

# WEST AFRICA

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## Did OAU survive Angola?

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## Togo re-opens border debate

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## When will Ghana get civilian rule?

# Did OAU Survive Angola?

Why did the 22 countries who arrived at the OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa without having recognised the MPLA in Angola go away again without changing their minds? The short answer is that formal agreement is reached at conferences held at this level only if real agreement has been reached beforehand. And of that there was no sign before the Addis Ababa conference. On the other hand there is no rigid ideological unity either among the 22 pro MPLA countries, or among the 22 which, while none of them have recognised the FNLA-UNITA coalition, still insist that they can only recognise an Angolan government based on the three movements. The temptation to regard the present split in OAU as the reincarnation of the Casablanca and Monrovia groups which existed up to 1963, before the OAU was formed, ignores great changes in both the attitudes and composition of the organisation today.

In the MPLA camp the Sudan is sternly anti-communist, while Nigeria and Ghana are certainly not Soviet stooges. On the other side Egypt, although recently demonstrating her independence of the Russians, is regarded as "militant". In fact about every country has its own reasons for taking its stand and the failure to agree at Addis Ababa shows not that the OAU is dead but only that it must abandon a cherished idea: that African states, unlike others in the world, have a natural congruity of interests, since their disputes cannot be among themselves but must be with the im-

perialist or racist states. Allowing for that, the OAU conference, as international conferences go, was dignified and did little harm. There never was a chance that it could bring about a cease-fire in Angola, or even any agreement among the three movements. All it could have done was to have thrown its weight behind MPLA, thereby weakening the resolve of the other movements and their African and outside supporters, and so hastens what seems still to be inevitable, an MPLA victory.



What still matters is when that victory will come and, more important, how. For Angola and Africa it is important that it should not be, or seem to be, a victory dependent on Soviet arms and Cuban men. And if there is one lesson the Russians should learn from Addis Ababa it is that many African

leaders genuinely find distasteful the idea of sophisticated Soviet arms and Cuban troops fighting against African movements which, however misguided, are African all the same. The South Africans and the Americans, if they are capable of learning anything, will have learnt a similar lesson.

The OAU must obviously continue to seek agreement in Angola, and those outside supporters of Angolan movements who really want peace, like Nigeria, must use their influence in that direction. As Mr. William Schauffele, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has realised, there cannot be a victory "in the classical sense" for either side. Given the tribal roots of FNLA and UNITA, and their exploitation of such feelings in Angola, any MPLA military victory must be followed by a political reconciliation with the Ba-Kongo and Ovimbundu populations. Moreover, with Zaire and Zambia heavily committed to FNLA and UNITA, great patience will be needed if they are to make their peace with the regime which will control the Benguela Railway, the economic lifeline for both their economies. Even as things stand at present, therefore, there is much scope for conciliation and the tenderness of good offices.

In castigating the pro-MPLA faction for playing power politics in the traditional manner, President Senghor has made an appeal to the classic formulae of African diplomacy, and reminded the organisation that compromise rather than confrontation has been the traditional way to "African solutions" in past disputes. All the same, the power of the OAU can easily be overestimated and it will be the policies pursued by individual African states, and not decisions of the OAU, that will help decide how and when the Angolan war ends.

It is less easy to assess the probable effect that the deadlock in the OAU will have on the course of the war in Angola. President Amin of Uganda has already ventured to suggest that "a superpower" — and he must mean China — should send aid to "balance" existing interventions in the territory, while the United States shows no sign of retreating from its present policies. Indeed, with the suggestion that the US might withdraw its ambassador from Pretoria in order to disassociate its policy — and its proteges — from the apartheid regime, the signs are that western interest in the struggle is likely to increase, even if South Africa herself appears to be in two minds on her present level of intervention.

Certainly, the fighting in Angola has, if anything, intensified since the OAU meetings began. Dr. Jonas Savimbi called for a ceasefire on January 11, but this, like the MPLA decision to parade South African and Portuguese prisoners in Addis Ababa, seems to have been bad psychology — and not implemented. However, even if recognition of MPLA by the OAU would have simplified the sending of an OAU force to Angola, or that of troops from individual African states, the present indecision may not prevent at least the latter event.

The OAU conference did not represent a defeat for the Soviet Union, as several western observers have affected to believe, nor a declaration of no confidence in MPLA because she accepts Soviet arms. Gen.

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Yakubu Gowon, from his Warwick University observation post, has reminded a *Daily Express* correspondent that his decision to buy from the Soviet Union, during the civil war, those weapons which he could not get elsewhere, did not imply his acceptance either of Soviet tutelage, or Soviet policies. If the line between Russian and Communist seems more confused in Angola, this is because of labels applied — largely in ignorance — to the various liberation movements, by outside observers.

Fear of communism has undeniably played its part in the line-up of African states over the Angola issue, (Cameroon is justly wary on this point) but its influence has been exaggerated. Perhaps more influential has been the crudity of American policy on the territory, which remains in such confusion that different organs of the government can call for an end to all foreign intervention and also announce the continuation of military aid on the same day. If President Ford cannot be gainsaid in asking that "the legitimate aspirations of all factions" be taken into consideration in Angola, he can be criticised for helping to create the climate in which negotiations are no longer possible.

The Soviet Union, however, has wisely refrained from any interference in the deliberations of the African leaders. She sent no representative to the OAU (although the Cubans, genuinely regarded as her "substitutes" were there) and, now that Mr. Thorpe's alleged £25m. bribe remains unsubstantiated, has emerged from the summit undenounced. Indeed, the ill-informed and at times hysterical comment on Russian intentions and actions in Angola have placed her in an almost unassailable position, and certainly free enough to secure the victory of her allies in Angola. If the Chinese, praised so fulsomely by President Kaunda of Zambia for their discretion, have emerged even better placed from the Addis Ababa summit, the Soviet Union has yet no cause to complain. President Ford's misinterpretation of Soviet condemnations of intervention (imagining that the Russians had this time included themselves in this category), and the blatant "arm-twisting" tour of selected African capitals by Mr. William Schaufele, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, have together given her an initial edge at this crucial juncture of the Angolan imbroglio. ■

## Togo re-opens the account

On January 13, fourth anniversary of Col. Acheampong's assumption of power in 1972, Togo's government published in the *London Times* a most extraordinary advertisement urging Ghana's Head of State to restore Togo "as she was before the Europeans got to work." In other words Ghana should now give up those parts of the former German Togo which were "mandated" to Britain after the 1914-18 war. They were then administered with the Gold Coast, placed under British trusteeship by the United Nations, and incorporated in independent Ghana after a plebiscite in the

northern and southern parts of the territory in 1956.

The *Times* advertisement says simply — and it is surprising that the newspaper should carry such an allegation even in an advertisement — that the 1956 plebiscite, organised by British administrative officers under Sir John Dring, the special Plebiscite Administrator, in Dr. Nkrumah's Ghana and supervised by 13 UN "observers", was simply "rotten borough stuff". Britain, it seems, rigged it, "thinking entirely in British Empire terms" (a ground for a libel action?).



In fact the plebiscite was fairly conducted (one frank UN man observed that he had never seen anything like it in his own country). The ground for complaint on Togo could only be that the "Trust Territory", a strip over 300 miles long, running alongside the former French Togo from the northern frontier of the Gold Coast to a point some 25 miles from the sea, was in the end, after earlier hesitation, treated as a unit by the UN although divided for British administration between northern and southern Gold Coast. The plebiscite majority for joining independent Ghana was overwhelming in the northern section, while there was a significant majority for leaving Ghana in the southern section. But even in the south there was a majority for union in Buem-Krachi district, and since at the time French Togo was not, and was not intended to be, independent the two districts which voted for separation from the Gold Coast and continued trusteeship — there was no option for joining Togo — would have been left high and dry if the UN has allowed them a different future from that of the rest of the territory.

The advertisement also refers to the "dismemberment" of the British Trust Territory of Cameroon, which was divided between Nigeria and Cameroon Republic in 1961 — a curious complaint to make now in view of Togo's cordial relation with Nigeria. Here, again, in a plebiscite held in 1961, there was an over-whelming majority for integration in the northern section of the territory — this time with Nigeria — and a majority for separation in the south. But now the Cameroon Republic was already independent, and the southern section, too small for independence, could choose to join it.

Since it is clear from Col. Acheampong's statements that he suspects separatist conspiracies among the people of the former southern Togo — now part of Ghana's Volta Region — it is curious that the Togo government should advertise its ambitions in this way.

## When will Ghana get Civilian Rule?

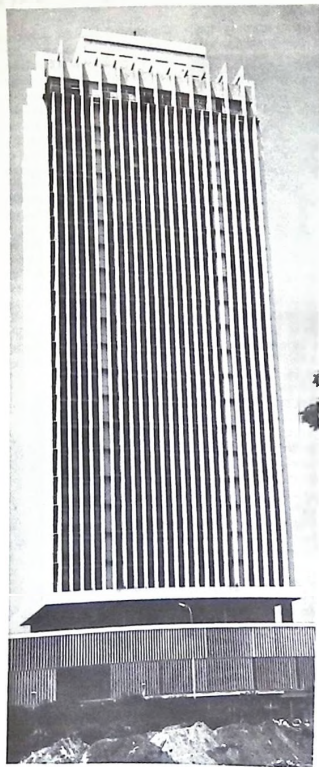
For the first time Col. Acheampong has announced his regime's intention of restoring civilian rule. Col. Acheampong announced no firm steps for a return to civilian rule, nor do any seem envisaged at present. He gave no details and certainly no date, and his statement is unlikely to have aroused in any but a tiny number of politically ambitious Ghanaians the kind of excitement aroused in Nigeria by statements about the return to civilian rule. For Ghanaians have been there before. No political change could have been more carefully organised and thoughtfully planned than the return to civilian rule in 1969. But within three years the army was back, and whatever the deficiencies of the new regime few Ghanaians seem to regret its civilian predecessor or to believe that it would have produced better results than has the Acheampong government. Opposition to the government is more likely to come from inside than outside — one of the inherent weaknesses of military rule.



The achievements of the regime, however, are more than just passive. In 1974, for example, the highest growth rate since independence was achieved, and in spite of external inflation and the oil price increase, the balance of payments has been preserved.

Col. Acheampong's government has been, perhaps, too defensive in its attitude to comment both by Ghanaians and outsiders. Its record does not require such protection. Whatever the weaknesses in the execution of its self-reliance policy, its clear emphasis on food production has been correct and has achieved considerable success. If it has failed to arouse enthusiasm among Ghanaians, that now seems to be the fate of any government in Accra, since the heady illusions of the Nkrumah regime, the austerity of the NLC, and the disappointments of the Busia regime, have combined to make Ghanaians cynical about any government. All that Ghanaians will now concede to any government is that it may be doing its best; and in so far as that concession is made to the present government, it can congratulate itself.

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# What Happened at Addis?

**The emergency OAU summit on Angola, finally held in Addis Ababa from January 10-13, ended without a decision. Here, a correspondent describes how the meeting went.**

The much-heralded OAU summit conference on Angola ended in deadlock shortly before six in the morning of Tuesday January 13, after being in session nearly one and a half days longer than had originally been intended. Mr. Arap Moi, the Kenyan Vice-President and the first delegate to emerge from Africa Hall in Addis Ababa summed up the feelings of a majority of delegates when he said that "We have failed Angola. We have failed Africa". Indeed, the Kenyan delegate's view was, if anything, more optimistic than many, others confining themselves to satisfaction that the African organisation had not broken up entirely and an Ivory Coast official was so pessimistic that he declared that it would have been better not to have held the conference at all. Few shared the impression of Chairman Idi Amin of Uganda that "we have had a good meeting and a good agreement", although Jonas Savimbi, the President of UNITA, confessed that he left Addis Ababa with "a great feeling of relief".

Jonas Savimbi's relief is understandable, for, against some earlier expectations, the OAU summit did not recognise the rival government of Dr. Agostinho Neto's MPLA, nor did it even censure UNITA and FNLA for enlisting the aid of South African and mercenary help in their struggle for possession of the territory. Indeed, despite quick work in the preparatory Ministers' conference at the Hilton Hotel, where an agenda was drawn up in two hours instead of the expected two days, the summit was so evenly divided that no resolutions at all were passed. The division of the African leaders appeared at the very beginning of the session and, with not a single state changing or even altering its stand in the course of the debates, polarisation rather than conciliation was the order of the day.

If the inability of the conference to agree could have been predicted, the issues around which discussion centred and the leadership of the opposing factions which emerged were not. The key-note to the conference came in the opening speech, delivered by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, which called for official recognition of the MPLA People's Republic of Angola. This appeal, backed by Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Libya, Malagasy, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome e Principe, Somalia, the Sudan and Tanzania, won 22 votes; but was opposed by an equal number of states, led surprisingly by Senegal (whose President, M. Senghor, played an unusually prominent role at the summit), which reiterated the existing OAU policy of calling for an end to the fighting and a reconciliation between all three liberation movements in Angola.

The irony is that, with Ethiopia now officially recognising MPLA, the motion calling for OAU membership for the PRA

would have had a simple majority if the summit had been held in another capital, whose government did not recognise Dr. Neto's regime.

Many resolutions were put forward, including a seven-point peace formula from the Chair, but opinions finally gathered around two motions, the one calling for recognition of MPLA and proposed by the Nigeria leader, Gen. Murtala Mohammed, and the other, condemning foreign intervention and calling for reconciliation, sponsored by President Senghor. Further compromise proved elusive, even though Nigeria was prepared to concede several points of her own proposals, as Senegal and her supporters remained adamant. Attempts to break the deadlock by the participation of the host and chair countries, Ethiopia and Uganda, similarly failed, since not only were these two states divided, but Uganda, as chairman, had ruled against simple majorities. On substantive issues such as admission to OAU membership, declared the OAU Chairman, a two-thirds majority would be necessary.

However, although both Ethiopia and Uganda remained neutral, Ethiopia (despite threats from Zaïre and Senegal to recognise the ELF Eritrean liberation movement if she did not remain silent) finally made her opinion public and several other states, though insufficient to sway the balance, privately hinted at their increasing sympathy for the MPLA. Nevertheless, it proved impossible to overcome the mounting tensions between the two factions and Senegal's insistence that condemnation of South African intervention should be tied to similar denunciation of Soviet and Cuban aid prevented even the ritual denunciation of South Africa that had been so confidently predicted. In the end, the final OAU communique passed the issue back to the standing bureau set up after the Kampala conference last July, the "Bureau of the Twelfth Summit" (Chairman Amin and the organisation's officials) who were "to continue to follow the Angolan problem closely".

Reaction to the summit in the many other parts of the continent and the world interested in the issue has been a mixture of resignation and relief. The ruling of the OAU Chairman that the OAU still recognised the three liberation movements as equals ensured that Dr. Neto of the MPLA did not attend the meeting, unlike Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi, who entered together on the first day of the summit. In all, some 15 Heads of State and Government came to Addis Ababa, notably those of Nigeria, Somalia, Zambia, Tanzania, Senegal, the CAR, Niger, The Gambia, Zaïre, and the host country and Chairman. In Washington, the State Department, having laid great emphasis on the need for an "African solution", announced after the summit that it would continue arms deliveries to FNLA and UNITA, while

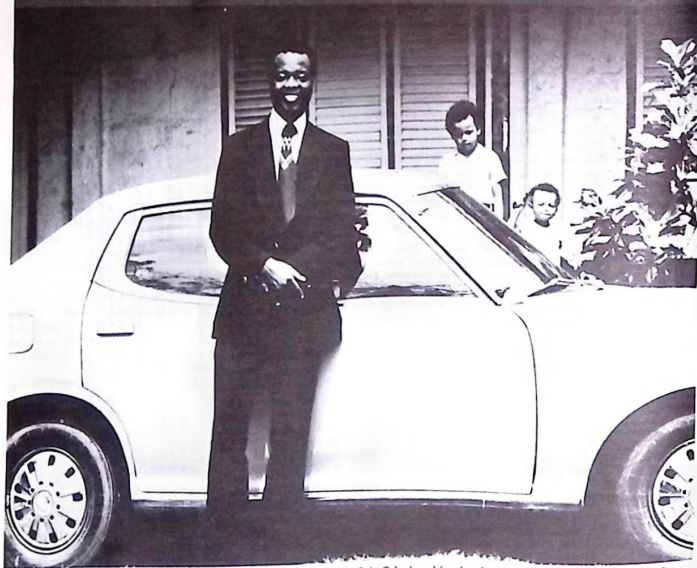
President Ford, continuing to call for a Soviet withdrawal, expressed his hope that Congress would be more sympathetic to the issue in its next session. There were moves at the summit, led by Gen. Mohammed, and Col. Roger Felli of Ghana, to condemn the US attitude over the issue, but once again it proved impossible to win support for this motion. The Cubans also escaped denunciation for similar reasons, although the Cuban Minister Osmany Cienfuegos did his best to win over more states to the MPLA cause by visiting Addis Ababa and outlining the "much exaggerated" Cuban presence in Angola. The Soviet Union, after its condemnation of intervention, kept a very low profile and sent no special representative.

Perhaps the luckiest escape at Addis Ababa, however, was that of South Africa, which seemed certain to be publicly proscribed at the summit. Public opinion in the Republic is increasingly hostile to the intervention in Angola, both for fear of escalating tension in the region and for the growing costs of defence expenditure. Rumours that Pretoria would withdraw her troops before the summit opened proved unfounded, but there seems a growing realisation that UNITA and her ally cannot win and the detente in Southern Africa and other cherished policies may suffer if present policies in Angola continue unaltered.

It is uncertain whether the seeds for any future agreement were in fact sown at Addis Ababa, the more so since the major part of the discussion took place in secret session and details were not revealed. Certainly the skill of F. M. Amin as Chairman succeeded in deferring an open split, and the rift that has appeared must be healed before another meeting can be successful. The next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers is on February 15, but this may prove too early a date for reconciliation, despite last week's spectacular MPLA advances on the ground and F. M. Amin's appeal after the summit for "a superpower" (which must mean China) to "balance" Soviet and US aid. The rivalry of Senegal and Nigeria, which many detected in the conflict of principle over recognition of the MPLA, represents a new element in the many cross-cutting differences which divide the organisation's members and this, along with other unspoken rivalries (for instance, the Spanish Sahara question), will add to the difficulties of an eventual compromise.

Final impressions of the summit are perhaps summed up by Dr. Luis Almeida, the MPLA Director of Information, who concluded that "I think it was a positive meeting. We now know who is who in the OAU. We are sure that there will be several more recognitions of our government in the coming weeks and I think that by the next summit meeting in Mauritius in June we shall take our seat within the OAU." Certainly, Dr. Almeida's tacit implication that the battle will be won with the sword in Angola rather than with the pen in Addis Ababa helps to put the summit itself in correct perspective, for few really believed that the OAU alone could end, or even radically shorten, the struggle now taking place. But positions have been made clear, including some surprising ones, and the fact that the OAU has survived this latest division must be of some satisfaction at least.

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Dr. Fola Oshodi and family, photographed outside their home in Lagos

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# A rich harvest ahead ?

from a correspondent

Africa needs more food but cannot afford to import it — therefore Africa must grow more food. Weather conditions permitting — intensive cultivation using chemical fertilisers is the most expedient short-term (and long term) approach to growing sufficient food and to mitigate the possibility of future shortages.

Unfortunately, although fertiliser prices held fairly steady, and not too high, during most of the sixties and African farmers were beginning to make more use of them, in the period from 1972 to autumn 1974 they more than quintupled. Admittedly they have come back somewhat from those high levels but are still way beyond the pocket of most farmers. This has been exacerbated by the increase in oil prices — which was largely responsible for most of the fertiliser price rise — which has both reduced the purchasing capacity of such income as most African countries have and also because the general trade recession which ensued reduced the actual size of that income. (Ironically the recent fall in fertiliser prices is generally considered to have been brought about because of declining demand from developing countries who had to cut their imports of fertiliser).

