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# AFRICA UNITES FOR BRUSSELS TALKS



What does Europe owe Africa? Mr. Nzo Ekwangaki, the OAU's Secretary-General, in his speech to the Lagos meeting of OAU leaders about negotiations with the EC [see reports in the last and this issue] said that he was proposing non-reciprocal advantages from the EC for Africa in any agreement between African countries and the community. He justified this one-sided

arrangement by "the moral obligation" Europe had towards Africa for the contribution which Africa made to Europe's development "through colonial spoils". Such a responsibility is also acknowledged by wide sections of opinion in Europe. This was well expressed recently by the British former MP, Mr. Humphry Berkeley, in a London *Times* article "European powers in Britain

in particular have a responsibility towards the black African peoples. We took part in the grab for Africa. We took the best pickings in a carve-up of a continent in which no regard was taken of tribal or ethnic boundaries".

Objections on both sides can easily be cited. In Europe it will be said that history is history. Moral obligations form no part of international politics and are

- Ghana's state businesses
- Politics and Air Afrique
- Lagos' black festival
- Is there a cocoa famine?

impossible to calculate in economic terms. In Africa it will be said that although the offence of Europe was real enough, to start talking piously now about responsibility is only a short step from linking that responsibility to a continuation of the paternalistic notions of "Eur-Africa" which have always haunted the arrangements between independent Africa and the EEC. Such talk "confuses the issue".

The enlarged EEC, however, is the biggest market in world trade. It would thus be a flight from reality to suppose that Africa should have no relations with it. But to proceed from there to suggest that the two continents have a special symbolic role together in the world is also illusory.

In the forthcoming negotiations between the "associables" and the EEC in Brussels, for which there is an important preliminary meeting on July 25, African states will therefore want to be as businesslike as possible, establishing a relationship on a basis of equality and respect such as any bloc would wish to have with another. Here Mr. Ekangaki's appeal for confidence in the potential strength of Africa, where normally weakness is assumed, is important. "Africa with its three hundred million people, having the largest proportion of the world's untapped natural resources and constituting the greatest reservoir of raw materials needed by the developed countries, cannot be on the defensive in

bargaining with Europe or with any other world economic region. We should rid ourselves of any complex. It is most unlikely that Europe would say 'No' to Africa, its raw materials and its markets, when and because we ask her for dignified and equitable trade terms. It is not easy for her to turn to another region and have ready replacements. We should therefore know that the ball is in our court. If we fail to play it well from the very beginning by not realising our bargaining strength, by not being united, by not asking for maximum advantages, we should have only ourselves to blame and not Europe. Let us draw up a platform of co-operation worthy of Africa and see if Europe will turn it down".

There are still many, especially in Commonwealth Africa, who are suspicious of all arrangements with the EEC, since any arrangement is seen as keeping Africa as an appendage and supplier of raw materials to Europe. But if responsibility for the past exists, establishment of some new form of relationship between Africa and Europe is one way of accommodating it. The performance of Britain's Premier, Mr. Edward Heath, at the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting in Singapore, in 1971, has been remembered for its abrasive, lack of any sympathy for African aspirations. But he did, in the course of commending Britain's impending entry to the EEC, say it might offer the opportunity in the

latter half of the 20th century to undo some of the wrongs committed by Europe in the 19th century. There is a parallel here with Mr. Franco's statement that the Lagos conference called on to undo the Berlin partition of Africa into "compartmented zones" of influence for European nations, and build a solid foundation for a new Africa economically united, which shall bury forever the archaic, divisive and colonial notion of a "French-speaking Africa" and "English-speaking Africa".

Although only a beginning was made in Lagos, this was the meeting of major significance - that a united front of compromise was maintained and proclaimed. The division between the EEC associates and other African countries has for the moment been buried, and though it would be foolish to suppose it has gone, it has been sublimated. The OAU has been brought in to redress the balance, partly because of the awareness that any new division of Africa arising from failure to reach attitudes to Europe would be seriously damaging, and partly because the only way to be found through working out common positions can help to give a new impetus for the OAU itself. As Gen. Gowon said in London in June: "It is better for us to have Europe to talk to a united Africa".

## London's unwelcome visitor

For Mr. Heath's reports of an alleged massacre in Mozambique on the occasion of Dr. Caetano's official visit to London were a serious embarrassment, turning a powerful spotlight onto an already awkward situation. But in another sense the reports were a diversion from the main issue. Dr. Caetano should not have been invited, whether there was evidence of a massacre or not. For it is Portugal's policy, not the conduct of the massacre, which is the issue. Britain has to choose between representatives of certain countries whose policies are reprehensible because these countries are still regarded as Portugal's colonies. Portugal is not, and the 600 year anniversary is a fiction. No doubt British government spokesmen have been able to impress Dr. Caetano that revolution against Portuguese policy is not just a matter of a single episode. But because that episode has appeared to be the main issue, the Portuguese and their supporters have been able to divert public discussion in Britain to an argument about whether the massacre reports are true or not. Perhaps they are not true. Portugal itself has never reported the massacre - and the Portuguese might well show them to be untrue. But that would not in the least weaken the case against Portugal's African policies.

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# Is there a cocoa famine?:1

by a correspondent

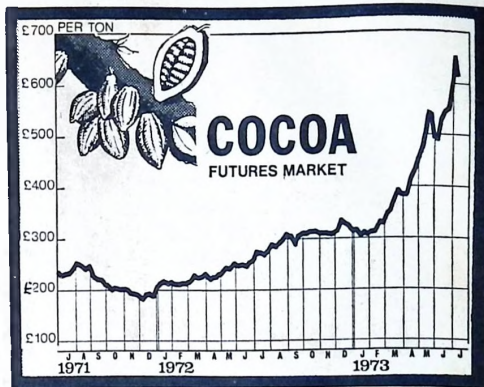
After a loss of £1½m. in cocoa dealings announced by the William Baird subsidiary, Fergusson Wild, a newcomer to the London Cocoa Market, comes the loss of £20m. made by the giant Rowntree Mackintosh company, one of the market's veterans and Britain's biggest cocoa consumer. Heads have rolled in both companies, and Mr. John Young, a Rowntree-Mackintosh director, who was once an official of Nigeria's Produce Marketing Company, has resigned. In both cases the buyers calculated that cocoa prices had reached such astonishing heights that they could only fall, so that it would be profitable to use the London terminal market for "hedging". Instead, astonishing prices have been followed by incredible ones. When the time for settlement came, the dealers had to confess their plight.

Although only small quantities may be traded at some of the highest quoted prices, these have sometimes passed £650 a ton, far the highest prices ever recorded, doubling in six months, while the defeated dealers may have calculated that the ceiling would be around £350, to be followed by a fall.

There was plenty of information to support a contrary view. In the case of Rowntree Mackintosh, it has been suggested that the scale of the loss shows dealings far greater than are necessary for the prudent hedging in which big consumers engage to ensure that their raw material comes to them steadily at a stable price. In other words, there was an element of the same speculation which Sir Donald Barron, chairman of the company, who knew nothing of these operations, was so recently blaming for the unprecedented prices.

Do these prices, however, reflect the real situation? Is there virtually a cocoa famine?

The question now is what has happened and is happening to production? Speculation has played a part in the world price explosion, particularly because the weakness of so many currencies has persuaded people to turn money into stocks. But all this would have only a marginal effect on the world price — the price at which the bulk of West African production actually changes hands — if there was not a real shortage. Latest estimates put the gap between supply and demand in the coming year at 200,000 tons, and the premiums demanded and offered for "physical" cocoa show that



consumers are conscious of the gap.

The easy explanation of the drop in production which is largely responsible for the gap is "drought". The latest Paterson, Simons and Ewart market report shows the first half of 1973 to have been the driest for over a decade in West African cocoa areas. And in Ghana the heavy rains in the coastal areas have not been experienced in the cocoa areas.

Farmers in Ghana, however, are reported to be pleased with the rise in their producer prices and the smooth handling of purchases during 1972-73 main crop season which has, according to the report, "put new heart into the whole industry". Even labour shortages appear to have been overcome. The government success in reducing cocoa smuggling does not, unfortunately, affect supplies coming on the world market since smuggled Ghana cocoa still finds its way to world markets via Abidjan and Lome. The report explains that even if favourable weather develops the 1973-74 crop cannot be as high as the last two, although it might be "reasonable".

In Nigeria the trouble, according to the report is not just shortage of rain, which has led to destructive fires and withered trees, reducing the 1973-74 potential by some 10 per cent. The report claims that the general state of farms is unsatisfactory, that farmers are unhappy because they have not been paid, and buying agents are unhappy because they too have not been paid. There are labour shortages and certainly farmers find it difficult to pay the wages now expected. If the Federal government (which is now responsible for fixing producer prices) raises the cocoa prices as expected this may encourage farmers to greater effort and certainly lessen smuggling into Dahomey.

The report concludes that present price levels do reflect a genuine shortage of physical supplies and low level of stocks. High prices for cocoa must lead to higher prices for cocoa products and a fall in consumption. But the gap between demand and supply is now so great that there is plenty of room for increased production. Because of the weather earlier this year a late crop already seems certain in West Africa.

"In the context of the present depleted state of world stocks this cannot fail to give rise to serious concern as to whether sufficient stocks will be available to tide the industry over until new crop shipments start to arrive in worthwhile quantities, probably not before January, 1974", says the report.

