in a ballet.*

Well, the reason I have chosen dancing is that I have always wanted to dance; just ever since I was very little and it is just to perform classical dancing which has pleased me. And I don't think there really is any reason why I should be more predestined more to two worlds, one sort of music, one sort of dancing at all.

*One can have some facilities to become a good dancer. But the culture, Elizabeth Clarke supposes, is not necessary an advantage.*

Well, that would be rather difficult to say, having never really been African and not knowing much about partitions etc., but the culture, the american culture is so, so large and so confusing since it has so many parts that I suppose I can't say that being American has helped me no what it is to put things in place and well almost like a partition and even living in America is like a partition things are prefixed for you and prearranged for you; I suppose it has helped but I really can't be sure.

*Art is art and we should not believe in a racial art.*

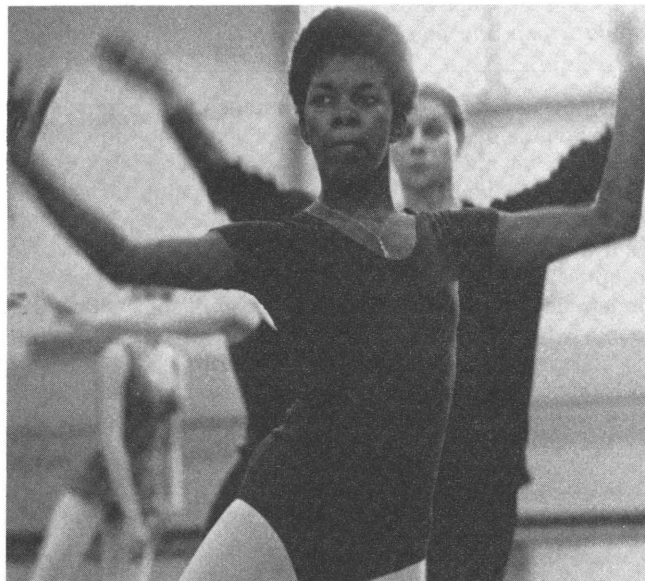
I definitively think that any artist no matter what race if he wants to produce something of lasting value should study the classics and that implies in music, in dance, in painting, in sculpture, in everything because the classics must be there for something, there must be some reason why there are classics. I don't necessarily think that being Black has anything to do with a difference in a art. I think an art is an art for its own sake and the classics help each person,

each individual to develop what they have and on the base of the classics each individual can build. I don't really believe in racial art at all.

*For her first biggest role as the main solist in one of the best performances of Maurice Béjart (the 9th Symphony of Beethoven), Elizabeth Clarke has fear, but she is proud and very happy.*

I think the first sentiment I have is fear because there is such a tradition behind the particular role I am doing, you know, after having it been done by Dyane and having it been done by this before her. It's really rather big affair. I don't know for sure that I am capable of it, after all I am still a student and I still really feel that I am a student and I feel that I have a great responsibility and the first thing I have is a bit of fear but than after that of course I am proud.

I am very very very happy, I don't think I could be much happier.



Le Soir

*Dancing is difficult. But Elizabeth does it well and can have also many distractions.*

I have many, many, many distractions. Yes, and what are they? They are mostly seeing other people outside the school, seeing other ways of life, trying to meet people who are not in the arts because the artists are a very closed circle and people tend to think and feel and behave in a similar pattern and I am sure that similar pattern isn't similar for every kind of person in the world. Therefore, I try to find other people and other ways of life and what time do I consecrate to it: every free second I have, any time I have off, that's when I don't.

Any hobby? I suppose that would have to be reading if I have any hobby at all. I read an awful lot.



## THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

### I. How I see it :

#### The task and the practice of the Council of Association under the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement

by Daniel VIGNES <sup>(1)</sup>



Arax

**It is not easy to embark on a study of the Councils of Association without a first survey of what these associations are.**

They are in fact of very different kinds. In some cases association is a period of probation before membership of the Community, as in those set up a decade ago between the E.E.C. on the one hand and Greece and Turkey on the other. In other cases the technique of association has been aimed at organising complicated economic relationships between a given country and the rather ill-defined entity constituting the Community. Many agreements are of this second type, even those which are not specifically called association, such as those with Spain, Israel and the countries of E.F.T.A. There is no need to analyse them all, and classify them. It is

sufficient to say that among them are the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement; and that both set out to define the relations between on the one hand an industrialised community with high standards of living, and on the other countries still at the developing stage; and that, apart from financial aid, the instrument is a system of customs preferences.

The importance attached to the customs factor, in both these treaties, as in others of like effect, might suggest that these are no more than trade agreements. In practice, however, though the number of individual countries is growing more and more, the agreements between them are less apt to be trade agreements, but payments or barter agreements, and, more frequently, establishment conventions including, more especially, cooperation treaties.

The European Community is not the only body which has made association agreements and called them such. Some of the member countries themselves had already used the same words to emphasise the closeness of their cooperation with other countries pursuing similar objectives. The words were used also to describe various relationships in the course of decolonisation. It is important to mention, too, the increasing frequency of **institutionalisation** in international discussions. This arises from the fact that the partners in close cooperation do not find occasional contacts sufficient, but set up special joint organisations to keep a watch on the accomplishment of the agreed objectives.

The institutional machinery, however, has not meant that the association has become a regional organisation designed to ease mutual relations between all its members, study the development problems of the southern members and carry out specific operations to their benefit. It is not the Organisation for African Cooperation (O.C.A.M.) nor the Organisation of American States (O.A.S.) nor yet the Latin-American Free Trade Association (L.A.F.T.A.). Still more, it is not a regional development programme.

The dominating factor in Association (eurafican and others) is the character of the bilateral cooperation between sovereign entities. Bilateral may seem a strange word to apply to an association such as that between the E.E.C. and the A.A.S.M., in which there are twenty-five partners, or to the Arusha Agreement, which had ten signatories. Nevertheless a close examination shows that this bilateral character is a reality. The permanent cooperation it is sought to set up with the aims indicated above is between the Community

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and its member countries as a single entity on the one hand and, in the case of Yaoundé, the eighteen (now nineteen) sovereign partners on the other, and in the Arusha case the three countries which are grouped in the East African Community.

It may be asked why if it is just a question of setting up a score of bilateral agreements between the Community colossus and each of the individual States, the latter should have been lumped together (more especially in the A.A.S.M. Association) into a common council. Might not this make other people believe that the Association is no more than a post-colonial grouping, in which a paternal community dispenses its advice and its money for the development of the former dependencies of its member countries? It is in this that the technical character of the association becomes important. Everybody, of course, knows that development problems are specific, and each of the associated countries has its own economic interests. The fact of "unequal development" among them is well known. There is the problem of countries which have no coastline, and another of countries depending on a single crop or product. There are also questions arising through the survival of links with the former colonial power. On the other hand, the Community must necessarily examine these questions on a common basis and determine a joint attitude between its members, not only for the sake of their economic interest, but also for the needs of their Community policies. There is the risk

that "pepperpot" aid from the members of the Community might lead to utter chaos. Joint examination is required; and though the Council of Association may indeed be a chorus—for its consists of the twenty-five signatories in one case and ten in the other—it is nevertheless a chorus of two voices, that of the Community and that of its partners. This was emphasised as long ago as the Oyono report, called after the Cameroon negotiator at the time when the first Yaoundé Convention was under negotiation.

The Association is an assembly of sovereign bodies and it makes no pretence of subordination. There is no separate class for the underdeveloped and no question of wielding in Africa the "big stick" which was so dear to the first President Roosevelt. The institutions of the Association contain no trace whatever of compulsive or executory powers with regard to individual partners. Not one of them will be obliged by order of the Association Council to lower any particular customs duty or to break off negotiations with another country. The Council is rather the forum in which all the countries examine jointly how the development of the Associated countries can best be promoted through solidarity in their commercial relations and the supervision of the customs preferences mentioned above.

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An analysis of the Council of Association must thus deal both with its character as a two-voice chorus and its image as an international forum.

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### A two-voice chorus

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The distinction between an international congress and an inter-government institution is that the former gives everybody a buttonhole which shows his name and country, while in the second everybody takes his place behind a white card. At New York, indeed, the latter are used for voting or asking for floor time, and in every case the package covers the goods, and the national interests are all collected together and known as a delegation.

The distinction between a world organisation and a regional (or closed) organisation is that the former sits in an amphitheatre with the delegations ranged on a number of benches facing the chairman and the speaker; whereas in the second, the proceedings are around a table at which each delegation has two or three places and the chairman sits at the top end. I would add that, in twenty year's professional experience, I have never seen the legendary green baize except in various professional chambers in French universities. Moreover, though there are indeed exceptions to the above distinction, such as the horseshoe table of the Security Council, the explanation for them can be found in the rules of the body in question.

However this may be, all the Association Councils—not only E.E.C./A.A.S.M. and E.E.C./Estaf, but also those of other associations to which the Community is party—conform to the rule that membership includes all the members of the



Vic

*On the evening of the adoption of the Oyono report, May 1962*



*E.E.C.-A.A.S.M. Association Council—October 9-10, 1972 in Luxembourg*

Community Council. By Yaoundé Article 42 and Arusha Article 24, the Council of Association consists of "the members of the Council of the European Communities"; members of the Commission (not "the members" which would mean all of them); and one member of the government of each associated country. In the E.E.C./East Africa Council of Association the institutions of the East African Community are also represented, together with the three partner countries.

The organisation is thus somewhat massive, consisting of 25 delegations for the E.E.C./A.A.S.M. Council and 11 for the E.E.C./Estaf Council. Moreover, this is the situation as it existed up to the end of 1972. Since then, representatives of the new member countries also come into the Chamber, sitting as observers until 1975. Though they are not now parties to the Convention or the Agreement (Article 109 of the Act of Adhesion) they nevertheless take their seats though their votes inside the E.E.C. do not have to be brought into account (Article 114 of the Act). Since about the same date, too, a minister from Mauritius comes to the E.E.C./A.A.S.M. Council, sitting as an observer until the Port-Louis Agreement comes into force. when he will sit with full rights.

The Commission representative is normally the Commissioner in charge of the Department D.G. VIII and also, for discussions of special importance, the Commission President. The ministers who attend depend largely on the agenda and the matters which are of most concern to each individual country. Most of the E.E.C. countries have at the Foreign Affairs Ministry the minister best qualified as specialist in cooperation and in African affairs; but the associated countries, for which association is largely a matter of investments are apt to send the minister responsible for economic planning or their finance ministers. The Association Council holds one ordinary session each year. Its agenda consists of all the important questions for cooperation between the parties (see below). The places of meeting for the A.A.S.M. Association and the East African Association are not the same. In the latter case the meeting is held in Brussels or Luxembourg unless a decision has been made to have it in Africa (which in fact happens nearly once in every two years). For the Yaoundé Association there is a clear rule of alternation between Europe and Africa.

There may, of course, be extraordinary sessions at the ministerial level; and in fact this happens on the average about one year in two. Normally, however, the continuity of cooperation is handled at ambassadorial level—by the Permanent Representatives of the E.E.C. countries and the diplomatic representatives of the Associated States. This is the Association Committee for which the Yaoundé system provides, but it is really a false image, created for the sake of tallying with the European organs which are the Community's Council and the Committee of Permanent Representatives. It resulted in 1963 in the A.A.S.M. ambassadors being anxious not to tread on the ministerial toes. The E.E.C. countries would have wished to take the work off the shoulders of their ministers and allow the Association Council to meet either at ministerial or at deputies' level; but the Ambassadors of the Associated countries refused to entertain any idea of plenipotentiary powers. Since then, especially in 1969, the question has been raised afresh and wide powers have been called for.

Under the E.E.C./Estaf agreement the Council of Association meets either at the ministerial level or at the high official level, with the same powers, but a ministerial session has to be held each year.

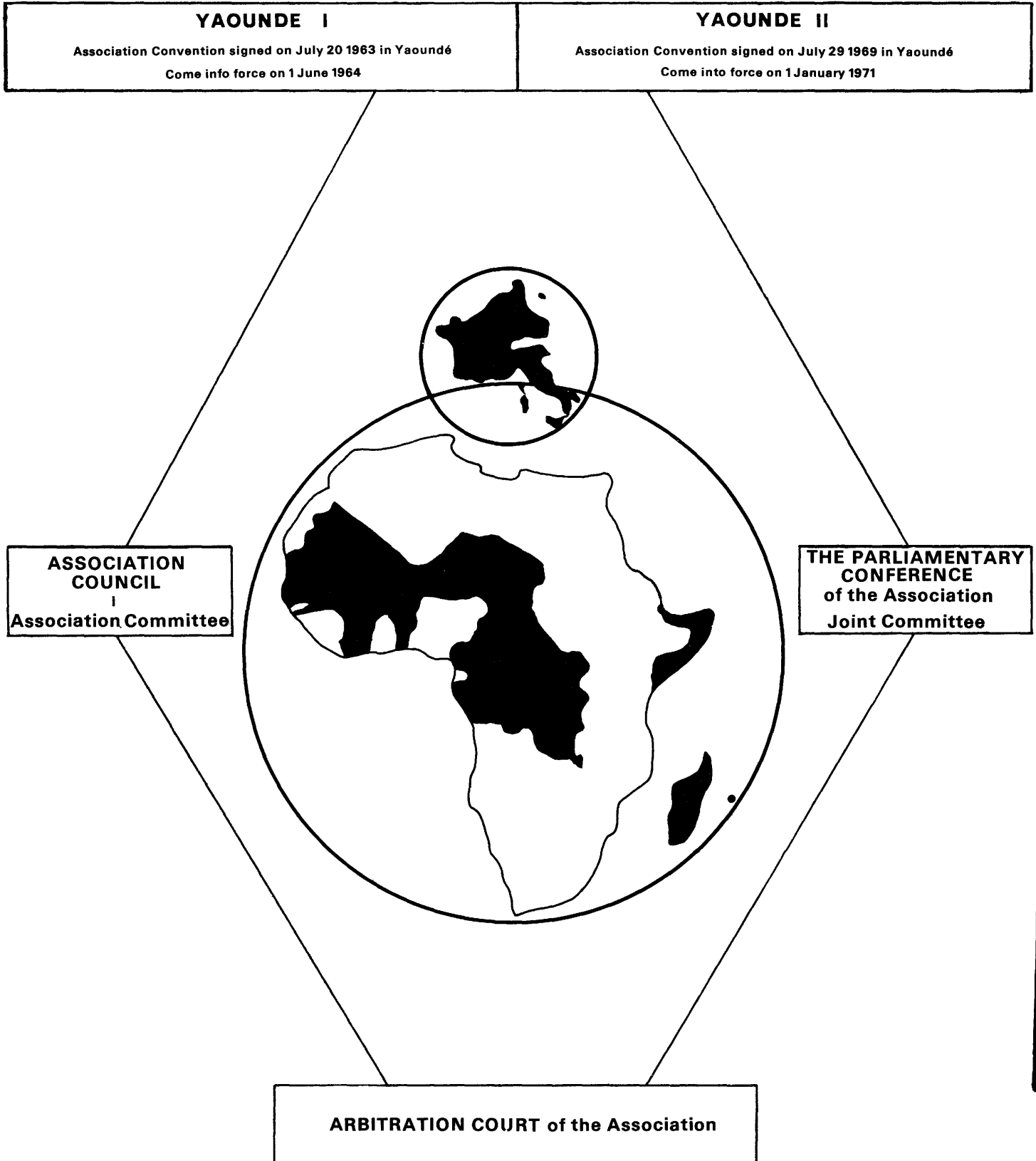
On a third level the work of the higher bodies is prepared by experts and officials of the signatory governments, described as a mixed group under the A.A.S.M. Association and as the Committee of Association under the Arusha Agreement.

In any case there is no concealing the fact that these annual ministerial sessions are an onerous duty, both for the African ministers because of the distance and for the European ministers because of the multiplicity of the associations. There is, however, a certain relief in the fact that this vast chorus does in fact have two leaders.