A longer term worry is that the farmers who have been able to continue using fertilisers may find that the weak market for their output has made fertilisers seemingly uneconomic, persuading them to abandon their use. Persuading them to return to chemical fertilisers could be difficult.

Fertilisers are particularly needed for poor soils, particularly in those drought stricken areas where marginally fertile soil is becoming more exhausted and eroded to desert. (Intensive controlled cultivation is the most effective way to combat desertification). But once again cost is a crucial factor — Upper Volta uses .1 kilogrammes per hectare a year.

To illuminate the situation the Economic Commission for Africa has produced a report, *Africa and the Fertiliser Industry*, which is as concentrated and as rich in information as fertiliser is in plant nutrients.

It concentrates attention on the development of fertiliser industries in Africa; in 1971/72 Africa imported (on balance) 57 per cent of nitrogen based fertilisers it used, produced sufficient potash and was an exporter of phosphates. Unfortunately this African production was not evenly spread. West Africa had to import 67 per cent of fertiliser requirements and Central Africa all, save potash needs.

It has been estimated that to import all the nitrogen and phosphate fertilisers that East, West and Central Africa will need in 1980 (on a very modest scale of application) will cost \$380m. at 1974 prices. Admittedly these are high prices but by 1980 they may well be the prevailing prices again.

The ECA has worked out three strategies for an African fertiliser industry in East, West and Central Africa. If the industry is merely to be one providing for import substitution of the expected 1980 demand it would require investment of \$408m. — just \$28m. more than the bill for total import of

fertilisers to meet that demand.

To go further and, in addition, export intermediate materials for fertiliser manufacture obviously requires larger investment — for larger plant — and would need \$1020m. of investment. To take the final step and become a net exporter of finished fertilisers would raise the investment to \$1139m. (These two stages include \$210m. for development of Ethiopia's potash deposits).

Establishing local plants does more than merely substitute for imports. They mean lower freight costs and much greater capacity of supply than relying on foreign plants which will normally supply their own local customers first. They mean upgrading local materials and energy resources (in some cases natural gas at present being flared). They also give impetus to better utilization and development of infrastructure and services, to say nothing of providing employment and the training needed for further chemical industries. (For example an ammonia plant in West Africa should produce urea not only for fertiliser but also as a raw material for a urea-formaldehyde resin plant to supply the West African woodworking industry with resin).

To spread the benefits of such an approach the ECA envisages a few large plants producing basic intermediates (such as ammonia and phosphoric acid) which would be distributed to a number of converting plants producing bulk fertilisers, such as ammonium phosphates. These would be delivered to receiving/consumption centres where they would be bagged or blended to local requirements and then marketed.

This pattern may not seem the most logical from an industrial commercial point of view but it does provide for very much easier international co-operation which is an essential in the early stages and as well as easing the non-agricultural benefits it makes it potentially easier to raise the necessary investment funds that would be required for transport and marketing.

The ECA believes that fertiliser plants in African countries endowed with the necessary raw materials and energy resources are likely to be competitive even if fertiliser prices decline further — and that means competitive on world markets and allowing for only 70 per cent production.

West Africa's reserves of fertiliser raw materials are considerable. The use of oil is of course already well known here — Nigeria has plans to develop petrochemical and gas based industries which have considerable fertiliser targets. Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Mali and of course Spanish (as was) Sahara have big deposits of phosphate rock. Congo is the only country in the area with noticeable potash deposits.

Several countries have already launched their own plans for building up domestic production of fertilisers — Nigeria's development plan mentions plants to produce 450,000 tons of ammonia and 260,000 of urea. In Cameroon a plant producing some 100,000 tons of fertiliser a year is expected in operation in a few months.



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# Matchet's Diary

Although there is certain to be complaint in Nigeria about the promotions of the Brigadiers to General, Nigeria still has a very small ration of senior officers for an army of 250,000 — and even for the 100,000 or so to which the army is to be reduced. At the time the regime was changed last July all officers of the rank of General or equivalent were retired. The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Mohammed, becomes a full General, as was his predecessor, General Gowon. The Chiefs of Defence and of Army Staffs become Lt-Generals. Otherwise there are to be eleven Major-Generals. These include the three divisional commanders, appointments which carry this rank in any country. In Nigeria the divisions are so big that they might elsewhere be regarded as corps, commanded by Lt-Generals, while some of the Commissioners now promoted have been divisional commanders.

Prevention of "promotion blockage" is prudent for any regime, particularly for a military one, which can legitimately hold out the prospect of promotion in return for loyalty and devotion — so long as all the senior jobs are not already occupied by men with many years service ahead of them. There is still no danger of such blockage in Nigeria's forces, and we can now expect a spate of promotions to Brigadier, since the dozen or so brigades are still commanded by officers of lower rank, and there are also

staff appointments which should carry the rank. The previous regime was extremely sparing in its promotions, and it can be expected that the new one will not be lavish. The British army, somewhat smaller than the Nigerian one, but much more heavily armed and with far more complicated equipment and organisation, has almost a hundred generals.

One advantage for soldiers under a military regime is that their promotions no longer depend upon the whims of politicians. Military men, by espousing politics, may reach the dizzy heights of rank by simple fiat. In the past, many military rulers have used their power to fulfil their wildest dreams and the last European "Generalissimo" has only recently gone to the highest tribunal. In black Africa, however, appetites have generally been much more restrained, with only *Marechal pour Vie* Jean-Bedel Bokassa (formerly Lt-Col.) of CAR, and Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, VC, DSO, MC (all Ugandan decorations on this former suspended Major-General) to provide an element of *opera bouffe*. Africa's military rulers have, however, generally promoted themselves after the event, even if the majority have gone up strictly by one rank at a time, unless, of course, the discrepancies between the military and political chains of command were too great, as in case of Mali, where Lieutenant Traore promoted himself to

Colonel over his deputy, Captain Diakite.

Being a General already seems to be the chief reason for not accepting promotion after a coup and Siad Barre of Somalia (a Maj.-Gen.) Felix Malloum of Chad (Maj.-Gen.) and Tafari Bayante of Ethiopia (Brig.-Gen.) seem content to remain in their existing ranks. However, Col. Ignatius Acheampong of Ghana, Major Marien Nguoubi of the Congo and Lt.-Col. Seyni Kountche of Niger have also deferred their own promotions, with Maj. Nguoubi preferring the title "Comrade". Such democratic sentiments are nevertheless no infallible indicator of reticence in rank, for Lt.-Col. Mathieu Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin has already promoted himself from Major to half-Colonel. Competition with one's neighbours may also play a part in military self-promotion, as in Burundi where Lt.-Col. Michel Micombero could hardly allow Rwanda's Juvenal Habyarimana to look down on a Colonelcy, albeit a full one, from his general's rank.

Generalship seems to exercise an attraction of its own all the same. Lt.-Col. Gnassingbaye Eyadema of Togo reached it in one step, as did Sangoule Lamizana of Upper Volta, Gen. Mobutu Sese-Seko of Zaire, finding himself already a Lt.-Gen. made himself a full one. The only ruler of a country previously of staff rank who has resisted this final promotion is Brig. Jafar Numery of the Sudan, who, for the time being at least, has contented himself with the one step up from Colonel.

Behind these apparently modest ambitions there are yet some meteoric careers, notably those of Gen. Mobutu from Sergeant to General in under five years, via

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a mutiny and seizing power, and the even more remarkable story of Gen. Eiyadema, who rose from being an unemployed ex-French army warrant officer in 1963 to a General five years later. Gen. Eiyadema, like Omar Bongo of Gabon and Joseph Desire Mobutu of Zaire, also changed his name, from Etienne to Gnassingbe.

## Women in Oil

Within a few years Nigeria may be appointing her first woman petroleum engineer. If 21 years old Modupe Lardner, daughter of the former Federal Permanent Secretary, Mr. Godfrey Lardner, who is now a senior official of ECA, follows her present intention she will take her Edinburgh PhD in this subject. Miss Lardner was born in Lagos, but has lived in Ethiopia and Sierra Leone, where her father's family originated, and in Kenya where she finished her secondary education at the Kenya High School. She went on to Edinburgh where the honours course in chemical engineering at Heriot-Watt University normally takes four years; but she went straight into the second year because of the high standard of her "A" level subjects.

The only girl in what is now her final year — she went to Scotland in 1973 — she won the course prize for both the second and third years and took the Bremner and Shell prizes for the outstanding chemical engineering student of the year. "Chemical engineering is a small, specialised field and I chose Heriot-Watt because, I wanted to go to a university with an old-established department," she explains. With a strong bias towards mathematics, Modupe is par-

ticularly interested in the application of computer techniques to chemical engineering and this has formed the basis of her degree research. She is also taking part in a group design project in which a team of students is designing a plan to produce tomato puree and tomato powder. "It sounds like advanced cookery until you get into it; but, then, a great deal of chemical engineering is concerned with the food industry".

During their course, students also take part in vacation projects with industrial companies, and she worked in a Scottish branch of ICI. "This has been very valuable experience because one can see what actually goes on in industry and it will break the ice when I am ready to get a job".

## Doctor go home

Persuading African doctors abroad to go home, "where their services are desperately needed", is one of the first objectives of the newly formed African Doctor's Association, whose founders are working in England provincial hospitals. The Association also hopes to provide a forum to discuss common problems, in particular, the re-orientation of knowledge and ideas "we gather from all over the world in relation to the mother continent, leading eventually to the development of our approach and technological aids".

The doctors propose to get in contact with training authorities, to see how they can help African doctors "double up" with their specialisation, so that they can go home fully qualified, "both on paper and in the practical sense, to help Africa, which is a needy continent". A statement signed by Dr. A. B. C. Nworah (Dewsbury), Dr. D. C. Kodebe (Birmingham), Dr. N. Annan (Miss), and Dr. S. U. Isiekwe (both from Manchester), says that they admit that practical experience is essential both before and after qualifying examinations; but this should not be prolonged as Africans are needed in Africa by the African people. "No matter how expert one becomes in foreign medicine a lot of re-orientation needs to be carried out at home before that person is complete or indeed near complete".

The doctors will also create liaison with home governments to help to advise them on planning health services all over Africa, as well as ensuring good conditions for doctors and nurses. "We shall also be available to advise all doctors at home, with regard to specialising difficulties or deficiencies overseas, as well as other matters of mutual interest".

## Chou's China

One non-African country which has benefited from the OAU Addis Ababa conference is China. Nobody attacked her, in spite of her earlier support for FNLA, and President Kaunda praised her for her discretion, contrasting it with the behaviour of other big powers. China, Zambia's leader said, had given immense assistance to liberation movements but, having no imperialist ambitions, had never asked for a return or tried to establish "hegemony".

This would have been music to the ears of the late Chou En Lai, the Chinese leader

who for most African leaders represented the new China, and who impressed them all by his dynamism, sophistication, and perceptiveness. Certainly the Chinese have profited from the lessons, some of them sharp, which they have had since Chou En Lai's famous African tour of 1963-64 and earlier experiences — political contacts had earlier gone back some 10 years.

In Ghana the Chinese assisted the Nkrumah regime to train "freedom fighters" to subvert other independent African states, which did not endear them either to these states or to Dr. Nkrumah's successors. The enormous Chinese loan of \$115m to Zaire in 1973 was a means of "buying back" goodwill lost because of Chinese recognition of and support for the dissident Stanleyville regime in 1961. There is no evidence that the Chinese activity assisted the Nigerian rebellion, but, prompted by anti-Soviet sentiment, they seem to have given the rebellion moral support. They backed losers in Burundi and were alleged, probably falsely, to have been engaged in subversion in Dahomey and the Central African Republic. Even in Upper Volta there were accusations of Chinese "interference".

Now the Chinese, although following the Russians in employing only their own people even in menial jobs in their embassies, are respected in West Africa for their polite behaviour, abstemious living, and effective "aid".

Their great triumph is that within a few years West Africa has abandoned Formosa and gone over to Peking. Only Liberia is left in the Nationalist camp, and it cannot be long before President Tolbert, too, decides to join the great majority.

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# BOOKS and Publications

## The Glory of Ghana

West African Weaving, by Venice Lamb (Duckworth; £25)

Not since Mrs. Sylvia Leith-Ross's *Nigerian Pottery* appeared, in 1970, have we had in English a study so comprehensive of a major West African craft. And although Mrs. Lamb's book is far more lavishly produced than was Mrs. Leith-Ross's invaluable work — in particular having a large number of sumptuous coloured plates — it is not one of those now superfluous efforts to survey a field much broader than a single volume can reasonably cover and to extract from the survey generalisations of doubtful validity. In spite of its title it is chiefly concerned with the products of the narrow horizontal pedal-operated loom — together with the loom's history, distribution and operation — among the Ashanti and Ewe of Ghana.

Weaving in many parts of West Africa is referred to, particularly in Northern Ghana, and the connections of the Ashanti and Ewe traditions with those elsewhere are traced. These two traditions are also treated as "case-studies" which might throw light on

the whole "West African narrow strip weaving complex". But Mrs. Lamb rightly concentrates on areas which she has been able personally to study in detail.

She spent four years, 1968-1972, in Ghana when her husband was Professor of History at Legon. She travelled widely in the country during this time and became closely acquainted with some of her main informants, such as Mr. James Antrebeh, the weaving "entrepreneur" of Bonwire, the centre of Ashanti weaving, and town of the "Royal weavers". But the Lambs have also travelled widely elsewhere in West Africa and now have some one thousand "narrow strip" textile items in their carefully documented collection. Mrs. Lamb is a professional weaver, and is now a lecturer in weaving at Farnham College of Art.

At once we think of "Kente". But more than half way through the book Mrs. Lamb reminds us that the word is a corruption of the Fanti word for "basket" — which passed into general use because of the nature of

the patterns. The Bonwire weavers don't use the word, nor did earlier writers. Yet now even Ashanti writers consider it to be a "traditional" word. In any case it was in Ashanti that West African strip weaving reached its highest development. Mrs. Lamb is probably right in suggesting that the finest cloths reflected the rise of an elaborate and sophisticated Court, which used cloth in rituals and ceremonies, in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Today it is the absence of demand for the finest quality cloths, which in the past were made only to order, which partly accounts for the decline in this great craft. But there are, Mrs. Lamb notes, other factors. Ewe weavers today produce much cloth of the traditional Ashanti type so much "kente" doesn't come from Ashanti at all. Nor can weavers today secure supplies of high quality yarn or a sufficient selection of yarns or dyes (chemical, in any case, not vegetable as in the finest old cloths) — largely, Mrs. Lamb maintains, because of monopoly control of imports by certain Accra businessmen. This, surely, merits the government's attention? Recent efforts to introduce silk-worm raising in West Africa might also be important here.

The royal cloth developed at Bonwire must have developed from an earlier tradition, and Ashanti weavers have continued to produce at what Mrs. Lamb calls "two levels", the one for the general population and the other for the use of chiefs and dignitaries. The special "Asasia" royal cloths came under the Asantehene's monopoly and are controlled by the Chief of Bonwire. Their patterns are considered to be, but unhappily no longer are, very secret.

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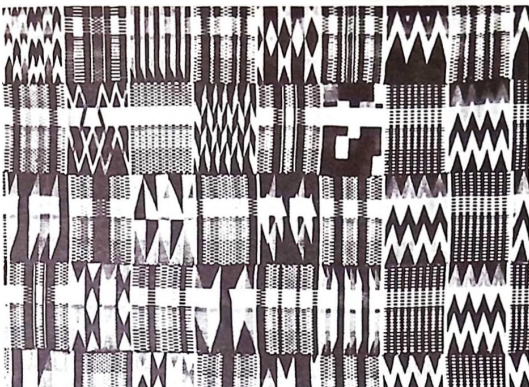
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A section of a very fine example of an Asante silk Adweneasa. In this cloth every available space is filled with inlay patterns, so that the cloth seems to shimmer with gold effect and the Oyokoman background is obscured. There is here a rich variety of inlay patterns, so much so as to tax the skill of the weaver. This cloth is an excellent example of Asante weaving at its best. It was probably made in the late nineteenth century; no cloth of this quality is made in Bonwire today, according to West African Weaving.

Although the affinities between Ewe and Ashanti weaving are considerable, so are their differences. For example, Ewe designs, in contrast to those of Ashanti, are representational, even if the development has been from the stylised to the realistic. Mrs. Lamb describes three main groups of Ewe weavers, among whom the central group of Adangbe, who run over into Togo, "neglect their heritage" in modern production, but preserve a store of knowledge about their craft and have enormous stocks of old cloths.

Mrs. Lamb deals with the modern market for the textiles she describes (the Ewe weavers face the same problems over yarns and dyes as the Ashanti), the technologies of weaving, the antiquity of the craft in West Africa (the "Tellem" caves in Mali gives us examples dating back to the 11th century, which themselves may have drawn on earlier production), and the interaction among groups of weavers throughout the whole West African area.

One question she discusses at length is the survival of narrow loom production. Conservatism is part of the explanation. But there are good technical reasons to prefer a narrow to a broad cloth if you want a firm, strong cloth. Traditional designs require a narrow cloth, which also requires relatively less capital outlay. A narrow loom is very portable. The method also enables the weaver to maintain tension with a minimum of trouble, if he removes and replaces a cloth. At any rate, as Mrs. Lamb says, it is this narrowness of the loom more than anything else which distinguishes West African weaving from other branches of the craft. "It constitutes the real difference between the horizontal looms used all over Northern Europe, West Asia and the Levant on the one hand and those of West Africa on the other. Once this characteristic was established in West Africa, the narrowness persisted, and whatever the original reasons of practicality for it may have been, it has

now taken on its own cultural significance. In other words, narrow strip cloth as it is found in West Africa is fundamentally different in its social context from any other type of cloth. It is now surrounded by religious and cultural properties which endow it with a special role in the lives of the people."

For a layman to criticise such a work is difficult. There is a certain amount of repetition, and Mrs. Lamb tends to treat technical before social factors. Sierra Leone's famous Gara cloth is wrongly spelt "Gari". The photograph of the Asantehene in his most elaborate "fighting smock" is so small as to convey nothing. The black and white reproduction of the famous Bowdich colour plate of the Kumasi Yam Festival is fuzzy, and, since only part of the plate is reproduced, fails to convey the impression of the "extent and elaboration" of the Ashanti court which Mrs. Lamb hopes it does.

Yet who would not wish to possess this book — if he could afford it?

D.W.

## Clash of Empires

Chiefs and Clerics by David Robinson (Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press; £7.50)

In the valley of the River Senegal in the middle of the last century a struggle for hegemony developed between the French and a local ruler, Umar Tal, recently returned from pilgrimage was eager to challenge the practices of the non-Muslim and nominally Muslim people. Louis Faidherbe, Governor of the Colony of Senegal, had extended French possessions from St. Louis and the Lower Senegal to the east and south. The two empires clashed, "most dramatically", as Dr. Robinson puts it, at Medine, in 1857; but soon they accepted the Upper Senegal as the boundary between them — Umar's to the east, the French to the west.

Much of the competition took place downstream in the "middle valley" of the Senegal, in the Islamic state of Futa Toro, Umar's birthplace. It was also the most important source of recruits for his armies, and that recruitment led to an exodus of families. Faidherbe was anxious to break the ancient restrictions imposed by the Futa authorities on access to the upper valley and to its gum and gold. By 1860 he had constructed forts in the area and helped to install pro French chiefs throughout the country.

Dr. Robinson challenges the assumption that Futa Toro had, therefore, become after 1860 merely part of the Colony of Senegal. Above all he describes the restoration of the autonomy of the middle valley by Abdul Bokar Kan, a chief "without clerical credentials". Only with his death in 1891 did Futa Toro finally become French territory.