The attention of producing countries is still to some extent taken up with the world Cocoa Agreement, which is now theoretically in force. But the range of prices in the Agreement binds members on both sides to maintain only about a third of the present prices while the extreme shortage of cocoa precludes the building up of a buffer stock, the main instrument available under the Agreement for price control. Obviously when the institutions established under the Agreement get to work they will reconsider the price range since the producers certainly do not regard the Agreement as academic in the changed market situation. All one can say is that there is now, fortunately, a very long breathing space ahead in which to establish the institutions and prepare for the time when the Agreement may have to go into operation and there surely could now be no greater supporters of the idea of a stable world cocoa price fluctuating only over narrow limits than the directors of Rowntree Mackintosh and Fergusson Wild.

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# The Ghana government's businesses

by a correspondent

A myth was nurtured after the 1966 Ghana coup that the National Liberation Council, which overthrew Kwame Nkrumah, was clearing up the inefficiency, disorganisation and corruption that had arisen in state bodies in the First Republic. There was also the belief that the many overstaffed state bodies had been streamlined. Improvements and streamlining did take place, but although corruption was to some extent limited, incompetence and disorganisation certainly were not. Nor had many of the corporations which were meant to become viable become so. Now, under the National Redemption Council, there is a fresh wave of enquiry into the affairs of government bodies in the Second Republic. Commissions of Enquiry are once again probing the affairs of some bodies, but while we wait for their reports there is much information in the routine Auditor-General's Report\*, recently published, about their operations under the Busia regime.

As Mr Ahenkora Osei points out in his introduction, there are still inordinate delays in the submission of accounts for audit — for example the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation was three years late with accounts for 1967 and some Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation divisions were especially slow to produce their books.

The majority of state bodies showed heavy losses and accumulated deficits, and the accounting was generally poor. The latter is due partly to the shortage of accountants in Ghana; but this cannot fully account for the slipshod methods criticised by the Auditor-General in so many of the bodies.

The Workers Brigade, which has had a chequered history, managed to end 1970 with an accumulated surplus of 1,546,069 cedis. Over the years money has been poured into the Brigade — government subventions since its establishment amount to a fantastic 54,926,431 cedis and expenditure to 53,280,362 cedis — with very little to show for this. In 1970 the Government gave over 5m. cedis to the Brigade.

Both the Rice Mills Unit and the Cotton Development Board showed a deficit in their accounts, the former a net loss in the year ending September, 1971 of 86,807 cedis and the latter of 256,455 cedis at the end of March, 1971. The Auditor called for "massive rice cultivation" to prevent the creation of excess capacity at the mills and also for the introduction of an efficient method of pricing milled rice. With the current shortages one may expect even higher deficits in the future. However, the Grains Development Board, established in March 1971, did manage to make a profit

on the first four months of its operations. The efficiently run Volta River Authority managed to increase its 1971 profit to 2,241,425 cedis, a rise of 424,854 cedis.

One would expect state corporations especially after the promises of the NRC — to have become viable, but of the major bodies only the Cocoa and Timber Marketing Boards made a profit. The Ghana National Trading Corporation, which should manage to make a profit, actually recorded a deficit after tax in 1971 of 982,282 cedis against a net profit of 830,528 cedis in 1970. The Auditor-General attributes the loss to several factors, including increases in salaries and other expenses, in bank charges and depreciation charges, and an import surcharge on Mercedes Benz trucks.

## The corporation losses

Although the Cocoa Marketing Board's profit fell by about six million cedis in 1969, it still made a pretty healthy 11,228,489 cedis. Despite a drop in tonnage sold world prices were favourable, however, the decrease in profit was attributed mainly to a rise in export and local duty and shipping expense. The Food Marketing Corporation, the State Farms Corporation, the State Fishing Corporation, the State Housing Corporation, the State Construction Corporation, the State Gold Mining Corporation, the National Tourist Corporation and Ghana Airways, to name but a few, suffered losses. The State Hotels Corporation made a profit on the Ambassador and Continental Hotels in 1970 and, surprisingly, on the City Hotel in Kumasi. All its other hotels and rest houses made a loss. By charging the year's depreciation on ships to the operational account the Black Star Line managed to yield a net profit of 2½m. cedis in 1968. To reduce the accumulated deficit of 1.9m. to 622,774 cedis. In the main, the deficit was caused by the very heavy losses sustained on voyages to the Mediterranean. Ghana Airways managed to reduce its operating loss to 2,857,404 cedis in 1969. Although the overall picture of its finances was satisfactory, said the Auditor-General, it was worrying that debts owed to the corporation represented about 50 per cent of the total annual revenue.

As was to be expected, most of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation's divisions made a profit. But in the Sugar Products Division the factories at Asutsuare and Komenda, which have still not ironed out all their problems, registered large deficits. Asutsuare

incurred a gross operational loss of 7,042 cedis on operations in 1969, which together with expenses and losses on the farm account resulted in a net loss of 1,526,849 cedis. Komenda factory, which did not operate in 1968, had a net loss of 935,152 cedis in 1969.

It is interesting to note that GHIOC made profits in such divisions as the boatyards, canneries, distilleries, electronic products, fibre bag manufacturing, footwear, meats, paints, paper conversion and vegetable oil mills, although not all figures are for the same years. Losses were made in the brick and tile, glass manufacturing, marble (whose sale profit was turned into a deficit by administrative and other expenses), metal, Tema steelworks and pharmaceuticals divisions.

Of the joint ventures mentioned in the report, the most important and prosperous is Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, a subsidiary of Lonrho, in which the present government has taken a 55 per cent interest under its Mining and Natural Resources Decree. The report gives details of the previous agreement, in 1969, whereby the Corporation surrendered the unexpired term of the lease dated June 3, 1897, and the mineral concession was granted to the company for a term of 90 years. The concession consists of "sixty-four thousand acres of land with all the mine beds, seams, veins and strata of gold and mineral substances of all description and kind lying within and under the surface and to the timber growing thereon for a term of 50 years from January 1, 1969". Consequent upon the granting of the new lease the Government acquired over 3m. shares in the equity capital, constituting 20 per cent of the issued share capital with an option to acquire another 20 per cent. The agreement provided for Ashanti to pay an occupational rent of 30,000 cedis. It also stated that if in any financial year dividends before deduction of tax on the 20 per cent of the Government's shares yielded less than 5 per cent of the gross value of all minerals sold for that year, Ashanti should pay the Government the equivalent of the deficit. If no dividends were declared Ashanti would pay the equivalent of 5 per cent of the gross value of all minerals sold. In the light of the NRC's negotiations over taking a majority shareholding, and the recent rumpus in the boardroom of Lonrho, it is interesting to remind oneself of the conditions of the 1969 agreement.

All in all, the Auditor-General paints a very depressing picture of the operations of public boards and corporations at a time when one had expected better things. The next report, depending on how punctual the state bodies are in presenting their accounts, should include some operations under the new military regime. One can only hope that the results will be more encouraging.

\*Report by the Auditor-General on the Accounts of Ghana: Third Report for 1972. Public Boards and Corporations 1969/70-1970/71.

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## Matchet's Diary

The Lagos Meeting of Trade and Economic Ministers from Africa and the Commonwealth Caribbean called to adopt a joint approach for Africa's negotiations with the EEC-appointed Mr. Wenke Briggs, Nigeria's Trade Commissioner, as Africa's spokesman at the crucial Brussels talks later this month. The choice of Mr. Briggs, who is 55, was not unexpected, it was a natural courtesy to Nigeria as host to the conference. Coupled with this is the role which Nigeria has been playing lately — and is destined to play — in African, Commonwealth and world affairs because of its population, resources and strength. Gen. Gowon is OAU's current chairman and he put the OAU's case in relation to the EEC to the British Government during his recent state visit to Britain. Mr. Briggs' new role has therefore been thrust on him by a combination of circumstances. To many in and outside Nigeria, he is an unknown quantity, lacking the flamboyance of some of his civilian colleagues in the Federal Cabinet. But he is a public figure in his own right, and he will be expected to deliver the African goods in Brussels. Mr. Briggs, once a political journalist, is a graduate of Sheffield University and a teacher and a former Action Group politician. He comes from the Rivers State, and has long been an advocate of creation of more states as offering the most stable structure for a federal Nigeria. He was first appointed Commissioner for Education by General Gowon in June 1967, and later moved to the Ministry of Trade.

## Oxford honours Solaru

Oxford University has recognised the work of Chief T. T. Solaru for Oxford University Press by conferring on him an honorary M.A. His own university was London, where he took his B.D. in 1939 after attending Richmond Theological College, and an M.A. and Dip. Ed. in 1946. He became OUP representative at the new Ibadan office in 1949, and in 1962 became Manager of the firm's Nigerian branch. He retired from full time service last year, on reaching the age of 65, but remains chairman.

That is by no means the end of his activities, as he is chairman of the Council of the University of Ife, and Pro Vice-Chancellor. He has always been at heart an educationist, although he has been a member of the Federal House of Representatives and was, as people now easily forget, the first Nigerian Chairman of Nigeria Airways. Under his guidance OUP expanded remarkably in Nigeria. 1961 finally saw publication of the first Oxford University Press book to

be entirely edited and produced in Ibadan. It was Ladipo Yemitan's collection of Yoruba poetry, *Ijala are Ode*. The Nigerian publishing programme has since rapidly expanded and in the current year over £100,000 has been budgeted for publication of some forty-five new books.

There is now a total staff of 120 and Nigerians have replaced expatriates in warehousing, production, sales, and university representation. The only three expatriates employed by OUP Nigeria are in the editorial department where their work is immediately concerned with books prepared in the English language. Nigerian editors, specialists in one or other of the main Nigerian languages as well as in their own academic subjects, train and work alongside the expatriate editors.