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Both of them are presidents—one is the President of the Council of the European Communities; and the other is the President of the Council of Cooperation, which is the ministerial organisation of the African Associates, who holds office for six months under an alphabetical rota. For the East Africans, the corresponding duties fall to the head of the delegation which handles the work of their own

# THE INSTITUTIONS of the ASSOCIATION E.E.C. - A.A.S.M.





community. Within this narrower field, there is also alternation of presidency with the President of the Community's Council taking the Chair during the summer and the President of the Coordination Council, or the East African Community spokesman, presiding during the winter. A special feature is, that the mandates pass on October 1 and April 1, whereas the dates for the Community's Council and the Coordination Council are Januari 1 and July 1. Every year, therefore, there are twice two chorus leaders, each of whom has to give up his mandate half way through his term of office. Apart from this bilateralism which the complexity of the Community system has made somewhat confusing, there is also another deputy chorus leader on the Community side. This is the member of the Commission. The fact that he is a specialist, coupled with the high qualities of those whose assignment has included the affairs of D.G. VIII, have always led to his intervention being awaited and attentively listened to. He plays the part of a catalyst, advocate of the opinions of one side against those of the other and vice versa, and is thus indispensable as intermediary.

The same rules govern the meetings at Ambassador level. The Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Chairman of the Coordination Committee of the A.A.S.M. (and for the East Africans one of the Ambassadors accredited to the Communities) take the presidency in turns and are in reality the Association office entrusted with various between-meeting tasks of organisation. In the E.E.C./Estaf Association the latter function is less developed, because of the absence in Brussels of any Ambassador representing the three countries; but the work is nevertheless carried out by their joint Chargé d'Affaires. Moreover, in the meetings of Ambassadors, especially in the E.E.C./A.A.S.M. Committee of Association, there are various highly experienced Ambassadors—I am thinking especially of Ambassadors Razafindrabe and Sissoko—who can be relied upon for useful intervention, even outside their six months of chairmanship, every nine years.

And what is the song of the chorus leaders? The score is to be found in the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement; and their parts are, respectively, in Article 45 and 24. "The Council of Association" the text runs, "makes its decision or declaration by joint agreement between the Community of the first part and the Associated States of the second." Each of the two determines before the session what its representative shall say, which is textually known as its "common attitude". The alternation of the chorus leaders is preceded by two separate meditations, held behind locked doors in which the Africans and the communities seek to work out this common attitude. Each of the groups has its own protocol, organising the preparation ritual. I must personally confess to a certain affection for these protocols for I have for both of them wielded the draftsman's pen, as part of my work for the Communities in one case or as a technical assistant lent to the A.A.S.M. in the other. Both of them are strict in requiring unanimity among the signatories. On the European side, the usual Community procedures apply. Among the Associated countries, the procedure is one which comes down in the end to unanimity. In both cases, however, the desire that the joint attitude should be repre-

sentative of the group as a whole, is blended with another that if any one State is principally concerned, its standpoint may prevail. There is no muzzling of any State nor of any Minister or Ambassador.

The fact remains that there is never a meeting which does not drag out because "we are waiting for the Europeans", or "we are waiting for the Africans". Apart from the cumbersome system of preparation, the technique has a somewhat desiccating effect. A couple of dozen ministers for the A.A.S.M. Association, and a dozen for the Estaf Association, pull up their roots and may travel 5000 kilometres for the sole purpose of attending as mute spectators at a two-party discussion which has been settled in the lobby. Politics and diplomacy, of course are arts of a costly character; but do they call for useless sacrifice to this extent? There may well be doubt about this. In this working technique for the Association Council, the principle of bilateralism has assuredly been pushed to its limit; and so, too, has the plenary character of the organisation which requires the presence of all the ministers.

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The Council of Association, international as it is in its composition and restricted as it is in its operation, finds its dimension in the tasks it has to handle. Between the nine member countries of the Community with their wealth in international trade, and the two groups of developing countries associated with this Community, each Council of Association is the international forum for examination of all the problems of trade, development and financial cooperation which are the lifeblood of the Association.

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### An international forum

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The powers of the Council of Association are, let us say once more, very limited. It is not an executive power, and it exercises no governmental function. Nevertheless, this Council is the central discussion forum for the Association; and this Association is a corner stone in the international policy of the Associated countries and one of the major international achievements of the Community. Its supervision by representatives of the partner executives ensures its having a high-sounding agenda.

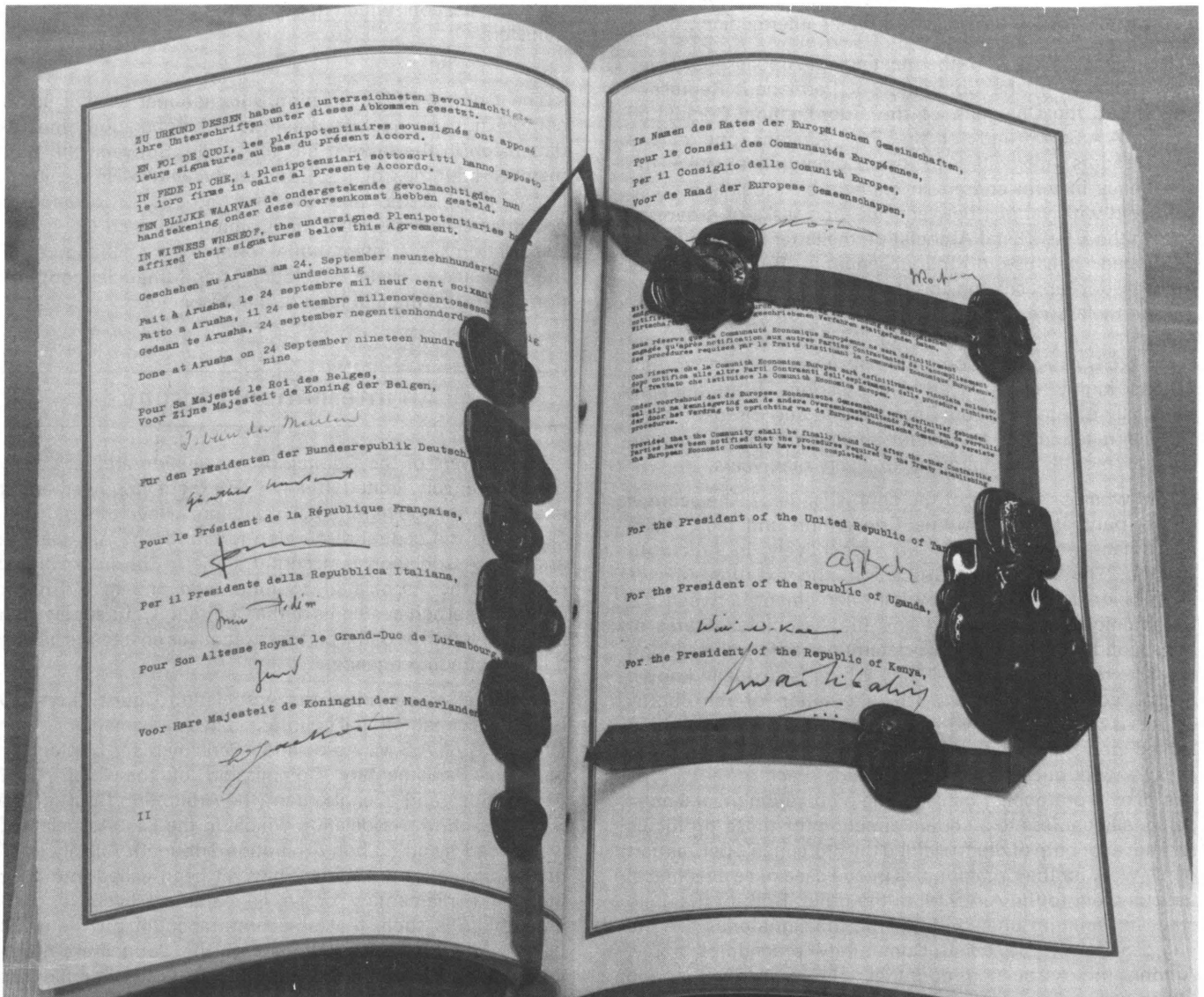
A central organisation, the Association Council certainly is, with its constitutional counterpart in a parliamentary organ (the E.E.C./A.A.S.M. Association Parliamentary Conference and the Parliamentary Commission of the E.E.C./Estaf Association) and a legal organ (the Arbitration Court of the E.E.C./A.A.S.M. Association which, in the East Association, is replaced by an ad hoc Arbitration Tribunal). Luckily none of this arbitration machinery has yet been called into play; but the parliamentary organ is extremely lively, and its importance is such, that a separate account of it is given below. Admittedly its relations with the Council are not in the great parliamentary tradition, for the vote of confidence and the vote of censure are not instruments within its scope. Nevertheless, the Council's Annual Report of Association

activities, which the two (or three) chorus leaders come before it to defend, make it a real organ of supervision and watchfulness.

The general powers of the Council are set out in the texts in somewhat prolix fashion. Does it not indeed have "the power to take decisions... which shall be binding upon the parties"? More important for the life of the Associations, however, may be the many consultations it is required to carry out.

It is indeed rare that decision becomes a function of an international organ, for sovereign States are chary of delegating their law-giving powers. In the Convention and the Agreement there are a few major general decisions which the Council is empowered to make; but this is because the negotiators of Yaoundé and Arusha were not able to write in the final details of their arrangements for cooperation,

or fix to the last decimal point the proportion of locally added value which should enable the production of their country to qualify for a certificate of origin, and so benefit from the system of customs preferences. They were thus constrained to leave it to the Association Council to finalise a general list which, in its ultimate state, took up 43 pages of the Official Journal of the Communities. Enthralling were the discussions the Council had in deciding whether printed fabrics known as Touareg, woven in India and to which the Community has contributed no more than the dyeing and finishing, could be exported to Africa free of duty as a Community product. In this case the decision was of course negative, for the added value was insufficient. We can think back delightedly to the Dutch whisky, and the dried fruits packeted in, I forget which, of the African countries, in which the fine peanuts of Senegal were mixed with raisins gathered elsewhere and thus disintitiled to the franchise. Could an



Signature of Arusha I: July 26, 1968.

act of the assembly make a shovel into a Community product; would a lobster taken in Mauritanian waters, by a boat flying the Spanish flag and manned by a crew from the Canary Islands, be entitled to the benefit of duty-free treatment? There is scope, too, for other decisions, especially those regarding the fiscal treatment of contracts financed by the European Development Fund, and the specifications laid down for these contracts. Apart from this, however, the other cases for decision are less important in character, and some of them relate only to internal measures applicable to the organs of the Association. In any case the unanimity procedure in defining each of the common attitudes, and the need for joint agreement between the leaders of the two choruses, constitute a two-fold veto which protects the individual partners from subjection to decisions laid down unilaterally.

Though the power of decision is somewhat sparing, it is because cooperation in a society of sovereign States conforms to rules which were laid down when their fundamental charter was under negotiation, but which each member applies after its own fashion, limiting its action to consulting its partners, so that a knowledge of the action envisaged may avoid infringement of the rules of solidarity. I have said, and I repeat, that in no case does the Council impose compulsive measures—which indeed the rule of common consent would not allow—and that the Association is not in any respect supranational.

Many articles, both of the Convention and of the Agreement, provide for consultations which take place in general before the partner makes the necessary decision, but which may, in cases of urgency, take place later. It would be tedious to list all these and difficult to sort them into categories. At each meeting of the Council or the Committee of Association there are half a dozen instances. Some of them relate to measures of commercial policy, of which one or other of the partners may be considering enactment. In this way the A.A.S.M. were consulted about the Arusha negotiations; and both the A.A.S.M. and the East Africans were consulted before the agreements were signed by the E.F.T.A. countries. Consultations were held before U.N.C.T.A.D. met in Santiago, before the Cocoa Conference and about the Free Trade Area projects which some of the Associated countries were proposing to bring into effect. Other consultations have been concerned with quota restrictions introduced by an African Associate to protect a newly installed industry. Thus, when the Ivory Coast was anxious to close its frontier to strong adhesives so as to give a new plant a good beginning, the European Community acted as a good friend and did not demand formal consultation. We should mention, too, the consultation which preceded the establishment by the Community of the special import provisions for agricultural

produce from the African Associates. The system has to be preferential, but it is fixed case by case and product by product, so that the Joint Agricultural Policy may be kept in view. Under this head the Community is apt to be specially keen about the Agricultural Policy requirements, and this led to some of the consultations taking a dramatic turn. In one case the Community was threatened with a call for arbitration, on the ground that it had taken the consultation insufficiently into account; but the good offices of a former President of the Commission bridged the gap between opposing standpoints. All the consultations are not as dramatic as this, however. Most of them end up to everybody's satisfaction in an improvement in the project submitted by the party concerned.

Some of the consultations are more specific. In one case the Republic of Madagascar was anxious about a proposed Community directive on the harmonisation of legislation about certain food additives (artificial vanilla) and asked for full information because of its desire to protect the position of the natural product, of which it is an exporter. In the same way, East Africa was worried about protective phyto-sanitary regulations in Italy. It was, however, East Africa itself which was consulted about the cost of delivery by its responsible departments of the AA1 export certificate for coffee. I should also mention the annual fireworks display in the debate on technical and financial cooperation. The European Development Fund is, of course, managed only by the Community; but once a year the Association Council is called upon to define the general orientation of this cooperation, and the resolution it adopts reflects the matters of concern on every side.

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Maybe I should close with an apology for giving so many small stories to tell about the details of Association Council discussions. If it is true that man does not live by bread alone, it is also true that everyday life consists of other things besides the high-political. Economy and development are facts made up of a thousand-and-one fragments which are the source of an abundant agenda. We thus arrive at an impressionist view of the Association achievements, in which the Council is the permanent link between the Community and twenty-two developing countries, enabling cooperation to continue with full respect for the sovereignty of each and all. Politically and internationally, therefore, it is an extremely interesting precedent and a valuable example which the signatories to the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement can, with all due pride, put forward as one of the development experiments which has achieved success.

**D. VIGNES**

## II. — Ninth session of the parliamentary of the E.E.C./A.A.S.M. Association

(Kinshasa - March 29/31 1973)

by H.E. Alioune SISSOKO

Ambassador to the Benelux countries of the Republic of Mali ;  
Chief of the Mali Mission to the European Communities



Euro-Flash

### SUMPTUOUS SETTING FOR THE 9th SESSION

Almost a year had passed since Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, had been chosen for the 9th Session of the Association Parliamentary Conference.

The decision had been made by the Conference itself, when it met at the Hague in 1972. It was then that, by courtesy of the Dutch authorities, our parliamentary institution has taken its place beneath the archways fraught with many centuries of history in the fabulous Hall of the Knights. Its members could see the proud motto in the Netherlands escutcheon—"Je maintiendrai". And indeed, our festal welcome at the Hague and the thoughtful attentions bestowed upon us, did much to maintain and build up the tradition established in so many other places for the eurafrican conference. These frank and friendly exchanges of opinion between Europe and Africa had already woven into their tapestry the arms of many great cities of Africa and

Europe, alternating from year to year—Dakar, Rome, Abidjan, Strasbourg, Tananarive, Hambourg, Yaoundé.

While the trade winds were pushing the monsoon into the Mayombe, Kinshasa the White had garnished herself afresh. Brightly her thousand lights shine in the tropical night, and soft are the shades where the burning sunshine of the Dog Days is filtered through the green of the luxuriant trees. Well does Kinshasa merit the repute of her marvels among the fine cities of Black Africa.

Here, with a warm welcome, many smiles and attentions, fine cooking, a splendid natural and cultural background, there was nothing lacking in the authentic African hospitality which would continue the charm of these recurrent parliamentary meetings. Zaire was friendly, well ordered, hardworking and gay. In such an environment the delegates could not fail to work hard and well; and this indeed they did.

### WHAT IS A PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE?

The Parliamentary Conference is much discussed, but little understood. It is worth pausing to consider what it really is. There are some who see in it no more than a sprinkler for the aid of the Community; others regard it as a forum for the joustings of orators as vain as they are vehement producing nothing which is concrete or useful; and others again regard it as a fell source of pernicious doctrine to be infused into African minds.

To correct and understand all this, we must go back to the beginning. The African States which are now members of the Yaoundé Convention were already linked with the E.E.C. before they became independent. The instrument of this was known as "the Convention of Application" which had been signed on March 25, 1957 at the same time as the Treaty of Rome to which it is annexed.