"Senegambia", Dr. Robinson explains, is both "part of the ancient Islamic tradition of the Western Sudan and of the history of interaction of Africans and Europeans along the coast". So his study concerns the Islamic states created by reform movements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Uthman Dan Fodio's Jihad is an example). Futa experienced two major periods of reform; yet it welcomed the leadership offered by Abdul Bokar Kan, which was remarkably "unreformed". On the other hand, the study shows that the European expansion and the resistance to it were far more complex than is usually supposed. "Using the arts of diplomacy as much as those of war, Abdul Bokar showed that an indigenous society could regain its autonomy after a period of massive intervention and despite its location on a strategic artery to the interior".

There are some interesting contemporary illustrations, and Dr. Robinson's accounts of his sources are impressive.

N.P.

## All Sir Garnet

Sagrenti War An Illustrated History of the Ashanti Campaign 1873-74 by J. E. Cunduah-Harley (Published by the author, 29 Arngak Road, London SE6 1XY)

This short monograph was first published in 1974, centenary year of the capture and sacking of Kumasi by Sir Garnet Wolsley and his troops. The account is based on British sources (perhaps this explains the sympathetic treatment of Gen. Wolsley) and reproduces prints from the 1874 commemorative edition of the *Illustrated London News*, some of which have not been reissued since that year.

The booklet is attractively produced, with many excellent illustrations.

By giving just the barest outline of the campaign the author makes one want to return to the source material and re-read for oneself the details of the sacking of Kumasi — which some would argue was unnecessary. As the author points out, the Sagrenti (a corruption of Sir Garnet) war is generally regarded as a separate campaign when in fact it was a continuation of the war of 1863 in which the Fante allies were defeated several times at the hands of the Ashantis.

Although we are told nothing new about the campaign it is good to be reminded — as by Philip Knightley in his recent book *The First Casualty* — that far too often in war

it is truth that suffers first. A significant feature of the Ashanti campaign was the interest shown by the British press, making it the first to be so fully reported, and setting a precedent for future wars, both large and small. Among famous names who reported the campaign were Winwood Reade, Henry M. Stanley and G. A. Henty, while many of the officers acted as "strangers" for other publications. At first Sir Garnet was wary of newspapermen — "whining dogs" he called them, and "those newly-invented curses for armies who eat the rations of fighting men and do not work at all". However, he soon saw how they could be used to his advantage, as have many generals since.

A.M.

**The Fight Against Slavery** by Terence Brady and Evan Jones (British Broadcasting Corporation: £3.50)

Covering the same ground as the recent BBC TV series, this book considerably amplifies the story. To assist Evan Jones, the West Indian script writer, Terence Brady, the novelist, has been brought in. The story begins with John Newton, who in 1750 set sail for West Africa from Liverpool on the first leg of the "triangular trade", carrying items to trade for slaves. He later became a minister of the gospel and a keen abolitionist. His reports were among those which stimulated opposition to the trade. William Wilberforce, Clarkson, Pitt the Younger, and Charles James Fox are among characters in the story of the ending of an evil trade and finally of an evil institution.

The excellent illustration add much to the value of the book.

N.D.

**The Military Balance 1975-1976** (International Institute for Strategic Studies: £1.50)

Military statistics are notoriously unreliable but the International Institute for Strategic Studies has the reputation of providing the most accurate information available to civilians. This annual publication, an essential reference work for academics, administrators (and more journalists than seem to have a copy) cannot be too highly recommended. Contained in only 104 pages is a wealth of statistics covering military manpower and expenditure, weapons systems and alliances for the whole world.

The section on Africa deals comprehensively with larger states and their armed forces, while essential information on smaller is not excluded. The cut-off date for military information and statistics is July 1975, though the review is published every September.

W.A.

## Power and language

**Political Language and Oratory in Traditional Society** edited by Maurice Bloch (Academic Press; £6.90)

Whether our languages are in some sense "innate" or not, our speech is certainly conditioned by expectations, social pressures and the limitations of our own experience. Like M. Jourdan, we speak prose without effort, reversing our inspiration for poetry. Yet it should not be a surprise to be told that the language of politics and power is a particular variant, or that certain speaking skills can either exclude or elevate the speaker from political life. Our own political systems

have their own languages, even if at times it seems that these consist exclusively of outworn clichés and preposterous platitudes.

In many traditional societies oratory (as opposed to rhetoric or the demotic use of language), is extremely important in controlling and defining the political arena. This collection of essays draws examples from Malagasy, Bali, Kenya and other countries to illustrate these points, as well as the adaptation of legend, myth and tradition to custom society to new ideas and practices. The argument is on the whole succinct and telling, though there are rather too many unhelpful diagrams purporting to represent the interaction of ideas.

At the end of the collection there is a short paper on "Ambiguity in Political Discourse", by Gill Seidel, which, dealing with the events of May 1968 in Paris, seems out of place in a work dedicated to "traditional society". Nevertheless, the paper is both fascinating and amusing, dealing as it does with the choice of language in the political utterances of left-wing splinter groups of the student movement. The choice of ambiguous words to encourage "aberrant decoding"; the overuse of personal pronouns by the smaller, more isolated, factions (whose activity more resembles group therapy than group action) and the counter employment by de Gaulle of the telling "Françaises, Français," are all convincingly documented. Indeed, it is the detail and relevance of this last, and faintly tangential contribution, that belatedly exposes the failings of the earlier studies: a whole book on the theme of this last paper would certainly have a wider audience.

H.P.J.

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**The Population Problem; a challenge to the people of our time, edited by Joseph Moerman and Michael Ingram (Search Press; London £1.95)**

At last the Churches seem to be getting round to the idea that, in certain circumstances, inactivity is as evil as remission and, in the face of the population problem, lesser tyrannies may be the best alternative to greater. As this little book says, "the ideal of a large family has seemed to be so essential a part of the culture of many countries and has been so strongly reinforced by world religions that it is extremely difficult for many people to face the fact that, for the foreseeable future, smaller families will have to be the general norm." There is little time for persuasion left. Soon, people will have to be forced.

J.J.

**The Policy Debate: Foreign Investment in South Africa by the Study Project on External Investment in South Africa and Namibia (Africa Publications Trust; £1.50)**

Sean MacBride, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, has already had some measure of success in persuading the Dutch government and several pirate firms to refuse to do business with the government of South Africa in its illegal occupation of Namibia. The issue of "The Policy Debate", the last in the series of studies produced by the Study Project on External Investment, is thus a timely appearance to buttress the Commissioner's points. The book covers the range of principle and practice behind the issue of trading with Namibia and urges the conclusion, after a discussion of all points of view, that South Africa's occupation must not be officially countenanced.

W.A.

**Defence Review: an anti-white paper by Robin Cook et al. (Fabian Society Research Series; 35p)**

World Defence expenditure is currently running at some fifteen times the level of overseas aid and, with many underdeveloped countries making great sacrifice for weapons, this unproductive diversion of scarce resources seems doubly unhelpful. This pamphlet, however, is only peripherally concerned with arms sales, being directed at the present labour government on general principles of antimilitarism. While this is a laudable emotion, the usual restricted focus of Fabian publications (provoking predictable responses) makes it less valuable.

**Other Exiles by Edward Brathwaite (OUP; £1.95)**

Edward Brathwaite is a prolific Caribbean poet but this is the first collection of shorter poems he has published, selected from twenty-five years of his writings. His theme of exile, from the Islands to Europe will not find much reflection in Africa, where the "decapitated" cultural traditions of the Negro Diaspora find few echoes. All the same, it is fair to say that this does not detract from the artistic value of the poems.

**1975: International Women's Year (UNESCO Gift Coupon Programme, 7 Place de Fontenay; 75700 Paris)**

This catalogue shows some of the projects proposed by the UNESCO Gift Coupon Programme in Africa, Arab regions, Asia and Latin America.

## New approaches from UNDP

The meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) last summer in Geneva was probably the liveliest and most successful ever held. One reason for this is that the Governing Council now provides a forum for debate on development problems, rather than, as it seemed to be for at least the first ten years of its existence, a body whose function was to rubber stamp the projects and programmes put forward by the Administrator. This change also bears witness to the efficiency of the work of UNDP, insofar as most of the developing countries now have people of sufficient expertise and experience, largely gained in the early days of the programme, to contribute to the debate, rather than being forced to send staff from their local embassies or missions who were often ill-informed and underbriefed on every aspect of UNDP's work.

It is no coincidence that the changes came at a point about half-way through the first "country programming cycle" that started in 1972. A good deal of criticism had been levelled at many of the earlier country programmes for being "more a list of projects than well-conceived and properly formulated programmes". But the new programmes are getting away from this, as is well shown by the country programme for Nigeria, one of those reviewed and endorsed by the Geneva meeting.

According to the 1974 UNDP Compendium listing of current projects, Nigeria was almost at the top of the league, only India and Indonesia receiving more in assistance than Nigeria's total of almost \$39m. This tallies roughly with the \$40m. available for the next 5-year programming period, but the emphasis in the programme will have changed a good deal by 1979, at least as far as UNDP inputs are concerned. Thus, in the 1972-75 programme, 26 agricultural projects were receiving almost \$8m. of UNDP assistance; for 1975-79 however, some \$5.7m. goes to a total of 54 new agricultural projects... a very marked swing towards the use of more individual advisers for a wide range of activities, rather than concentration on fewer, bigger projects. With education the position is different. In the earlier programme, this came second, with 15 projects totalling \$3.725m; now, education is to be the biggest sector in the new programme, at least insofar as the UNDP inputs go. Its 21 new projects will get almost \$8m., a fair proportion of which will be spent on educational planning. However, the largest educational project, in terms of UNDP assistance, is that for the establishment of a Federal Staff Development College. This project, to be carried out with UNESCO, is also interesting in that it comes into the "innovation" category which is one of the new departures particularly stressed at the Geneva Council meeting. These are projects in which the UNDP-sponsored assistance is being used to help governments break new ground in their development efforts. In this case, the objective is to "provide all teachers

and teacher educators etc. with a programme of on-the-job training so that they can keep teaching while improving their teaching skills... The teaching will primarily take place through correspondence courses supported by technical facilities such as radio, television, etc."

This very big new educational programme, which is well distributed throughout the various States, is not confined to co-operation with UNESCO. Thus, at the new College of Arts, Science and Technology at Katsina, North Central State, assistance is being given through FAO in setting up courses in leather technology, dairy farming, and agricultural engineering.

This emphasis on education in the Nigerian programme is in sharp contrast to the approach to the use of UNDP funds adopted in Ghana, again as shown by the 1974 Compendium of UNDP projects. There, total UNDP/Government allocations for agriculture of over \$8.7m. compare with less than \$1m for education, and there is a considerable emphasis on industrial development, with seven large projects included in an equivalent total of \$4.65m.

Taking the West African countries as a whole, several other trends are noticeable. Some, such as the allocation of larger sums and the creation of many new projects, in economic and development planning, are world-wide. Others are more noticeable, in that they indicate attention to new ways of developing natural resources. Thus, almost every country in the West African group is now showing an interest in developing its forest industries... only Mauritania, Niger and Sierra Leone do not appear to include any project in their current programmes.

In his report on UNDP's activities in 1974, Mr. Rudolph Peterson, the banker who succeeded the late Paul Hoffman as Administrator, stressed one especially interesting new approach to the work of the Programme: the determination that much more attention should now be paid to the personnel aspects of projects. When this phase begins to bear fruit, a further development is already envisaged, whereby nationals of the countries concerned may be used in UNDP-supported projects "at home", in the same capacities as non-national "experts" are used at present. This can bear fruit in two ways... in the first place, it is reasonable to expect that under most circumstances, a national of the country concerned should be able to get better and quicker results than a non-national, if only because of easier and more rapid communication. And secondly, this can provide a way of reducing the brain-drain which at present still takes far too many of the best trained men and women away from their own countries in search of higher salaries abroad. When this stage is reached, the whole face of United Nations' technical assistance, in the very broadest sense, will be changed and real inter-national co-operation will be possible.

Peter Collins

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## LETTERS to the Editor

### Angola Mirrors Black Africa

SIR, It is a tragic historical truism that it is often during periods of crisis or hard times that one finds out who one's true friends really are. This truism has more than adequately manifested itself in the conflict in Angola, and I hope that all African leaders are taking stock, because what is happening in Angola could happen elsewhere.

We have seen how the US, which aided the Portuguese to prolong their colonization of Angola and other areas, is today parading itself as a champion of African freedom. The US also preferred to pay its Angolan agent, Holden Roberto rather than contribute to humanitarian and relief projects for Black Angolans during and even after the liberation war against Portugal. However, the US readily and speedily allocated about \$80m to help repatriate whites from Angola when Portugal left. Isn't it more than clear that the US has never, does not now, and is unlikely ever to care about the fate of Black Africans? The US fears that an MPLA-led government in Angola could jeopardize the continued existence of apartheid in South Africa. The argument about alleged Soviet naval interest is a smokescreen for this desire to preserve white rule in South Africa. President Kaunda has doomed his political stature in Black Africa by calling for American military involvement in Angola on the same side as South Africa against the popular MPLA. Mobutu's collaboration with the Americans is not surprising, seeing that Mobutu owes his present position to the Americans. It is most heartening that Black Africa's real giant, Nigeria, is standing firmly behind the MPLA against the US - South Africa - Zaire - Zambia alliance in Angola.

Should the Russians succumb to American propaganda and threats and withdraw or reduce their aid to the MPLA, they will thus be showing Black Africa that Russia cannot be relied upon as an ally and that Russia was only helping the MPLA to foster Russian interests alone. This one hopes will not happen as long as South African soldiers and American mercenaries are still fighting against the MPLA.

Another significant factor in the Angolan imbroglio is the apparent reluctance or unwillingness of many of Black Africa's so-called leftist supporters in the Third World to translate their verbal support of African liberation struggles into action, by recognizing the MPLA.

It is particularly surprising that about three quarters of the Arab League members, have not yet recognized the MPLA Government. What is even more shocking is the report that Saudi Arabia is ready to give \$50m. to anti-MPLA groups in Angola. If this is true, this would show that Saudi Arabia, reportedly one of the most racist Arab states, is more interested in giving money for Africans to kill each other than for them to overcome the disastrous consequences of Arab imposed fuel problems.

New York  
SAMMY KUM BUO

### Can ECOWAS survive?

SIR, To the protagonist of African unity the formation of the West African Economic Union is seen as further concrete manifestation of African unity on a regional basis. To the economic nationalist, it is an expression of the desire of African people to have a control over the exploitation of scarce economic resources. To the idealist it is a prospect for sustaining higher standards of living for the mass of consumers.

Surely an economic union among states can offer tremendous socio-economic and political advantages to members: trade barriers are removed which means the free flow of goods and services across national borders, leading to increased trade; the exchange of technical information and the efficient utilization of capacity as a result of increased market size, etc.

It can be argued that these ideals were paramount in the minds of those who in 1967 formed the East African Community, the three members - Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya - had certain advantages which the present 15 member union in West Africa lacks: They are all Anglophones, and for a start had unified common services. In West Africa each of the members separately operates one or more of those services and the union is composed of Anglophones and Francophones, each with a different currency.

However, despite this relative advantageous position, the East African community has been plagued with problems. Through disputes, interstate trade barriers have been raised, discriminatory labour legislation has been enacted and quite recently Kenya expelled Tanzanian nationals. Other difficulties include the failure of the three presidents to meet since 1971.

If the East African community with a population of less than 40m. workers and peasants encounters such difficulties, it indicates that the West African group can still expect bigger problems. It is almost certain that ideological differences of the three regions in East Africa are the major cause of the failure of the community.

Thus the East African community is virtually dead and feasibility studies are underway for a new southern economic community consisting of Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique. The leadership structure of the West African group is composed of leftists, centrists and rightists. From the East African experience, we could observe that this is not a bright picture, and so let us be on the look out.

Winnipeg

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SIR: "Corruption: A Basis for Security?" (*West Africa*, January 5, 1976) by Opoku Acheampong of the University of Ghana offers a perceptive commentary on the endemic problems of bribery and corruption in Ghanaian society. The writer succeeds in a limited space in capturing the essentials, the race and local flavour of the "diffuse culture of corruption" in Ghana. Apart from the excellent book, *Trade and Politics on the Gold Coast (1600-1720)* by the late Dr Daaku (of blessed memory) cited by Opoku Acheampong, other recent scholarly works which have analysed bribery and corruption in Ghana are Victor T. LeVine's *Political Corruption: The Ghana Case*, and M. Owusu's *Uses and Abuses of Political Power: A Case Study of Continuity and Change in the Politics of Ghana*, both reviewed in *West Africa*, May 19, 1975 and April 3, 1971 respectively.

I agree with the writer that bribery or corruption is rife in Ghana primarily because of the absence in the society of effective institutional or personal restraints and checks against it. But does bribery or corruption afford the Ghanaian, as the writer suggests, "the greatest possible security?" Allowing for an intended sarcasm, one may still ask, aren't the very "premiums" paid by the Ghanaians to ensure their "security" (personal?, public?) themselves, to use a popular Ghanaian phrase, "tainted by corruption" thus generating or sustaining the vicious circle of personal insecurities, uncertainties, national instability and malaise which the "premiums" (i.e., money, materials and services paid as bribes) seek to insure against in the first place?

I cannot elaborate here, but the roots of bribery and corruption in Ghana certainly lie as much in our lack, at all levels of society, and in almost every institutional setting, of self-restraint and discipline — two overworked notions — our epurcane philosophy of life, that is the *Adaka mu ye hve*, the *Etwe ye de*, and surely *Kote ye de*

city. Is a radical transformation of our world view possible in this century? The wistful Ghanaian answer would no doubt be, Nyame be Kyere!

PROFESSOR MAXWELL OWUSU

Department of Anthropology and  
Centre for Research on Economic Development  
University of Michigan

## Military Government and Ghanaian Politicians

SIR: I should be grateful if so-called politicians in Ghana would leave the military government to complete the task ahead. Do these politicians really have love for the country? If so why should they not send their good views to the Supreme Military Council, which it is prepared to welcome any ideas from individuals.

I am sorry to hear of the uncovered plot to overthrow the government of Ghana. If there are people who think they are the only Ghanaians to rule the country, such people should wipe off such ideas because the country belongs to all of us. As 99 per cent of Ghanaians are aware of the good work by the Military Government, let them go ahead and stop the nonsense of overthrow. What the present government is doing, no politician in Ghana can do better. These politicians are only fighting for their selfish interests. Politicians failed the country in the past and we do not want to see them again. Instead they should, if they have the good of the country at heart, think of themselves as Ghanaians first and politicians second.

I appeal to members of past political parties and groups to forget the past and think about the nation and their children.

I think the Supreme Military Council should handover power only when members are satisfied that a firm foundation has been laid both economically and socially for our beloved country.

London

K. ASAMOA

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## Bernard Murray Haggis

SIR: We have learned with deep regret of the death on November 7 in Paris of Bernard Murray Haggis at the early age of 51. Murray Haggis was educated at University College School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in Modern Languages. After a short spell on the staff of the Student Christian Movement he and his wife (a real partnership in all ways) went to teach in West Africa, first in Nigeria and then at Mfantsipim School, Cape Coast, Ghana, where he proved an outstanding school master, loved and respected by boys and colleagues alike. When the time came for them to leave Ghana, he thought he would "brush up his linguistics" at the Sorbonne. His wife Sheila was already involved with Unesco and went to work at their Paris headquarters, becoming the "breadwinner". He himself did so well that he was invited to take a doctorate, which he did with a thesis on the difficulties Twi speakers have in enunciating French, a work which on its publication (expected shortly) is likely to prove a norm for similar investigations.