## No more Fernando Po

Fernando Po has been renamed Macias Nguema after the President of Equatorial Guinea, of which the island is now a part, by the third congress of the country's ruling party, the United National Party of the Working People. This is the second change in the island's name, since it was originally named Formosa by Fernao Do Po, the Portuguese traveller believed to have been the first European to visit it. Nigerian immigrant workers, still the mainstay of the island's labour force, may find the new name difficult to get used to. But the old name also caused difficulty to the Liberian workers who used to predominate, since they and their relations at home called it "Nanny



At Lord's cricket ground, Mr. Mathew Mbu, former Federal Minister and now a Lagos based lawyer greets his son John, before the annual Eton and Harrow match. John, an Etonian, is the first African to play in the match. He was second highest scorer in his team's first innings, with 19, but in the second had only a few moments at the wicket, to be not out at the finish. The match was drawn. At his preparatory school, Holmwood House, John Mbu shared in a stand of 224, the record for such schools in the UK.



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Poo". The congress renamed the island the largest city, Santa Isabel, which is the capital of Equatorial Guinea, Malabo, after the national hero of the Bubi people of the island. The party also unanimously approved a new constitution for the country. This provides for state control over the economy and foreign trade and the visibility of the national territory consisting of Fernando Po and the much bigger mainland province of Rio Muni. The constitution says that the country is a republic of the presidential type in which legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly. Work is proclaimed the duty of all citizens.

## Desertification

In a lecture on the drought which has nearly "desertified" the Sahelian zone of West Africa and threatened animal and human life, Mr. Lamin Sanneh, a Gambian research student at the London School of Oriental and African Studies, had some relevant, if revolutionary, suggestions for a long-term solution of the problem. It was "an economic and social crisis threatening the history and culture of both sedentary and nomadic peoples of the Sahel. He noted that even though the severity of the drought had many aspects of community morality in question, the people had not resorted to killing one another for food. Mr. Sanneh did not think massive injections of relief by international aid bodies was the answer. The solution lay in "local organisations helping African governments to develop "local responses" to meet the challenge. The problem called for "total social revolution" among peoples who were otherwise successfully adapted to their environment. He asked: "How do you control nomads without destroying their social base and not control the environment without controlling nomads?" He suggested control of the Tuareg and putting the cattle into enclosures. The resources of the rivers Niger and Senegal should be developed jointly by the governments of affected countries who should also "see sense in classifying the area for some national scheme to solve the problem".

Mr. Sanneh noted that even though the countries affected lacked machinery to cope with the problem themselves, they had "politicised" international aid because of the difficulties in getting relief supplies across national frontiers. He also asked: "Who is to blame for drought? Is it a man-made disaster? Is it a natural phenomenon? Is it an inevitable climatic change? Perhaps, he suggested, drought was due to a combination of these factors. The lecture took place under the auspices of the Africa Centre and was a part of last week's two-day symposium "Drought in Africa" organised by the Centre for African Studies, SOAS.

# Black festival in Lagos

from a correspondent

With the theme "Black Civilisation and Education", the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture will be held in Nigeria in 1975, from January 4 to February 1. The first festival was held in Dakar in 1966, and, as Chief Anthony Enahoro, Nigeria's Commissioner for Information, who is President of the International Festival Committee, explained in London last week, the festival organisation is now permanent. The committee is independent of governments, and a number of private individuals serve on it, as well as ministers. And although Nigeria will provide the greatest part of the £120m which the festival is now expected to cost, the Nigerian government officially is only "underwriting" the cost. In any case, since the two biggest items, the theatre complex in Lagos (£14m) and the Festival Village, which will house some 100,000 people, will represent "permanent assets" for Nigeria, it is natural that Nigeria should bear the main responsibility.

Over 70 countries will participate directly, including the UK, where the West Indian actor, Earl Cameron, heads the local committee. But Chief Enahoro also explained that there was nothing exclusive or racist about the festival, and they were inviting countries which were hosts to black communities, such as the UK, to send exhibitions of their own, quite apart from the contributions of their black citizens. France, for example, would be staging an exhibition on the theme "The Influence of African Art on European Art".

At the centre of the main festival will be a continuous "colloquium-seminar" on black civilisation and education. The festival would not be, Chief Enahoro said, a "political circus", but a serious exercise both in discovering African identity and in showing it to the world. Who was the "typical African"? They knew the typical European, while Arabs were respected for their contributions to culture and for founding a world religion. Yet in Africa



Dr. Alioune Diop, Secretary-General of the International Committee, which now has permanent offices in Lagos. He was born in Senegal in 1910. He is founder and director of Presence Africaine, and was President of the First World Black Festival of Arts & Culture.

gigantic durbars in Kaduna, with 5,000 horses ("there's nothing non-African there", Chief Enahoro said). Among exhibitions in Lagos will be "Africa and the Origin of Man", traditional domestic arts (including hairdressing and tattooing; crafts; art (including photography and posters); traditional musical instruments; hooks on black history and culture; and traditional costumes. Nigeria was the "star" country at the Dakar Festival and Ethiopia, as "star country" in Lagos, will have a special exhibition of arts, works and culture of the kingdom. There will be an exhibition on traditional architecture, and by contrast exhibitions on the black contribution to science, on liberation movements in Africa, and of lifesize mounted animals.

Dancing of all kinds will play a big role. Both modern and traditional music and modern and traditional drama will have a place, as will films. There will be literary competitions, and a "Celebrity Day" to honour world-famous blacks in art and culture. There will be a "Queen of the Festival" competition, and finally an exhibition of "modern dressing reflecting black culture".

One of the main worries of the festival organisers is accommodation for the visitors. Many of these can be accommodated in the Festival Village, although most of the accommodation there will presumably be needed for the thousands of performers. Chief Enahoro has promised that there will be "Festival visas" to facilitate entry of visitors into Nigeria. This is particularly important because some visitors may find themselves staying in Cotonou, Lome, or even Ghana, and virtually commuting by air to Lagos, an operation which would be infinitely frustrating if there was any delay each time one arrived at Ikeja. And while the organisers will provide large numbers of buses, they are in no position to rehabilitate the rickety taxi fleet in Lagos.



Enahoro: nothing racist

until recently the man regarded as "cultured" was precisely the man who had lost his own culture.

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# Lagos line on the EEC:2

In his second article our correspondent in Lagos analyses the results of the Lagos conference on Africa and the EEC. He assesses the situation on the eve of the first meeting between "Africa" and "Europe", due to begin in Brussels on July 25, which will discuss the future relations of African countries with the EEC.

The conference's final resolution on the subject of Africa's relations with the EEC was a brief and not very revealing document. The main points were the recommendation to all member states of the OAU to attend the preliminary talks at ministerial level in Brussels on July 25, the nomination of Nigeria's Trade Commissioner, Mr. Wanike Briggs, to be spokesman for the African group at this meeting, and the request to the OAU Secretary General to establish a Secretariat in Brussels to service the negotiations with the EEC, taking into account the experience of the already existing secretariats there of the Yaoundé and Arusha groups of African states. The conference also passed resolutions urging all OAU member states to take part in the forthcoming world multilateral trade negotiations under GATT (beginning in Tokyo in September and then continuing in Geneva).

There was also a resolution expressing satisfaction at the presence at the conference of representatives of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries (the Jamaican Minister was moved to get up and speak eloquently at the closing session on his own personal satisfaction at having his first opportunity to be present on the soil of Africa from which his own people sprang).

For good measure there was a surprise Guinean resolution on an African Common Market. This was taken by some Nigerian correspondents as the main point of news interest in the conference, although the resolution simply called for concrete proposals for creation of such a market to be placed before the heads of state at their annual meeting in Mogadishu next year, and invited the OAU Secretary General to prepare a study on the subject. The Guinean resolution had been preceded by a long speech by the Guinean Trade Minister, General Lansana Diane, stating the case for the setting up of an African Common Market almost as a precondition for any negotiation with the European Common Market. Some sources indicated that Guinea nevertheless will be going at least to the preliminary meeting in Brussels, taking advantage of the blanket EEC invitation to all sub-Saharan African countries. It is more doubtful whether Guinea would remain in the actual negotiations, although the Minister said that Guinea had nothing against the EEC.

*Correction: The first sentence of the last paragraph in the first part of the article last week should have read "Mr. Ekangaki's speech, however, was not noted on at the conference."*

The inclusion of the African Common Market resolution should perhaps be seen more as symbolic of the general spirit of unity of the conference - a kind of reaffirmation of what everyone wants and what was in the original OAU charter in 1963 - rather than a major new decision.

The matter in hand was essentially Africa's future relations with the EEC, and there is no doubt that the decision that all should go to Brussels with a single spokesman, a Secretariat and a basic common platform, is a major step forward, even if the platform was elaborated in the Abidjan meeting of OAU ministers in May and consolidated at the OAU Heads of State meeting the same month in Addis Ababa. Lagos broke no new ground here. The meeting was called as a result of the resolution on the EEC at the Addis Ababa OAU meeting and was intended mainly to discuss procedures and structures, to provide the final, missing, key in the common platform in preparation for the great rendezvous in Brussels.

There was some confusion at the news conference at the end of the meeting, given jointly by Commissioner Briggs and



Delegates at the conference

the Assistant OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Kamanda, because the ten point platform put forward at the opening session by Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, the OAU Secretary General (see last week's article) was not in fact discussed during the meeting. It had never been intended as a "conference paper", Mr. Briggs told the newsmen. Mr. Kamanda told me later that the Secretary General's proposals had been "an interpretation and an explanation" of the eight point platform produced by the heads of state in Addis Ababa.

These eight points, which are clearly vital for African solidarity in future

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discussions with Europe have not been sufficiently publicised. Perhaps, by all the other happy Addis Ababa in May! So it is worth over them again.