The only signatories to this document, of course, were the european powers which were setting up the European Economic Community. They were aware, however, that these African countries were in the proces of political development. The Convention of Application, which was an amplification of part IV of the Treaty, was accordingly for a period of only five years. Some of its provisions, nevertheless, presupposed that the Association link would continue.

When most of the African countries concerned had become independent, the question of a second period of Association arose, and with it the question of what should be its

institutions. The first discussions were in the European Parliament; and the questions of doctrine and principle were studied in important reports, such as those of Jean Duvieux (1959) Alain Peyrefitte (1960) Paul Kapteyn (1961) and Fernand Dehousse (1961 and 1962). The European Parliament took the matter further. It took the view that the legal provisions permitted of continued Association; and it set in motion the procedure for reconsidering it.

As early as March 31, 1960 it approved the idea of a eurafrican Parliamentary Conference, to be attended by members of the European Parliament and the African and Malagasy Parliaments, which should provide for exchanges of views on a footing of strict equality about the future of the Association and the fundamental principles to be embodied in a new Convention.

A preliminary meeting was held in Rome (January 24-26, 1961) and arrangements fixed for the Conference proper to meet in Strasbourg on June 19-24, 1961. Meantime the parliamentarians of the African countries had held a meeting at Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) on June 5, 1961 to approve the text of a joint working document.

The contribution made by these parliamentary meetings was in fact the first outline of the first Yaoundé Convention. An eminent European legal authority wrote: "There can be no doubt that the parliamentary Conference in Strasbourg resulted in a joint awareness of the problems raised by a renewal of the Association. It also made it possible to discern the main lines for a new Agreement".

The Commission and the African Executives followed the parliamentary initiative very closely, and put in hand all the appropriate action to channel the negotiations and embody them in a new Convention. The part they played is better known than that of the parliamentary Conference, but the latter is none the less to be commended.

The Convention of Association was signed at Yaoundé on July 20, 1963 and was subsequently ratified by all the twenty-four countries concerned, so that it came into effect on June 1, 1964. Article 50 gives specific status to the parliamentary Conference; and it was in December 1964 that the Conference held its first meeting in Dakar. A reading of its final resolution, which I myself had the honour of putting forward, is proof enough of the motive force which the parliamentary Conference took it upon itself to provide.

Human hearts, however, matter more than human ideas, just as the peoples of the earth are more important than their economic growth. Treaties would be no more than instruments of constraint, and we would make haste to be rid of them, if they had not the support of the populations concerned.

The parliamentary Conference is the crucible of fruitful contact and discussion between peoples and between countries. Among all the institutions of the Yaoundé Convention, it is the best fitted for bringing life and enthusiasm into the Association. It is no matter for wonder that its sessions bear the mark of friendly reunion rather than of gladiatorial display. Great figures in the development of Europe and Africa, whose image has gone far beyond their own continent, have used it to make their contribution to a new humanism made up of peace, justice, understanding and solidarity.

All this came into play in Kinshasa; but the circle had grown wider. For the first time those present included delegations from Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland. Despite their great parliamentary and political traditions, they must assuredly have felt themselves to be in a new atmosphere. They did not take long, however, in overcoming the shyness inevitable on such an occasion, and *auld lang syne* had become *new lang syne*.

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## THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

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The Joint Committee had put before the Conference four reports and one working document. These were:

- report by François Bouda (Upper Volta) on the management accounts for the year 1971 and estimates for 1973;
- report by François Perret (Niger) on the 8th annual report to the parliamentary Conference on the activities of the Association Council;
- report by Ernest Glinne (European Parliament-Belgium) on cooperation between the 24 Association partners;
- report by Heinrich Aigner (E.P., Germany) on Community policy for development aid;
- working document by Louis Briot (E.P., France) on the development of the tourist trade in Africa, and making use of the tourist resources of the Associated African and Malagasy countries.

Before the discussions, the African and European groups had met separately to consider the appointment of officers and committee and exchange information on Association problems. The parliamentary Conference consists of 54 African delegates (three from each of the African parliaments or parliamentary Assemblies) and the same number from the European Parliament. There are specific rules fixing the voting procedure in such a way as to ensure democracy and equality.

There is also a tradition that, before the formal opening of the Session, a suitable delegation pays a courtesy call on the authorities of the host country.

In the absence of General Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire, the meeting in question was under the chairmanship of citizen Bo-Boliko Lokongo Monse Mihomo. It was an occasion for an exchange of political speeches and for the paying of a tribute to the country which was our host.

Before there could be any discussion the officers and committee were appointed. One feature is, that the presidency should be given to an African when the conference is held in Africa and vice versa when it is held in Europe. The elected President was Mr. Philippe Yace, President of the National Assembly of the Ivory Coast, who alternates in the presidency with the President of the European Parliament, since the death of President Lamine Gueye (Senegal) five years ago. Mr. Cornelis Berkhouwer (Netherlands), President of the European Parliament, and eight others were elected to be Vice Presidents.

The Conference was now ready to start work on its examination of the reports. Among the speeches particularly awaited, were those of:





*M. Bo-Boliko Lokonga (centre) President of the National Legislative Council of Zaïre, representing Head of State General Mobutu Sésé Seko, at the opening ceremony of Parliamentary Conference in Kinshasa.*

- Mr. Déogratias Gashonga, Minister of Rwanda, President in office of the Association Council;
- Madame Irène Pétry, Minister of the Belgian government and President in office of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities;
- Mr. Jean-François Deniau, Member of the Commission of the European Communities.

These eminent speakers commanded the attention of the Conference, both in the manner and in the matter of their discourse. Another event was the initial complimentary speeches by the delegates from the three new members of the E.E.C. and from the representative of Mauritius.

All the resolutions connected with the four reports were adopted by unanimous vote. The BRIOT working document on the tourist trade in the A.A.S.M. was considered and sent to the Joint Committee for consideration. A resolution on it will be put before the next Conference.

Before the end of the proceedings, the Conference appointed the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee. Here again there is a special feature in that, apart from the alternation of the chairmanship, the Chairman of the Joint Committee is required to be European, when the President of the Conference is African. In accordance with this rule the Chairman Jean N'Go'O Mebe (Cameroon) changed places with the new Chairman Herr Ernst Achenbach (E.P., Germany).

## THE STATE OF THE ASSOCIATION

The proceedings of the Conference brought out a number of salient points which are summarised below:

- the Yaoundé Convention is seen to be functioning with good effect. The enlargement of the Community and the

forthcoming Association of Mauritius have called for various adaptations, such as the presence of the new member countries and of Mauritius in the institutions of Association.

There is, however, no prejudice to the spirit or the letter of the Convention.

- exports from the Associated countries to the E.E.C. fell by 12 %, while those of other developing countries rose by 10 %. This was largely due to the fall in the prices of cocoa and copper, which are of importance to the economies of respectively, Cameroon and Zaïre.
- during the year under review the E.E.C. took the initiative for the organisation of an international cocoa agreement. The world's biggest consumer of this product did not adhere to the agreement; but the Community intends to continue its action for bringing it into effect as from July 1, 1973. The provisions of an agreement on these lines will be beneficial to all the world's cocoa producers. The parliamentary Conference has always been in favour of setting up commercial arrangements of this type. This is an occasion for pointing out that the Yaoundé Convention is not a self-seeking club, as has sometimes been represented, but has often been successful in opening up valuable opportunities for all developing countries.
- some problems have not been fully settled and are still under discussion, as is apt to happen in all undertakings. This applies, particularly, to the question of fruit and vegetables from the A.A.S.M.; the provision of more adequate and more regular export receipts to developing countries; the deterioration in the terms of trade; the effects of the closure of the Suez Canal on the economies of certain Associated countries; the adverse effects on the international economic system of recent monetary

events; the international negotiations in U.N.C.T.A.D., G.A.T.T. and the I.M.F.; and the amendment of legislative provisions regarding trade in products of interest to the A.A.S.M., such as beef, fresh pineapple, vanilla, cattle cake and bananas.

- in relation to technical and financial cooperation, the Conference examined the situation of the second and third European Development Funds. It commended the valuable work done on this side of the Association. It was noted that, at a time when industrial countries are showing little enthusiasm for their aid policy for developing countries, the Community has continuously demonstrated its desire to promote a dynamic and disinterested policy for this purpose.

The third E.D.F., in which the rate of commitment covers the programme desired by the Conference, has been seeking to deal with the promotion requirements of the productive sectors and of the diversification of production. Industrialisation is still a central concern of the Association, but it is recognised that factory chimneys, though they are one of the more spectacular signs of this, are not the only one.

The third E.D.F. will have enabled great progress to be made in basic equipment, infrastructure, planning and training, all of which are costly and unspectacular but an insufficiency of which would check all attempts at industrial production.

- mention must also be made of the drought prevailing in African countries immediately South of the Sahara, involving the frustration of efforts made by the peasantry, the ruin of economic hopes and the threat of famine, thirst, sickness and death for people and for cattle, and the rising tide of poverty at a time when the Community countries have just been identified by the United Nations as being among the twenty-five most advanced countries in the world. The Community has indeed reacted promptly

with specific emergency aid. Even if this could not wholly avoid catastrophe, it was, as Georges Brassens said "crust of friendship which warms the heart as much as a banquet".

- the forthcoming renewal of the Yaoundé Convention and the enlargement of the Association, are necessarily matters of first consideration. The Association cannot fail to be concerned about the development cooperation policy which the enlarged Community will set on foot in the years ahead. With the growth in the commercial and political role played by the Community, there is necessarily a growth in its responsibilities, especially those to the Third World. Its partners—and among these the closest are the Associated countries—have the duty to ask and the right to be answered as to how it proposes to deal with its international obligations.

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## CONCLUSION

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Kinshasa, of course, was not the end of the discussions; but the delegates went away with the feeling that the talks had made a good beginning in all sections, and that this was not to be a dialogue of the deaf. The European element confirmed the intention of the enlarged Community and its member countries, to bring no prejudice to the benefits the Association has already procured. The African element has given expression to its fellow feeling for the Commonwealth countries eligible for Association, and to its open attitude to any Community policy of development aid which does not amount to a withdrawal in the experience already acquired by its cooperation with the Community.

In Kinshasa, too, hands were clasped, thoughts were intermingled, hearts were opened and there was general understanding.

**A. SISSOKO**



*View of Kinshasa*

Africa Picture

### III. — Function and usefulness of the A.A.S.M. organs of coordination

by Thaddée NTAKABURIMVANO  
Assistant Secretary of the A.A.S.M.  
Council of Coordination



In 1962, when the Convention of Application annexed to the Rome Treaty had run its course and expired, the African and Malagasy States associated with the E.E.C. had now become sovereign and independent. The question therefore arose of the "special relationships", as they were called, which these countries should have with Six-nation Europe. Since 1958 they had been associates without their consent ever having had to be asked; and their links with Europe could now only continue of their own free choice, and result from a negotiation in the full exercise of their sovereign powers.

The procedure laid down in the Rome Treaty for the renewal of the Convention of Application did not make provision for setting up reciprocal links with sovereign States. A series of meetings was accordingly held between the Permanent Representatives of the E.E.C. member countries and the newly accredited representatives of the Associated States. Agreement was reached to open negotiations on a footing of equality for the purpose of drawing up a new Convention.

At this time there was another question by which all these african countries were faced. They were dealing with a strong Community of nations, some of the members of which had in fact been the metropolitan countries of some of them. The question to be settled was how they should make their voice heard in such company; and a system of coordination had to be worked out to ensure that their views should not be presented in uncoordinated fashion.

At a meeting in Paris in December 1961, the Ministers of the eighteen african countries appointed the Ivory Coast to be their spokesman through the whole period of negotiation at ministerial, ambassadorial and expert level. At all the

meetings each of the parties used the voice of a spokesman, but the spadework for the meeting was done by all the countries in their own coordination meetings.

The negotiation which was to bear fruit in the Yaoundé Convention was carried out and concluded on this basis. The desire of the african and malagasy countries to avoid uncoordinated representation with the europeans, was recognised by everybody and found its place in the basic texts.

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#### Spirit and letter of the texts

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The text of the Convention Yaoundé I, and repeated in Yaoundé II, provides that the Community and the Associated States shall determine individually, by internal protocol, how they will arrive at their respective attitudes. This was aimed to enable the Association Council and the Committee of Association to make their decisions by joint agreement between the Community of the first part and the Associated States of the second.

It is thus a question of the europeans and the africans, before they meet one another in the Council or the Committee of Association, consulting together separately and determining their joint attitude on all the points of the Agenda. On both sides this approach was embodied in the internal text.

The Associated countries settled their side of the matter in a single basic text, known as the internal protocol on the measures to be taken in applying the Association Convention.

The protocol was renewed on July 29, 1969 on the signature of the present Yaoundé Convention. It sets up for the A.A.S.M. their own Council and Committee of Coordination. The Chairman of each is to come from the same country, holding office for six months; and the chairmanship then passes to the next country in alphabetical order.

The first chairmanship, decided by lot, was that of Senegal.

The Council of Coordination set up its own internal rules and also those of the Committee of Coordination and the rules affecting the Coordination Secretariat.

Though there is no need to analyse these texts in full, some of the provisions should be indicated, because they help to define the part played by these organisations and their usefulness.

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### **The A.A.S.M. Coordination Council**

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The Coordination Council consists of ministers and meets in principle only once a year—a few days before the annual meeting with their european colleagues. The Council discusses the points on the agenda for the meeting with the Community ministers. The African ministers are required to decide upon a common attitude on all these points; and it is the task of their Chairman then in office to put this to his european counterpart. This joint attitude must necessarily be determined beforehand and by unanimous vote.

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### **A.A.S.M. Coordination Committee**

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The unanimity rule also binds the members of the Coordination Committee. This consists of the Ambassadors accredited to the Community and is designed to be the working instrument of the Coordination Council. Whenever a problem arises regarding the application of the Convention, a meeting is first called at the ambassadorial level before they meet their european colleagues to seek a solution. They also prepare the meetings of the Coordination Council. The Coordination Committee thus meets several times each year.

In the discussions of the african Ambassadors, as in those of the ministers, each country is fully independent. Each has only one vote and may use it effectively against all the others when specific interests are in question. This explains the length of some of the meetings, since no decision can be made except by unanimous vote. A discussion therefore must end in one of two ways—either by unanimous agreement or by adjournment for further debate.

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### **A.A.S.M. Coordination Secretariat**

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The need for a Coordination Secretariat was felt at the time of the first Yaoundé negotiations, and it was set up after all the governments had ratified it. In the first instance it was set up on a minimum scale, leaving it to time and experience to show whether it would need enlarging.

Its assignment was to make the practical preparations for the work of the various meetings of the Coordination Council and Committee, and also those of the Association Council and Committee.

The tasks of the Secretariat, as time went by, grew increasingly heavy because the preparation for meetings of the Associated countries imply a growing number of studies in different fields germane to the discussions. Moreover, the problems requiring consideration by the Associated governments, and directly concerned with the eurafrican Association, were growing more and more complex.

This naturally necessitated consideration of an enlargement of the Secretariat both in personnel and in its responsibilities.

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### **Usefulness of the coordination machinery**

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As things stand, nobody could dispute the value and usefulness of the A.A.S.M. Coordination organs. They can be considered from two standpoints—as a subsidiary organ of the Association itself and as an instrument of agreement between the african countries in question.

Consultation among the africans before they meet their european partners is the only way of providing them with a common front. As everybody recognises, the inequalities in the state of development mean that the bargaining strength on the two sides is out of balance in practice, if not actually in theory. The coordination machinery set up the Associated african and malagasy countries and by the European Economic Community, makes it possible for each of them to speak with one, and only one, voice.

Even when only material interests are concerned, it has always been an outstanding fact that joint attitudes are adopted on problems which concern only one or a few of the Associated countries. It is a good instance of cooperation that 18-nation support is given on matters which may concern only one of the countries.



Still more important is the fact that, over a period of more than ten years, the 18 A.A.S.M. have learned to live together and, discuss among themselves their problems connected with the E.E.C. They go still further and compare their attitudes about cooperation in Africa itself, to the extent that this has an impact on their relations with the Community. This is an advance, the value of which nobody could dispute.