In consequence of his work Dr. Haggis was taken on to the staff of the Sorbonne, an extraordinary honour for an Englishman in any field, and probably without parallel in French linguistics. The last year or two had seen him in increasing demand at language-teaching congresses, not merely in Africa and France, but all over the world. He died suddenly of a cerebral haemorrhage, leaving a wife and sister. Beyond the scholar and internationalist is the memory of a Christian of deep commitment, whose concern for others shone out in every encounter, a man of sound practical judgement, swift to act when action was called for, a gay companion and radiant friend.

PROFESSOR JOHN FERGUSON

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**Tolberts' legacy to  
Tolbert**

After finishing the four year term as President for which the late President Tubman was originally elected, Dr. William Tolbert is beginning the eight-year term for which he was himself elected last year. A correspondent attempts to answer the question: what economic legacy does the first term hand over to the second?

Foreign investment of some \$2000m. is under discussion in Liberia. President Tolbert told the Legislature shortly before his inauguration this month for an eight-year term. Most of this investment, which amounts to some \$1000 a head of the whole population, would be in the iron ore industry. The West German financed Bong company, which mines in the Bong mountains some 50 miles from Monrovia, is negotiating, in conjunction with a group of Japanese investors, including steel companies, an agreement with the government over development of the Putu deposits in Eastern Liberia. This project alone represents \$600m. of investment in an undeveloped part of the country. The Bong company is also investing some \$125m. in a second pelletising plant, doubling the capacity of the enterprise to improve the quality of its exports. The President said that Concession Agreements had recently been revised to ensure more equitable partnership for Liberia.

No specific mention was made in the speech of the Wologesi or Gbie mountain deposits, but the President declared that "the long-term future of the iron ore industry seems highly encouraging as two of our major mining companies are engaged in expansion programmes, and there is a possibility that three major mines will commence production in the next decade".

The President warned that if world-wide demand for iron and steel products was not increased it could have a "catastrophic effect" on the economy. "We must brace ourselves for the worst if it should happen".

Unhappily, the National Iron Ore Company, almost entirely owned by Liberians, was in serious difficulties and had suffered grave financial losses on equipment for the Mano Two Project. Overall planning "was poor from the beginning", the President declared, the expansion programme was too elaborate and did not take profitability into proper account. Of nearly \$10m. invested in the Mano Two Project, almost \$3m. ended up on faulty equipment, and the company owed an estimated \$14m.

Mr Tolbert noted that the deterioration in the world economic situation, and particularly the rise in oil prices, had hit Liberia hard. "At best more positive results cannot be expected prior to mid 1976. Prices continued to decline for most export commodities produced in Liberia, while the costs of necessary imports in most instances continued to increase, although at a slower rate." There had been a significant decline in demand for iron ore, rubber, and timber. There was substantial "stockpiling" of iron ore production.

The economy increased only negligibly in

real terms during 1975. However, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost was estimated at \$635m. compared to \$530m. in 1974, an increase of 19.9 per cent over the 1974 estimate, due primarily to the high contract prices for iron ore which, on average, were about 65 per cent higher than in 1974. The fall in the value of other major commodities offset this increase. The declining trend of the trade balance which began in 1974 had continued.

Total value of exports decreased from \$400.2m. in 1974 to about \$393m. in 1975. Although the volume of iron ore shipments declined by about 30 per cent, export earnings were 16 per cent higher. Earnings from other exports fell mainly because of lower sales, compounded by lower prices. The combined value of imports increased from \$288.4m. in 1974 to \$320m. in 1975, due primarily to higher prices. Thus the overall trade balance was slightly less than the amount recorded for 1974.

The President was able to report a current budget surplus of some \$44m. compared with some \$34m. in 1974 (the fiscal year is to be changed from the calendar year to July 1-June 30). But since development expenditure had doubled, there might be a net deficit. Foreign aid commitments to Liberia were a record \$80m., mostly from the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Italian government. A long term development plan was being formulated.

**Middleman's margins**

In an effort to curb inflation the Ministry of Commerce has ordered a price "ceiling" on 300 imported commodities. "This exercise was extended to locally produced agricultural commodities where it was discovered from surveys that the middleman trader is the principal beneficiary of locally produced agricultural commodities instead of the farmers. The margin between the prices at the source of supply and the urban market prices was found in some places to be as high as 200 per cent. Of this margin, transportation cost is only 21 per cent, thereby leaving a profit margin of 179 per cent for the middleman trader".

The "concept envisaged" when the "Freeport of Monrovia" was established will be promoted with the assistance of UNIDO and a British consulting firm, the President said. Mr. Joseph G. Richards is first head of the Free Zone Authority. A new terminal is being erected at Robertsfield airport at a cost of \$2.8m. \$16m. is being spent on improvement of telecommunications. A microwave system will link Liberian centres and there will be a satellite system of international communication.



President Tolbert addresses a gathering at Bong iron ore mine.

Each public utility, the President noted, now operated autonomously, since the Public Utilities Authority had been suspended. With the exception of the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation, Roberts International Airport, Samos Glory Corporation, and the Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, "the performance of the corporations this year had been below estimates and generally unsatisfactory".

Referring to the tragic death early last year of his younger brother, Mr Steve Tolbert, Minister of Finance, the President said that during his term of office the annual revenues had risen to \$113m. compared with \$70m. The financial situation had been improving. There had been an increase of \$8.5 in balances.

In spite of more vigilant tax enforcement and expenditure control, total expenditure, in particular on capital account, was rising more quickly than revenues, continued the President. Current expenditure at \$80.7m. represented a rate of growth of about 21 per cent over 1974; capital expenditure and investment from budgetary resources at \$8.4m., represented a rate of growth of 29 per cent over the corresponding capital investment in 1974. "Government expenditure is increasingly directed to creation of real assets, rather than being dissipated in meeting current consumption."

Taxes from income and profits were up from \$40.3m. for the first ten months in 1974 to \$47.4m. for the corresponding period this year. "Maritime revenues" for the ten months, at \$12m., exceeded the total for the whole of 1974 by 22 per cent. This resulted from "the effective implementation of our maritime programme which accounted for the upward growth trend in the size of our registered merchant tonnage". The 18 per cent increase in revenues from taxes on income and profits, while encouraging, must be viewed against the disappointing performances of the rubber industry.

The major categories of current expenditure are: salaries and wages, 47.8 per cent (44.8 per cent in 1974); purchases of goods and services, 48 per cent (50 per cent) and interest and debt charges, 4.2 per cent (5.2 per cent). The increase in salaries arises largely from the 12.5 per cent increase for

all government employees in 1975.

Development appropriations increased by 98 per cent, from \$13.3m. in the first ten months of 1974 to \$26.4 this year. Appropriations for education, health and social welfare this year claimed the highest proportion of social service expenditure with \$11.0m., and \$7.4m., respectively, compared with \$9.4m. and \$5.9m. last year.

Self-sufficiency in food is the principal objective in agriculture; but there is also a large tree crop expansion programme covering all sections of the country. The Ivory Coast has sent two teams to make feasibility studies for planting 37,500 acres of oil palm, 20,000 of coconut, 15,000 of cocoa and 10,000 of coffee during the next four years.

Until a bank for agricultural credit is established, the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment, the President explained, will handle agricultural credit.

Because world demand for timber dropped in 1975 there was a disproportionate export of prime veneer species, two of which accounted for 57 per cent of the total volume of logs exported. For the second year running the diamond industry was facing a crisis of steady decline. During the current period diamond exports decreased in quantity by 37.06 per cent, and in value by 46.03 per cent.

There is a resurgence of interest in gold mining, with a 42 per cent increase in the number of licences issued compared with the same period last year, due to the announcement in May by the National Bank that it would purchase gold at \$42.00 per fine troy ounce, and that there were no restrictions on buying, selling and dealing in gold above that price.

The Liberian Development Corporation has intensified its efforts to bring in new investment and stimulate tourism. Among its hopeful negotiations are plans for a utility assembly plant; a wood-working complex in Bomi Hills; and a Liberian Rubber Articles Manufacturing Company to replace the West African Shoe and Rubber Industries Corporation, now dissolved. The Liberian Rubber Processing Corporation has begun construction of a factory in Bong county. The Corporation has produced its first tourist promotional film, "The Liberian Adventurer", which depicts vast undiscovered tourist possibilities.

"Many industrialists have expressed interest in establishing industries within the Monrovia Industrial Park", said the President; but because of the lack of infrastructure "there is a reluctance to do so". The General Manager recommends that Government should appropriate \$2.5m. over five years to implement the revised Industrial Park development plan.

For the present year the President proposed no new taxes, although maritime revenues were expected to fall by about \$4m. because of a fall in registrations. Total expenditure of about \$130m. is proposed, using some \$6½m. from reserves. \$33½m. is proposed for development, compared with \$29½m. in 1975. External assistance is estimated at \$42½m. total development budget is \$76.3m.

The 1976 recurrent budget, excluding debt service, is \$63½m., against \$58½m., reflecting cost increases as well as expansion of survey.

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# ECONOMIC and Business NEWS

## Jamaica begins the new order from a correspondent

I took a lot of hard talking, lobbying, calculated indiscretions and considerable sweet reasonableness but the 20 Finance Ministers at the IMF conference in Kingston Jamaica, finally arrived where they had, more or less, been pointed. The most immediate agreement was to raise by 45 per cent all members' drawing rights for all four IMF Credit branches. The increases are operative until members have ratified the proposed one third increase in IMF quotes, which is expected to take about a year or 18 months.

However, although the 45 per cent increase in theory makes about \$3,500m. available to developing countries — and more to industrialised nations — they are unlikely to draw much more than a quarter or third of it. This is because after the initial tranche countries wishing to make further drawings have to meet certain conditions about their conduct of domestic economic affairs which are often politically unpalatable.

The other major achievement, from Africa's point of view, was the apparent clearing of the way for the IMF to sell a sixth of its gold stock, that is about 25m. ounces, and use the profit from the sale for the benefit of the less developed countries of the world. This, too, took some haggling since some of the intended beneficiaries were not convinced that the proposed gold package — it included returning another 25m. ounces to the original depositors who are mainly industrialised nations — was necessary for their best interest. But in the end it was agreed, that 45 per cent increase in the borrowing tranches having helped considerably.

Fears that the price of gold will now plummet can be largely ignored. The IMF will want to get the best price that it can and so will not unload large quantities in a way that might depress the market, indeed it is quite likely to go in for a lot of small secret deals rather than risk a big "loss". Also, although gold has in theory been demonetised, it is likely for a long time that Central Banks will hold and perhaps even buy gold — and that means not only France which since it officially revalued its gold holdings at the market price now has a clear interest in holding up that price. It must be realised however that the go-ahead to IMF may take longer to produce a cash benefit than some countries and theorists had hoped.

Many of the other achievements of the Kingston meeting may seem more like theological debate in the international Temples of Mammon than practical progress. For example the Franco-American debate on fixed parities or floating exchange rates seems to have been more or less settled to the agreement of both sides by a statement that floating exchange rates are now legal in the eyes of the IMF but the aim of it all is to get to a state of fixed but adjustable parities. Another victory for the modern schoolmen was the modification of American demands that all members should allow their currencies to be used in IMF lending operations — this was aimed at the OPEC countries — or forego the benefit of the increased tranches. The solution here was a moral obligation to be discharged in six months time, but with no penalty if it is not.

Esoteric though some of these matters may seem they are all steps on the way to that "new international economic order" which more and more people are beginning to believe is needed to right some of the world's wrongs and they were taken amicably, which means that they are likely to work or be made to work, and that they are likely to be continued further. Indeed the meeting has given the IMF a more flexible way of altering its own rules to keep up with economic conditions.

Unfortunately the International Development Association did not fare well at Kingston, while everybody realised that it needs more resources for its soft loans to developing countries it was not possible to agree on how these funds should be raised. America refused to agree to a call for a substantial increase in real terms (allowing for inflation) because of Congressional resistance to giving money for aid at present. The IDA problem must be backed afresh.

## Go slow warning

Economists from the IMF and OECD who attended the IMF meeting in Jamaica warned that a four to five per cent rate of real growth is the maximum that can be expected without danger of reviving serious inflation in industrialised countries. The measures necessary to control such inflation could lead

to an even more serious recession than the world has already experienced. If the expansion can be kept under control the economists see no reason why it should not continue for several years.

Tax officials from Sierra Leone and Ghana have started a five-month course in taxation methods at the Board of Inland Revenue in London.

## Investment Policy amendments

Colonel Acheampong has signed an Amendment Decree to Ghana's Investment Policy Decree of last year. Besides repeating that the deadline for implementation of the Investment Policy Decree is to be June 30, 1976, not the originally decreed January 1, 1976 (the postponement was reported in *West Africa* September 22, 1975) the Amendment Decree varies the regulations on tobacco enterprises. In such concerns operating below the significant figure (employed capital of 500,000 cedis or annual turnover of 1,000,000 cedis) at least 50 per cent of the capital must be Ghanaian-owned. For enterprises over the significant figure Ghanaian ownership must be at least 55 per cent, divided as to 35 per cent held by the state, 10 per cent by statutory corporations and 10 per cent by other Ghanaians. These figures will also apply to breweries over the significant figure.

Parolle Ltd (the project engineering company of the Reynolds Parsons Group) has been awarded a £750,000 contract by the State Gold Mining Corporation of Ghana to supply electrical plant to extend the power distribution system at the Prestea gold mine.

## Benin in balance

For the first time since becoming independent in 1960 Benin (formerly Dahomey) has adopted a balanced budget without any outside assistance. At the same time Protestant and Muslim primary schools have been taken into the state sector with effect from January 1. Catholic primary schools were taken over three years ago.

The Calabar Veneer and Plywood company (Calvenpy) and its subsidiary Cross River Mills are to be reorganised and reactivated at a cost of 28m. naira. At present the company employs 400 people, in its new form it will provide about 5,000 jobs and produce 45,000 cubic feet of plywood a month.

## Preparing for UNCTAD

A ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 (which represents the developing countries and numbers many more than 77) will be held in Manila later this month to prepare positions for the UNCTAD IV session at Nairobi in May.

The Scientific Technical and Research Commission of the OAU held a 15 nation conference in Lagos on mechanical agriculture in Africa both to review progress and discuss possible multi-lateral co-operation between OAU states.

## McCorquodale up

McCorquodale, the international specialist printers, report pre-tax profits for the 1974-75 year of £2,344,000 (compared with

£1,922,000 in 1973-74) on a turnover of £38,434,000 (£27,101,000). The final dividend, on capital increased by a rights issue, is 8.75p. At present the company has noticeable spare capacity and with wages and operating costs escalating some retrenchment is going on. McCorquodale's have a plant at Ibadan.

## Oil find

In Gabon, Elf in partnership with Gulf, has struck oil in the Bania 2 well and, in partnership with Japan's Mitsubishi, has struck oil in Anguille Sud-Ouest 1.

New tanker facilities to take vessels up to 250,000 tons dwt have been opened at Cap Lopez.

Continental Oil, operator and 25 per cent holder — with Shell (50 per cent) and Chevron (25 per cent) — has struck oil, gas and condensates in Chad some 185 miles north of N'Djamena. The yields, from several sand zones over a 1,000 ft. interval, vary between 155 and 3,207 barrels a day.

## New directors at UAC of Nigeria

UAC of Nigeria has appointed Alhaji Isa Kaita, Mr. M. G. Bloomer and Mr. E. A. O. Shonekan directors of the company.

Alhaji Isa Kaita, CON, CBE, D.Litt. had a distinguished career in politics and public service, becoming an NPC member of the House of Assembly in Kaduna and of the House of Representatives in Lagos in 1952. In 1954 he was appointed Minister of Works in Northern Nigeria, in 1956 Minister for Natural Resources, and in 1957 Minister of Education, a post he retained until 1966. In 1968 he became Chairman of the Public Service Commission of North Central state and latterly has been Chairman of the Housing Authority. Apart from work he has been President of the Kaduna Turf Club for more than ten years, is in his second term as President of Kaduna Polo Club and has been President of the Kaduna Crocodile Club since 1970. Like his father before him Alhaji Isa Kaita is Wazirin Katsina.

Mr. Bloomer, who is General Manager of the company's A. J. Seward/Kingsway Chemists's Division, joined UAC in 1955.

Mr. Shonekan joined the company in 1964, was appointed the Deputy Legal Adviser in 1974, and Legal Adviser in August, 1975. He was appointed a Joint Secretary of the company at the same time. He now relinquishes that appointment and Mr. N. O. Edu, also formerly Joint Secretary, becomes Secretary of the company.

Sir Ralph Bateman retires from the chairmanship and the board of Turner & Newall on July 31, 1976. From August 1, 1976, Mr. P. W. C. Griffith will be chairman; Mr. S. Gibbs will be deputy chairman, and Mr. C. W. Newton and Mr. J. K. Shepherd will be managing directors.

## Mission from Birmingham

Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce is sending its fifth trade mission to Nigeria next month. Nineteen companies will be represented on the fortnight's visit, there will be considerable emphasis on goods and equipment for the construction industry but other goods on offer range from fabrics through cleaning products for hospitals and caterers to jewellery.

The mission will be based in Lagos but expects to visit Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Aba, Onitsha, Enugu and Kano.

## New director at UAC

Mr. R. J. Joyce, presently Chairman of Medical Division, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of UAC International. Mr. Joyce will relinquish his position with Medical Division and become Chairman of G. B. Oliviant Division in Manchester at a later date.

He joined the company in 1948 and has a wide experience of the company's business and is familiar with both West and East Africa. In 1965 he became managing director of United Africa Chemists Limited, renamed Medical Division in March 1974. Mr. Joyce is aged 51 and is married with three children.

• Mr. Ward Stewart, managing director of Alcoa of Great Britain has been appointed Alcoa's regional manager for Europe and Africa. Mr. Stewart, who will be based in London, will be responsible for Alcoa's manufacturing and sales operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

• China has responded to appeals from the International Tin Council to restrain its exports of tin, which have been undermining tin prices, by saying that while the ITC cooperate with imperialist users of tin China cannot see how developing countries can hope to benefit by ITC activities and will not undertake to curb exports.

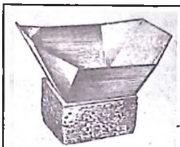
## Ships for Cameroon

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £2.2m loan to help finance the purchase from the Elder Dempster Lines Limited by Cameroon Shipping Lines SA of two second hand cargo vessels, M.V. Fulam and M.V. Forcados, built at Glasgow in 1964. Baring Brothers & Co. Limited arranged the loan with the buyer on behalf of Lloyds Bank Limited.

• Cameroon has purchased the equivalent of 7.51m SDRs from the IMF's oil facility for 1975. Cameroon also purchased 4.62m SDRs from the 1974 oil facility.

## Calcemco expansion

• The South East State Government has subscribed more than 7m naira for equity shares in the Calabar Cement Co. — Calcemco — to help the company to expand.



The FAO review Ceres reports that a simple and very inexpensive solar oven has been developed in Ethiopia. It consists of a container, in earthenware or ceramic, covered with ordinary window glass, and surmounted by flat reflecting surfaces (mirrors, metal sheets) placed at a 120-degree angle over the glass. In the oven, temperature can reach 200°C, enough to cook vegetables and meat, bake bread and roast groundnuts and coffee.

This sort of simple device could be a considerable fuel saver, and would be valuable in places where there is a shortage of wood and other fuels but plenty of sunlight, such as the Sahel.

Calcemco is jointly owned by the State Government, the Federal Military Government, the Nigerian Industrial Development Company and the Nigerian Bank For Commerce and Industry. The company is also expected to raise a 1m naira loan from the commercial banks as working capital for when the expansion programme has been completed. Since the Calcemco plant started in 1970 it has produced more than 325,000 tonnes of cement.