The Heads of State set out the following guiding principles: (1) non-reciprocity for trade and concessions given by the EEC; (2) extension on a non-discriminatory basis towards third countries of the provisions on the "right of establishment"; (3) revision of the provisions concerning the movement of payments and capital to the account of the objective of national independence in African countries; (4) the dissociation of EEC financial and technical aid from any particular legal relationship with the EEC; (5) assured access to EEC markets for African products including processed and semi-processed agricultural products, whether or not they are subject to a common agricultural policy of the EEC; (6) the guaranteeing to African countries of stable, equitable, and reasonable prices in EEC markets for their products; (7) any agreement made with the EEC should not adversely affect intra-African co-operation.

## Eakangaki's innovations

Mr. Eakangaki's proposals introduced most of the eight points he introduced definite innovations in suggestions concerning administration of the Development Fund, and in the proposal that arrangements between the EEC and African countries should be called a co-operation agreement and development, thus jettisoning the dreaded word "association" may be only semantic, but it is symbolically important. More vital is the proposal that the Brussels negotiations should be on a basis any of the existing arrangements with individual third groups of states within Africa that talks should be without preconditions.

This is a development which foreshadowed in the European Commission's Memorandum of April 1977, but it is still not certain how the notion of "no preconditions" is viewed by the French, who are still supposed to feel that sooner or later the three or four certain African states had done protocol 22 of the Treaty of Yaoundé should apply. This in turn raises the whole question of how are the notions of the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha agreement between the EEC and East African states, etc. observed the conference in Lagos. It is convinced that these old agreements are now obsolete, although the concept obtained in dealing with the EEC more than ten years is still extremely useful. The Minister of Somalia, which many forget is also the existing associates because



Gen Gowon and the Federal Trade Commissioner, Mr Wenike Brigt, greet Mr Ekangaki on his arrival in Lagos for the conference

former Italian connection, was emphatic on this subject. "We shall leave this hall as one entity", he said "no longer as associates, Commonwealth, anglophone, francophone, no phone, we are Africaphone".

Where does this leave the existing associates? It has always been a mistake to suppose that they were a perfectly homogenous group. The diversity of their interests has always been as marked as the contrast between the wealth and poverty of some of them. It is true that the OCAM group has in the past tended to form a caucus within the associates, but

OCAM has never been in such disarray as now. The timing of the withdrawal of Cameroon from OCAM could not have been more convenient from the point of view of promoting larger unity. I am told that at the two meetings of the associated states held in the Senegalese Embassy in Lagos during the conference the reservations of certain of the associates on the questions of non-reciprocity and the dissociation of trade and aid were confirmed (this had already been apparent in Addis Ababa).

The associates did reportedly express some disapproval of the OAU Secretary

General's proposals which they regarded as exceeding his prerogative. Senegal's Finance Minister, Mr Babacar Ba, told me that it would have been impossible to consider Mr Ekangaki's ten points in a short conference like this one. Even if they had been submitted as a "conference K paper" Senegal would have refused to discuss them as they prejudged the nature of the coming negotiations. Nevertheless, over the past two months the associates have made several compromises in the interest of a united front.

This brings us to the role the conference played in Nigeria's evolving foreign policy. It should be seen in relation to the seriousness with which General Gowon takes his role as OAU Chairman and current spokesman for Africa. Mr. Ekangaki referred to "the great soul and mastermind in that sleek and smiling personality". Certainly the establishment of a united front for Brussels at the Lagos conference was a personal success for the Nigerian Head of State. One Nigerian newspaper pointed out that in fact the decision to go to Brussels represented a change in policy. "Have we been trapped or did we change a well thought-out policy deliberately?" It suggested that the answer could be that there has been a compromise to avoid perpetuating Africa's divisions. It now remains to be seen what the EEC will propose on July 25 for the nature of the compromise is yet to become apparent.

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# The politics of Air Afrique: 1

Air Afrique, the airline jointly established by a number of francophone African states, has usually been held out as an example of practical commercial co-operation between African countries. In the first of two articles from Dakar, Tamar Golan discusses the threat to the airline's continued operation arising out of the political relations between its outgoing head, Cheikh Fall, and President Senghor of Senegal.

The most serious threat to the economic health of Air Afrique is politics. Political meddling can only reduce profits and endanger the future of the airline. These were the favourite words of Air Afrique's PDG (President-Director-General), M. Cheikh Fall. Yet now Air Afrique, generally hailed as the most successful inter-state undertaking in Francophone Africa, is threatened by just such a political crisis. And at the heart of it stands the competent M. Fall himself.

In the ten years since its creation in 1961 by the Yaounde Convention, the company has been through quite a few crises (e.g. the 1971 withdrawal of Cameroon), but none was serious enough to endanger its very existence. Today, with alternate threats of withdrawal from its two major partners, Senegal and the Ivory Coast (who together account for nearly 60 per cent of traffic), the company could be so weakened that its economic functioning would become impossible. So clear is the threat that all parties have, for once, carefully refrained from making public pronouncements which might provoke extreme and hasty action. Except for a non-committal comment by the Ivory Coast President, M. Felix Houphouët-Boigny, when pressed by journalists as he was coming out of the l'Hysee in Paris ("Air Afrique ce porte bien", nothing has been said officially).

Great efforts are also being made by everybody, including M. Fall, to distinguish and separate the "Affair Cheikh Fall" from the "Affair Air Afrique".

The "Affair Cheikh Fall" is an internal generally believed a power struggle is being waged between President Leopold-Sedar Senghor and M. Fall. The latter is seen by some as a contender for the Senegalese throne.

Senegal's President apparently felt that he could not remain indifferent in face of mounting rumours about M. Fall's ambitions, even though for because M. Fall had not made it clear how and when he intended to present himself as an alternative to the recently re-elected President M. Senghor therefore decided to show himself the master of Senegalese politics, and planned to deprive M. Fall of his power-base: he revoked M. Fall's mandate as Senegal representative on the Air Afrique Board. This was entirely within President Senghor's powers. The Senegalese statute provides for appointments of two board members by each of the eleven member-states. From

these the Chairman is elected. Last year President Senghor sent a note to the members announcing replacement of Fall by M. Lamine Ba and requesting an extraordinary board meeting to discuss the nomination.

That the change of directors was strictly political decision however clear from the fact that after December 1972, at the annual meeting in Ouagadougou, M. Fall had announced his decision to step down in the near future, before the new board elected (in 1974). It was this unexpected announcement by M. Fall which led to speculation about his political ambitions. M. Fall said in Ouagadougou that "that more than a decade is a long time to take over. In a continental voluntary retirement is very rare". He took the chairman's words as a challenge. Matters were not made easier by M. Fall's appearance in Senegal last December on the eve of the General Election. According to the constitution, Senegal is a multi-party state, but in practice

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UPS (Union Progressiste Senegalaise) is the only effective party. M. Fall arrived in Senegal and began touring the country, in particular his home region, Casamance. Nowhere did he say he intended to present himself at the forthcoming election, but his tour had all the features of an election-campaign. In particular, the gestures of support and welcome by the all-powerful Marabouts (notably the revered new Mourid) attracted attention.

People began speculating which form the political ambitions of M. Fall would take. Foreign newspapers, including the noted satirical French weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* (never noted for enthusiasm for M. Senghor) also mentioned M. Fall as a political aspirant. But the legal deadline for presenting his nomination for President expired, and M. Fall had done nothing. Election day arrived, and M. Senghor was re-elected with nearly 99 per cent of the vote. M. Fall returned to Abidjan, where Air Afrique's headquarters are situated. All seemed quiet on the surface. Yet, it appears that President Senghor could not and would not forget. He launched thinly veiled attacks on M. Fall (at the OCAM meeting in Mauritius, for example).

### Too early retirement

Critics of M. Fall said he had announced his retirement from Air Afrique much too early. By so doing, he turned the spotlight on himself. For a long time it has been known that M. Senghor had tried to recruit M. Fall into his government. If he didn't want a

government job, said his critics, then what did M. Fall plan to do for five years, until M. Senghor's new five years mandate came to its end?

The fact that M. Fall has long been regarded as a favourite of the Ivory Coast President, M. Felix Houphouët-Boigny, complicated the situation even further. M. Houphouët-Boigny and M. Fall first met in Paris during the fifties, when the latter was a successful Deputy in the French Parliament and the latter a brilliant student of engineering and President of the Association of Students from Black Africa. After bloody clashes between French colonial forces and unarmed members of the nationalist movement, the RDA, in the Ivory Coast town of Dimbokro, the young Senegalese student led a protest delegation to the Minister of the Colonies. This was not forgotten by M. Houphouët-Boigny who, after M. Fall's graduation, asked him to work in the electricity company (French-owned) of the Ivory Coast. Since 1954, therefore, M. Fall has lived in the Ivory Coast. The President's long-standing friendship with M. Fall (and M. Houphouët-Boigny never forgets a gesture of friendship) was completely a-political, especially since M. Fall was always considered a technocrat, not a politician.

When M. Fall's name was suddenly mentioned in a political context, however, fears were raised that this might endanger the newly established "Abidjan-Dakar Axis". In 1971 after rivalry spanning a generation, the two *Grands Hommes* of Francophone Africa

Presidents Houphouët-Boigny and Senghor began a dramatic process of reconciliation. Past disagreements were to be forgotten and a new era, for West Africa and for Francophone Africa in particular, was to have begun. But suspicion still existed on both sides, and the Ivoiriens feared that rumours that M. Fall was backed by their President in his political endeavours might endanger the axis. Thus, in April, M. Phillip Yace, second in the Ivoirien hierarchy, went to Dakar to reassure M. Senghor.