Admittedly nobody has ever said that cooperation inside Africa should have its origins in Brussels; but there are

evident grounds for thinking that the E.E.C./A.A.S.M. Association may have its contribution to make to the organisation of Africa.

In any case, nothing should be done in Brussels which might imperil the process of integration in Africa, even if it be only indirectly. The existence of the A.A.S.M. organs of coordination would be abundantly justified if this aspect of their work were the only one.

**T. NTAKABURIMVANO**



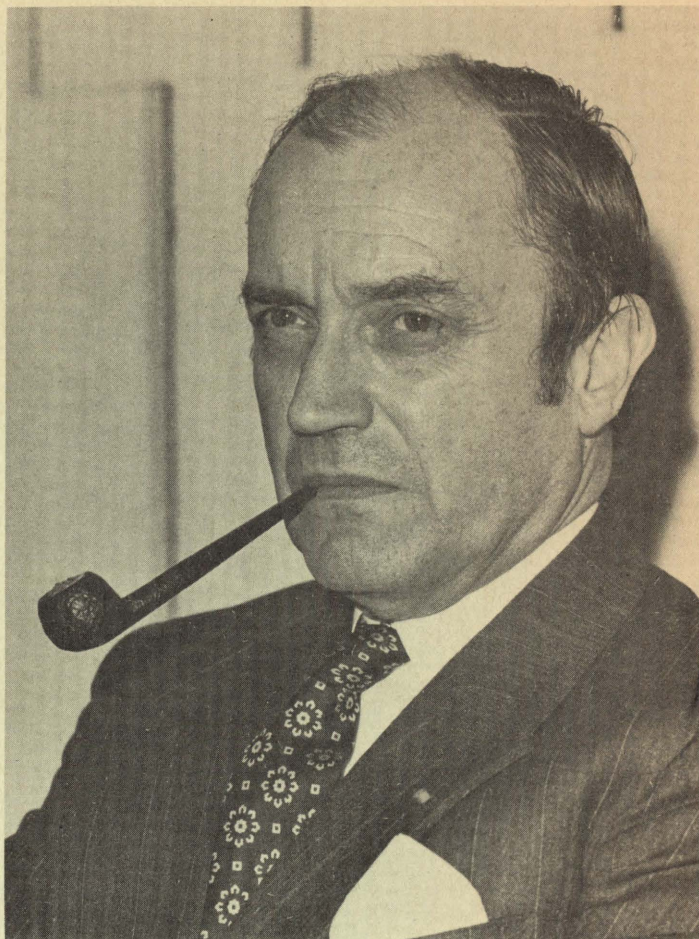
*Paraph of the Second Convention of Yaoundé, Luxembourg, June 28, 1969*



**M. CLAUDE CHEYSSON**  
newly-appointed Commissioner

*The governments of the E.E.C. member States have appointed M. Claude Cheysson to be a member of the Commission of the European Communities until January 5, 1977, replacing M. Jean-François Deniau.*

*On the proposal of President Ortolí, the Commission has appointed M. Cheysson to take over the duties hitherto assigned to M. Deniau: development and cooperation policy, budget and financial control.*



"Claude Cheysson has qualities seldom combined in the same person. He is a diplomat turned industrialist and an industrialist reconverted to become a diplomat. He is a great traveller who has embraced the problems of oversea countries, more especially those in Africa. He is a man of action, but smothered in degrees and diplomas; a man of free speech, strong personality, with the burly shoulders of a fighter. Such is the man whom the Nine have now appointed to be a member of the European Commission, replacing Jean-François Deniau, who has become Secretary of State in charge of cooperation in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the new French government.

The path the new European Commissioner has trod led him in 1970 to the chairmanship of a State-owned mining and chemical undertaking. It was a path on which he had set out in brilliant fashion, achieving the rare "double" of being a former alumnus of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration and of the Ecole Polytechnique. Indeed, he also secured admission to the Ecole Normale Supérieure.

The call of the Third World came early. Between 1948 and 1952 he held diplomatic appointments in Palestine and at the Commissariat for German Affairs. He then became assistant diplomatic adviser to the French High Commissioner in Saigon, and after this was appointed Coun-

sellor to the President of the Vietnam government. Between June 1954 and January 1955, he was assistant to the Principal Private Secretary of M. Pierre Mendès-France and played an important part in the Geneva negotiations, which put an end to the war in Indo-China. We find him next as technical adviser in the private office of M. Alain Savary, Secretary of State in charge Moroccan and Tunisian affairs.

For thirteen years, 1957-70, he held a succession of high appointments, all of which were connected with Africa or the Third World. He was Secretary General of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa; Director General of the technical organisation



for developing the wealth of the Sahara sub-soil; and he was later seconded to the Secretaryship of State for Algerian affairs, where he was distinguished by his very liberal attitudes regarding the future of Algeria. In 1966, he brought his diplomatic career to a temporary finish as French Ambassador in Djakarta.

He has a deep knowledge of the economic problems of oversea countries; and it was this which marked him out as the natural successor to Jean-François Deniau to handle the European Commission's responsibilities for development aid.

He is a man of energy and efficiency, and the dynamic qualities he has shown in all his previous jobs are a good augury for the discharge of his new tasks." (30 jours d'Europe.)

## VISIT TO BRUSSELS

— **The President of Gaboon, M. Albert Bernard Bongo**, paid a visit to the Commission on May 17. He was received by President Ortoli and M. Cheysson, the Commissioner responsible for development and cooperation. A working session was held between leading Gaboon personalities and a delegation of the European Development Fund, headed by Signore Ferrandi and Herr Wirsing. The subject under discussion was the construction of the first section of the trans-Gaboon railway.

## JOURNEYS TO THE CARIBBEES AND AFRICA

— **Monsieur H.B. Krohn**, Director General of development and cooperation made a tour of the capital of the Caribbean countries eligible for Association. He was there from April 20 until May 1 visiting Barbados, Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

Herr Krohn also paid a visit to the Netherlands Antilles.

In addition the Director General was present at the meeting of the E.E.C.-A.A.S.M. Council of Association, held in Mauritius in mid-June.

— **Monsieur J. Ferrandi**, Deputy Director General in charge of the coordination of E.D.F. operations, went to Gaboon April 10-15 on the invitation of the government. He was also present on May 2 at the official opening of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie at Abidjan; and on this occasion, he made an important speech which was reproduced in the African press. It was then, too, that it pleased President Houphouët Boigny

to confer on Mr. Ferrandi the distinction of appointment as Grand Officer of the Ordre National.

In Dakar and Nouakchott, too, he had conversations with the Heads of State in order to discuss the general programme of E.D.F. projects in these countries.

In Brussels on April 9, Monsieur Ferrandi received a delegation from Mali led by M. N'Daw, the Mali Minister for Industrial Development and Public Works. On May 16, he received the President of the Territorial Assembly of Polynesia; and on May 21 he received M. Samantar, the Somali Secretary of State for Finance.

## EMERGENCY FOOD AID FOR THE SAHEL COUNTRIES

The Commission has proposed emergency food aid for the Sahel countries, consisting of the delivery of 13 000 tons of powdered skimmed milk. These countries (Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Upper Volta) are at present seriously affected by a drought which threatens a population of 6 million people.

The free distribution of the powdered skimmed milk will be made in the following quantities:

— Mali	: 2 100 tons
— Mauritania	: 1 800 tons
— Niger	: 2 500 tons
— Senegal	: 2 400 tons
— Chad	: 2 400 tons
— Upper Volta	: 1 800 tons

The Commission, however, has reserved the right to propose further action if there are still unsatisfied requirements after these quantities have been distributed.

The total cost of this action will be about 7 million units of account, and is additional to the measures decided last March. These consist of non-repayable finance aid from the 3rd E.D.F. of U.A. 19 million, and Community food aid consisting of 42 500 tons of cereals. In addition, as part of the 1972-73 food aid programme, there is provision for Community aid in cereals, amounting to 48 500 tons.

The emergency aid in powdered skimmed milk and the delivery of 48 500 tons of cereals was approved by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on May 14 and 15, 1973.

## EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Following the assent given by the Committee of the European Development Fund (E.D.F.) at its 78th meeting, the Commission of the

European Communities has taken three further financing decisions on non-repayable aid from the second and third E.D.F. to a total of U.A. 6.3 million (1 U.A. = approx \$1.20 US at the new parity).

## THIRD E.D.F.

1. **Republic of Senegal: Interim project for agricultural development in Casamance.** F-CFA 199 million (approx U.A. 717 000).

The aim is to finance a 16-month project for agricultural staffing. This is a temporary action between two projects for rice cultivation, which have been financed and are in course of completion, and the working out of a project for integrated development of agriculture and stock-raising in Casamance. The total cost of the project is U.A. 911 000, including a surplus of U.A. 194 000 available from one of the rice cultivation projects.

2. **Central African Republic: Asphalt surface for the Damara-Sibut road (111 km):** F-CFA 1,390 million (approx U.A. 5 005 000).

The aim of the project is to surface with asphalt the road of 111 km between Damara and Sibut in the central-southern region. This road is a permanent link between the north and the east of the country, and has already been laid out as an earth road, with Community aid under the 1st and 2nd E.D.F. amounting to U.A. 1 652 000. The object of surfacing is to reduce the transport and maintenance costs borne from the State budget.

## SECOND E.D.F.

3. **Republic of Rwanda: Development of pyrethrum cultivation Addition and extension:** F-RW 63.9 million (approx U.A. 638 500).

In September 1966 aid of U.A. 2.56 million was provided for this project by way of diversification aid. Considering the good results obtained by peasant cultivation, and the extension of the project to include further cultivators, it was considered necessary to prolong the technical assistance for the carrying out of the programme. The additional project will also cover the expenditure connected with a new method of drying which requires further equipment.

Following the assent of the Committee of the European Development Fund (E.D.F.) at its 79th meeting,

the Commission of the European Communities has taken 7 further financing decisions on non-repayable aid from the 3rd E.D.F., to an amount of U.A. 8 529 000. This includes an exceptional aid of U.A. 265 000 for Madagascar.

**1. The Republic of Chad: Water supplies to Fort-Lamy (1st emergency section):** F-CFA 370 million (approx U.A. 1 332 million).

The project is aimed to improve the supply of water to Fort-Lamy by the construction, equipment and connection to the distribution system of a series of borings, and the building of a water tower with a capacity of 1 500 cubic metres. This emergency section also includes the planning for a bigger programme, providing for the entry into operation in 1976-77 of a pumping and purification station for the water of the river Chari.

**2. Republic of Chad: re-asphalting of the road between Fort-Lamy and Massaguet (78 km):** F-CFA 135 million (approx U.A. 486 000).

Owing to climatic conditions and a traffic density greater than had been estimated (an increase of 6.7% p.a.) it has been found necessary to put an additional layer of asphalt on 78 km of the Fort-Lamy Massaguet road. This section was originally laid down as an earth road and given an asphalt surface in 1967. The new operation will strengthen the surface and deal with the traffic requirements. The government participation consists in waivers of taxes and dues, and the acceptance of the task of works supervision.

**3. Republic of Niger: drinking water (about 300 wells):** F-CFA 487 million (approx U.A. 1 754 000).

This intervention is concerned with the sinking of some 300 modern cemented wells, to a depth of 65 metres, in villages in the rural area. The population which is to have the benefit will take part in sinking them. The project follows a series of Community interventions which, since 1959, have made it possible to sink about 1 059 wells and thus contribute to an improvement in the supply of drinking water to the peasantry and their cattle.

**4. Ivory Coast Republic: Agricultural development programme in the Kossou-Bandama region:** F-CFA 920.8 million (approx U.A. 3 316 000).

This project is intended for the execution of an important part of the agricultural programme contained in "operation Kossou", which was set on foot by the government in 1968 as

part of the integrated regional development of this department. The Community aid will include the laying out and staffing of 3,185 hectares in annual cultivation lots, stock-raising activities, a market garden perimeter of 60 ha and 1 500 ha of coffee plantations. The operations contemplated under this programme will contribute to restore adequate income resources to a population whose lands are to be flooded by the future Kossou artificial lake.

**5. French Territory of the Afars and Issas: Salines allotment — additional development and social extension:** F-DJ 244 million (or approx U.A. 1 138 000).

The works covered by this project are the last phase in laying out the Salines allotment at Djibouti, which has already had Community aid in credits of U.A. 1 206 000 from the 2nd E.D.F. The works will include 2nd E.D.F. The works will include sanitary development, purification equipment for drain water and buildings of a social character. These works are the preliminary basis for the provision of housing for families now living in over-populated and particularly unhealthy districts.

**6. Republic of Gaboon: Lump sum interest refund (already approved by the Commission on April 16, 1973) for building a hotel at Libreville:** U.A. 237 641.

This refund of interest at the flat-rate of 3% is aimed to diminish the cost of repaying an ordinary loan to be granted by the European Investment Bank from its own funds as a participation in setting up a hotel at Libreville of international class. The building of this hotel, which will have a capacity of 120 rooms, is part of the programme of tourist development provided for in the second Gaboon 5-year plan.

**7. Malagasy Republic: Aid in exceptional conditions:** FMG 73.6 million (approx U.A. 265 000).

This emergency intervention is aimed to provide water for the population in the southern part of the island, who are suffering from exceptional drought. This Community aid will make it possible to supply ten tanker trucks and cover their operational cost (fuel and personnel) for a period of 6 months.

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As a result of the financing decisions which have now been taken, **the total commitments of the 3rd European Development Fund amount to U.A. 530 230 000. This covers 200 financing decisions since the Fund came into operation on January 1, 1973.**

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## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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**The Development and Coordination Committee** of the European Parliament met in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Herr Ernst Achenbach (liberal-Germany). It was attended by M. Claude Cheysson, the responsible Commissioner who was welcomed by the chairman, who also paid a tribute on behalf of the parliamentary members to the work of M. Cheysson's predecessor, M. Jean-François Deniau.

M. Cheysson attended the Parliamentary Committee before he had officially taken up his new duties. He stated that "after 15 years of his career in developing countries, it was a triumph to rediscover these problems on a scale on which Europe can, and must, tackle them."

The Committee held a thorough discussion of the E.E.C. Commission memorandum to the Council on future relations between the Community, the present A.A.S.M. and the countries eligible for Association.

The parliamentarians recorded their agreement with the contents of the memorandum, and expressed their satisfaction at having received it so quickly. They asked the Assistant Director General Maurice Foley, that this document should be given a wider circulation, especially for the formation of public opinion in the eligible Commonwealth countries. They also decided to unite in an effort to persuade the governments of the Nine member countries to take concrete measures at an early date to ensure the renewal and extension of the Yaoundé Convention. The discussion showed a unanimous consensus in favour of social measures to be taken for immigrant workers from the A.A.S.M.

The Parliamentary Commission then had a first exchange of views on the results of the work of the ad hoc group of the Council which had been requested to report on the E.E.C. policy for development cooperation. From information verbally supplied, the parliamentary representatives recalled that four themes had been specially considered by the experts. These were the improvement of development aid policies already carried out by the E.E.C.; the necessity to find other instruments to supplement the world agreements on basic products; the coordination of the cooperation policies carried out by the Nine individual countries; and a study of additional resources to be given to the Community as such for development aid to non-Associated countries. The Parliamentary Committee intends to ask for sight of the full document which, though it does not mark any

concrete and immediate progress, nevertheless lays a basis for the very desirable coordination which will enable the Nine to adopt a joint attitude to the problems of the Third World.

M. Maurice Dewulf (Chr. dem-Belgium) put forward the introduction to the report which he is making on the activity of the 2nd European Development Fund and the coordination of bilateral and multilateral aids.

## FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

### — The Brussels fair

With support from the European Economic Community, the Associated African and Malagasy States participated on a large scale at the 46th Brussels International Fair, which ran from April 22 to May 13, 1973.

In the view of most of those responsible for the A.A.S.M. stands, and of many who visit them, fairs are one of the most effective instruments for making known the economic potential of the African countries and for the rapid promotion of their products. This applies, more especially, to the Brussels International Fair. Among the exhibits which proved most attractive to visitors, were the agricultural produce (especially fruit), craft work (carpets) and industrial goods (crochery with printed designs). It should also be noted that among the films shown during this festival, those of the E.D.F. relating to important agricultural and industrial developments enjoyed a considerable success.