## Scholarships from Russia

The Russian Government and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee have offered 16 scholarships to eight African countries under the ECA co-ordinate bilateral scholarship programme. The scholarships are for graduate and undergraduate studies in agriculture, science, engineering, architecture, economics medicine and education. They have been granted to Benin, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zaïre among others.

## Commonwealth Foundation grants

The Commonwealth Foundation has given grants to four Commonwealth Professional Associations: £39,000 over three years for the Commonwealth Nurses Federation; £15,000 for the Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy; £4,000 for the Commonwealth Association of Planners and £10,000 to the Commonwealth Association of Architects for a Pan-Commonwealth Conference to be held in September next year.

The Foundation has also given the Commonwealth Association for the Deaf a £16,500 three year award and has allocated £18,000

## Sugar price target

Representatives of the 15 sugar exporting countries of the ACP group are hoping to negotiate a 33 per cent increase in the prices paid by EEC countries for cane sugar delivered in the 1976-77 delivery period. Present belief is that the Commission is prepared to recommend an 8 per cent increase.

The growers argue that their 33 per cent figure is based on increased machinery, facilities and other import costs and the fall in the value of sterling.

## Reference books

The UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre in Geneva has published an annotated bibliography of the product periodicals which have been found useful for the centre's market research work.

## Enquire within

British Exports 76 has now been published by Kompass. This eighth edition lists some 14,000 products — ranging from Abbotstort Equipment to Zoom Lenses — available for export from the United Kingdom with the names and addresses of the exporters. Any importer who cannot find a supplier in British Exports 76 is clearly dealing in pretty esoteric goods.

## Barriers to trade

A report from the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade says that exports from developing countries face considerable problems in dealing with non-tariff barriers to trade, indeed they are often worse problems than tariffs. The report says that manufacturers and semi-manufactures — the goods mainly facing tariff restrictions — make up about 16.5 per cent of rich countries' imports from developing countries but the goods that meet non-tariff barriers are about 21 per cent of industrialised countries' imports.

The report says that non-tariff barriers are often difficult to spot and deal with and lists some, such as arbitrary customs valuation systems, border tax adjustment, variable levies, health and sanitary regulations, marking and labelling requirements, standard

for a Seminar on Professional Centres to be held at Nairobi in January next year.

Assistance is also being given to conferences on Science Teaching Methods in Cameroon, Tick-Borne Diseases in Edinburgh and a New Zealand Royal Society Symposium on Natural Products.

The Association of Commonwealth Universities gets £25,000 for its travelling fellowship scheme for University administrators and the Commonwealth Press Union gets £8,000 to promote travel, interchange and training schemes for journalists.

specifications, testing requirements and prior import deposit schemes. All these restrict imports from developing countries.

The report says that Britain, Canada, Australia and America are relatively free of this sort of restriction but the other Common Market countries and Japan are heavy users of this form of protectionism.

## Cocoa forecast reduced

The Foreign Agricultural Service of America's Department of Agriculture has reduced its November forecast of the 1975-76 world cocoa bean harvest from 1,595,800 tonnes to 1,567,800 tonnes. This is still about 3 per cent ahead of the 1974-75 crop.

The reduction is mainly because of lower than expected output in West African countries, for example Ivory Coast's crop is now expected to be 220,000 tons (compared with a November estimate of 235,000). Nigeria's 245,000 (260,000) and Togo's 18,000 (20,000). These drops more than offset Cameroon's increase from 114,000 tons to 118,000.

The FAS has also reduced its estimate of world green coffee production by 45,000 bags (132.4 lbs each). And the world cotton crop for 1975-76 is expected to be about 55m. bales, which is 8m. below last season; the reduction is blamed largely on bad weather. Exports should increase slightly from 17m. to 17.7m., as international markets gradually recover.

## Maize record

The American Department of Agriculture predicts that the 1975 world maize crop will add up to a record 315m. tonnes — 12 per cent better than 1974's — despite poor harvests in both France and Russia. Mexico, Brazil, America, Hungary, China and Yugoslavia are all expected to report record crops. The Department also predicts a record world rape seed crop.

## 'Save our forests'

Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, President of the World Wildlife Fund, has warned that mankind is recklessly plundering the world's natural resources. He said that according to the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation, humans and their machines would destroy more than 100,000 sq. km. (40,000 sq. miles) of tropical rain forest in 1976.

"That is an area the size of Eastern Germany, Liberia or Guatemala. At this rate this last great untouched ecosystem on our planet, containing 10 per cent of all known animal and plant species, and a resource of boundless value, will have been grievously damaged by the end of the century."

• Lack of snow to protect winter grain crops against a series of sharp frosts in the European areas of the Soviet Union is threatening prospects for next year's grain harvest.

## New Bank chairman

The 42nd annual general meeting of the National Bank of Nigeria has confirmed the appointment of Professor Michael Adegoji Adeyemo of the Faculty of Business Administration, Lagos University, as the bank chairman. He succeeds Dr. Michael Omolayole. The appointments of Dr. Adetoun Phillips, Mr. Akintayo Owalabi and Mr. Reuben Olorunfemi Adewusi as directors was also confirmed.

## Ivory Coast surplus dips

Ivory Coast's trade surplus for 1975 dropped by almost four fifths, due to a slump in world markets for timber and coffee, according to figures released in Abidjan. The gap between imports and export earnings could be as low as 10,000 million CFA francs (US\$50,000,000) against a record figure last year of \$4,000m. CFA francs as a result of the fall earlier this year in the price of Robusta coffee — Ivory Coast is the largest African producer. The government took steps to maintain prices artificially, with the agreement of other major producers. June figures for coffee exports show a drop of 100,000 tons against 1974. At the same time, Ivory Coast's expanding industries and agricultural projects to a demand for imported goods, estimated at 19,000 million CFA francs.

According to official sources, a

marked improvement in coffee earnings since July will amply cover imports for the last quarter of this year. However, the hopes for recovery in world markets for primary products is not expected to have much effect until well into 1976.

● Ivory Coast's Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications has issued an international invitation to tender for two surveys, a socio-economic study of telephone users in Ivory Coast and a survey on revision of telecommunication tariffs. Tenders must be submitted in Ivory Coast by 5th March.

● Fourteen nose loaders and three apron drive Avibridges have been ordered from Fokker VFW in Holland for installation at Lagos International Airport.

## Lagos Stock Exchange

Alongside are listings from the Lagos Stock Exchange for the end of 1975. In the first column after the names of the companies is the par value, in Kobo, of the shares, then their quoted prices and possibly a symbol showing how they last moved. The third column shows the most recent dividend declared (a shows an interim, 2a a second interim) the fourth column the total dividends for the past 12 months and the fifth shows the yield at the latest price. The last two columns show the range of the shares over the year.

	Num K	Quota toe (k)	Div Rate %	Earnings Yield	Earnings Yield	High	Low	
John Holt Invest. Co.	50	67	3(a)	23.4	17.5	67	65	
<b>FINANCIAL</b>								
Barclays Bank of Nig.	100	307	15(a)	67.0	21.8	307	106	
Nig Ind. Dev. Bank "A"	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	
Nig Ind. Dev. Bank "B"	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	
Standard Bank Nig Ltd	100	288	40	60.4	21.1	288	282	
United Bank For Africa	100	190	15(a)	65.2	14.3	203	190	
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>								
Alum. Manuf. Co. Of Nig	50	95	25	35.4	18.6	95	89	
Associated Indust. Ltd	50	67	25	78.3	58.4	67	67	
Bata Nigeria Limited	50	84	XD	41.8	23.5	94	89	
Berec Nig. Limited	50	120	XD	20(a)	50.4	21.2	126	120
Beyer Peires Nig. Ltd	50	132	25	48.9	18.5	132	128	
Dunlop Nig. Ind. Ltd	50	118	37.4	39.6	16.8	118	111	
Guinness (Nig) Limited	50	218	16(2a)	37.6	8.6	226	218	
Lever Bros. Nig. Ltd	50	153	XD	30(a)	94.7	10.9	168	153
Metal Box Nig. Ltd.	50	75	XD	10(a)	22.8	15.2	80	75
Nig. Bottling Co. Ltd.	50	105	70	93.1	44.3	105	102	
Nig. Breweries Limited	50	210	24(a)	82.9	19.7	210	208	
Nigerian Cement Co	200	326	17.1	39.8	34.4	326	323	
Nigerian Tea Mills	50	56	—	—	—	56	55	
Nig. Tobacco Co. Ltd.	50	93	12(a)	42.2	23.7	93	92	
Tate & Lyle (Nig) Ltd.	50	147	10(a)	68.8	23.4	147	147	
United Nig. Textiles	50	60	20	21.9	18.3	60	58	
Verol Products Limited	50	68	70	46.2	33.9	68	65	
Wiggins Teape (W.A.)	50	126	60	128.0	50.8	126	122	
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>								
CI AD (Nig) Limited	50	76	30	73.3	47.2	100	76	
John Holt Limited	100	71	24(a)	18.7	26.3	71	68	
Leopards (Lagos) Limited	20	45	70(a)	60.4	26.8	46	36	
Leventis Motors Limited	50	58	45	69.6	60.0	58	54	
Paternon Zoch & Co	50	61	72.1	63.3	55.2	61	61	
R. T. Brooke (Nig) Ltd	50	57	XD	20(a)	92.3	81.0	66	57
The Baux Co. Of Nig	50	86	38	60.6	35.2	86	80	
The Union Trading Co	50	71	20	55.7	19.2	71	70	
UAC Of Nigeria Ltd	50	75	20(a)	68.1	45.4	75	75	
<b>SERVICE</b>								
Blackwood Hodge	50	106	28	50.8	24.0	106	96	
Coastal (W.A.) Limited	50	106	50	59.8	28.2	106	101	
Dick, Times of Nigeria	50	82	20(a)	45.1	27.5	82	82	

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Big Cooker 3 gas with griddle plate/2 Electric rings — oven light — Electric Oven — Gas Cylinder storage compartment	£138.95
Big Cooker 3 gas with griddle plate/2 Electric rings — Automatic Ignition — Rotisserie — oven light — continuous clean — gas cylinder — storage compartment — thermostat and timer	£165.95
2 electric/2 gas rings — automatic ignition Electric Oven with Thermostat & Timer — Rotisserie — socket for your other appliances	£135.95
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*Bosch 6.00 cu ft 170 SG (West Germany)	£85.95
*Bosch 8.5 cu ft 240 S G (West Germany)	£116.95
*K2B 10.00 cu ft Refrigerator	£135.95
*No Frost Fridge/Freezer combined 19 cu ft	£275.95
*Fridge/Freezer combined 12 cu ft	£199.95
*Bosch Chest Freezers (West Germany)	
*GTA 33 11.5 cu ft Freezer	£138.95
*GTA 40 14.00 cu ft Freezer	£149.95
*GTA 50 17.5 cu ft Freezer	£175.95
*Upright Freezer 10.7 cu ft	£165.95

	Exp Price
Kenwood Chef A701/A	£41.95
Kenwood Major A707 Complete	£79.95
Bosch Food Mixer complete with LID	£69.95
Braun Food Mixer complete	£41.95
Braun Multi Blender/Liquidiser	£27.95
Moulinex Blender/Grinder 241	£9.95
Digital Clock Radio MW/LM/FM/SW	£37.95
National Radio Cassette MW/2SW	£52.95
National Radio Cassette MW/3SW	£73.95
Sanyo Radio/Cassette MW/SW	£43.95
Sanyo Radio/Cassette MW/2SW	£57.95
Sanyo Portable Music Centre	£93.95
Olivetti Portable T.W. Letters 32	£39.95
Morphy Richards CAPS Dry Iron	£6.95
16" Pedestal fan with rollers (Japan)	£64.95
Stereo Radio/Cass. Car with MW/SW	£49.95
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Hitachi Music Centre 3 in 1 with SW	£239.95

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# SHIPPING News

**ELDER DEMPSTER LINES**  
**SOUTHBOUND** — From Liverpool EGORI slg Tema Jan. 13; **FALABA** slg Jan. 19; **DIXCOVE** slg Jan. 29; **PEGU** slg Feb. 5.  
 From London: **EBOE** due Matadi Jan. 12; **POLYDORUS** Jan. 13; **SHONGA** due Apapa Jan. 14; **SHERRRO** slg Jan. 15; **BHAMO** slg Jan. 22.  
 From N. Continent: **DARU** Jan. 13. **AUTOMEDON** slg Amsterdam Jan. 14; **DUNKWA** slg Rotterdam Jan. 15.  
 From Dublin: **EBANI** due Pointe Noire Jan. 20.

**NORTHBOUND** — To Liverpool: **ANTILOCHUS** due Jan. 14; **ILRI** slg Apapa Jan. 16.  
 To London: **MANO** due Matadi Jan. 12; **OSTERFEHN** due Jan. 13; **DEGEMA** due Jan. 19.  
 To N. Continent: **DALLA** due Takoradi Jan. 13; **LYCAON** due Rotterdam Jan. 17.  
 To Pool: **CLEARWAY** due Jan. 19.  
 To Middlesbrough: **FREETOWN** slg Apapa Jan. 18.  
**EASTBOUND** — **DEIDO** due Tema Jan. 12; **DONGA** due Lome Jan. 12.  
**WESTBOUND** — To N.Y.: **DUMURRA** slg Houston Jan. 14.

**BARBER LINES**  
**OUTWARDS** — **TUGELA** due Lagos/Apapa Jan. 15; thence Douala; **TIJUCA** slg Norfolk Jan. 19; **Philadelphian** Jan. 21; **Baltimore** Jan. 23; **New York** Jan. 28; for Monrovia.  
**HOMEWARDS** — **TIJUCA** now Norfolk thence Philadelphia and Baltimore; **TUGELA** due Lagos/Apapa Jan. 15; Douala Jan. 25; for US North Atlantic.

**MIITSU OSK LINE**  
**INWARDS** — **SEA IRISH** slg Kobe Jan. 22; Lagos Mar. 8/18; Tema Mar. 24/28; Abidjan Mar. 26/28; Takoradi Mar. 29/31.

**MAERSK LINE**  
**INWARDS** — **JOHANNES MAERSK** slg Jan. 29/31; **MAREN MAERSK** slg from Kobe Jan. 31/Feb. 5.

**THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE**  
**SOUTHBOUND** — **RIVER GONGOLA** slg Glasgow Jan. 22; Takoradi Feb. 7; Lome Feb. 9; Sapele Feb. 11.

**NORTHBOUND** — **RIVER ETHIOPE** due London Jan. 22; **ORANYAN** due Belfast Jan. 22; Glasgow Jan. 25.

**SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE**  
**SOUTHBOUND** — **HOEGH HERON** slg Monrovia Jan. 21; Buchanan Jan. 20; Abidjan Jan. 23/24; Port Harcourt Jan. 26/30; Sapele Feb. 1/4; Douala Feb. 6/8.  
**NORTHBOUND** — **VIKAREN** Abidjan Jan. 20/23; L. Buchanan Jan. 25/26; Freetown Jan. 27.

**ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES INWARDS** — **STATT FUSHIMI** Lome Jan. 22; Abidjan Jan. 25/28.

**FARRELL LINES**  
**HOMEWARDS** — **AFRICAN METRO** slg Lagos/Apapa Jan. 27; for Tema, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports; **AFRICAN NEPTUNE** slg Lagos/Apapa Feb. 18; for Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports.  
**OUTWARDS** — **AFRICAN METRO** due Lagos/Apapa Jan. 22; Tema Feb. 10; **AFRICAN NEPTUNE** due Dakar Jan. 28; for Monrovia Feb. 3; Abidjan, Tema, Feb. 9; Lagos/Apapa Feb. 11.

**WESTWIND AFRICA LINE**  
**WESTWIND** — Freetown Feb. 10; New Orleans Feb. 9/15; Houston 11/13; due Tema Feb. 29; Lagos Mar. 3.

**E.A.C. LINES**  
**SOUTHBOUND** — **ATREVIDA** slg Copenhagen Jan. 23; Aarhus Jan. 25; Bremen Jan. 27; Hamburg Jan. 29; Antwerp Jan. 31; Rotterdam Feb. 3; Rouen Feb. 6; Lagos/Apapa Feb. 18.  
**NORTHBOUND** — **ARANYA** Abidjan Feb. 6; Lagos/Apapa Feb. 9; Amsterdam Feb. 16; Antwerp Feb. 22; Bremen Feb. 23; Hamburg Feb. 24; Aarhus Feb. 28; Copenhagen Feb. 29; Rotterdam Mar. 1.

**N.Y.K. LINES**  
**EASTBOUND** — **SETSU MARU** Tema Jan. 29; Abidjan Jan. 30/31; Lagos Feb. 1/Mar. 6.

**'K' LINE**  
**EASTBOUND** — **GUATEMALA MARU** due Japan Feb. 4; from Lagos and Abidjan.

**BLACKSTARLINE/USNH**  
**WESTBOUND** — **OTI RIVER** Tema Jan. 16; Takoradi Jan. 19; Philadelphia Feb. 4; New York Feb. 7; thence Gulf.

**BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT**  
**SOUTHBOUND** — **AFRAM RIVER** Hamburg Jan. 29; Bremen Jan. 31; Antwerp Feb. 3; Rotterdam Feb. 6.  
**OFFIN RIVER** — Middlesbrough Feb. 4.  
**NORTHBOUND** — **SUBIN RIVER** Bremen Feb. 4; Hamburg Feb. 6.

**DAFRA LINE**  
**SOUTHBOUND** — **HELENE ROTH** slg New Orleans early Feb. W/A middle March.  
**AFRIKA N/Y** Philadelphia early Feb. W/A Feb. 22.  
**DAFRA Y** loading St. John Mar. 1; Philadelphia Mar. 9; N. York Mar. 11; W/A from Mar. 23.

**PALM LINE**  
**SOUTHBOUND** — **LAGOS PALM** due Liverpool Jan. 12; **ENUGU PALM** due London Jan. 13.  
**NORTHBOUND** — **ELMINA PALM** slg Port Harcourt Jan. 12; **LOBITO PALM** slg Apapa Jan. 22.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN — NIGERIA

#### VACANCIES

- Pharmacist
- Tutor — Medical Laboratory Technology
- Dietitians
- Physiotherapist
- Assistant Maintenance Officer
- Technical Officer, Engineering Department

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the above posts in this Hospital.

Candidates for post (a) must possess qualifications that are registrable with the Pharmacy Board of Nigeria.

Candidates for post (b) must possess the F.I.M.L.T. with at least two years post qualification experience. Tutor's certificate will be an advantage but not essential. Candidates should have been involved with teaching of students.

(c) Candidates must possess the Diploma or a Degree in Dietetics. The work is mainly therapeutic and is similar to that normally carried out in a Teaching Hospital.

(d) Candidates must hold a degree or Diploma in Physiotherapy from approved institutions and be Members of Nigerian Society of Physiotherapy. Experience in a Teaching Hospital will be an advantage.

(e) Candidates must possess one of the following qualifications:  
 1. Higher National Certificate OR Ordinary National Certificate (in Building) OR  
 2. Full Technological Certificate  
 and must have had at least five years' experience for those with H.N.C. and at least seven years' experience for those with O.N.C. or Full Technological Certificate in the Building trade. Previous experience in a Supervisory capacity will be an advantage.

(f) Candidates must possess the W.A.S.C. or G.C.E. with credit in English, Mathematics and one Science subject plus one of the following qualifications:  
 1. Final City and Guilds in Electrical Engineering practice or installation.  
 2. The P & T Diplomas in Mechanical Engineering with a minimum of five years' practical experience in generating plants like Lister, Relapene, Pet bow, Casaplar.  
 3. The Diploma or O.N.C. in Electrical/Mechanical Engineering with three to five years' apprenticeship experience.  
 Knowledge of paralleling several generators will be an advantage.