### No support

M. Yace is said to have explained that the Ivory Coast would not insist on M. Fall's remaining chairman of Air Afrique beyond the time necessary for efficient transfer of his responsibilities, that the Ivoiriens had done their best to warn M. Fall of the rumour circulating about his ambitions and to make clear that they would not support any steps which might antagonise the established Senegalese leadership, and that, politics apart, it was in the interest both of Senegal and of the Ivory Coast that the utmost prudence be shown in the selection of a new chairman in view of the big investments of both countries in the airline. The impression was that M. Yace returned to Abidjan after reaching an understanding that the "Affair Cheikh Fall" was a Senegalese affair, in which the Ivory Coast had no say, while the "Affair Air Afrique" should be the responsibility of both countries.

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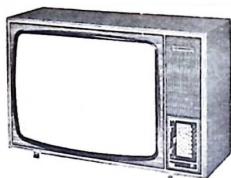
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## Letters to the Editor

We have received so much correspondence on Mr. Komolafe's letter (July 2) on the expectations of Nigerian job-seekers that this week we are devoting the Letters page to extracts from replies. We are not closing the correspondence.

### Experience

To declare that Nigerian qualifications do not know that the system cannot be accepted. It is not necessarily technically qualified to start jobs and not necessarily at the bottom. It is those with a good liberal education at that level. This happens in Britain and the UK. Experience of things happen in Nigeria. Some people ought to know many things. Some are filled with candidates who have no qualifications, while some are rejected. There are government secretaries who have no education and many have ordinary education. Many officials are ill-suited for their jobs and there is always a conflict between knowledge and ignorance — at least in regard to national waste. It is not necessary to absorb new people into the system. A little training can be done.

The case of the BA honours is applied for the post of permanent direct may look odd nowadays. There are some experienced people with qualifications in the service to fill out such direct appointments have been in Nigeria and elsewhere before, and nothing wrong with this if there is no

Gary's Tom

### Unpatriotic

I have heard Nigerians know inability to get jobs in the federal services where they could start at the level obtainable. Could anyone please show a Nigerian holder of an ILM who is currently working on London who expect to get the job of the federal building in either the federal or state service? What sort of experience has the building industry? How can Nigerians of art and science in Britain get the job of Chief Executive Officer of a Scientific Research Centre respectively, immediately they get home? Nigerian universities turn out more graduates yearly. Are such graduates in Britain more than those at home?

I do not agree that there are no employment opportunities at home for Nigerian students and professionals in Britain. It is not the pseudo-intellectuals price themselves on the market because of their expensive, impossible demands.

There is talk by numerous Nigerian students that they will wander from Canada, Australia and from Australia to US and going back home. May I ask these people



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if the citizens of the above-mentioned countries had such mentalities, would it have been possible for them to create societies such as theirs? The thinking of Nigerians in this category is warped and unparitotic. May I ask these people if every Nigerian took their attitude, who would help build our nation?

FUNDE AKINFADJE

## Unity

No doubt, Mr. Komolafe must be aware of the colossal amount spent yearly by the Nigerian government on recruitment. Had these people who are responsible for this scheme actually gone to the bottom of this complicated and disturbing issue and achieved something substantial for the country apart from fine flippant party speech with glazes of spittle in their hands? But those who implicitly speak beautifully for themselves and attempt to discredit others pretending their actions to be in line with the Government's policy, not only fail in their duty to contribute to the flourishing economy but they are on their way to being the leaders of our economic inefficiencies.

Nigerians who claim to have more than an average knowledge or experience and who perhaps are in the best position for recruiting or handling similar jobs should unite to solve the problem in hand. If we accept the principle of unity we have accepted the doctrine of brotherhood. And if our brother is ignorant but has an intelligent urge in one way we must not condemn him but lure him to the best way of thinking.

I. SPARROW

## Sub-standard

There is no doubt about the validity of what Mr. Dingo Komolafe said. As a Nigerian immigrant, I have met many Nigerian students with impressive paper qualifications, and quite much their lack of knowledge of almost everything their matters has made me bitter about the system which made it possible for any of them to be offered any responsible job.

A pal of mine had a "Situation Wanted" advertisement inserted in a weekly magazine and he listed his academic qualifications as I.N.D. Business Studies. Among the replies he received was a letter of application from a Nigerian who had taught for many years in Nigeria, offering his services. My friend acknowledged receipt of his letter of application and asked for a photostat copy of his certificates, salary required, and names of two referees. Within a few days my chum received from his would-be employee an impressive photostat copy of a B.Sc. degree in Business Administration, certificate of merit, medals of some referees and a moderate salary requirement of £2,000 per annum. I believe, due to circumstance beyond my pal's control, he has been unable to offer the gentleman concerned a job.

The Federal Government must do something to help sub-standard intellectuals. To my mind, it is no use advising them to learn to crawl before they start to run. I think most of them need to be shown how to sit upright before they learn to crawl.

G.A. ADE-IYO OMBIKRU

## Ignorance

Mr. Komolafe has shown more ignorance than those he criticises. He mentioned his problems with those students who are qualified in Britain academically only. He must be a queer somebody not to have met with any of the students who, after gaining academic qualifications, acquired sound experience in their field as well.

If he could realise that civil service in Nigeria is a carbon copy of the one here, he should not suggest that those who are qualified and have experience should start from the bottom of the ladder when they get back to Nigeria. A qualified doctor who practised in a hospital in Britain for a year could be more competent than a doctor with five years' experience in Nigeria. Most states in Nigeria still send workers to Britain for training. This shows how important experience and training in Britain are to our developing nation.

Lastly, it will be helpful if he considers that nothing is wrong with a man with a Bachelor of Arts with say, five years' experience in the civil service in Britain applying for a post of Permanent Secretary in Nigeria. It is often good to remove the muck in one's eyes to enable one to see the beam in others' eyes.

J. A. ARIBIGBOLA

## Ambition

I should like to remind Mr. Komolafe that the present Nigerian Head of State and Military leader was few steps removed from becoming military leader and more so the head of Nigerian government, when he assumed both offices. No one told him that he should learn to crawl before running and I am sure that Mr. Komolafe will agree with me that he has done justice to both offices.

I am however interested in knowing what Mr. Komolafe has to say about those Nigerians who apply for jobs similar in status to the one they now hold but whose applications are never replied to or when replied to, are offered posts far below their present one and in some cases below that which they held before going overseas.

It is all right to say that one must crawl before running, but when is the crawling to stop? I am sure that Mr. Komolafe will agree that unless one is B.A. Hon and M.A. that Nigerians have no regard for either professional qualification, or experience one might have. If he is in doubt, I advise him to take a look at the advertisement columns.

J.O. AKANDE

## Salaries

It is not unusual for a qualified Nigerian after having been offered a job commensurate with his qualifications and experience, to ask for a salary higher than that applicable to the job offered. Asked why he should be paid his dictated salary, he would straightforwardly tell you how much he earns in his present job in Britain and by what percentage that is higher than what he is offered in Nigeria. He would further remind you how he has been used to a standard of living in Britain which must not be allowed to fall on returning to Nigeria. Many qualified Nigerians in their quests for top jobs and astronomically high salaries, forget that Nigeria is a developing country and her conditions of service cannot catch up with those in Britain overnight. Even Britain with all her economic majesty will not offer a starter the most senior job.

I. O. AYoola

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— Editor.

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# Books and Publications

## Background to Bussa

Revolt in Bussa by Michael Crowder  
Faber £5.00

Describing the administration of the emirate of Bussa over the past 10 years as "one of the most inept pieces of mis-management of native affairs that I remember to have encountered in Nigeria," Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria, writing in 1924 went on to say: "the sacrifice of native institutions, desires, tribal sentiments, traditions and customs to the mere administrative convenience of Government and its officers can hardly ever have been carried out anywhere with more cynical indifference and meanness".

Professor Crowder's book is a study, as he put it, of how "the alien British administration of Bussa, which at first met with no opposition, following an occupation that had met with little resistance, could provoke a people generally regarded as peaceful into armed

rebellion. It will also show how the British, in order to govern these once 'docile' people, were forced to undo the administrative reforms initiated immediately before the rebellion of which they were one of the major causes. It will emphasise that successful 'native administration' depended intimately on the acknowledgement of pre-colonial territorial rights... And although the rebellion cannot rank in importance with the 1929 "women's riots" in Eastern Nigeria, it illustrates the same lack of imagination in administration, and although it is not mentioned in Nicolson's *Critique* of Lugard's policies, *The Administration of Nigeria 1900-60*, it does support Mr. Nicholson's thesis.

When the British occupied Bussa, in 1898, it was a village of mean appearance, but its ruler still proclaimed himself as Lord of All Borgu, a group of small states stretching from the Niger into Dahomey. There the town of Nikki became

temporarily famous because of the "War to Nikki", between the British represented by Lord Lugard, and the French represented by Captain Desmurs, both intent on securing treaties from the King of Nikki, thought to be paramount of all the kings of Borgu. Even then the French and the British were confused about the relationship of Nikki and Borgu to other Borgu states since neither Professor Crowder shows, had any authority outside its borders although Bussa, as home of the relics of the legendary Kisra, founder of Bussa and other northern Nigerian states had a special position.

The greater part of Borgu was incorporated in the French colonies of Dahomey and British Borgu was incorporated in the administrative structure of the then northern provinces of Nigeria. And so great was the mystique of Lord Lugard's indirect Rule that although, in fact, the King of Bussa had never had anything like the territorial powers of the emirs of the kingdoms further north, he was not only given the title of emir but was expected to administer his state and organise government on the lines of Kano and Sokoto. Even so, the British weakened his position by allowing the ruler of Kano, who had no traditional backing for his status, to rank with him and, much more important, allowed the territory which the King of Bussa claimed sovereignty to be whittled away in various directions. And all the time Bussa and Borgu remained desperately poor.