There was, however, a small shadow on a picture otherwise so bright. According to some commentators, such as M. Thiam Amadou Seye (Senegal), the African participation in international commercial shows should in future be better prepared in advance in the exhibiting countries. It should, too, be more definitely commercial and not merely designed for economic information, though this, too, is necessary. This links with another point of view expressed by M. Epie Nzube (Cameroon) who deplored the lack of any stock of products available on the spot for dealing with the many immediate requests he received.

### — Third International Fair of Kinshasa

Thirty-three countries from all parts of the world will be taking part between June 23 and July 8 this year in the third international fair of Kinshasa. This is stated in a document published in Kinshasa by the office of the Commissioner General for International Fairs of Kinshasa.

Africa sets up a new record with 16 countries participating, including ten of the A.A.S.M. Next come the Europeans, with 11 participations. After this comes Asia, with the exhibit of the Peoples' Republic of China, extending over 2 000 sq. m under cover, and thus occupying the same area as the Belgian exhibit. Other exhibits are those of Japan and Israel. America is to be represented by the United States (1 600 sq. m), Argentina and Brazil.

## C.E.A.O.

Six Heads of State—those of the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal—signed the Protocol annexed to the Treaty setting up the Community, which is to come into force on January 1, 1974. Dahomey, which also signed the Treaty, ultimately decided to withdraw, requesting and receiving the status of "observer member" in the same way as Togo, which did not sign the Treaty but sent a minister to the conference. M. Diiori Hamani, Head of State of the Niger Republic, was appointed to be President for the time being of C.E.A.O. The seat of the new regional organisation will be at Ouagadougou, capital of Upper Volta. The Secretary-General appointed is M. Cheikh Ibrahim Afal, Technical Counsellor to the Prime Minister of Senegal.

The Heads of State drew up the first C.E.A.O. budget, which will be of the order of F-CFA 750 million.

## BRITISH AID TO AFRICA

British aid to Africa in 1971 was about 28% of the total bilateral aid (excluding Commonwealth as such). The chief beneficiaries were as follows:

	Total of which: Loans thousand £ stg.	
Botswana	4 405	2 828
Ethiopia	1 001	—
Ghana	6 876	5 982
Kenya	9 820	6 882
Lesotho	3 054	160
Malawi	10 051	3 241
Mauritius	1 702	894
Nigeria	7 098	3 532
Uganda	4 029	1 687
Sierra Leona	1 010	658
Tanzania	2 120	715
Zambia	5 418	1 576

In fact, however, more than 40 African countries received aid from Great Britain in 1971; and for reasons of history, more than 95% of this aid went to Commonwealth countries (Industries et Travaux d'outre-mer No. 233 April, 1973).

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### — The International Coffee Agreement

The 62 member countries of the Executive Council of the International Coffee Organisation have decided to prolong the world agreement of 1968 for a further two years until September 30, 1975, but without its economic mechanisms. This extension is designed to provide the necessary time for negotiating a fresh agreement.

### — Before August 1, 1973

The Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Nine are to issue invitations to a conference to be held in Brussels before August 1, 1973. The agenda of this conference has still to be laid down. The invitations are to be sent to the 19 Associated African and Malagasy countries and to the 19 Commonwealth countries to which the Community has offered the opportunity for negotiating special relationships in various forms.

### — The Louis Pasteur one hundred and fiftieth anniversary

It was Pasteur who promoted scientific research missions sent into tropical countries to study the nature, the mode of contagion and the treatment of epidemic diseases which were prevalent there. In the A.A.S.M. there have been Pasteur Institutes in Tananarive since 1927, in Yaoundé since 1959, at Bangui since 1961 and at Abidjan since 1972.

### — Community Relations with Mediterranean countries

The Council has reaffirmed its political desire to work out an approve during the month of June a general mandate for the opening of negotiations with the countries concerned.

### — New Appeals for the Drought Victims

The European Parliament, before the end of its session, issued an urgent appeal to the Commission and Council of the European Community, to take all practical steps towards eliminating the famine in those African countries in which it prevails. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Nine nations unanimously passed a resolution, calling for the adoption of immediate decisions by which the Community would bear the cost of airborne transport for part of the supplies and the dispatch of the remainder as early as possible.

The member countries were invited to put aircraft at the disposal of the governments concerned to take charge of the distribution of foodstuffs in the more remote areas of the Sahel zone.

In addition, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N. has issued an appeal for aircraft and additional aid of \$15 million for help to the population in the Sahel area.



## **The Brussels "african fortnight"**

The countries of Africa are organising an "african fortnight" to be held in Brussels. It is being organised in agreement with the City authorities and with help from departments of the E.E.C. Commission. It will cover the commercial, cultural and tourist fields; and the dates fixed are September 15-30, 1973.

The essential aim is to interest the people of Brussels, and thus the opinion of Europe as a whole in all the problems of trade and cultural exchanges between Africa and Europe.

The Commission departments have made contacts with the City Authorities, and with companies and organisations which have offered to take part in the event. These have enabled them to draw up a provisional programme which is reproduced below, and includes a number of events in the commercial, tourist and cultural fields.

This programme is in fact only an indication. Its main purpose is to inform the african countries which are taking part, and others who may be interested in the "african fortnight" activities. It will be replaced in due time by a final programme; but this will not be possible till the african countries, and the other people and organisations concerned, have produced more precise particulars of their contribution.

It should be added that if the aims of the Brussels-African fortnight are to be secured, this will call not only for events such as those listed below, but also to external promotion calculated to interest the public and focus its attention. Arrangements are being made to decorate the main shopping streets in the City in the colours of the african countries taking part, to show posters in the shops, broadcast african background music and organise press conferences. A documentary film will also be made on the various events held in connection with the African fortnight. This will be screened subsequently in Africa and in the member countries of the European Community.

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### **Events on the commercial side**

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#### **1. Sales promotion for african craft work**

A major promotion operation in Brussels is envisaged for african craft work. Supporting this will be two important city stores (Bon Marché and Galeries Anspach) which are putting,

respectively, 750 sq.m and 300 sq.m of sales area at the disposal of the african countries concerned.

In addition, nearly 300 shops will take up the african fortnight theme, using african craft work in their window displays.

#### **2. Promotion of out-of-season fruit and vegetables, tropically grown and coming from the african countries**

One of the most important food distributors in Brussels (PRIBA) will sponsor a special sales promotion for tropical out-of-season fruit and vegetables.

#### **3. Promotion of textile goods and ready-to-wear clothing from the african countries.**

A press and invitation show of african fashion wear is scheduled for September 17 in Château Ste Anne. The models shown will be available for purchase in the Bon Marché store, which will have a special african fashions boutique specially arranged for the purpose.

#### **4. Exhibition of the less-used tropical timbers from the african countries**

Sales of african tropical timbers which are less well known, or less often used, are to be the subject for special promotion with the help of Commission departments. An exhibition of these woods, and articles manufactured from them, will be organised in the Maison du Bois, 109, rue Royale, Brussels.

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### **Tourist promotion events**

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The plans include the following:

1. Opening of several tourist information offices, especially in the Bon Marché and in the Shopping Center at Anderlecht.
2. The showing of documentary films in various cinemas.
3. Organisation and sale of package tours to Africa at special prices. These will be arranged and offered through C.I.T. and other travel agencies assisted by the airline companies (Air Africa, Air Zaïre, Cameroon Airlines, U.T.A., Sabena, Alitalia and others).

- 4. Possibly an "african holidays" competition, including free trips to Africa among the prizes.
- 5. Gastronomic promotion—several Brussels restaurants will be offering their customers typical african fare on the occasion of the "fortnight".

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### Cultural events

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The following are envisaged:

#### 1. Lectures

A series of lectures by, and with the support of, distinguished and european personalities in the world of politics, economics and the arts.

#### 2. The arts

- an exhibition (and sale) of contemporary african paintings;
- a photo competition (tourist visits, hunting and fishing in Africa);
- exhibition of antique african sculpture and works of art;

- exhibition (and sale) of contemporary sculpture;
- exhibition of african musical instruments.

#### 3. For stamp collectors

A stamp exhibition is contemplated, including stamps issued by the african countries concerned since their independence.

#### 4. Choreography

A show of african ballet, by ballet troupes sent to Brussels specially for the occasion by the african countries.

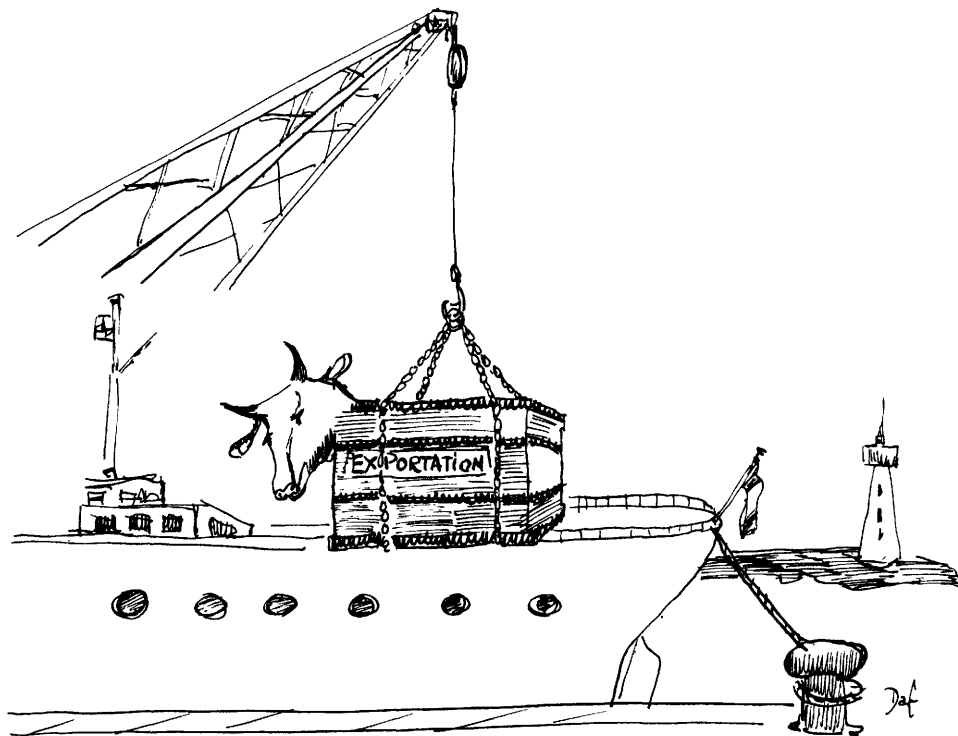
#### 5. Theatre

At the request of the african countries, a series of theatrical presentations may be considered with african theatrical companies taking part.

#### 6. The "seventh art"

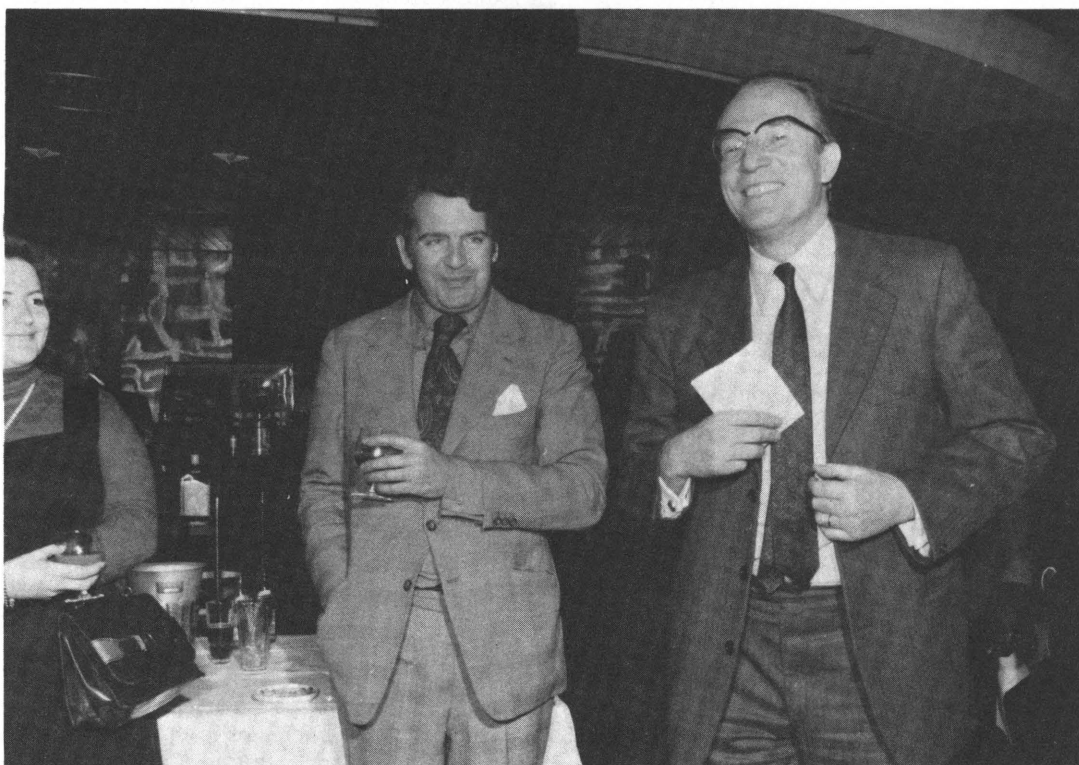
A fortnight of african full-length films is to be arranged in one of the Brussels theatres.

Arrangements are also being made for a documentary film on all the events in the african fortnight. This will be made mainly for the african countries which are taking part. So far as possible it will be shown by TV in the E.E.C. countries.



## Commonwealth students and symposia of the E.E.C.

by G.P.G. NORTON  
Director of the English Speaking Union



Heiderscheid

*Mr. Alain Lacroix, Head of the "Symposia and Association News department", welcoming participants to the April symposium. On his right are Mr. Norton, Director of the E.S.U. and Miss Modera, who works with Mr. Bourdeaux in organising the symposia.*

Twenty countries in the Commonwealth are now considering some form of association with the European Community. Under the terms of the Treaty of Brussels, it was agreed by the original six countries of the Common Market that when the United Kingdom entered then those of her developing Commonwealth partners who were eligible should have the right of negotiating for themselves links with the Community which would be of benefit to their economic future.

The Community of course is an outward looking institution. It was never intended to be "a rich man's club". All European countries have a long history of world trade, and the special links which were developed in colonial times—most of which were admittedly designed to be of greater benefit to the metropolitan powers than to the people of their colonies—in most areas have continued, developing into a more equal partnership.

The European Community right from its beginning decided to set aside in the European Development Fund resources specifically allocated for aid to states which had been linked by historical circumstances to the European Powers. The greater number of these were countries in French-speaking Africa, most of which had freely associated themselves under the terms of the Treaty of Yaoundé with the E.E.C. The Community always envisaged however that other states in Africa would take advantage of these provisions or would work out some special relationship of their own with the Community.

Indeed, this was the case. Three of the Commonwealth States in East Africa—Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania signed in 1969 the Treaty of Arusha which gave them guaranteed access for many of their products to the European Common Market. The agreement was also concluded with Nigeria, but because of the special circumstances of the Nigerian war this did not come into operation.

In its efforts to make association clearly understood, the Community has held for the past thirteen years series of symposia, or as they are known in French "colloques", for students from the developing world. The Community clearly recognises the importance in the developing world of the student community who when they return to their home countries rise in prominence at a far faster rate than is usual, in say, Britain, France or the United States. And so, in parallel with the **colloques** that were held for those studying in the countries of the Six, many of whom in fact were on scholarships given by the Community itself, the Community extended an invitation to African students in the United Kingdom to come to Brussels, to the Headquarters of the Community, to learn at first hand from officials who themselves administered the European Development Fund in Africa what was being done.

The Community approached The English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, whose Headquarters are at Dartmouth House, Charles Street, London, W.1., and whose contacts with the student community in Britain are wide and asked them to facilitate this. The E-S.U., whose object is to promote understanding between the countries of the Commonwealth accepted this suggestion from the E.E.C. with enthusiasm. In the early sixties groups of students, drawn mostly from the African countries of the Commonwealth, but sometimes also from the Caribbean and the Pacific set out for Brussels and other European centres.