Salaries	(Pensionable)
Post a	Grade Level 08 — N3,264 N4,164 per annum
Post b	Grade Level 9 — N4,368 N5,340 per annum
Posts c, d, e and f	Grade Level 07 — N2,496 N3,216 per annum

Application forms and additional information are obtainable from the London Lecturer Representative, Tutor Office (U.C.H., Ibadan), 91 Regent Street (13rd floor), London, W1R 1TB. Closing date: 9th February, 1976.

### CENTRAL BANK OF THE GAMBIA

## General Manager

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Gambians for the post

#### Qualifications and Experience

In the case of a graduate in Economics, Commerce or Law or a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants, 5 years experience in a responsible position is required. Candidates with other accounting qualifications, including practical training in a recognised institution, should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in a responsible position.

Preference will be given to candidates who have in addition completed the examination of the Institute of Bankers and have worked in a bank or Central Bank.

Candidates must be between 35-45 years of age on 1 January 1976

#### Duties

The selected candidate will be appointed as General Manager-Designate and will perform such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned to him by the Governor until he is appointed General Manager substantively.

#### Salary

The salary attached to the post is D1400 per annum (fixed), plus cost of living allowance of 20% of the salary pending review of salary scales.

#### Other Conditions

The appointment will initially be in the nature of probation for two years, thereafter the tenure of office may be extended from time to time by mutual agreement. In all other matters, the conditions of service of the selected candidate will be regulated by the Service Rules of the Bank.

#### Method of Application

Application should be on the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Secretary to the Board, Central Bank of The Gambia, Nos 3-4 Buckle Street, Banjul or Gambia High Commission Offices overseas, and must be submitted to the Secretary not later than 31 January 1976. Candidates residing abroad may however submit a curriculum vitae instead of the prescribed application form. Applications should be accompanied by (a) birth certificate (b) educational certificates (c) evidence of experience and two testimonials from persons of good standing (all in original with copy each left). In the Gambia Government Service or other Quasi-Government Institutions should apply through their Heads of Department.

## APPOINTMENTS

# UNIVERSITY OF

Vacancies at various levels in the following departments: (1) Geography (2) Computing Centre

**(1) DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY****ADVERT. REF: UNP/SSA 1/FES/GEOG/75**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following Posts: Professor, Reader, Senior Lecturer, Lecturers I & II.

Candidates should possess higher degrees in Geography. Candidates for the post of Professor and Reader must be distinguished scholars who have specialised in at least one of the following areas: Use of Quantitative Techniques in Geography, Geomorphology and Climatology. In addition, they should have at least seven years teaching/research experience. Adequate knowledge of University Administration will be an added advantage.

Candidates for Senior Lectureship must have had at least 5 years University teaching and research experience and must have specialised in at least one of the following areas — Climatology; Geomorphology; Urban Geography; Industrial Geography; Political Geography; Geography of Water Resources; Hydrology; Geography of Transport; Agricultural Geography; Use of Quantitative Techniques and Spatial Planning. Ability to teach one of these regional options will be an added advantage. Europe, North America and Asia.

Successful candidates would be required to teach, conduct research seminars and tutorials. They would also be expected to perform any other duties administrative or academic assigned to them by the Head of Department.

**(2) DEPARTMENT — COMPUTING CENTRE****ADVERT REFERENCE: UNP/SSA/FPS/COC/75**

- a. Professor, Reader, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer
- b. Manager
- c. Principal Analysts, Senior Analysts, and Analysts
- d. Programmers, Senior Superintending and Principal

Candidates for (a) must possess a University higher degree in Computer Science or a higher degree in a related subject together with professional computer training and experience with at least seven years post qualification experience for Professor and Reader and five years for Senior Lecturer. Leadership and ability to develop Training Programme an advantage. Successful candidates will provide computing services, teaching and research.

Candidates for (b) must possess a University degree preferably higher degree in computer sciences. Experience in the management of a computing centre an advantage. Successful candidate will manage the services and staff at the University Computing Centre.

Candidates for (c) must possess advanced University degrees in Computer Science or in its place a degree in a related subject together with professional computing training and good experience. Proficiency in many Computer languages will be an advantage. Successful candidates will computerise administrative systems and design programmes for diverse uses of the computer.

Candidates for (d) must possess a good general educational background together with advanced professional computer training with a good working experience. Proficiency in many computer languages will be an advantage. Successful candidates will conduct programming for users of the computing centre.

**(3) A DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCE**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the vacant posts of Readers/Senior Lecturers/Lecturers in the following areas of Animal Sciences:

(a) Physiology of Farm Animals; (b) Animal Production; (c) Dairy Products Technology; (d) Meat Products Technology; and (e) Pasture Development and Maintenance.

Candidates for the post of Lecturer must possess a Masters degree in Animal Science or Food Science or an equivalent degree in Veterinary Medicine or in any other appropriate discipline plus a minimum of two years teaching or research experience OR Ph D in the appropriate areas.

Candidates for the post of Senior Lecturer and Reader must have a minimum of five and seven years teaching or research experience respectively in an institution of higher learning or a research institution.

Applicants for (a) above should have postgraduate qualifications in growth physiology or environmental physiology, and will be expected to undertake teaching/research in these areas.

Applicants for (b) should have postgraduate qualifications in any of the following speciality areas: Dairy Production; Swine production; Poultry production; Sheep and goat production; and will be expected to undertake teaching/research in the housing, feeding, health and general management of the appropriate species of farm animals in relation to productivity.

Applicants for (c) and (d) should have postgraduate qualifications in

Dairy Products Technology or in meat products technology and will be required to undertake teaching/research in these areas.

Applicants for (e) should have postgraduate qualifications in animal science or Crop science, or other appropriate disciplines and will be expected to undertake teaching/research in pasture development, maintenance and utilization by ruminant livestock.

B. (a) Superintendent Technologist (Biochemistry and Nutrition); (b) Superintendent Technologist (Microbiology); (c) Senior Technologist (Instrumentation); (d) Laboratory Technologist (Anatomy and Physiology); (e) Laboratory Technologist (Meat Product Technology); (f) Laboratory Technologist (Biology).

**Qualification and Duties:** For: (a) Candidates must possess FIST with at least two years experience in Biochemistry, Chemistry or Nutrition laboratory. Candidates must have experience in handling a wide range of sophisticated laboratory equipment. Successful candidates will be required to undertake the running and the supervision of Teaching/Research laboratories in Nutrition and Biochemistry.

(b) Candidates must possess FIST or FIMLT with at least two years experience in a Microbiology laboratory or AIST with at least five years experience in a microbiology laboratory. Candidates must have wide experiences in microbiological techniques. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in Food Microbiology including Dairy Microbiology.

Successful candidate will be required to take the running and supervision of Teaching/Research laboratories in food and dairy Microbiology.

(c) Candidates must possess Final City and Guilds or HNC or equivalent qualification in Electrical/Electronic/Mechanical installation. Some training and/or experience in handling and maintaining laboratory equipment will be an advantage. Successful candidate will be required to take care of and maintain laboratory equipment.

(d) Candidates must possess AIST or AMILT with specialization in Physiology Anatomy and Physiology. Preference will be given to candidates with some experience in Physiology laboratories. Successful candidates are expected to assist in Teaching/Research laboratories in Anatomy and Physiology.

(e) Candidates must possess AIST or AMILT with specialization in Gross Anatomy and/or Histology OR a School Certificate and a diploma OR equivalent qualifications and experience in Meat Science and Technology. Successful candidates are expected to assist in Teaching/Research laboratories in the area of Meat Science and Processing.

(f) Candidates must possess AIST or AMILT with specialization in Biology. Successful candidates are expected to assist in Teaching/Research laboratories in the area of Genetics and Animal Breeding.

**(4) BURSARY****ADVERT. REF: UNP/SSA/ADMIN/BUR/75**

\*Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Senior Accountant in the Bursar's Office.

**QUALIFICATIONS:**

(a) Membership of any of the following Accountancy bodies:  
(i) Chartered, (ii) Certified or (iii) Cost and Management Accountant.

OR (b) Holders of a good Honours Degree in Accountancy or Business Administration with Accountancy as a major subject from a recognised University.

OR (c) Fellows of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators.

OR (d) Candidates who have not the required professional or academic qualifications as above may be considered if they have held equivalent post in Government Corporation or other University's service for a period not less than ten years.

**EXPERIENCE:**

Minimum of three years experience after qualification for members of recognised professional Accountancy Bodies (a) (i)-(iii), and five years for (b) and (c). The applicant must have acquired reasonable depth of practical experience in General and Subsidiary Ledgers, Cash Control, Stores Control, Budgetary Control, Preparation of Periodical Reports including Final Accounts, and Staff Supervision to enable him to work without supervision. Experience in mechanised accounting will be an advantage.

**DUTIES**

Will be responsible to the Bursar through the Chief Accountant for all aspects of the accounting duties.

\*Those who have applied before need not re-apply.

## APPOINTMENTS

# NIGERIA, NSSUKKA

## (3) Animal Science (4) Bursary (5) Estate Management (6) Management & Marketing (7) Education

### (5) FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

#### ADVERT REF: UNP/SSA/FES/EST.MAN DEPARTMENT OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT

- (a) Reader  
(b) Senior Lecturers  
(c) Lecturers  
(d) Assistant Lecturers

Candidates for (a) should possess a good University degree in Estate Management or Land Economy plus suitable professional qualification such as FNIVS, FRVA or FRICS and adequate scholarly publications. Candidates who combine a higher degree in Estate Management or Land Economy with professional qualification are preferred. Candidates must have at least seven years' University teaching/research experience or nine years of practical experience.

Successful candidates will teach courses and conduct research in any of the following specialised areas: Advanced Valuation, Feasibility/Viability Appraisal (Appraisal of Planned Development) and Land Taxation.

Candidates for (b) should possess a good honours degree in Estate Management, Land Economy or Ancillary fields such as Urban Land Economics, Building Economics, Geography, Architecture or Town Planning plus a suitable professional qualification such as ANIVS, ARVA, ARICIS or MTP. Candidates with post-graduate qualifications would be preferred. Candidates must have at least five years' University teaching or research experience or seven years' useful practical experience and some scholarly publications.

Successful candidates would teach courses and conduct research in any of the following subjects: Advanced Valuation, Land Use and Resources, Property Management, Applied Town and Country Planning, Estate Finance, Building Surveying and Property valuation.

Candidates for (c) & (d) must possess good honours degree in Estate Management or Land Economy or ancillary fields plus a suitable professional qualification such as ANIVS, ARVA, or ARICIS. A Lecturer in Town and Country Planning should combine with his basic degree in Estate Management, Geography, Architecture or Land Economy a suitable professional qualification of M.I.P.I. or equivalent. Candidates for Lecturers post must have at least three years' University teaching/research experience or comparable professional experience.

Successful candidates would be required to teach courses and conduct research in any of the following areas: Rating and Taxation, Principles or Valuation, Principles of Town and Country Planning, Property Valuation, Land Use and Resources, Property Management.

### (6) FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

#### DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

#### ADVERT. REF: UNP/SSA/FBA/75/MANAG

- a Professor  
b Readers  
c Senior Lecturers  
d Lecturers

#### SUB-DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING

#### ADVERT. REF/UNP/SSA/FBA/75/MKT

- a Reader  
b Senior Lecturer

(a) and (b) Candidates for the posts of Professor/Reader should have advanced degree in Business Administration specialising in Management, Marketing or in the quantitative area from recognised University with at least eight years' University teaching/research experience. They should have contributed substantially to literature in the area of Management, Business Statistics, Quantitative Techniques or Marketing. Administrative experience and ability to give academic leadership to the Department are essential.

Successful candidates will be required to organise, develop, promote research and teach undergraduate and postgraduate courses in any of the following areas: Management Principles and Theories, Management case analysis or business Quantitative Technique, Computer Management Sciences, or Marketing.

(c) Candidates for Senior Lectureship and Lectureship should have advanced degrees in Business Management, specialising in any two of the following areas: Management, Industrial Psychology, Industrial Sociology, Mathematics, Business Statistics and Forecasting, Marketing, Managerial Economics, or Computer and Management Sciences.

Candidates for Senior Lectureship should have had at least six years' University teaching/research experience and made substantial contribution to literature in any of the relevant areas.

Previous administrative experience will be an advantage. Successful

candidates will be required to organise, develop, promote research and teach courses in the above relevant areas.

(d) Applicants for the post of Lecturer must have at least the equivalent of a Second Class Honours Upper Division in their first degrees. Higher degrees must be in the fields of Management, Marketing, Management Sciences, Quantitative Methods and Industrial Relations. Lecturers must be capable of teaching courses in both the undergraduate and graduate faculties in their fields of study.

Applicants for the post must possess Masters degree or doctorate degrees in these fields. Candidates with three years of University teaching and research experience are preferred.

Successful candidates will be required to teach, organise seminars/tutorials and direct undergraduate work in the fields of Management Theory and Practice, Organisation Theory and related fields, Computer Methods and Data Processing, Quantitative Techniques, introductory Courses in Management and Business, Personnel and Industrial Relations, Management Sciences, Business and Managerial Economics, and Marketing.

### (7) INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

#### ADVERT. REF: UNP/SSA/FED/INST

- a Senior Research Fellow  
b Research Fellow  
c Assistant Research Fellow

Candidates for (a) must be distinguished scholars preferably with doctorate degree and professional training, specialising in at least one major field of Education, and with at least seven years' University teaching/research experience for Principal Research Fellow or five years for Senior Research Fellow.

Successful candidate will be expected to initiate and conduct and supervise research, organise and teach in-service training courses.

Candidates for (b) and (c) should have a Master's Degree or a Bachelors Degree with 1st Class or 2nd Class Honours Upper Division, professional training with at least three years' post-qualification teaching/research experience, and ability to initiate and organise research. A doctorate degree for candidates applying for Research Fellow position would be an advantage.

Successful candidates will be expected to organise and conduct research in education and teach teachers in-service courses.

#### Salary Scales

a Professor	Level 15/16	N9996-12420	pa
b Reader			
c Manager	Level 14	N8868-9828	pa
d Principal Analyst			
e Senior Lecturer	Level 13	N7764-8724	pa
f Senior Analyst			
g Senior Research Fellow			
h Senior Accountant	Level 12	N7104-7752	pa
i Lecturer Grade I			
j Research Fellow I	Level 11	N6444-6984	pa
k Analyst I			
l Lecturer Grade II			
m Research Fellow II	Level 10	N5460-6432	pa
n Analyst II			
o Asst. Lecturer			
p Asst. Research Fellow			
q Supt. Programmer	Level 09	N4368-5340	pa
r Supt. Technologist*			
s Senior Technologist			
t Lab. Technologist	Level 08	N2780-3980	pa

\*subject to further review

(N100 = £0.75 approx)

#### Conditions of Service

Fare paid for appointee and family (up to 5 children under 11 years of age) on appointment, leave after 21 months' tour and on termination for expatriates. Eight weeks annual leave with local leave allowance for indigenous staff. Car allowance, superannuation scheme, free medical service, part furnished accommodation at standard rates.

#### Method of Application

TEN copies of typewritten application giving details of educational and professional qualifications, institutions attended with dates, nationality, marital status, age and names and addresses of three referees competent to attest to candidate's professional/academic abilities to the Personnel Officer, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, East Central State, Nigeria, quoting the appropriate reference. Applicants resident in the UK should send one copy of their application to the London Representative, University of Nigeria, 58/60 Hallam Street, London W1N 5LH.

Closing Date: 16th February, 1978.

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## VACANCIES

An International Manufacturing Company in Nigeria invites applications from Nigerians qualified in Production Engineering with at least 3 to 5 years experience in a responsible position in industry, for over six managerial posts in its factories in the West, North and Eastern parts of the country.

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Applications stating details of age, general and technical training, working experience and present earnings should be sent to:

**TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT  
MANAGER,  
P.O. BOX 6,  
IBADAN, NIGERIA.**

Applicants who are considered suitable will be contacted in the U.K. for preliminary interviews in early February 1976.

## CMD

NIGERIAN COUNCIL FOR MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND  
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(Internal and External Advertisement)

## VACANCY

The CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT, a Federal Government Agency established to promote and co-ordinate management education and training in Nigeria, has a challenging position for a suitable candidate as:

## HEAD OF GRANTS AND LIAISON DEPARTMENT

## RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Grants and Liaison Department has a crucial role to play in achieving the Centre's function as a resource institution responsible for reinforcing the complex of management training institutions and facilities within the country and ensuring that resources — financial, human and material — are adequately provided.

The Head of the Department will be responsible for proposing guidelines and policies on grants to management institutions and ensuring the effective utilization of such funds, on grants to management institutions and on all matters concerning management and supervisory training, liaising with Governments, international, and external management institutions and professional bodies and organisations as well as bilateral and multilateral technical assistance programmes, in keeping with the Centre's role as the central recipient and distributor of funds and other resources for management development purposes, and developing and maintaining close liaison with national Universities and enterprises, institutions, business and professional associations and other relevant bodies.

## QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE:

Candidates must be graduates with at least ten years of administrative or management experience at a high level. They must be resourceful, possess the personal to and ability to communicate and interact with top executives and Deans of Business Schools. Experience in Training Administration and Policy, and Project Evaluation will be an advantage.

**SALARY:** Grade Level 15 (N9,996 — N11,028)

## OTHER CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Other conditions of service, which are highly competitive, include such fringe benefits as part furnished accommodation, car basic allowance, leave allowance, free medical attention and superannuation.

## METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Applications should include the applicant's curriculum vitae stating age, marital status, institutions and courses attended with dates, examinations passed with grades and dates, employment experience and salaries earned with dates, list of publications (if any), dates, employee's experience and salaries earned with dates, list of publications (if any), dates, employee's professional skills, and names and addresses of three referees. Applications, which must reach the Centre not later than January 30, 1976, are to be addressed to:

The Director, Centre for Management Development,  
P.O. Box 7648, Lagos.

## NIGERIA

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I, FORMERLY KNOWN and addressed as Ayo A. Ladole, now wish to be addressed as Ayo A. Diadele. Former documents remain valid.

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# Dateline AFRICA

## GHANA

### Planning return to civil rule

The SMC is preparing a programme for a return to civilian rule. Col. Acheampong told a news conference called to mark the beginning of the events celebrating the fourth anniversary of the January 13 Revolution. However, he said, it was unwise to set any firm deadline now; as soon as the programme was ready it would be announced.

Col. Acheampong again criticised the western press for distorting news about Ghana and other developing countries to cause confusion and disrupt the objectives of the revolution. He was "disturbed" that some local journalists "collaborated with the foreign press for a mess of pottage" to discredit their country.

The Government, he said, was doing its best to put the economy on a sound footing through elaborate programmes such as Operation Feed Yourself, though smugglers and unscrupulous traders were still at work. The Government procured all essential items but they were smuggled to certain other countries, thus creating hardship for Ghanaians.

Asked whether the SMC was not contributing to smuggling by paying cocoa farmers less than the producer rise in neighbouring countries, Col. Acheampong said that Ghana cocoa farmers got a better deal in the form of government subsidies, scholarships and bonuses.

Asked whether the Investment Policy Decree was not in conflict with the spirit of ECOWAS, Col. Acheampong replied that all citizens of OAU states were free to invest in Ghana as long as this was reciprocated for Ghanaians.