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Awaraz's Governor presents staff of first class Chief to the Emir of Borgu

It was the ignoring of traditional allegiance and status in the interests of alleged administrative efficiency — as well as, it is fair to stress, the extreme shortage of administrative officers and the minute resources at their disposal — which led to the event which is the centre piece of Professor Crowder's book. The rebellion of 1915 was led by the half-brother of Kitoro Gani, the Emir whom the British had first supported but, when after successive officers became impatient with him, had deposed three months before the rebellion. The rebellion, of which this is the first detailed account, had its origins in a number of deficiencies in the administration. And in 1924 the restoration of Kitoro Gani was an open admission of the administration's poor handling of Bussa affairs. He had to be deposed again, on the grounds this time of corruption, but his successor, Mohamman Sani, who was installed in 1937, was to reign until 1968 and in 1955 was made Emir of all Nigerian Borgu by the Northern Regional government of The Sardauna of Sokoto. The coming of the Kajiri dam, inaugurated in 1969 some 50 miles downstream from Bussa, brought the area, as Professor Crowder puts it, "firmly into the modern world". Bussa was inundated and an entirely new town was built near the dam. In 1971 the new Emir, Musa Muhammadu Kigera III, nephew of Kitoro Gani, was raised to the status of first class chief by the Kwara state government, thereby completing the circle.

Professor Crowder has delved diligently into the Nigerian archives and has also called on oral sources. And for Dahomey, and the rebellion which took place there in 1916, he has consulted the Senegal National Archives, which contain much of the archives of the former Government-General of French West Africa, as well as archives in Paris. He has also consulted the papers at Oxford of Joyce Cary, who was for a time an administrative officer in Borgu, where much of the material for his African novels was acquired, and who has vividly described the wretched conditions under which administrative officers were

expected to live and work.

Many individual British officials, some of extraordinary ineptitude, some of considerable competence — and imagination, people Professor Crowder's pages, with the Nigerian rulers, their lieutenants and their followers. In some ways this is a work for specialists, interested in the actual operation of Indirect Rule. But although non-specialists may find some of the extracts from letters and memoranda exchanged between the British officials and their various headquarters too long, the general picture is of interest to anybody anxious to understand Nigeria.

There are a small number of illustrations and adequate maps. One small criticism is that Professor Crowder, who is now Professor of History at Abdullahi Bayero College, Kano, fails to explain for non-specialists that the headquarters of the administration of the Northern Provinces was moved from Zungeru to Kaduna.

D.W.

*The United Nations System: An Analysis, by Mahdi Elmandjra (Faber & Faber £6.00)*

At the end of this detailed study Dr Elmandjra sums up the main question which arises: is the UN system simply a tool at the disposal of member countries ("they") or has it its own purpose and own will, making the sum of the member countries greater than members separately ("it")? And in attempting to answer the question "the UN system, what for?" Dr Elmandjra declares that in spite of the need for the technical analysis and description he has undertaken, the objective of the system remains clear: to translate "a basic aspiration of man into reality". "This inspiration owes its origin to the ethical and moral solidarity of mankind". So the answer to the UN system "it or they?" is entirely "dictated by the one which is given to a more vital question: 'Mankind: It or they?' Or put more simply: 'The peoples of the United Nations: We or They?' Acts of faith are not subject to systems analysis".

Professor Gunnar Myrdal, a former UN official like the author, who was assistant Director General of Unesco, in his forward sums up the dilemmas of the UN. "On the whole the United Nations system of inter-governmental organisations have become less and less effective as matrixes for international co-operation, particularly in regard to problems where substantial interests of the great powers and generally the developed countries are directly or indirectly involved. Exceptions to this are organisations confined to narrow technical fields, like those regulating air transport, mail and telecommunication, and also similar sectors in UN and the big specialised agencies. To an extent this is true also of that part of aid to underdeveloped countries channelled through intergovernmental organisations.

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Later in the book Dr. Elmudjra quotes Dr. Myrdal's explanation of the survival of international organisations. "people at bottom, behind the facade of nationalistic attitudes, do believe in, and do desire, international co-operation. This is their general and long-run faith, however negative their attitudes may be on particular issues of the day."

Dr. Elmudjra himself declares that peace is not merely one of the purposes of the UN system, it is the justification of all others. He does not, perhaps, then argue with sufficient conviction the case that international peace requires for its safeguarding UN action to relieve poverty in some countries and to oppose discrimination in others. Clearly, however, he sees all UN activities, whether mediation, attempts to establish standards of international behaviour, and to poorer countries, or technical co-operation, as essential means for the maintenance of peace.

Perhaps the real dilemma is that the powers on whom the peace of the world depends might be less inclined to use the UN for peace-keeping the more smaller countries attempt to use it for purposes which few of the big powers see as directly concerned with peace-keeping. Here the disparity in size among UN members, carefully itemised by Dr. Elmudjra, is important.

In 1970, 61 states having each less than five million inhabitants, totalled a population of 126 million, or 3.5 per cent of the world figure; out of these 61 states, 57 were developing countries.

"In the middle range, we find another set of 61 states, with populations between five and 50 millions, totalling 965 millions or a little more than 25 per cent of the world population, 48 states, within this group, are developing countries.

"In the higher range, we have 14 states, with populations of over 50 millions, which total 2,545 millions, that is about 75 per cent of the world figure. Of these 14, one half, are developing countries with a total population of 1,773 millions; the other seven are developed countries whose population adds up to 772 millions."

"Such inequality in size is underlined by other inequalities. The total GNP of 23 developed countries represented 1,632 billion dollars or 80 per cent of the world total, whereas the total GNP of the 115 remaining developing states and territories amounted to less than 410 billion dollars or 20 per cent of the world total."

The average Gross National Product per capita of developed countries stood at \$2,000, the comparable figure for developing countries was around \$200. Internal distribution of GNP per caput

within developing countries also shows greater inequality than in developed countries. In the first the figure varies from around \$50 (Chad) to about \$100 (Libya, Venezuela) in developed countries it oscillates between \$1,000 (Japan) to \$4,000 (USA).

The share of developing countries world trade represented, in 1970 was less than 20 per cent. Public expenditure on education of developed countries is the order of \$121 billion in 1967. The figure for developing countries was 12 billions. Investment of developed countries on education amounted to 10 per cent of the world total. The number of illiterates in the developing world exceeded 800m in 1970.

In science and technology it is estimated that over 95 per cent of research is being undertaken in developed countries. On military expenditure developed countries in 1966 spent \$11 billion, or 95 per cent of the world total.

The gap grows, and Dr. Elmudjra, as one of the UN's main advocates of international redistribution, is to be expected to feel that they belong to the same world. He does not pretend the task is easy, or that it can be achieved without peace and an internal transformation in the poorest countries.

There is a postscript to the book by a prominent UN man, Sir Robert Jackson, whose own, *A Study of the UN's National Development System*, is very useful. Sir Robert criticises some of Dr. Elmudjra's points with regard to the UN system, but like Dr. Myrdal he recommends this book.

**Obasa and Other Plays** by Ilesha Olu (Harcourt, 65p).

This book contains four plays by the Leonian actor and playwright, Ilesha Olu. He hates to be called 'one of the new plays, *Ghana-Bendu*, is being staged at the Dark and Light Theatre, Kingston Road, Brixton, SW9, from July 28-August 4, beginning at 8 pm each evening, and at the Africa Centre, Covent Garden, on August 9-10. There will be 10 performances on Sundays and Mondays.

All four plays are set in Africa and are full of the excitement and vigour of traditional popular African drama. *Ghana-Bendu* is a social satire on Gbakanland somewhere in West Africa. It is New Year, a time when traditional demands that a virgin must be sacrificed to the ancestral gods to ensure a prosperous year. On this occasion the ceremony is put out of gear by the outsiders, Beggar and Shady, who are tramps, who want to free the poor Gbakanland people from this ancient tradition. The response is hostile. In other plays are *Obasa*, also a social satire, *Gbali*, a melodrama, and *Yoruba*, which takes a goal and explores the relationship and their relationships "made in Africa" plays have been staged. Both *Obasa* and *Obasa* have been broadcast by BBC. They are an exciting experience for the reader, and for the theatre-goer.

# Commercial News

## Predicting groundnut growth

A grant of £15,634 in support of work at Reading University for predicting growth and yield of some tropical crops has been approved by the UK Overseas Development Administration. Previous work, says an ODA statement, shows that predictions based on weather measurements, of growth of rice, maize, soyabeans and groundnuts, have been surprisingly accurate. Physiological information has also assisted prediction of yield of the four crops. If the differences between prediction and reality can be accurately measured and if the times at which they arise are known, "then reasons can be put forward why actual growth and yield are less than the maximum possible values. This information can then lead to experiments designed

to test agronomic ways of improving growth and increasing yield".

The research being undertaken at Reading is in collaboration with work, also sponsored by ODA, being carried out at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan. The ODA recently granted the University £12,650 for research into groundnut breeding.

• Unions representing 300,000 workers employed by Unilever, parent company of UAC, in 20 countries have formed a joint union council to co-ordinate relations with the company. It will be called the International Unilever Trade Union Council and will be based in Geneva. It has been sponsored by branches of the International Federation of Free Trade

Unionists.

• The Federal Board of Inland Revenue collected 625m. naira as tax in March this year as against 554m. naira in March 1972, the chairman, Mr. Vincent Ogunba, has said. He suggested that oil revenue should be used for capital and investment projects so that even if oil ran out, the country would have something to rely on. Mr. Ogunba said that his Board would build a school in Lagos to train its personnel and that of friendly African countries.

• The visiting Rumanian trade mission had negotiated contracts worth about a million dollars (£400,000) with Ivory Coast.

The mission had come to organise a 12-day Trade Exhibition.

