

anti-communist National Front and National Union guerrillas in Angola.

Visiting Togo simultaneously with Strauss was Zairean strongman Mobutu Sese Seko, who is the primary sponsor of the FNLA, and whose country is a possible SATO member.

The prospect of Carter Administration support for Smith-Muzorewa negotiations was boosted this week by a *British Daily Telegraph* profile on Carter's U.N. Representative-designate Andrew Young. Young's primary emphasis, the *Telegraph* says, is to reverse Soviet influence in southern Africa. "Ian Smith and Dr. Vorster can wind up in cook pots," the article continues, "if that is what it takes to prevent Russian puppets from creating chaos and destroying what (Young) perceives to be a natural evolution of basically pro-American black

moderate governments in their places..."

If Smith negotiates with Muzorewa, however, the cook pots may be dispensed with. Both Muzorewa and Sithole have long standing close relations with the same liberal-Christian counterinsurgency organizations — particularly the American Committee on Africa (ACOA) and the National Council of Churches — where Young gained a good deal of his early political experience. The ACOA, in addition, literally founded the Angolan FNLA.

In regard to South Africa itself, Young told the *New York Times* last week that he would "have no problem" vetoing a move to throw South Africa out of the United Nations, adding that he thought that increased American investment in that country would be a better way to "foster change."

Nigeria Organizes an Industrial Revolution

EXCLUSIVE

A Nigerian government delegation arrived in Moscow Jan. 6 to continue discussion of the huge steel complex which the Soviets are now building in Ajaokuta, near Lagos. The complex has been described by Nigerian Commissioner for Industries Dr. R. A. Adeleye as "the most important single project in the whole of our Third National Development Plan." The project is part of an across-the-board industrial program undertaken by the 18-month old government of Nigerian President Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo. Nigeria, with a population of 80 million and invaluable natural resources, is considered the powerful nation in black Africa.

The mechanization of agriculture has been made a national priority under the plan. The government expects Nigeria will have three steel plants and three rolling mills by 1981. In oil and gas the government is expanding exploration, production, storage, refining, transport and marketing. The purchase of fission reactors to produce electricity is being negotiated. To facilitate this national transformation, the government has created two new banking institutions designed to serve the needs of national planning and development. A nationwide road and rail network is about to begin construction.

The government is concerned to insure that as this industrial revolution takes place, the Nigerian population develops the skills necessary to operate the new industrial plant. Universal, compulsory primary education began last September, and in December the government issued an expanded national plan for education for ages three through graduate study.

Nigeria's industrialization drive is relying chiefly on the import of capital goods from West and East Europe and is exemplary of the triangular cooperation now emerging among West European, OPEC and Comecon states to revitalize world production. Italian Foreign

Trade Minister Ossola, who government has led Western Europe in this cooperation, will include Nigeria in a tour this month ranging from Latin America to the Middle East, and ending in the Soviet Union sometime in February.

Oil exports are the basis for Nigeria's development. As the world's sixth largest oil producer, Nigeria is lifting 2.1 million barrels per day, and the figure is rising. Commissioner for Petroleum Resources Col. Muhammed Buhari is streamlining the operation of the nation's oil industry by consolidating the functions of the Nigerian National Oil Corp. and the Ministry for Petroleum Resources into a new National Petroleum Corporation, whose chairman will sit in the cabinet. The new corporation reportedly is being planned along the lines of Algeria's Sonatrach, and may have Algerian technical help in getting established.

Nigeria's only refinery, near Port Harcourt, has a capacity of only 60,000 barrels per day. Two new ones are planned. Contracts have been awarded to the Italian government oil firm's construction subsidiary, SNAM Progetti, for refineries at Warri and Kaduna which will handle 300,000 barrels per day of crude combined. The Warri plant will have a liquefied petroleum gas unit to produce 300 tons per day. Roads and jetties at the port are at an advanced stage of construction, and the refinery should be in production by April 1978. The Kaduna plant will also produce 250,000 tons of lubeoil a year, asphalt and bitumen. It is to be in production by late 1979 or early 1980:

A system of pipelines to carry refined products to main consumption centers is under construction with contracts totalling about \$320 million. The Japanese conglomerate Mitsui won the contract to supply the entire 1700 miles of pipe for \$32.2 million, while contracts for building the pipelines have been distributed among

Tsvetmepromexport of the Soviet Union (\$84.3 million), the Italian state-owned firm Montubi (\$106.5 million) and Williams International of the U.S. (\$34.7 million).