In Africa, thirteen years is a long time, and many of the students who participated in these first **colloques** are now

Cabinet Ministers, very senior civil servants, and ambassadors. For example the present Ambassador of the Republic of Malawi to Britain participated in one of these visits.

What exactly happens on a **colloque** and how is it organised? How are people selected? What benefits are derived by the participants?

The English-Speaking Union part of the **colloque** is in the hands of their Current Affairs Unit, headed by myself. I am also a broadcaster and journalist in Britain, particularly in some aspects of Third World affairs. I frequently accompany the visits to Brussels. So does my Assistant, Miss Catherine Man, who has long experience of students and their problems. The Unit has for many years kept in touch with a large body of students studying in Britain, particularly from Africa and the Caribbean. The Unit, though by no means solely concerned with student activities (it is mainly occupied with political and economic education and with many other aspects of the work of the E-S.U. of the Commonwealth) holds frequent meetings for students in London.

Each year, I discuss with Monsieur Lacroix, the official of the Community responsible for the organisation of the **colloques**, the number of visits that will be made to Brussels in the course of the next twelve months. It is envisaged, for example, that in 1974 there will be four or five such **colloques**. When the dates of the **colloques** have been settled, the Current Affairs Unit approaches all its many contacts in Universities and Colleges, which include in many cases Branches of the E-S.U. in University Towns, and it is made widely known that places are available. In a very short space of time applications and acceptances flow in to the Current Affairs Unit office.

It is very gratifying to record that a very large number indeed of applicants have been told by previous participants how useful and also how enjoyable the visits have been. Each applicant completes an E-S.U. form, which confirms their nationality, their course of study and details of that kind. They must also acknowledge that they need to obtain a visa for Belgium.

It must be stressed that all expenses are paid for every student who participates in the seminar. That is, apart from private spending in Brussels, and taxi, tube and bus fares. Railway tickets from the college or university town, accommodation and travel expenses from London to Brussels and back, together with all meals on that trip and in Brussels are part of the award.

In selecting the group who are to undertake the trip, the Current Affairs Unit of the E.S.U. attempts to get a good cross-section of nationalities and professions and also, wherever possible, to try to get some balance between the sexes. Unfortunately, we still find that there is nearly always a preponderance of men. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all eligible women reading this article will apply immediately to the Current Affairs Unit!



In the past, because the Community officials dealt in the main with the problems of developing Africa, groups have been mainly African. Now however there will also be groups which will be considering the problems of development in the Caribbean and in the Pacific. All groups will consider what the Community will be doing to help the people of each area to reach an adequate standard of life suitable for the last quarter of the 20th century.

The Current Affairs Unit has received many unsolicited letters of appreciation from African students who have participated in the **colloques**. It should be mentioned here the normal procedure of the **colloque** is to have a Community official who has left his desk to give a short talk about a specialised aspect of development, and then for him to be very thoroughly questioned. He also receives suggestions and generally airs his problems with the group of students—normally numbering about 50—who have come to Brussels with the English-Speaking Union.

Let the students speak for themselves:

### From Nigeria

"The seminar has increased my knowledge of the operation of the E.E.C. and also of the work of European Development Fund in developing nations."

### From Kenya

"The Study Visit on the whole was very enjoyable and educative. I think the knowledge we have acquired from the visit will be very useful to our developing African States."

### From Kenya

"I am certainly a better man with the knowledge gained on that visit and I hope more visits will be organised in future to acquaint our African students with this vital body in the context of African States' development".

### From Sierra Leone

"I must confess that it has been one of the most interesting aspects of my stay abroad. I was impressed moreover with the understanding with which you and your team set about things."

### From Malawi

"I learned a great deal from the study tour. The trip also provided a good opportunity for social interaction with members of the group".

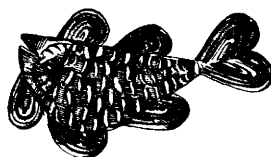
### From Nigeria

"There is apparently nothing to rebut the presumption that everyone else on the tour will join with me in congratulating the organisers of this and previous visits for what was a wonderful and enjoyable journey."

Learning is always a two way process. A good teacher learns almost as much from his students as vice versa. We in the Current Affairs Unit of the English-Speaking Union benefit enormously from our student contacts. And we are sure that the same can be said for our colleagues in the European Community. It is a very beneficial and democratic process to which they have over the years voluntarily subjected themselves, to freely discuss with the coming leaders of Africa the problems of development in that great Continent. It is not too much to say that the frequent contacts of the E.E.C. administration with students from Commonwealth Africa have kept the E.E.C. directly in touch with many developments in such great countries as, for example, Nigeria, Ghana, and Tanzania.

The Community thinking is very practical, and concerned to fit changing circumstances. We all look forward to the negotiations of the coming year confident that the great work of European-African co-operation, which was set in motion by the Treaties of Yaoundé will continue on a wider basis, in a form acceptable to the African members of the Commonwealth as well as to the Commonwealth Caribbean and the Commonwealth countries in the Pacific.

G.P.G. NORTON



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**Before its active application on  
october 1, 1973**

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## **The world market for cocoa and the international agreement**

In the last few weeks of 1972, an international agreement was at last worked out for cocoa. The effort and negotiation which went into its preparation had continued, on and off, for more than fifteen years.

Cocoa has a respectable history. It first came to Europe four centuries ago, in the days of the Emperor Charles V. It is a native of the American continent, but nowadays the main production is in Africa. In the world of today it is entirely a product of the developing countries. For some years Ghana, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Togo, have been exporting between them more than a million tons of cocoa a year, and in Latin-America the big producer is Brazil, while New Guinea is making its first diffident advance into the market.

For most of the producing countries, cocoa is one of the pillars of the national economy. It accounts for more than half the exports from Ghana; and in Nigeria the cocoa bean is second only to oil as an export product and accounts for 16% of the total.

These countries of the developing world thus have the monopoly of the product for which the industrial world has so strong a taste; but they have never succeeded in securing control of the price. There is no point in asking the cost of a pound of cocoa, unless you specify the date; for within ten years the price has ranged between 12.2 cents (U.S.) per pound and a peak of 48.7 cents. These prices, of course, relate to exactly the same product, of the same so-called "merchant" quality.

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### **Careful cultivation**

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This does not make things easy for the cocoa planter, despite the work of official organisations for stabilising prices in Africa—marketing boards and stabilisation funds—none of which can tell in advance how much the trees will yield that year. This of course is partly the fault of nature; for cocoa is a very sensitive plant. The soil has to be neither too dry nor too moist, but just right; and sometimes it calls for careful irrigation. It is very sensitive to the weather; and too much sunshine may be as disastrous as too little. The trees are not difficult to grow; but the planter must be at hand to deal with parasites and plant-sicknesses, and the products he uses for this unfortunately do not follow the same market trends as cocoa itself. When it comes to picking, too, great care is needed; for the fruit must be cut one by one at the moment of ripeness, with the same strict care as a bunch of dessert grapes. The pod, or "cabosse", is shaped like a small rugby football; and the next job is to open it and extract the bean. After this the beans are piled up for fermentation and there is quite a difference between well fermented beans and others; and then they are spread out for drying and lose a lot of their moisture—but not all of it of course.

To calculate the cost price of such an operation is beyond the scope of the common computer; and remembering that all this time the price is still an unknown factor, it is impossible to say what will be the profit. This is why the cocoa palm, especially in Africa, is for the most part a family crop, and the hours of labour do not have to be calculated.

In English-speaking Africa the cocoa then comes into the hands of centrally-organised Boards, and in the countries of former French Africa, it is taken over by private companies. The cropping period runs from September to December and is followed by a secondary cropping in the spring.

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### **The grinders**

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In the consuming countries the cocoa is then processed on an industrial basis. Only a small proportion of the beans is processed locally in the producing countries; and the main part goes to the grinding mills in the consuming countries, where the beans yield up the cocoa butter and the powder. The biggest consumption is of course in the United States, which takes 25 % of world production. Next comes Federal Germany, which takes 12 % of the world market supply; but this is only part of the consumption of the Nine-nation European Community, which buys 43 % of the total. It will be understood from what follows how considerable a part this high consumption has enabled the Community to play in the negotiations for the international agreement.

The importers do not all buy the cocoa entirely for their own consumption. The Netherlands, for example, consume less than 3 kg of chocolate per head per annum; but they buy nearly as great a tonnage of cocoa beans as Federal Germany, which means that the Dutch mills process three

times as much cocoa as the Dutch consume themselves. The rest of the product of these chocolate industries is sold for export. The Netherlands rank as one of the big world importers; but the consumption per head is much the same as it is in Federal Germany. The Belgians are bigger consumers, taking 6.8 kg per head (with compares with 6.2 kg for the British), but their imports are only about a sixth of their Dutch neighbours. France and Italy come right at the bottom of the consumption scale, taking respectively, only 1.4 kg and 0.6 kg per head.

The European consumer, whether he be a big chocolate eater or a small one, is always familiar with the names of the great trade marks, under which the products are sold in his own country. Some of these trade marks, indeed, belong to big multi-national companies; and this is a reminder that the industrial processing of cocoa into chocolate confectionary is not a mere family craft, as in the growing of it in equatorial Africa. The techniques which come into play are often of an advanced kind.

A good deal of capital has been invested in the processing industry; and security of jobs is an important factor with the work-people. The industry is no better able to cope with wide fluctuations in the prices of its raw material, than are the Africans and Latin-Americans who produce it. The only difference is that the industrialists the "users" of the cocoa are economically stronger and better able to defend themselves. To them, too, **speculation** is a helpful factor.

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### Playing the cocoa market

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When it comes to currencies or the price of land, speculation has a bad press. From another standpoint, however, serious and impartial economists realise that it plays a valuable role in keeping prices steady.

For commodities, such as cocoa, this operates through the forward market, and it is not easy to make allowance for the part played by brokers and traders in these markets, and the speculators who are not professional operators. In the picking season there is plenty of cocoa available in the market; and this is when the grinders, the professional users of cocoa, buy as much of it as their financial resources permit, and their storage space accommodate. Only if they are exceptionally lucky, can they do the whole of their year's buying in one operation. It is at this point that the forward market operators come into the picture. They take a very careful view of the market prospect, assembling all the available information, and prepare their estimates of the probable yield from the current crop, the prospects for the secondary crop in the spring, the volume of stock carried over and still available and the supplies the users will want.

In the picking season the fact that there is plenty of cocoa in the market might be expected to send the price down; but if the market operator, after all his investigations, comes to the conclusion that it will become scarce later, he will decide

to buy. He thus helps to put the price up when it might be falling; and his sales when supplies are running short, will prevent the price from soaring to levels at which the processing industry would grow discouraged and start looking for substitute products.

Conversely, if the operator expects the crop to be bigger than the market will require, he sells forward (i.e. for future delivery); but he will only buy the supplies to cover his contract when the crop begins to come forward. In this way he sells forward when prices are high and comes in as a buyer at a time when abundant supplies would otherwise be pushing prices down. If the operation is successful—which is not always the case—it enables the user to take advantage of the future fall in price before it happens. Moreover the market operator, by his cover purchases in the season of abundance, will be contributing to check the fall in prices which, when supplies are excessive, does so much damage to the growers.

The system, of course, is valuable only insofar as the forecasts by the market operators are good. If they are wrong, or influenced by rumour (which may well have market interests behind it), they may worsen the instability of prices; and it is always in periods of instability and uncertainty that speculation is most rampant.

In practice the supply of cocoa is very apt to vary, and the demand is comparatively rigid. It thus has to be acknowledged that the international cocoa market ranks among those where prices are most volatile and where, therefore, speculators are most active. This is a basic fact on which the critic must put his own interpretation.

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### Wide price fluctuations

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A glance at the recent history of the world market for cocoa, gives an indication of how irregular the prices are apt to be.

In 1965, production had risen to a record level of over 1.5 million tons; and this brought the price down to only 17 cents per pound. In the few subsequent years demand went ahead of supply and prices kept steady around 40 cents.

Both in 1969-70 and in 1970-71, however, the market was again beset by oversupply and there were further price collapses. The average in 1970—a year when speculators were squeezed through the collapse of a finance company—was 33 cents per pound; and in 1971 the price again fell by a full third.

The gaps between production and consumption, which occasioned these price movements, were of the order of 60 000 or 80 000 tons out of a total of about 1.4 million tons. It often takes only a slight imbalance to upset the market. An example occurred around the end of 1972, when, according to the trade press, the Soviet Union succeeded in bringing of an advantageous deal, as a result of a fall in the market which followed their announcement that they were reducing the scale of their buying.

In 1971, when cocoa prices were at their most depressed, a number of oil-producing countries were successfully forcing on their customers a substantial rise in the price of their product. This was a success for the "aristocracy of the under-developed world"; and the advocates of price stabilisation for tropical products took heart at the result.

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### The International Cocoa Agreement

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Months had still to pass, however, before the agreement was reached in October 1972, and eventually signed on **January 15, 1973**. Federal Germany, so important as a consumer, was inclined for some time to hold back; but in the end the country joined with the group of consuming countries, which were impatiently awaiting its agreement. The risk was, without Germany's 12% of the world market, the agreement might not muster the support of 70% of world consumption required for its operation.

Since the United States (25% of consumption) had already decided to keep out, the full participation of the whole European Community was indispensable. Federal Germany, in agreeing to join forces with its E.E.C. partners, and thus to make the agreement effective, was making a political gesture, moved by considerations of the importance attaching to its attitude. The agreement was signed not only by the individual countries, but also by the European Community.

The agreement is based on **annual export quotas which are to be fixed each year with a view to the prevailing price levels**. The minimum price is fixed at 23 cents per pound and the maximum at 32 cents. In its worth noting that, at the moment when these limits were being fixed, the market was fluctuating around 32-33 cents. Moreover, the current forecasts 1972-73 suggested that production would

fall short of probable consumption, by about 88 000 tons. Remembering the price collapse which, only a few years earlier, had resulted from a surplus of 60 000 tons, the current condition pointed to another price boom. From this standpoint it looked as though the agreement would not be doing the consumers too badly; but, of course, it is an illusion to think a maximum price can be defended without there being cocoa in stock.

As a contribution to price stabilisation, in a more orderly manner than through the simple reaction of market forces and speculation, the Geneva Agreement provides for setting up a **buffer stock**. This is not to exceed 250 000 tons, and it is to be financed by a contribution of 1 cent per pound. Here again, however, it looked as though there might be difficulties ahead; for how could it be possible to build up a buffer stock in a market in which production is apparently less than enough to cover demand?

Nevertheless, this is not an occasion for pessimism. The International Cocoa Agreement, despite its complexities and its imperfections, was regarded by the under-developed countries as a test of the goodwill towards them of the richer countries. It was for this reason that **the European Community threw in all its weight to make the agreement valid**, despite the abstention of the United States. The countries which signed it on January 15, represent approximately 70% of the consumer markets, which should permit of its coming into force for the cocoa season 1973-74 beginning October 1, 1973.

The European Community had already given financial help, through the resources of the European Development Fund, to the national cocoa price stabilisation Fund in one of the associated African countries—Cameroon. In the International Cocoa Agreement it is fulfilling its ambition to contribute to setting up steady international markets for basic products, so that the developing countries can be sure of adequate revenue from their exports.





# Development institutions in West Berlin

by Ernst FREISBERG (1)



West Berlin has the highest concentration of development institutes and institutions of any city in the world. This has been encouraged by the Federal government as part of the policy of maintaining the metropolitan traditions of the former capital city.

These bodies, the work of which is described in more detail below, are of many kinds. Some are foundations in which there is State participation; others are offshoots of the Free University of Berlin or the Berlin Technical University; some owe their organisation to the churches and some are private promotions. Each has its own character and its own field of interest.

In the first of the above classes are the German Development Institute and the German Foundation for International Development, known for short as G.D.I. and D.S.E. respectively. The latter, with its beautiful headquarters in the "Reiherwerder" parks beside the Tegel See in north-west Berlin, is well known in Latin-American countries.