• President Nguabi of The Congo has ended an east European tour with the conclusion of an economic co-operation agreement with Bulgaria.

The President had earlier reached similar agreements with Hungary and Rumania. The Congolese-Bulgarian accord provides for co-operation in agriculture, mining and tourism, and for the delivery of Bulgarian-built factories to the Congo.

## SDR fallacy

Criticisms of the idea of linking the creation of Special Drawing Rights within the IMF to "aid" is made by Professor Peter Bauer in *Lloyd's Bank Review*. The so-called "link" proposal to issue Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to less-developed countries as a form of foreign aid would increase spending and reinforce world-wide inflation, Mr. Bauer states.

Ordinary aid represents claims on the resources of donor countries and is allowed for in framing Government policy. "Under the link scheme claims on resources of the donor countries are equally real, but the direct nexus is broken. The effects are diffused and off-setting measures correspondingly less likely". The link scheme was in some ways analogous to domestic financing of government spending for relief of the needy by the creation of money rather than through taxation. Both domestic and international creation of money is politically popular in the short run because the costs of the process are concealed.

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## Chairman's Statement

# DAILY TIMES OF NIGERIA LIMITED

REVIEW BY THE CHAIRMAN

ALHAJI BABATUNDE JOSE

You will be pleased to know that our company made satisfactory progress in all its spheres of activities during the year under review despite a slight fall in pre-tax profit.

The trading profit of the Company and its subsidiaries before depreciation amounted to N1,813,610 compared with N1,693,686 last year.

In view of the significantly improved profit after taxation your Directors are recommending a final dividend of 15%, which, added to the interim dividend of 12% makes a total of 27% gross for the year. At the current market price, this gives a gross yield of 10.2% to investors.

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All the Division's publications have shown satisfactory improvement on the previous sales records.

With an average of 191,000 copies sold daily through 1972/73, an increase of 12,000 over the previous year, the Daily Times is still by far the largest English language daily newspaper in Africa.

The Sunday Times at 332,000 copies sold weekly, an increase of approximately 23,000 copies over its previous performance, has set a new record.

Nigeria's leading sports newspaper, *Sporting Record*, has gone up by 16,000 copies to 97,000 weekly.

The scintillating, popular weekly, *Lagos Weekend*, has hit a new record of 166,000 after gaining 56,000 happy new readers.

The latest addition to our newspapers is the monthly, *HEADLINES*, which re-tells important stories that made news in the past. This exciting newspaper, launched in April, sold 130,000 copies of its second issue in May.

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| Title                  | 1972/73 | 1971/72 | Growth |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Daily Times            | 190,679 | 179,022 | 11,657 |
| Sunday Times           | 332,475 | 309,379 | 23,096 |
| <i>Sporting Record</i> | 97,040  | 81,030  | 16,010 |
| <i>Lagos Weekend</i>   | 166,000 | 110,401 | 55,537 |
| <i>Headlines</i>       | 120,000 | -       | -      |

We plan to publish additional newspapers to cater to the rising needs and taste of the growing literate public. The development and profitability of the newspaper industry in Nigeria will continue to depend to a large extent on the improvements in the roads and the telecommunication programme of the Federal and States Governments.

The successful implementation of the current economic development programme in respect of which the Federal Government is spending N44 million on telecommunications and N35.2 million on roads will ensure faster relay of stories to our newsroom in Lagos and the delivery of our newspapers to our readers throughout the most populated country.

Work has started on the first stage of the development of land at Iganmu, Lagos Mainland, for the building of a transport yard, workshop and garages to cater to the increasing transport fleet, now temporarily accommodated at our Customs Street site on Lagos Island.

A Trade and Exhibitions Department has been set up to handle all exhibitions sponsored by the Division. Attached to it is a research unit to monitor trends in advertisements and readership.

## MAGAZINE DIVISION

The Magazine Division devoted much time during the year to new approaches aimed at the development of the consumer magazines. These strategies will, among other objectives, ensure availability of these publications in the remote hamlets of the Federation. This will entail the use of special sales vans to undertake special on-the-spot delivery to small-town agents throughout the country.

Our major magazines, *Spur* and *Woman's World*, continued to attract more advertisements and plans were perfected during the year to ensure consistently improved editorial standards.

In spite of the proliferation of magazines on the market, we have confidence in the future of our own magazines and we have been taken during the year to lay a solid foundation for them against all competition in the years ahead.

During the year, we produced a highly successful publication, *Times Trade Directory*. This was a further addition to our publications.

The well established *Nigeria Year Book* continues to be profitable. The same goes for *Times Diaries* and our *Year Book with Nigeria Almanac*.

By the end of the current financial year, and with the opening of new book centres in Benin, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Ibadan, the Division will have established a total of eight book centres in the country.

*Chairman's Statement Continued***PRINTING DIVISION**

There has been a further growth in the activities of this Division matched by a moderate increase in profit despite the high increases in operating costs — especially of essential raw materials.

We have had to absorb some of the costs which the market situation did not permit us to pass on to our customers. Nevertheless despite these cost increases and keen competition, we have been able to maintain our position as first class quality printers.

To meet the demands of industry, we are investing in continuous stationery printing for computer installations in the country. The commissioning of the first of these machines and equipment in April this year was the result of two years intensive study by our technicians and market researchers. With the encouragement so far received, we are pleased to say that this is a good investment and we are proud to have introduced this service to computer users in the country.

A Nigerian, Pius Ayodeji Ayan, has been appointed Chief Executive of this Division, the first Nigerian to attain this position in this division.

**PACKAGING DIVISION**

Once more this was a year of increasing competition and rising costs and thus a substantial squeezing of margins. In particular, there was a severe and unexpected increase in the cost of our main raw materials — paper and board — by way of rises in import duty.

However, stringent cost controls were applied; we penetrated new markets and although we were unable to increase selling prices because of stiff competition, we were able to return a profit.

1973/74 is not likely to present us with a materially different market situation. That is, costs of raw materials, shipping and finance will rise again. We do however believe that we have the ability to control these factors and remain the most competitive producers of high quality packaging in the country.

Buyers have been very conscious of price and will remain to be so, but they are demanding higher standards of quality and service which Nigerpak is well placed to satisfy. The investment of past years in plant and machinery will be an advantage in satisfying this more selective market.

Product development work started last year will begin to yield results in the current year's sales levels. Provided there is reasonable protection against low-cost packaging, imported from countries closer to raw materials sources, the long term prospects are very bright for the packaging industry.

Increasing demand for locally produced products requiring packaging is inevitable and we welcome the encouragement in the current Federal Government budget to the textile and rubber product industries, who are significant customers.

**PILGRIM BOOKS**

This educational book publishing company, in which we have a trade investment, increased its turnover substantially by the publication of new titles and improved sales strategy.

**MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

A total of N57,000 was invested directly in training at all levels, — technical, editorial, supervisory and senior management. A total of 179 employees of the company took part in local and overseas training programmes during the year.

Our Newspaper Training Centre, which is in its third year, offers the best facilities in the country for the training of working journalists. Although we participate in training programmes organised by Nigerian and international bodies, we have mounted our own in-plant training programmes tailored to our business manpower requirements.

Your company continues to enjoy peaceful and cordial industrial relations with its employees, thanks to progressive company policies and the loyalty and co-operation of employees under the leadership of progressive trade unions. We shall continue to pursue personnel policies and practices which will motivate and develop the skill of the employees and improve their conditions of service in a common goal to foster the prosperity of the company.

**INVESTMENT**

During the year, we formed an investment company named Naira Holdings Limited. Our aim is to have a company that will hold a portfolio of trade investments in diversified businesses that will contribute to your company's profit in the future. Opportunities for profitable trade investments will no doubt arise from the indigenisation of enterprises.

**PROPERTY**

Talks have reached an advanced stage for the formation of a property company in partnership with a Nigerian institution for the joint development of our site at Customs Street, Lagos. The plan is to build a multi-storey block of offices on this valuable land and preliminary feasibility studies have shown the long term profitability of the project.

**STOCK HOLDINGS**

As you are aware, the deadline for implementation of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, which requires newspaper publishing, among many other enterprises, to be exclusively owned by Nigerians, is 31st March 1974.

This means that this is the last Annual General Meeting that will be held under the Anglo-Nigerian partnership which started 48 years ago.

I wish to emphasise that this Decree, which we support, has merely hastened the policy which we and our foreign partners — the International Publishing Corporation — started 10 years ago when we first offered shares to the public, as a deliberate policy of ultimate transfer of the total ownership of the company to Nigerians.

IPC has already taken steps to sell its remaining holding in your Company. You, the existing stockholders, were recently given an opportunity, by them, to purchase more stock units at a discount on the then current market price.

In consequence the IPC interest has reduced to 37.8% and they have plans to sell the remaining stock units before the deadline. On your behalf, I want to place on record our thanks for and appreciation of the co-operation and support we received from IPC and their associated companies, by way of finance, technical know-how and other immeasurable benefits over the years.

I honestly believe that your company has been by far one of the most successful Anglo-Nigerian business enterprises. I am unshakably confident that the company will continue to be successful after it becomes fully owned by my fellow countrymen.

Finally, on your behalf, I thank all our employees for their contribution to the company's success and all the people and institutions who support our group of companies.

## Ghana goes into oil

Ghana has published a decree giving herself power to take over petroleum storage, supply and distribution facilities. The aim of the decree, the Petroleum Decree 1973, is to ensure the "continued supply of petroleum products to every sector of the economy and to every section of the community". The Government can pay out compensation for any plant taken over.

Under the decree anyone attempting to obstruct the Government taking over control of petroleum facilities is liable to a fine of up to 5,000 cedis, and up to two years' gaol.