In 1974 Ghana achieved its highest growth rate since independence. Col. Acheampong announced in a nationwide broadcast on the eve of January 13. This has resulted from the government's courageous decision to accelerate the tempo of economic activity. However, Ghana face a major task of modernisation. Education, health, housing, transport and com-

munication facilities must be overhauled and extended to serve the greater number of the people.

Col. Acheampong added that the measure of the government's achievements and the need for continued service in the vanguard of the January 13 revolution could be properly assessed in full knowledge and understanding of the dismal immediate pre-revolutionary history. Ghana's salvation must rest in the hands of its own people.

• The military will hand power to civilians when the time is ripe, the High Commissioner to Nigeria, Brig. Twum-Barima, told a news conference. "Although we have not yet fixed a date for civil rule, I can assure you that we will not stay in power a day longer than necessary", he said in Lagos.

Brig. Twum-Barima added: "There are more important issues to be settled before we think of returning to party politics. For instance, we are now involved in a war to resuscitate our economy and revolutionise our agriculture on the principle of self-reliance. We do not intend to be stampeded into any precipitate action by selfish interests and enemies of our revolution. The government of Ghana will make public the programme for the return to civil rule when the time is ripe."

### Reactor gets go-ahead

The Government has decided to continue with the atomic reactor project to enable the nation to take every advantage of the techniques of research and development. Col. Acheampong announced. He said the decision was essential if Ghana was to impart to its development that acceleration necessary to enable the country to catch up with more advanced economies.

Col. Acheampong was speaking during an inspection of the project which was being built with Soviet aid but abandoned after the overthrow of the Nkrumah Government in 1966. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its willingness to collaborate by giving

technical assistance in reactivation of the project. Col. Acheampong also extended similar thanks to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UK and West Germany.

Col. Acheampong urged the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission to foster collaboration with scientists from all African countries "in a joint endeavour to apply nuclear science and technology to the solution of problems of national development".

A number of reasons had been put forward to persuade the government to abandon the project "but we have not been persuaded" he said. "We had a moral responsibility to put into use the large amount of material, equipment and machinery installed or in storage, which were delivered for the project and which have been standing idle for nearly a decade" he added.

### No titles for aliens?

Otumfuo Opoku Ware, the Asantehene, and his colleagues in the National House of Chiefs have expressed the "deepest regret" at the increase of the practice by which some traditional councils conferred chieftancy titles on aliens.

Chiefs, Queenmothers and other traditional heads, they said, were always nominated, elected and installed from a group of persons who by history and custom were qualified for such office.

In a circular to all Regional Houses of Chiefs, the Asantehene, President of the National House, and his colleagues said that any departure from tradition was unacceptable because it made a mockery of chieftancy.

The Houses did, however, appreciate the individual or collective efforts of some of the aliens who had been so honoured to provide social amenities, but pointed out that these acts did not bestow upon any person the customary qualification of a royal or the eligibility to hold a traditional title.

• A nephew of Lt. Col. Kutin, Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources, who pleaded guilty to using the Commissioner's name to secure a job with Tema Steelworks, has been jailed for six months with hard labour for "deceit of a public officer". Mr. Kutin, with a companion who pleaded not guilty, allegedly approached Dr. William Sam, the general manager, and told him that they were sent by the Commissioner to find them a job. Kutin was employed as an apprentice auto mechanic.

• An international students' seminar in Accra has called on all OAU members to recognise the MPLA government. The seminar, attended by more than 100 delegates from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Europe, also appealed for friendly nations already assisting the MPLA to step up material, financial and moral support.

The seminar was organised by the International Students' Union and the All Africa Students' Union. Col. Acheampong told participants at the opening session that Ghana, in concert with others, would give all assistance to the MPLA.

The National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) called on the Government to halt the publication of *Amanee* a monthly magazine published by the United States Information Services in Ghana. Mr. T. M. Aidoo, a NUGS executive member told the seminar that *Amanee* was counter-revolutionary in character and was, he suspected, financed by the CIA.

The meeting called for the withdrawal of all scholarships to developing countries from foreign agencies such as the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations of the US. The students said they believed that award of such scholarships was an attempt to serve "imperialists' interests.

The communicate also denounced the activities of the US Information Services (USIS) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and called for their immediate removal from Africa. • Mr. Nore Drevici, the European industrialist associated with the Nkrumah regime, has appealed to the government to allow him to complete the silos he started at Tema in 1962 for storing cocoa. Their efficacy has often been questioned.

### Five-year plan out in June

Dr. Robert Gardiner, Commissioner for Economic Planning, said the five-year development plan (1975-80), to be launched next June, would be noted for its realism. Dr. Gardiner said: "I am determined to do all that is possible to train and mobilise the requisite skills."

Opening a course in planning and project management, he attributed failure of development plans to unrealistic targets and the lack of necessary skills to implement them. Dr. Gardiner said that the main aim of the plan would be to ensure that the commanding heights of the economy were held by Ghanaians.



Ghana has issued a set of stamps to mark her changeover to the metric system

## NIGERIA

## Army promotions

The Head of State Brig. Murtala Mohammed, has become a General to the first military promotions announced since the change of government last July.

Fifteen other senior army, navy and air force officers are promoted.

Gen. Mohammed's new rank and those of Brig. Olusegun Obasanjo, chief of staff Supreme Military Headquarters, and Brig. T. Y. Danjuma, army chief of staff, who were made Lieutenant-Generals, were made retroactive to last July 29, the date of the changeover.

The Head of the air force, Col. John Yisa Doko, was promoted air commodore and the chief of the naval staff, Commodore M. A. Adelanwa, becomes a rear-admiral.

Eleven officers including the divisional commanders — Brigadiers Emmanuel Abioye, Amin Adamu, J. A. Akinninde — were promoted Major General with effect from January 1.

Others promoted Major General were Brig. G. S. Jallo, Brig. John Ojoda and six Federal Commissioners: Brig. Olufermi Oluoye (Social Development, Youth and Sports), Brig. Iliya Bisalla (Defence), Brig. Mohammed Shuwa (Trade), Brig. I. B. M. Haruna (Information), Brig. John Oluoye (Establishments), and Brig. Henry Adegoke (Labour).

All military officers of the rank of and above Major General equivalent were compulsorily retired at the end of July. Nigeria's four Major Generals: Maj. Gen. Adebayo, Maj. Gen. Ekpo, Maj. Gen. Ejor and Maj. Gen. Hassan, were retired, as were the two naval officers of equivalent rank, Admiral Wey and Rear Admiral Soroh and the Air Force Chief, Brig. Ikwé. The Head of State, Gen. Gowon, although it was first announced he had been compulsorily retired, remains on the reserve list.

## "Racial bigotry"

French speaking West African states seeking to restrict the central "colloquium" of the World Black and African Festival of the Arts (FESTAC) to black Africans have been accused of "racial bigotry in the most nauseating sense" by FESTAC's National Secretariat.

The Secretariat's statement stemmed from threats by some states led by Senegal — whose President Senghor is co-patron of the Festival — to boycott the FESTAC, due to take place next January, if Arab North African and non-African blacks are admitted to its "colloquium" discussions.

The Lagos Secretariat said that it was the FESTAC governing body that decided, in 1972, to admit all OAU members to the festival, along with black communities outside the liberation movements recognised by the OAU. Then came the "belated, disruptive" demand from the West

African francophone zone, that North Africans be barred from the colloquium, the most important event of the festival, because of their skin colour, it continued.

"This is racial bigotry in the most nauseating sense," said the statement, distributed by the Nigerian Information Ministry. "If Nigeria had supported this nonsense, then our own Fulanis who originally came from the northernmost part of Africa, the Yorubas who trace their origin back to Mecca, Egypt and the Nile Valley, and the countries of East Africa whose language, Swahili, is deeply rooted in Arabic, would all be disqualified." Mauritania and Sudan would have been unable to choose their representatives freely, and Americans of mixed blood could not have shared in reviving the culture of their African ancestors, the Secretariat said.

The statement recalled that the Festival President, Cdr. C. P. Fingsi, publicly rejected the francophones' stand after a FESTAC preparatory conference last month.

## Nigerians killed in Malabo

Eleven people have been killed in a military attack on a Nigerian labourers' camp in Equatorial Guinea.

A Federal Government statement said armed forces attacked Nigerian nationals camped in the grounds of the Nigerian Embassy in Malabo, killing six people, including two women and a boy. "Since this incident, the death toll arising from the commotion and stampede that accompanied the invasion has now risen to 11". The statement said it was "the worst to date in the unbroken chain of provocation and humiliation meted out to Nigerians in Equatorial Guinea".

The Government has stepped up the evacuation of thousands of Nigerian labourers from Equatorial Guinea in protest against the "barbaric treatment" meted out to them "not only by their employers but also by agents of that country's government".

The Federal Government said it had exercised considerable restraint over past incidents "in the overriding interest of our bilateral relations and the desire to preserve good neighbourliness with the government of Equatorial Guinea."

It added: "It is with great regret that the Federal Government now observes that the diplomatic pressures which have been applied in the past have proved to be insufficient to avoid recurrence of incidents of beatings, killings and other unacceptable provocations."

"While every effort will be made to bring more diplomatic pressures to bear on the government of Equatorial Guinea so that it may honour its obligations to our nationals resident in its territory, the Federal Government must reserve its position concerning other measures which may be necessary to protect its nationals until they have been removed to

safety in their own country."

In addition, a pathologist had been sent to Equatorial Guinea to determine the cause of the recent deaths. The statement reminded Nigerians that following the inhuman treatment given to Nigerian nationals in Equatorial Guinea recruitment of labour to serve in that country has ceased. It appealed for calm over the recent incidents, assuring the Nigerian public of the capacity of the Federal Military Government to protect all its nationals at present in that country.

The statement said two aircraft of the Nigerian Air Force had been despatched to help speed up the evacuation of workers, recruited under a bilateral labour agreement, and that the *M/V Nnamdi Azikiwe* of the Nigerian National Shipping Line was in Malabo to take on more evacuees. Evacuation of all Nigerian labourers from Equatorial Guinea began last September. The government decided to bring the estimated 25,000 treaty workers in Equatorial Guinea back after persistent reports of ill-treatment and torture.

• Three states — the Rivers, South East and West — have not yet appointed their public complaints commissions. Alhaji Matama Sule, the chief complaints commissioner said during a visit to Benin.

## Anti-American demonstrations

Police broke up an anti-American demonstration by Lagos University students, some of whom later pasted placards on windows of the US embassy and damaged the gate to the building. About 200 students chanted slogans and carried banners in symbolic support for the MPLA government of Angola.

The demonstration was one of several against American policy on Angola, beginning with the burning of the American flag at the US consulate in Kaduna by students from Ahmadu Bello University. The students had gone to the consulate with a protest letter for President Ford, and the flag was burned after

the consul promised to forward the letter.

In another letter, handed to the North Central State Governor and addressed to the Head of State, Gen. Mohammed Ahmadu Bello, students volunteered to fight on the side of the MPLA.

The letter to Gen. Mohammed also urged nationalisation of the American firm, Gulf Oil, in Nigeria, saying that its suspension of operations in Angola was an attempt to strangle the Angolan economy.

In Ibadan about 250 Nigerians staged demonstrations against American policy on Angola, at the US Information Services (USIS) office. Two display cases outside the offices, a signboard and a flagpole were damaged.

• Nigeria is sending a national basketball team to Angola to help celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA.

The 18-day tour is to include Luanda, Saunmo, Malange and Cabinda.

## Hoarders warned

The government has warned car distributors to stop hoarding vehicles or risk having them confiscated. After two surprise checks by officials, the government was satisfied that motor companies were trying to push up prices by withholding stocks, the Trade Commissioner Maj. Gen. Mohammed Shuwa told representatives of the companies.

"I have to warn very strongly that in future hoarding will attract the maximum penalty permitted by our laws, including confiscation," he said.

Gen. Shuwa added that a price control decree was being reviewed to provide stiffer penalties for anyone found guilty of reckless profiteering. He also accused the companies of using questionable distribution methods.

• Nigerian Air Force Lt. E. N. Okokon, of the Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar, and A. Lawal, from Government College, Kano, graduated from the RAF Officer Cadet Training Unit, Henlow. Lt. Okokon won the Overseas students' Prize.



On a recent visit to Nigeria to investigate development prospects for his foundry, Eric L. Gibbard, managing director of The Morris Singer Foundry at Basingshoke, Hampshire, had an audience with the Oba of Benin. The lost-wax method of producing sculpture in bronze was used in old Benin and Mr. Gibbard discussed this ancient craft, which is one of the casting methods used by Morris Singer today, with the Oba.

The Morris Singer Foundry cast the bronze statue of Sir Ladipo Ademola, the late Alake of Abeokuta, commissioned from Ben Enwonwu by Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, former Federal Chief Justice, on behalf of the family.

• The commission of enquiry into the activities of Nigeria's four main trade union organisations since independence has been named. It is headed by the Lagos High Court Judge Mr. Justice Duro Adebayo. Other members are: Mr. Charles Okochukwu Spirapoulos, Dr. A. A. Adegun and Allhaji Mohammed Dan Madami. The enquiry will examine the activities of foreign trades union organisations in Nigeria, and will submit its report by April 15.

• Mr. Abraham Orida of Nigeria, President of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA), has called for a world boycott of the softball championships in Wellington later this month in protest against New Zealand's invitation to South Africa.

Tanzania has already said that she will cancel a proposed athletics tour of New Zealand in protest.

• Mr. Olajide Alo will be Nigeria's first Ambassador to Brazil, the post having been hitherto filled by a charge d'affaires.

The news of his appointment followed a statement that under an agreement due to be signed soon Nigeria will supply Brazil with 200,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

• When the abandoned properties issue is settled all parties will go home satisfied, Gen. Mohammed said when receiving the report of the panel which enquired into the issue. The Federal Government would ensure justice and fair play. He pointed out that the panels work was not directed against any person or group.

The chairman of the panel, Col. S. F. Daramola, said that his team had received full co-operation during its visits to each of the three eastern states.

The properties, mainly in Port Harcourt, are those abandoned by citizens of the former Eastern Region, and now of the East Central State, during the civil war.

• Plans to introduce a course in naval engineering at the University of Lagos are being worked out, the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Jacob Amsu told the new Polish Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Zbigniew Soluba during a courtesy call. The Ambassador gave an assurance that Poland had a number of experts who were capable and anxious to teach in Nigeria.

• Ibadan University students are establishing a memorial fund to commemorate Kunle Adejumo the student killed in a student-police clash on the campus in 1971. A trustees board will be set up to administer it.

• More than 400 Nigerian pilgrims died in Saudi Arabia during the Hajj. In an interview with the *New Nigerian*, Dr. A. Attah, the head of Nigeria's medical team for the Hajj, said most of the dead were more than 65 years old. He suggested that special provision should be made in future for the welfare and transport of aged pilgrims.

About 100,000 Nigerians took part in this year's pilgrimage

## Western State

The Western State Governor, Col. Jimbewon has warned that the "unco-operative attitude" of some indigenous contractors handling major government projects may cripple the State's Universal Primary Education scheme. Col. Jimbewon said that any contractor who could not cope would not only have his contract terminated but would be publicly black-listed.

• The Western Nigeria Water Corporation has awarded contracts worth more than 66m. naira for the supply of water to rural communities. One of the contracts, valued at 64m. naira, is for the construction of four major water schemes. More than 150 companies are to benefit from the schemes. The two other contracts, estimated at 2.8m. naira, are for the drilling of about 40 boreholes to supply water to more than 100 communities.

• Six princesses from the Odunsi/Lagunju house have petitioned Governor Jimbewon to stop the Western State Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs from filling the vacant stool of the Tim of Ede without first publishing the report of the Sanni Commission of Enquiry into the 1957 Ede Chieftaincy Declaration.

• A committee has been set up to try and solve Ibadan's traffic problems. It is headed by Dr. Michael Olunloyo, senior lecturer in mathematics at Ibadan University.

Some houses and petrol stations will have to be demolished for new roads to ease the traffic flow in Ibadan, the chairman of the Committee, Dr. Olunloyo, announced.

• 22 more public officers in the Western State have been relieved of their posts. 11 were compulsorily returned, seven dismissed and four had their appointments terminated.

• The Western State Government has approved the selection of Prince Robert Ijide Adekolurejo as Osoanawe of Ondo, ending two years of controversy over the title.

## North West State

• The North Western State Government has opened an Advanced Teachers' College at Minna with an intake of eighty students. The Commissioner for Education, Allhaji Muhammadu Sallawu Agaie, said the government was doing everying possible to improve education in the state. It would provide equipment to bring all institutions up to standard. Allhaji Sallawu said the Government would also establish a College of Science and Technology at Birnin-Kebbi.

• The North Western State Government has begun a formal training programme for traditional birth attendants (Ungwozomas) to acquaint them with the rudiments of cleanliness, sterility and ability to detect and refer expectant mothers whose delivery might be difficult and was beyond their capabilities, to health centres or hospitals.

• The North-West State Ministry of Housing and Environment, in conjunction with the Ministries of Works and Health, has begun a continuous clean-up campaign against the dumping of industrial and domestic refuse in and around Sokoto.

## Lagos State

The five storey Kajola House on Campbell Street is to be acquired by Lagos State Government. The building at present accommodates a number of offices including the British High Commission, the Swedish Embassy and Reuters. The British High Commission has a site on Victoria Island for a new chancery building.

It is understood that the High Commissioner's house may also have to be vacated because the site is needed for a new road to ease Lagos traffic congestion.

## Kano State

An enquiry has been ordered by the Governor of Kano State into alleged mismanagement of the 5m naira state-owned Dalington Hotel, opened several months ago. The enquiry followed a series of petitions by a senior Nigerian official of the hotel and probed the relationship between the expatriate general manager and the accountant.

• Kano police are reported to be investigating the alleged illegal transfer of large amounts of money from Nigeria to Saudi Arabia by a number of Arabs.

• The panel appointed by Kano State Government to probe the affairs of 33 government-owned institutions has submitted its report.

## Rivers State

Port Harcourt Flour Mill, rehabilitated and expanded at a cost of 3m. naira, is now producing 84 tons of flour annually. It also produces several thousand tons of semolina, thereby raising the profits of the company, which ran at a loss in the initial stages. This announcement was made to a meeting of workers by the general manager, Dr. Omoni Osundu, who until his appointment nine months ago was an industrial adviser to the Tanzanian Government.

• The people of Okpuoko have been warned by the Rivers State Commissioner for Works not to molest the men employed in building the multi-million naira east-west road sponsored by the Federal Government. The people of Okpuoko are reported to have rioted over the diversion of the road from their town to Kalaoko.

## Kwara State

Kwara State Government is to introduce Development Authority areas from April 1 to replace the district system operating in some parts of the state. Last September Governor Tawo set up a committee to advise on the redefinition of certain areas of local government.

No site has yet been allocated for University College, Ilorin, due to open in nine months time for students and staff has not yet been provided.

## SIERRA LEONE Highest rainfall for six years

The Meteorological Department reports that rainfall last year was the highest for the past six years, even though it was about seven per cent less than what would have been expected in a normal year. Rainfall in the Eastern and Western parts was about normal but in the Northern, Central and Southern areas it was seven to 15 per cent below normal.

• Ghana has decided not to renege on its plans to turn its nautical college into a regional maritime training centre for English-speaking West African states. The Ghana delegation told a conference in Freetown, nautical training in these countries that the college would, however, continue to offer facilities to trainees from abroad.

• The President, Dr. Sir Stevens, formally opened a pavilion, at the Police Oval, K. Tom, given to the Sierra Leone Cricket Association by Miss Grace Jenner-Wright. The 10,000 seat building provides spacious dressing rooms and toilet facilities for the teams. It was opened on the occasion of the match between the MCC touring side and the Presidents' XI. MCC won by 178 runs and five wickets in a 50 overs a side game.