## I. GERMAN FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### 12 years' of activity

The German Foundation for Developing Countries has held more than 300 international conferences and seminars, in which top-ranking personalities from the Third World have taken part. Participating in these, have been over 5 000 executive officers from the developing countries, whose function includes a power of decision in converting the national political aspirations into definite long-term action.

The themes discussed relate to activities in which a permanent decision process is of the highest importance in the countries of the participants. They are classified as follows:

General economic development problems . . . . .	11 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . . . .	17 %
Trade, industry and infrastructure . . . . .	16 %
Welfare and social promotion . . . . .	10 %
General and technological education problems . . . . .	14 %

Administrative problems . . . . .	27 %
Development aid as a problem for industrial countries . . . . .	5 %

Another important activity of the DSE consists in the specialised training programmes, which last between one and two years, and which 2 400 students from developing countries have so far taken. These assisted students comprise experts and executives in agriculture and the public services, and teachers in technical education and training systems; and the fact that only eleven of them (or less than half of 1 %) have succumbed to the fascination of the industrial world and abandoned the idea of returning to their native countries, is regarded as an extremely satisfactory result.

### Priority for development policy

In 1971 this German foundation organised 64 events, more especially its international seminars, and those taking part numbered about 1 700, of which about 1 000 came from the developing countries. The courses were specially angled on agriculture, administration, economics and education and teaching. As usual, the main part of these took place in the conference centres in Berlin.

Compared with previous years the number of assisted students in 1971 showed a considerable increase. At the end of the year the foundation had on its roll about 1 000 members engaged in public administration, supervisory grades in technical education, experts and executives in agriculture, forestry and fishing, whose levels of training and professional competence could challenge comparison with their German counterparts.

(1) Head of Press and Information Office of the Communities in West Berlin (depending on the office of Bonn).

### Function of the German expert

During the same year about 700 German experts were prepared for appointments in developing countries. The preparation is given by the foundation in its centre at Bad Honnef, and is largely concerned with defining the part to be played by German experts in developing countries. A feature which is believed to be unique is that not only the experts, but also their wives, are required to take part in the preparation course.

### Constructive scepticism

At the end of 1971 the Federal Government adopted an outline programme on assistance in education and science. This is based on the conviction that equality of opportunity in society can only be secured in developing countries if it is preceded by a radical reform of the education system. The education and sciences division of the German foundation played a large part in drawing up this document. The complex task of planning the structural changes in the education system, involving a continuous dialogue with the partners in the Third World, extend into a number of themes, including technology and education; vocational training for the teaching profession; school administration; research on partnership bases; and the film and television as instruments of popular education.

The German foundation hopes that, after the conclusion of the four-power agreement on Berlin, the City will be able to extend its work as a centre of international cooperation between industrial countries and those which are less advanced.

## II. GERMAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

The German Development Institute is a scientific institution working on an inter-disciplinary basis. It trains post-graduates from various disciplines in the field of development policy, and offers advisory and consultancy services to public and private institutions.

### Research activities

The GDI research activities are concentrated on public activities. It develops and tests evaluation methods for development projects (sectoral, sub-sectoral or regional) and especially for programmes in social infra-structure, such as education and vocational training; public housing and slum clearance; health and water supplies; transport, power and agriculture. Other research activities deal with the administrative aspects and the implementation of development plans and development aid. The research activities are used as a basis for the training and consultancy work.

### Consultancy

G.D.I. offers a consultancy and advisory service financed from its own budget, primarily for the German Federal ministries, for international organisations and other institutions working in the development field.

### Training activities — Temporary staff

G.D.I. also provides inter-disciplinary training in development policy for German university post graduates.

It also has four vacancies each year to be filled by young administrative officers or research workers from developing countries, who join the G.D.I. staff for a period of six months.

## III. THE AFRICAN POLITICAL RESEARCH UNIT

A.P.R.U. is a department of the political Science Faculty of the Free University of West Berlin. It was set up in 1967 and its function is to collect source material and scientific literature on modern Africa; to coordinate teaching and research in this field; and to take part in the documentation of West German institutes of african studies.

### Collection of information

The Africana collected consists of books, periodicals and cuttings from German and foreign newspapers. It is done on behalf of the library of the Political Science Faculty, formerly the Otto-Suhr-Institute of the Free University. The aim is to give the student first-hand information about current events in all african countries and in the Third World in general.

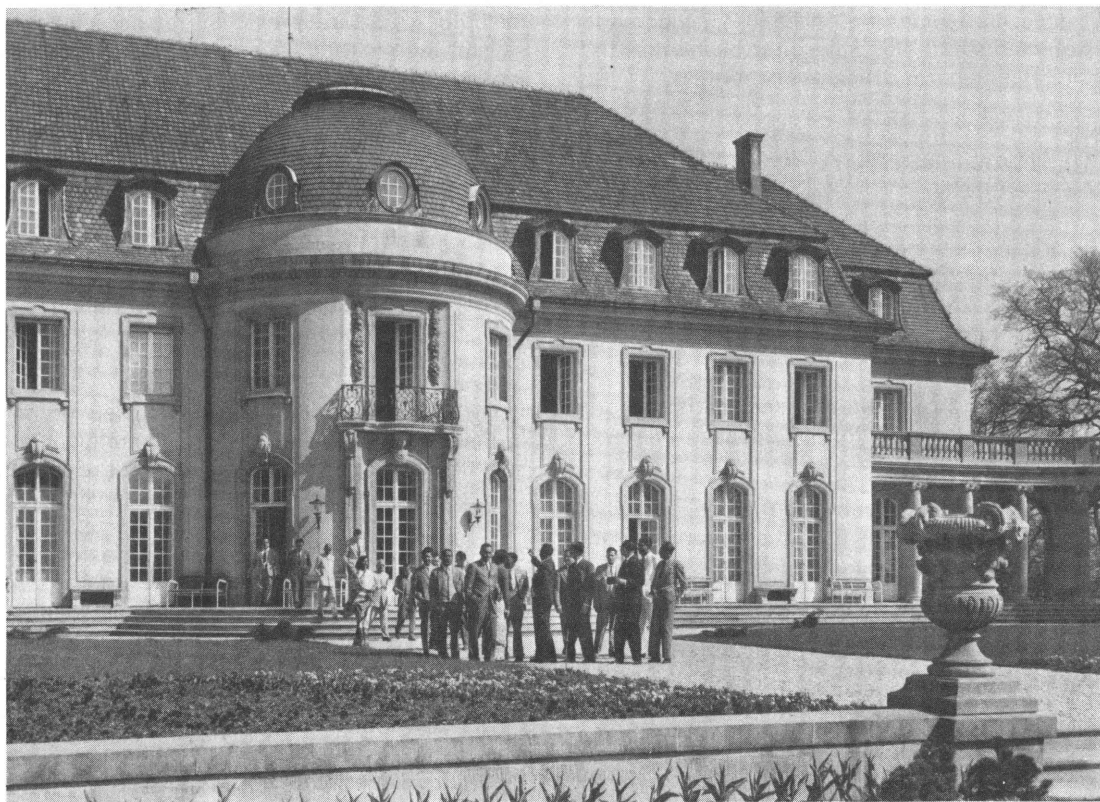
### Research

The academic staff of the Research Unit undertake both research and teaching duties. At the beginning of 1973, the staff consists of Professor Franz Ansprenger (Head of the Unit), Dr. Rainer Tetzlaff (Assistant Professor) and three lecturers.

A major research project over the last three years has been concerned with the study of international policies in five african countries—Zambia, Kenya, Cameroon, Ghana and Zaire. Individual research work is, for the most part, that of graduate students preparing theses for a Ph. D degree.

### Teaching

Another important part of the staff activities consists in the teaching of african politics and modern history, and more generally development policy topics. The professors and lecturers, in conformity with the German academic tradition,



Landesbildsstelle Berlin

*German Foundation for Developing countries (former Villa Tegel at Borsig).*

frequently change the titles of their courses of lectures, and students are comparatively free in choosing courses for a highly individual programme. The aim of members of the staff is to contribute a valuable analysis of political events in Africa to the general programme of political science courses, so that as many undergraduates as possible will be able to secure at least summary impressions of Africa during their four years of study.

### Results

Five or six courses on african affairs are announced regularly every term. Students seem to prefer courses which comprise a more general analysis of Third World problems, rather than the regional approach.

### IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (Technical University of Berlin)

The Socio-Economic Institute of Agricultural Development is a department of the Faculty of Agricultural Development in the Technical University of Berlin. It was founded in 1959, and is the first German university institute of this kind. Its

assignment consists of teaching and research on economic and sociological aspects of agricultural development in developing countries.

### Teaching

The teaching comes within the regular faculty programme, and is mainly for agricultural students. Another important training programme was taken over in 1962, when the post-graduate seminar on agricultural development was founded as part of the Institute. It provides a one-year course for German graduates in preparation for agricultural expert appointments in the German technical assistance programme, or in international organisations.

Among those who have taken part, 152 are now working in various German bi-lateral agricultural projects with F.A.O. and with German scientific institutes or in administrative agencies.

### Research

The extensive research programme of the Institute is now mainly concerned with the productivity of peasant farming and with produce marketing. Most of the studies have been

carried out in Africa, but some, too, in Latin-America and Asia. Members of the Institute staff have often been asked to evaluate agricultural projects in developing countries.

#### V. LATIN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

The Latin-American Institute of the Free University of Berlin (F.U.) was founded in June 1970 because of the urgent need for a special institute dealing with Latin-American affairs. It was formed as a central Institute for all scientific disciplines in this field.

The central aspect of the Institute's activity is socio-economic and socio-cultural work for this under-developed continent.

It provides a close connection between theoretical study and practical work, and its students have the opportunity of visiting various Latin-American regions.

#### VI. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR JOURNALISM

##### **The Berlin Association for the Advancement of Mass Communication in Developing countries**

was founded in 1962 by a group of leading publishers and journalists. Its aim is to assist the new generation of journalists in emerging countries; and to establish an educational

institute in Berlin, providing regular courses which last several months and give younger journalists a chance of working with publishers and professional journalists on German and European mass media.

##### **International Institute for Journalism, Berlin**

##### **Purpose and course content**

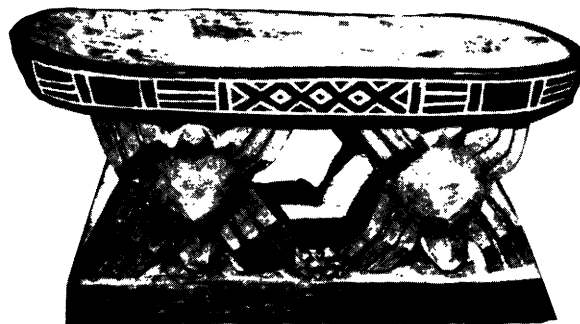
The Institute offers courses lasting about three months, designed to enhance the professional qualifications of journalists already active in emerging countries.

The courses provide a selective review of the main topics in newspaper journalism. Students are given a comprehensive view of the conditions and methods of mass communication in Germany and Europe. This is covered in lectures and seminars; assignments to Berlin mass media; the production of their own school newspaper; visits to publishing firms and radio stations; and a study trip in the Federal Republic. All the activities of the Institute are conducted in English.

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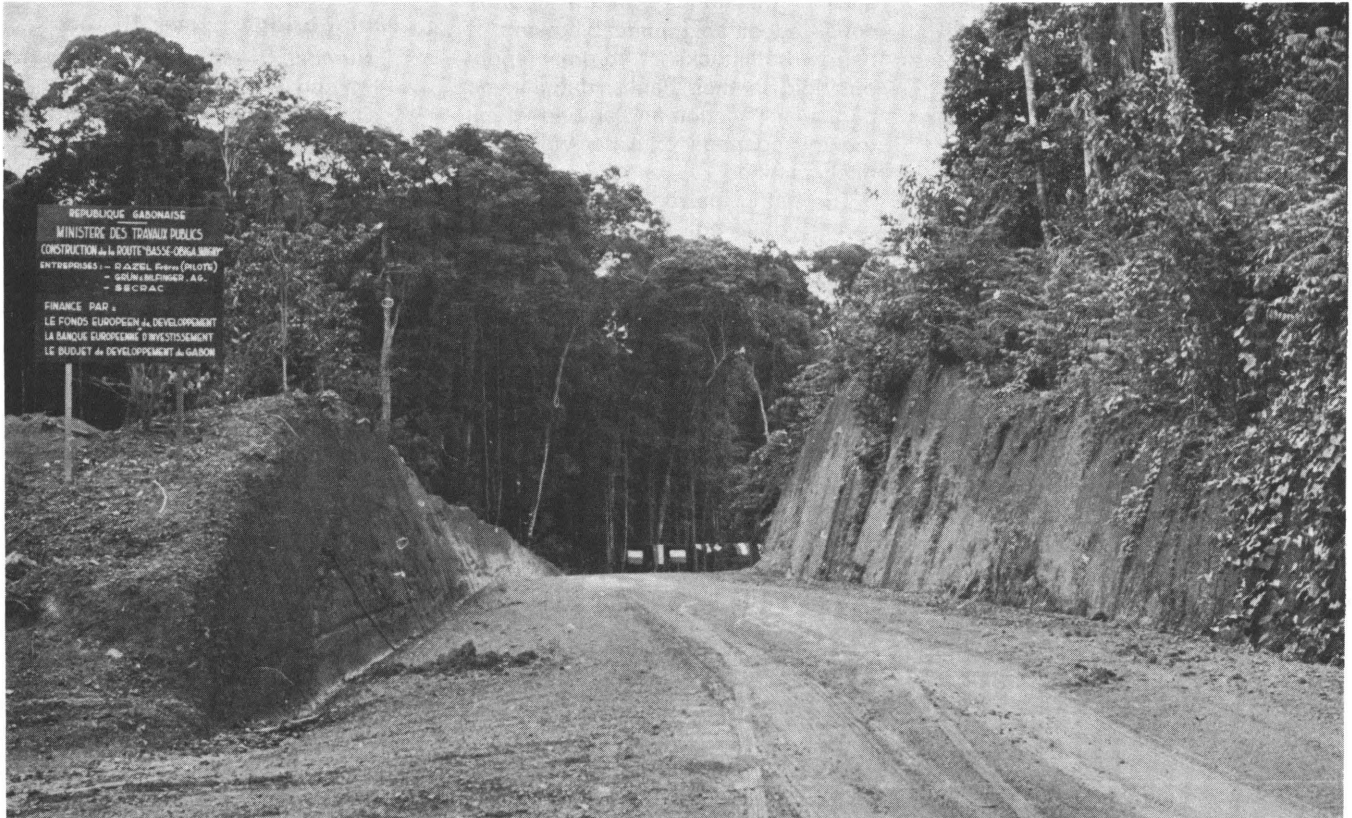
The City of Berlin has always been an international centre. The picture is rounded off by a number of well-organised research libraries; and the City has every hope of becoming the home of still more development institutes.

**E. FREISBERG**





## The road of the forest of bees



*Building-site*

When the young Republic of Gaboon acceded to independence, one of its trickier problems was to integrate into a single and coherent national entity the various regions of which its territory is made up.

Geographically Gaboon has its seaboard on the west, separated from the rest of the country by a continuous mountain formation—the Crystal mountains in the North, the natural home of bees; the Chailu Massif in the Centre; and the Tandous Mountains in the South. The only breakthrough is

by the Ogoué pass in the North-East and the N’Gounié pass in the South. This thick barrier of mountains is rugged and covered with forest; so that the regions behind are isolated from the economic and administrative centres on the coast in the West, with Libreville and Port-Gentil as the focal points.

The fundamental need, for making the country into a unit, was for easy and permanent means of communication between Libreville, the capital, and the chief towns of the different

Departments, so that the centripetal attraction of the nation should offset the draw towards the outside world. The Gaboon government accordingly set to work on providing a direct highway eastward, linking Libreville with Lastourville and Franceville. It is a vital artery for the future of the country, for it is a remedy for the remoteness of the Franceville-Moanda mining region and the Haut-Ougoué and Ogoué Lolo departments. Moreover, it is of economic importance, because it makes it possible to exploit further forest areas.