The production of liquefied natural gas will diversify Nigeria's energy production. A liquefied natural gas plant is to be built by Shell-BP near their oil terminal outside Port Harcourt for a figure variously reported at \$1.6 to \$2.4 billion. It is to be complete by the early 1980s. Another LNG plant nearby is to be built on a comparable scale by a consortium of the government, Agip-Philips and the French ELF. The government will own 80 per cent of both projects.

Because Nigeria's oil is found in scattered pockets and hot huge underground lakes, extensive exploration is continuously needed, even though it has proven reserves of 19-20 billion barrels, and perhaps as much as 20 billion more may be discovered. While the oil companies have been reluctant to maintain the level of exploration the government demands, the government has been exploring on its own and with Agip. Nigeria found oil at the end of August in their first attempt on their own, although more drilling is necessary to determine viability. Agip is pushing ahead with a comprehensive exploration program.

Anticipating eventual oil depletion, Nigeria is negotiating with the West German firm Kraft-Werk Union for the purchase of nuclear power stations of 500-600 megawatts, worth at least \$500 million, and is setting up an Atomic Energy Commission with responsibilities for nuclear research and development. Nuclear physics is included in the high school science curriculum.

Nigeria is starved of electric power even at its present level of development, with certain districts suffering periodic power losses. The Yugoslav firm Energoprojekt has concluded arrangements with Nigeria of over \$250 million for expanding electric power generating capacity. Ogun State alone — one of Nigeria's 19 — plans to spend \$15.8 million on rural electrification. Borno State is spending \$10.2 million for the first stage of the Marte hydroelectric power station, for which a contract was signed with Britain's Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering in December. The station will provide 14 megawatts for rural electrification initially, and is to be scaled up to 30 megawatts.

Iron and steel — the backbone of any industrialized economy — are to be Nigeria's first major departure from the production of raw materials. Agreement was reached with the Soviet Union last June to go ahead with the huge iron and steel complex at Ajaokuta, near Nigeria's largest iron ore deposits, which will incorporate two direct induction steel plants with a combined capacity of 1.3 million tons per year. The \$1.3 billion contract was awarded to the Soviet firm Techno-Export. Work on a double track rail line from Port

Harcourt to service Ajaokuta is underway. Contracts were awarded in November for two lesser, direct reduction steel plants, one at Warri and one at Port Harcourt, to have a combined output of one million tons of iron and steel per year. Three further rolling mills are also under consideration for the hinterland.

Domestic production of iron and steel is small at present. Nigersteel near Enugu, the country's largest steel rolling mill with capacity of 30,000 tons per year, was destroyed during the Nigerian civil war of 1966-69, and resumed production only in November.

To speed the country's development on its way, and integrate all of Nigeria's 80 million people into it, a new national road and rail system is planned — under which even the existing rail lines will be relaid — and ten additional berths are being added to the port of Lagos. A Japanese firm has received a contract for \$33 million in locomotives and rolling stock. The Ministry of Works was to have accepted delivery of \$8.5 million in road construction equipment from the British Braham Millar Group by the end of December. The order included 3 mobile asphalt plants with a capacity of 45 tons per hour and 48 bitumen heaters.

Nigeria accepted delivery in July of its first oil tanker — a super-giant capable of carrying 270,000 tons of crude — which was built in the Uljanik Shipyard in Yugoslavia at a cost of \$43.5 million. Sixteen giant tankers will be needed just to carry the projected liquefied natural gas output.

The Nigerian government is shaping the crucial banking sector to serve the needs of rapid development. It has acquired 60 per cent of all commercial banks in order to "share with them the risk inherent in the rapid expansion of banking activity," according to Commissioner for Finance A.E. Ekukinam. For related reasons, the Nigerian Bank of Commerce and Industry (NBCI) was reestablished in November. Ekukinam explained that the NBCI was being created to challenge the "unprogressive portfolio policies of existing institutions... Impetus will be constantly given to the banks to go into the agro-industry sector with enthusiasm." About the same time, the Nigerian Agricultural Bank was established to provide credits to the Nigerian farmer at highly subsidized interest rates.

Nigeria seeks to extend its trade relations even further. Finance Commissioner Ekukinam concluded a meeting in Lagos Dec. 17 with Polish Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Bugenines Kulaga by telling the press, "Foreign countries who wish Nigeria well and are ready to sink capital, expertise and technological know-how into developing Nigeria's vast arable land will be welcomed." The invitation has been repeated by other high officials with reference to all aspects of national development.