MCC won the first Test against West Africa by 167 runs after sweeping the home team out for 72 in their second innings. Scores MCC 262 for nine declared and 198. West Africa 221 and 72.

• Sierra Leone and Iran have established diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level. The Sierra Leone Foreign Ministry announced as Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of the Shah of Iran, arrived.

• CID officers investigating thefts of refrigerators, air conditioners and beds worth thousands of leones at Bo are said to have detained the acting provincial secretary of Southern Province, among others, to help in their inquiries.

• The Rev. P. A. J. Williams, President of the Sierra Leone Methodist Church, has died in Freetown. A graduate of Fourah Bay College.

• The Ministry of Health announced that 26,565 babies were born in 1975 and 10,014 people died according to provisional figures. The births were 13,875 males and 12,694 females.

• One of the members of the three man medical and health feasibility study team from McMaster Health Centre in Canada is Associate Professor Colina Adeniji-Jones daughter of the late Dr. Radcliffe Jones.

• Mr. Mohamed Z. Rashid, aged 37, has been made a manager in the bottling section of the production department at Sierra Leone Brewery. Mr. S. T. A. B. Scott, aged 40, has been made a manager in the Sales Division.

• The issue of shares by the Bata Shoe Company, Sierra Leone, was heavily oversubscribed.

## SPANISH SAHARA

Anti Spanish  
Troops Leave

Mo

The Spanish Sahara exists now only in name, writes a correspondent, as the territory is occupied by Moroccan and Mauritanian forces, which moved into Villa Cisneros as the last troops of the Spanish Foreign Legion withdrew to the Canaries on January 14. However, the Moroccan and Mauritanian forces are still resisted by the 10,000 fighters of the POLISARIO, who claim to have wiped out the Mauritanian garrisons of Bir Moghreïn and Ain Beutilli and continue their attacks in El Aaiun itself. These reports are denied by the Moroccans and Mauritanians, who in turn claim to have driven the guerrillas back to gales, Guelta, Anset and other all posts on the eastern borders of the territory. The Moroccan commander in the Sahara, Colonel, further claims that the Saharans are rallying to the new Moroccan administration now that they find the scare stories put about POLISARIO to be untrue.

Meanwhile, Morocco has been consolidating their diplomatic position, principally with the visit of the M. Osman, the Foreign Minister, to Paris and by concluding, along with Tunisia, new special trading arrangements with the EEC. The Moroccan armed forces show no signs of cracking under the attacks of the POLISARIO guerrillas and, although the former workers of the phosphatic mines at Bu Craa have refused to go back to the Sahara without job guarantees from the Moroccans, the takeover of the territory has gone surprisingly well. Things continue as they are at present, the Moroccans may well succeed in calling the Algerians' bluff over their often-repeated but so far unfulfilled threats of war.

## MAURITANIA

War Budget  
Announced

The Mauritania government has introduced a new ten per cent "national defence" tax to pay for their annexation of the Spanish Sahara and the consequent military activity. The tax will only be levied on salaries over 12,000 ougyas a month (£120) in order to avert a serious financial crisis. The "Reunification of the Fatherland" represented by the annexation of the Sahara, said President Ould Daddah, was a sacred trust which would not be given up, whatever the cost.

In addition to the tax, a Defence Committee and a General Planning Administration for the Oudh Heheb (the southern Sahara) would be established to mobilise the "necessary resources".

The 1976 budget for the country gives an unusual priority to defence, being almost 25 per cent up on 1975 and partly financed by



Saharawi volunteers for the POLISARIO Front guerrilla forces wait beneath the movement's blue and white flag in Villa Cisneros, before the town fell to Moroccan forces.

a 2 per cent company turnover tax and the reimposition of import duties of between 5 and 10 per cent on all EEC goods except those of the first priority for the "national reunification effort". The budget will be over 6,000m ougyas.

The Central Bank of Mauritania is withdrawing its 1,000, 200 and 100 ougya notes from circulation, purportedly to "homogenise" its currency by removing the different designs of notes issued in 1973 and after. In fact, writes a correspondent, the government is concerned that Algeria, which printed the notes, has issued millions more to guerrillas of the POLISARIO Front, which is using them to bribe the population and destroy the Mauritanian economy. The notes are being replaced with others printed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Reports from Nouakchott indicate that a final solution to the problems created by the nationalisation of the iron mines by the MIFERMA agency is now in view, after agreement by all parties on the level of compensation and the schedule of repayment. Signatures to a document confirming details was expected on January 15.

## CHAD

Further Hope  
for Claustres

M. Robert Galley, the French Minister for Equipment, is to pay another visit to Chad before the end of the month in order to confirm the new relationship reached earlier between the French and Chad authorities. Reports in Ndjamen that the Head of State, Gen. Felix Malloum, had gone to northern Chad to make contact with tribal leaders there lend credence to this expectation.

M. Pierre Claustres, held prisoner with his wife by bandit leader Hissene Habre in the Tibesti region

of northern Chad, has written a letter to the French press, reporting an attack on Chadian troops by the bandits. The letter posted in Libya, said that the band had attacked the troops after their burning down of houses in the village of Zouï last October. The style of the letter indicated its dictation by the bandit leader but, writes a correspondent, Habre's apparent need for publicity reflects a deteriorating position in the face of continued success for the Chad government's policy of national reconciliation, and the determination of the French authorities, reiterated recently by M. Abelin, then Co-operation Minister, to keep out of the affair.

Giant Soviet An-12 aircraft have been airlifting stocks of millet from the Sudan to Ndjamen to help relieve food shortages in the capital and surrounding regions. The millet, 1,000 tons in all, was a gift from the government of the Sudan but facilities to transport it could not be arranged. This is the third occasion that Soviet aircraft have taken part of the millet to Ndjamen.

The government has determined to abolish taxes on the sale of firewood, charcoal, cattle and on medical consultations. Slaughterhouse fees will also go in an effort to get the depressed and sluggish economy of the country on the move.

The three winning teams in the cross-country race organised by the Soviet embassy in Ndjamen were presented with biographies of Lenin and medals and flags bearing his effigy.

## CAMEROON

Doom of the  
Sacred Masks

Thieves who stole the sacred masks of Bagam in West Cameroon took more than they bargained for and were grateful to be arrested by the police to save them from the wrath of the people, after having been refused protection from the supernatural powers of the masks, despite attempts to bribe holy men and sorcerers. The Cameroon Tribune explained that the men, led by a local administrator, had succeeded in getting the masks out of their keepers' hands by pretending that copies were to be taken of them. The chief had been persuaded to let them out of his charge for 200,000 frs. CFA and the promise of "promotion" but the administrator had then run off with them. The masks, however, still cannot be found, though the police, assisted by local leaders well versed in the powers of the masks, are expected to persuade the thieves to quickly reveal their whereabouts.

The Cameroon National Airlines have made a profit of over \$800,000, after a 3½ per cent increase in turnover and an eight per cent increase in passenger traffic. A third Boeing 737 is to be purchased next March, to replace two existing DC-4's.

The Chad-Cameroon joint commission has met in Ndjamen under the chairmanship of Gen. Djogo, the Chad Minister of Finance. The building of a bridge over the Chari and a road from

## ANGOLA

## OAU Deadlocked but FAPLA Advance

The indecisive result of the OAU emergency summit meeting in Addis Ababa, writes a correspondent, has not materially affected the progress of the war on the ground and MPLA forces are reported to be driving the FNLA back towards Sao Salvador in the very heart of Bakongo territory. In the west, FAPLA troops continue to move up the coast from Ambriz and an MPLA column is reported to be threatening Lobito and Benguela. Certainly, the MPLA advance on the southern front has caused sufficient panic for a boat-load of refugees to flee from Mocamedes to Windhoek, where they have been refused permission to land and continue to wait in the bay. It seems unlikely, though, that MPLA forces will be able to seriously threaten Mocamedes for some time. In the east, both MPLA and UNITA report advances from and towards Luso and UNITA have claimed to be on the point of seizing the eastern terminal of the Benguela railway, increasingly damaged in the fighting. In Luanda, the MPLA have announced a reorganisation of health and welfare services and are busy rehabilitating many hundreds of white Angolans returning from Portugal to resume their lives in the capital. Their houses and property, have in many cases remained untouched from the time they left, and with their return, the government hopes to be able to diversify and improve the services it is at present struggling to provide.

All the same, the strains of the war have been telling on the capital and the networks has reportedly run out of chlorine to purify its supply. Other reports speak of strikes in Quibala and of an FNLA parachute raid, only 20kms. north of Luanda, which did considerable damage. Nothing material seems to have come of the ceasefire ordered by UNITA on January 11 and reports from the US that hundreds of Cuban exiles and other mercenaries had been hired by UNITA have been tacitly confirmed by the UNITA command in Silva Porto. Mercenary rumours, on the other hand, abound, with the FNLA claiming that East Germans have been fighting for the MPLA.

The war is far from over, nevertheless, and the decision by the US to continue supplying arms to the FNLA-UNITA alliance in order to prevent an MPLA victory must prolong it. The OAU conference has solved nothing and the prophetic words of UNITA Secretary-General Jorge Sangumba that "No one will get a majority and we will be back where we started," seem to have come to pass.

Ngaoundere in Cameroon and Moundou in Chad were the chief subjects discussed, along with irrigation and other projects on the Logone River, which runs along the border between the two countries. The Cameroon delegation was headed by M. Youssoufa Daouda, the Minister for Trade and Industry.

## BENIN Pay Rises for Civil Servants

President Kerekou has announced pay rises of some 14 per cent for all state employees and civil servants and the partial release of all central funds blocked since January, 1973. All religious schools, whether Muslim or Christian, are to be taken into the state education system and all rural propagandists and party organisers are to be taken into the state sector and paid salaries. President Kerekou further announced that the 1976 budget would be some 16b. frs. CFA.

## SENEGAL Co-operation with Guinea-Bissau

Senegal and Guinea-Bissau have signed an agreement for closer cooperation in trade, foreign policy, transport, immigration and culture, setting up a joint commission to discuss points at issue. The Commission is to meet every six months, while a companion border commission is to hold session every three months. Citizens of both countries will be able to work without hindrance in the other, though all travellers, in view of some bandit activity over the border, will have to have passports and visas. Each state is to grant the other most favoured nation status and exchanges of workers, technicians and teachers will be encouraged.

● Dakar airport has installed a new radar-assisted landing system and other automatic landing and control facilities, in preparation for the new Concorde flights from Rio de Janeiro to Paris which are to begin this week. The runway has also been lengthened to 3,500 metres and passenger reception facilities improved.

## UPPER VOLTA Lamizana Parleys with Unions

Gen. Lamizana has held a further meeting with trades union leaders and conceded several of their demands for the improvement of pay and conditions. Members of the military government met with leaders of the *Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Voltaïques des Syndicats Libres* and the *Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaïques*, the two largest union organisations. The President announced that all state salaries would be raised by ten points of the index and a flat rate rise of

58.50frs. CFA for lower paid workers. This and other rises for top officials are to be in addition to the rises announced on December 11, before the general strike was called. With regard to the union's demands for "a return to democratic rule", the President said that he would produce "A Constitution which will be a comprehensive instrument of real dialogue, not merely a piece of paper". These sentiments were echoed by Capt. Leonard Kalmogo, the Secretary of State for the Plan, who promised a "Dialogue" to produce a better Volta, without civil or military privilege in distributing its benefits.

President Lamizana, writes a correspondent, blamed the recent wave of unrest in Upper Volta on the effects of "drought and imported foreign disturbances" a reference, some observers feel, to the Ghanaian influence in the country's trades union movement. The President also said that the unions should not imagine that they had the monopoly of patriotism and that the military government was patriotic too. In the wake of rumours that the armed forces had corruptly expropriated funds, and had treated themselves to luxurious official vehicles, this has been taken as a rejection of such charges by Gen Lamizana. The General also announced coming improvements in administrative arrangements, promising to radically alter the methods by which hospitals were supplied with drugs and schools with books and other equipment. The President concluded by announcing the creation of a commission to study and revitalise the national language of the country, and urged Voltaic businessmen to take over more of the country's enterprises under the existing Voltaisation decrees.

The working week for civil servants and other public employees has been reduced from 40 to 37 hours. Saturday mornings will be future holidays.

## CONGO Balance-sheet for 1975

Speaking in his New Year message to the Congolese people, President Nguabi called for "self-reliance" and said that oil revenues had already enabled the Congo to reduce its public debt "considerably" and to rehabilitate state enterprises. The President singled out the National Pioneer Corps, which was celebrating its tenth anniversary, and pointed out the progress made in the emancipation of women during International Women's Year. President Nguabi ended his peroration with an appeal for African states to recognise the MPLA as "the only defender and liberator of the Angolan people".

● An extraordinary session of the Confederation Syndicale Congolaise (CSC) has been held in Brazzaville, where the delegates were censured by the Central Committee of the ruling PCT for

their poor appreciation of the class struggle. The Central Committee criticised "certain trades unionists" for their "mistaken attitudes which confuse liberation with anarchy and reject the revolutionary ethic" and for whipping up hatred of management in the employees.

The President also warned businessmen and civil servants not to dissipate the country's resources by buying expensive and luxurious office furniture. Officials should in future buy locally produced goods, concluded the President.

● A special commission charged with investigating "ill-gotten gains" has been set up within the Revolutionary Court of the PCT, the Congo's ruling party. M. Albert Kouba Keita has been named as the new President of the Court, replacing M. Andre Obami Iou. Two unnamed members of the PCT were expelled from the Party.

● Foreign gramophone records can no longer be sold or imported into the Congo without a specific licence from the Ministry of Interior's Propaganda and Information Department.

## IVORY COAST Budget for 1976 Announced

The 1976 budget for the Ivory Coast will be over 200,000m. frs. CFA, an increase of 10.8 per cent on last year. M. Henri Konan Bedie, the Finance Minister, told the National Assembly that the chief item would be investment in agricultural and industrial projects, totalling some 60b. frs. CFA. Economic recovery in Europe was expected to lead the Ivory Coast economy and absorb almost all her exports, while coffee and cocoa crops, similar in size to this year's, should earn more because of increased prices.

● M. Simeon Ake, of the Ivory Coast, has been proposed by the African delegates to the UN as the next Chairman of the UN Economic and Social Council, which next year is to be held by an African. M. Ake, has been one of the Council's deputy Chairmen for the past two years.

● President Houphouët-Boigny has opened a cotton and spinning and weaving factory at Dimbokro, in the north-east. The factory has a capacity of 12,500 tons a year and will eventually employ 3,000 people. Half the output of 5,500 frs. CFA worth of cotton is exported to the EEC.

● A serious fire in a cotton-seed oil factory in Bouake, in central Ivory Coast, has caused damage estimated at 200m. frs. CFA. The fire, of unknown origin, necessitated the despatch of fire fighters from Abidjan and other distant towns to place it under control.

● The Ivory Coast Entomology Centre at Bouake will be turned into a research institute to combat onchocerciasis (river-blindness) in the Volta River basin.

## GUINEA-BISSAU Cabinet Re-organisation

A cabinet reshuffle in Guinea-Bissau has occurred as a result of the division of the Commission of Economy and Finance into two units. With the Finance Commission, headed by Carlos Correia, the former Commissioner for Agricultural Planning. This Commission, linked now to the cabinet as the Economic Development or Planning Commission, will be headed by Sr. Vasco Cabral, who held the post of Economy and Finance.

● Sr. Victor Saude Mana, the Guinea-Bissau Foreign Minister, has paid a visit to Kuwait to discuss Kuwait aid for development projects. The Minister met banking and commercial representatives as well as government officials in the course of his stay.

## SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

Sao Tome has exchanged its provisional government for a permanent one which "can meet the needs of development". President Pinto da Costa takes the Defence Ministry and heads the cabinet, although Sr. Miguel Trovoada remains as Prime Minister.

● Portugal has signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement with Sao Tome e Principe in Lisbon.

● President Manuel Pinto da Costa has visited various complexes in China and held talks on aid with Chinese officials, including Vice Premier Li Hsien-Nien.

## GUINEA Western Loans for Transport

The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, is to lend \$18.6m. to Guinea for the improvement of rural transport facilities. The loan is repayable over 50 years, without interest, but with a 0.75 per cent service charge.

● The International Development Association is lending \$50m. to Guinea to improve and maintain highways in the country's agricultural regions. It is repayable in 50 years, without interest, but with a 0.75 per cent service charge.

● President Sekou Toure has ordered all students to return to their universities and colleges, whatever the state of their agricultural projects. The next two months will be taken up with refresher and preparatory courses and selective examinations for confirmation of their courses will begin on March 1.

● The Central Committee of the PDG has fixed the price of sheep and goats at 1000 1250 slyis a sheep and 700-1000 a goat in Conakry with lower prices for rural areas.

● M. Seydou Keita has been nominated as ambassador to France. He is at present accredited to Europe as a whole with residence in Rome.

## LIBERIA

An South Africa  
tops Sobukwe

Mo The South African English language newspaper *Rand Daily Mail* criticised its Government for refusing to allow Mr. Robert Sobukwe, a former leader of the banned South African Pan-African Congress, to attend the inauguration of President Tolbert. (The CamAC has a policy of Africa for the Africans but accepts, unlike some groups, the idea that there are white Africans). Mr. Sobukwe received a personal invitation, by telegram, from President Tolbert.

• President Tolbert opened the 16th annual conference of the West African College of Surgeons and called on the group to consider seriously the principles of self-reliance in their work.

Delegates from 15 English and French-speaking African countries are at the conference, with guest lecturers from the United States, Britain and other European countries.

• The National Iron Ore Company has raised wages by 7 cents an hour, in addition to various fringe benefits.

• The Liberian Ambassador, Mr. George Wallace, Jr., has presented his credentials to President Jawara.

• The Monrovia Tobacco Company reports that it has successfully grown 100 acres of Virginia Flue Cured Tobacco in Montserrado County and is experimenting at another farm in Mount County. MTC hopes to be granted some governmental protection for its tobacco and to make it into a cash crop for farmers.

• Mr. Fulton Yancy, general manager of the Liberian Sugar Corporation, visited Guyana to study the country's sugar industry in all aspects from growing and factory to promotion and distilleries.

• The cornerstone of the OAU Conference Centre being built at Banjor, Brewerville, has been laid by the Masonic Craft of Liberia in the presence of Grand Master Ementus President Tolbert.

• Former American Ambassador to Liberia, Melvin Manfull, takes up the post of Senior Inspector of the US Department of State's Foreign Service this month.

• Liberia pledged \$88,000 to the UN Development Programme and \$10,000 for the UN Capital Development Fund for 1976, this is \$8,000 more than the 1975 pledge.

• Mr. Francis "Chu Chu" Horton has been elected an executive vice-president of the World Congress of Junior Chamber International.

• President of the Senate, Frank E. Tolbert has been made a Grand Officer of the National Order of the Republic of Guinea.

THE GAMBIA  
New Year message

In his New Year message to the nation President Sir Dawda Jawara spoke about the new development plan. Planning he said means choosing among priorities and distributing limited resources. Experience elsewhere in Africa had shown, he said, that projections of Gross Domestic Product, investment targets, capital/output ratios and so forth, important though they are, do not necessarily make real development.

It is people who make plans succeed, Sir Dawda said, and the success of the new Development Plan would depend on the government's and the nation's commitment.

The President said that the government is considering a 10 year Education Plan and hopes this year to implement several innovations and improvements in the educational sector. A national health plan will also feature largely in the new Five Year Development Plan.

The Rural Water Supply Scheme is due to be launched soon and vast improvements are to be made in water and electricity services and bilateral technical assistance has been secured for a comprehensive transport survey.

• The President has appointed a constituency boundaries commission to review, and if necessary alter, the present constituency boundaries.

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