The road forks off the north-eastern axis at Alembé and cross the Ougoué at Ayem by a prestressed concrete bridge, 212 metres in length and with a central span of 116 metres, which is the longest yet achieved in Africa with this material. The construction of the bridge was aided by non-repayable finance from the E.D.F., amounting to 178 million F-CFA. The road then cuts across the great loop of the Ougoué and reaches Lastourville by way of the savannah plains of the Lope, and thus into the wholly uninhabited region which had not till then been explored, known as "the Forest of the Bees".

It was for the planning of the 137.4 km of this last section of the road, (lower Obiga-Lastourville) that the Commission of the European Communities provided support by way of subsidy from the second E.D.F. to the extend of 311 400 000 F-CFA.

### The planning

The engineering plans were the work of a group set up by Société d'Études Gabonaise (SEGA) and the German engineering bureau GAUFF. Their starting point lay in the observations gathered in 1961, in a first raid-reconnaissance by BCEOM, which

had checked the possibility of connecting Lastourville with Mikongo.

The ground survey, and the work of choosing the right course for the road, was extremely difficult and arduous for the prospecting teams, who could only be fed and supplied by portage, or by aircraft or helicopter for which "dropping areas" had had to be specified. The difficulty lay partly in the vegetation, but more especially in the lie of the land. There was no continuity in the lines of the ridges, but the country consisted of an infinite billowing of narrow hummocks, of no great length but rigid in their flanks, defining no particular direction and among which the meanderings of water were infinitely ramified.

The traffic the road would have to carry would not be intense, but it would be heavy, allowing for vehicles in exceptional cases of up to 8 tons. The basic characteristics decided upon were as follows:

#### Curves:

— Minimum 50 m, allowing basic speeds of 40 kmph.

#### Gradients:

— Lower Obiga/Lastourville (empty timber trucks): maximum 8%, exceptionally 10%.

— Lastourville/Lower Obiga (loaded timber trucks): maximum 6%, exceptionally 8%.

#### Surface:

— straight sections: compacted carriage way of 7.00 m across entire platform improved by overall grit layer, 20-45 cm in thickness, depending on soil formation.

— curves: roadway banked (depending on curve radius).

#### Major bridges: (over 10 m).

Number: 5—3 bridges of 30 m, 1 of 11 m and 1 of 60 m length.

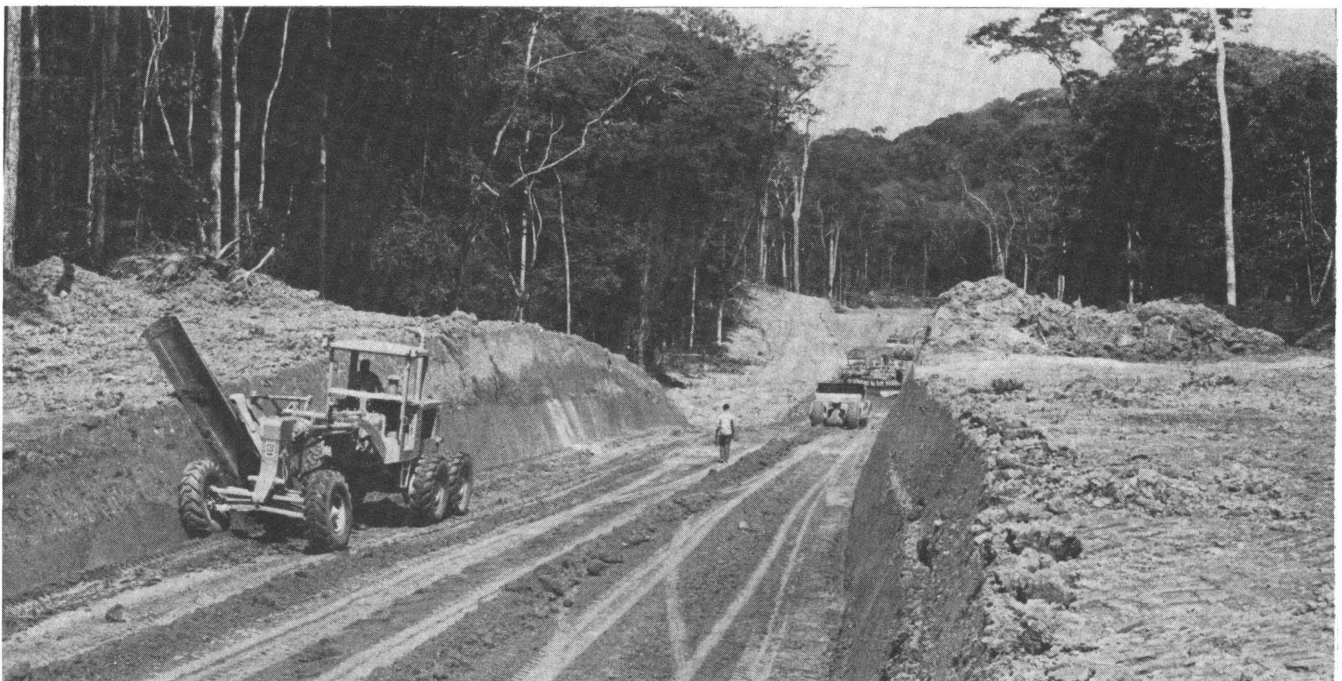
One-way road crossing with minimum width of 3.50 m.

The bridges must be designed to allow passage for convoy consisty of a 36-ton timber-truck or caterpillar D9 tractor.

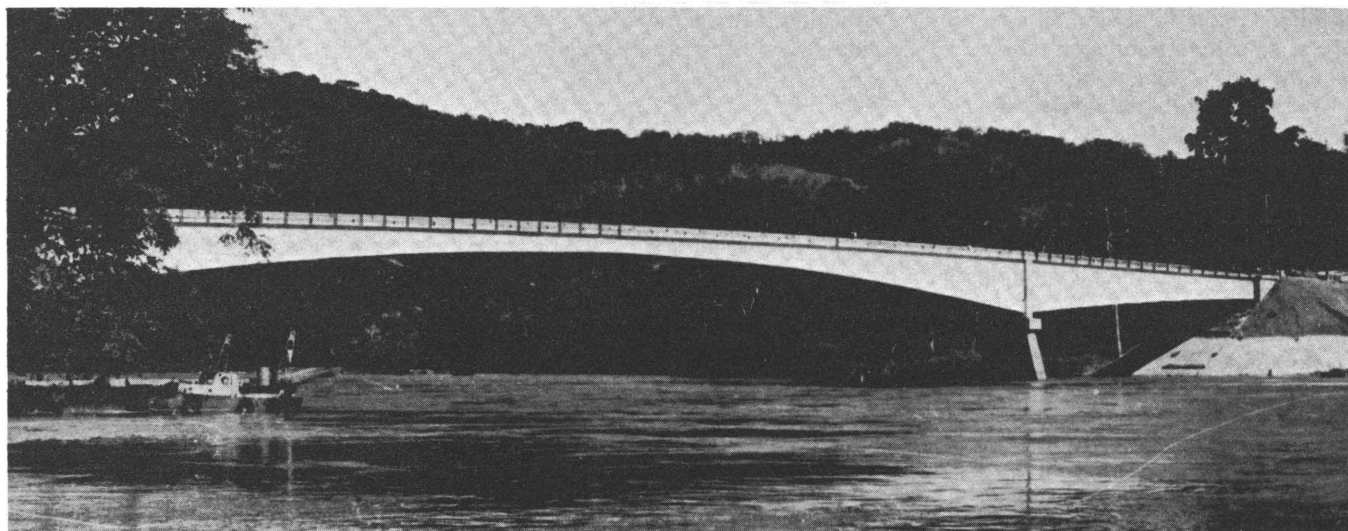
In seeking construction materials, the group also decided to make a soil study and a hydrological study.

### Finance

The project, as approved on April 18, 1969, showed the cost of the works at around U.A. 12 million (about 3 300 million F-CFA). The Gaboon government, for financial reasons, decided to carry it out in two stages.



*Banking and adjustment of the road platform.*



*The Oyem bridge.*

The financing of the first stage covers the section from Lower Obiga to Wagny (7.4 km), the cost of which is estimated at U.A. 6 077 000, or about 1,688 million F-CFA. This is to be covered as follows:

- E.D.F.: Loan on special terms, including cover of 3% interest charged by European Investment Bank  
2 500 000 U.A. = 695 m F-CFA
- E.I.B.: 10-year loan  
2 330 000 U.A. = 647 m F-CFA
- Gaboon:  
1 247 000 U.A. = 346 m F-CFA

The finance Convention was signed on October 27, 1969 and tenders were called for. These were opened on February 23, 1970; and after examination of the various proposals, the award was made to the group RAZELGRUN & BILFINGER SECRAC. The amount of the tender was 1 302 817 948 F-CFA, sub-divided as follows:

- Lot 1: Earth-shifting, health precautions and minor bridging  
1 190 013 546 F-CFA
- Lot 2: Major bridging  
112 804 402 F-CFA

Work was put in hand on July 1, 1970, which enabled the construction firm to have the benefit of the main dry season (June-September). It was conformably carried out and completed within the 24 months specified. The provisional handover was on June 22, 1972.

Supervision of the work was in the hands of the engineering group SEGA-GAUFF, which had compiled the project and also laid the axis.

The geo-technical supervision was carried out by Laboratoire du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics (L.B.T.P.) under the responsibility of the Head of the Control Mission.

### The works

Deforestation was carried out to a width of 40 m over an area of

2 840 000 sq.m. The work proved difficult to carry out because of the formation of the ground and the rains. On the steeper slopes, with declivity exceeding 25%, the contractor was obliged to proceed by skewback deforestation.

The chief problems which arose in the course of the work were:

- those concerned with the earth-shifting work and the use of the road-making material, on account of their nature and quality;

### The cost

Financially the construction operation for the Lower Obiga-Wagny road section was extremely satisfactory. The expenditure breakdown was as follows:

#### I. The works

Total works not reconsidered . . .	1 332 500 000	(2.3% above estimate)
Changes in prices . . . . .	146 000 000	
Incidence of T.C.A. . . . .	6 000 000	
Works total		1 484 500 000 F-CFA

#### II. Works supervision

Total not reconsidered . . . . .	117 000 000
Changes in prices . . . . .	15 250 000
Total for services	132 250 000

#### III. Laboratory

Not subject to reconsideration . . .	24 280 000	
Total supervision and laboratory . . . . .		156 500 000
Total expenditure . . . . .		1 641 000 000 F-CFA

This leaves an unspent surplus of 46.65 m F-CFA by comparison with the total commitment of about 1 687 65 F-CFA.

- unduly high proportion of fine and water content, and the degree of surrounding humidity.
- search for and selection of surface improvement material;
- removal of debris after completion of the platform;
- big landslide of one embankment with serious deformation of the roadway. Since the moderating of the embankment slope to 1 for 1 did not produce results, a hillside deviation was carried out over about 230 metres.

Mention should also be made of minor changes made by the Control Bureau after the deforestation had shown the need for various alterations (axis scrapings, excessive transversal

declivity, embankment foot in river side-streams and similar adjustments).

### **Conclusion**

As recently as 1960-16 the idea of a road across the Region of the Bees may have seemed a utopian project. Now however, it is an accomplished fact.

The opening to traffic of the road section Lower Obiga-Wagny has made it possible for three forestry undertakings to set up in the middle of the Forest of the Bees. Road-users have at their disposal, from Libreville in the direction of Lastourville, 515 km of permanent road, of which 280 km have been adjusted to carry the forestry

traffic. Work on the last section between Wagny and Lastourville is now in progress and in an advanced stage. The completion of the work, scheduled for March 1974, will result in Libreville being only 580 km by road from Lastourville, or 340 km less than by the present road, which runs from Libreville through N'Dende to Lastourville.

The objectives of the Gaboon government will thus have been secured. There will be a direct road link between Libreville and all the prefectures and important centres in the country, and forestry operations will be in progress in the Forest of the Bees.

**E.A. BRIZIO**





# BOOKS

Jeremy MURRAY-BROWN. — **Kenyatta**. — George Allen and Unwin Ltd. — Ruskin House, Museum Street, London, 1972.

The undercurrent of this book is the clash between two great historical forces—British domination and african nationalism. The life of President Kenyatta is an illustration of this; and the fascination inherent in his story is that of a historical drama. His past has always been wrapped in mystery; for practically nothing is known of his childhood in a Mission school, at a time when Nairobi was no more than a little frontier town and British East Africa was a colony of adventurous pioneers. Around 1920, as one of the young educated Africans, he spent 16 years in England, and between the two wars he made a visit to Russia. After his trial, he learned the rigours of crossing the desert and spent long years in prison with Mau-Mau leaders. The various names by which he went are landmarks in the progress of the young Kikuyu herdsman to become President of the Independent Republic of Kenya. This study conveys a portrait which is convincing, intimate and enthralling, and is an important contribution to an understanding of the forces which have changed the face of Africa and of the world.

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Peter TEMU. — **From power to prosperity; an introduction to economics**. — Oxford University Press, Eastern Africa, Nairobi, 1969.

This is the english version of Uchimi Bora, originally written in Kiswahili, which reached a wide readership after its publication in 1966 by the East African branch of Oxford University Press.

The book is divided into 8 quite short chapters, each of which deals with a special subject. Chapter I deals with power and prosperity and highlights the distinction between a rich country and a poor one. Chapters II, III and IV are the principal part of the book and require careful reading. Each of the factors of production — labour, capital and land — is examined

in turn and studied from the standpoint of possible improvements in utilisation. Chapter V discusses the role and importance of money and banking, and the distinction between a subsistence economy and a trading economy. Chapter VI is concerned with economic relations between the countries of East Africa; and Chapter VII is based on a study of the five-year plan for the economic and social development of Tanzania. Chapter VIII is a study of a model State budget.

The work as a whole is an introduction to economists which does not presuppose previous knowledge. Its main aim is to stimulate the interest of the adult reader in concrete economic problems.

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Pierre BIARNES, Philippe DECRAENE and Pierre RONDOT. — **L'année politique africaine 1972** — (Société Africaine d'éditions, 32, rue de l'Échiquier, Paris. — Dakar, 6 Passage Leblanc, Post Box 1877) 1973.

This annual publication is a collection of everything one may need to know about african countries, which is put together succinctly and is thus easy to consult. It is a valuable account of economic and political development, accounting in depth for the important changes in progress.

The merit of "l'Année politique" is that it gives a picture of the similarities and convergences from a standpoint which is both penetrating and critical. General works of explanation and understanding such as this are a powerful contribution to a knowledge of Africa and its prospect of unification.

An attractive novelty is the presentation of the work as an album.

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**Sculptures africaines dans les collections publiques françaises**. — (Éditions des Musées Nationaux, Paris) 1973.

This is an illustrated commentary on the exhibition of african art held in Paris at the Musée de l'Orangerie

from November 7, 1972 to February 26, 1973. It is of special interest for those desiring knowledge of the various facets of african art. This art is, as a whole, characterised by the quest for the great instinctive rhythm which has come down through the ages. Our own century is proof enough of the interest this quest has for the western world. Our plastic arts, and a whole field of contemporary music, have found in it new dimensions and new forms of life.

All the exhibits carry indications which have not yet been reduced to figures, running from charm to positive brutality through a whole range of other expressions. The most important aspects are to be found in masks, statues and statuettes which have a religious function; in little every-day articles which, by their very perfection, bear witness to the respect the users pay to their tutelary role in domestic life.

The primary function of this art, in all its many aspects, is to signify the link between all human acts and activities and the great universe of which they are part.

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FARKAS, HERNADI, INATAL, KOLLATH, SONDOR. — **The economic situation of developing countries in 1971**. — (Budapest, Centre for Afro-Asian Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) 1972.

To illustrate the economic position of developing countries in 1971, the authors restricted their research to 25 of them, which cover about 80 % of the G.N.P., 90 % of the industrial production and 75 % of the external trade of the whole group. The analysis shows, in the first instance, that the average growth in the G.N.P. of developing countries in 1971, was 6.6 % higher than in 1970. The writers continue with a statistically-based statement of the increase in agricultural production, the position in manufacturing industry and the tendencies in external trade. It is an interesting and comparatively rare experience to see the standpoint of economists from East european countries.