The decree makes it an offence to smuggle out of Ghana any petroleum produced or to deal in petroleum products with the aim of making an excessive or unlawful profit.

Ghana's Central Regional Development Corporation is to establish 18 factories in the next five years. In 1973-74, the Managing

Director, Mr J. Bannerman, is reported as saying in the *Ghanaian Times*, eight factories will be established. There would be large-scale farming, quatties, a bakery, a sawmill, a joinery and food processing factories. In the second year a fish canning and boat building factories would be established at Elmina, cassava processing and apple canning factories at Cape Coast and a sugar cane processing plant at Fosu. This would be followed up in 1975-76 by the establishment of a brick and tile factory at Ankaful, a canning factory at Winneba and an oil palm mill at Nkwantum. There are also plans for a salt refinery and a wire and rope factory.

Large scale tomato farms are to be established by the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation and the Brang Ahafo Region Development Corporation to feed the reactivated Wenchu Tomato factory.

The Ivory Coast has sold all its 1972-73 main crop cocoa, amounting to 175,000 metric tons, 10,000 metric tons were sold to the USSR. The government has chosen a target of 230,000 metric tons for 1978.

Companies engaged in oilseed processing in The Gambia have been taken over by the government after "friendly" negotiations. The companies are The Gambia Milling and Trading, Denton Refinery and T. Masry & Sons. The agreed valuations are for G.M.T. and Denton Refinery £772,000, for T. Masry £184,000.

The International Publishing Corporation (IPC) is to sell its remaining 37.8 shareholding to the *Daily Times* of Nigeria to Nigerians in keeping with the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree. The *Daily Times* chairman, Alhaji Babatunde Jose, has announced. The *Daily Times* publishes a chain of newspapers, as well as magazines, with a combined circulation of about one million. It will launch an evening newspaper, *The Evening Times*, in August (see pages 1002 and 1003).

Nearly 1,000 cattle from Nigeria are being distributed throughout Ghana. They are part of a consignment of 3,000 ordered to alleviate the present meat shortage.

Rubber prices have reached a 13 year peak in London Terminal Market. Among factors causing the rise is the threat to rubber production of a worldwide shortage of an essential chemical ingredient.

Nigeria has withdrawn groundnut seller in London. Recent prices have touched £200 a ton.

## Loans for Zaire

Two further loans to Zaire totalling 584m announced. One for 250m is being managed by NBS and Grundlays with BNP as agents. BNP, Bayerische Vereinsbank and the Nazionale del Lavoro. The other is a 524m loan arranged by Citicor International.

The projects for which the loans are raised are mining and the Inga Dam.

A world exporting banana company is importing countries like West Germany but is considering the trade over-production.

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## "Selfishness" of rich

At the ninth annual conference of the African Development Bank, held in Lusaka, President Kaunda warned that the human race might be plunged into conflict by the growing gap between rich and poor "a disastrous conflict can only be avoided, if the entire world works to solve problems of poverty, hunger and disease". There was an "unsympathetic attitude" by most advanced countries towards the needs of developing countries, which were treated "contemptuously", he said. "We therefore find a lot of frustration in our efforts to obtain fair terms and just rewards for our labour in the international world. We continue to suffer deterrent

terms of trade, and erosion of the value of our foreign reserves, and an ever-growing debt burden".

Developing countries, however, said the President could not expect outside help to be automatic. The task of improving living standards lay on African shoulders.

The chairman of the Bank, the Tunisian, Mr Abdul Wahab Labidi, blamed the world monetary crisis on the "selfishness of the international community", and said it was having serious repercussions in Africa. Mr. Labidi said that terms and conditions of assistance to African states in recent years had been characterised by an unprecedented decline in overall grants, and a hardening of loan terms.

percentage of GNP on a year to year basis.

The European Council of Ministers has examined a report by a working party set up by the Council of Permanent Representatives to "define the principles and aims of an overall and coherent policy of development co-operation on a world-wide scale". Institutions of the EEC and member states had been invited by last October's "European summit" meeting to implement such a policy. The report, which the Council agreed to study more fully at a meeting in the autumn, contains draft resolutions on international commodity agreements, the improvement of the EEC's generalised preference scheme, the promotion of exports from developing countries, the terms of aid, the "untying of aid" at Community level, debt relief for developing countries, and the harmonisation and co-ordination of member states' aid policies.

M. Cheysson, on a visit to Nairobi, said that a "new formula" essentially different from existing agreement, was being studied for future trade relations between the EEC and Africa. He said that any reference to Yaoundé and Arusha should be avoided, since the new formula would take into account the EEC's experience in Africa, as well as existing guarantees.

European proposals for a comprehensive new system of trade relations were based on three principles, he said. They were: the free entry of African products into Europe, a stabilising system under which free financial assistance would be accorded to countries whose export revenues fell below a fixed level because of bad harvests or a drop in prices and long-term European financial aid for African economic development programmes. If this plan was accepted, the European Development Fund would triple its financial aid to Africa. This had been £500m. over the past five years.

Rape-seed grown in Europe and soya beans produced in the Americas are likely to become the main sources of raw material for European vegetable oil

millers, according to Dr. G. H. G. Hatie, marketing co-ordinator of Unilever oil areas of copra, palm kernels and groundnuts, for instance combined with an increasing consumption of oils and fats in those areas, he said. Therefore soya beans and rape-seed would increase in importance for European millers.

## Sales advice centre?

The British government is considering setting up an import opportunities office to assist efforts of developing countries to sell in Britain, according to *The Times*. It is thought that the scheme will be announced in time for the Gatt talks in the autumn. The office would be a joint venture between the Department of Trade and Industry and the London Chamber of Commerce. The British Export Houses Association and the British Importers Confederation would also be concerned. There is already a similar operation in Rotterdam. The office's job would be to provide developing countries with intelligence on the British market as well as advice on selling.

Twelve tax officers from developing countries, sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration under technical assistance arrangements, are taking part in a course for Commonwealth Tax Officers at the Board of Inland Revenue, London, from mid-July to mid-December. Countries represented include Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Ghana.

Berec Nigeria will pay a dividend of 45 per cent to shareholders for the year ended March 1972, it has announced. The board has recommended a final dividend of 25 per cent, while an interim dividend of 20 per cent was paid last December. Three months after the company had sold shares to 1,500 shareholders. Higher profit than envisaged for last year was recorded.

Orders amounting to £8.2m. went to a wide range of British firms from disbursements of Overseas Development Administration loans under the British aid programme during April and May.

## ATM NIGERIA

### Lower production-higher profit

Although Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria achieved a slightly lower total production of tin concentrate than during the previous year, the mining profit in the year to March, 1973, was higher, according to the annual statement of new chairman of the parent company, London Tin Corporation, Mr. D. R. Mitchell. This was mainly due to continuation of the process of streamlining the organisation of the company which was embarked upon some two years ago. "Since the year-end it has been announced that the Federal Government of Nigeria has reduced the rate of tin royalty. Full details of the new formula are still awaited but it appears from information received so far that the amount of royalty payable per ton of tin concentrate will be about £60 lower at current tin price levels than it was up to 31st March, 1973. This is welcome news indeed, especially for an operation that is still rather marginal."

Mr. Mitchell said that but for the resumption of commercial releases from the US stockpile, the outlook for 1973 would appear to be reasonably satisfactory, with the prospect that the present

oversupply might be corrected before very long. "During the coming months much will depend, on how well the tin market is able to absorb these stockpile releases".

## More Aid

Total aid to developing countries from members of the 16-Nation Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) rose provisionally to £7,450m last year from £7,000m in 1971. The Committee said in a report just published.

In real terms, however, this may mean a fall of about three per cent, while as a percentage of DAC Members' gross national product the total flow of resources fell to 0.77 per cent from 0.82 per cent over the same period. Official development assistance rose provisionally to £5,730m from £5,130m at current prices and exchange rates, but as a percentage of GNP, fell to 0.34 per cent from 0.35 per cent, the report said.

The flow in official aid from some large donors, the U.S., West Germany, Japan and Britain was lower on a

## Shipping News

### ELDER Dempster Lines

**SOUTHBOUND** - From Liverpool: **EBORI** sld. Jul. 20. **FIAN** sld. Aug. 2. **IRINI** due Sapele Jul. 20. **KABALA** due Port Harcourt Jul. 26. From London: **ALABA** sld. Jul. 26. **FULANI** due Apapa Jul. 23. **PEGU** sld. Warri Jul. 20. From Newport: **DEGEMA** sld. Jul. 21.

**From N. Continent:** **FREE-TOWN** due Douala Jul. 20. **KABALA** sld. Port Harcourt Jul. 21. From Poole: **CLEARWAY** sld. Jul. 24.

**NORTHBOUND** - To Liverpool: **EGOURAH BAY** sld. Apapa Jul. 22. **DUNKWA** due Liverpool Jul. 20. To London: **BIAMO** due Abidjan Jul. 20. **SPLYBANK** due Ikoradi Jul. 21.

To Belfast: **MANO** sld. Ikoradi Jul. 21.

To Glasgow: **KUMBA** due Jul. 25. To Avonmouth: **IGORI** due Jul. 20.

To N. Continent: **MACHANG** due Rotterdam Jul. 25. To Southampton: **AUREOL** due Las Palmas Jul. 21.

**EASTBOUND** - FROM USA: Canada: **DEIDO** due Freetown Jul. 30. **IONIA** sld. Lohito Jul. 20. **DUMBIHA** due Luanda Jul. 20. **DUMDIRA** due Douala Jul. 21.

**WESTBOUND** - To USA: Canada: **DAKU** sld. Detroit Jul. 21.

### BARBER Lines

**BARBERGATE** - **BARBERGATE** due Lagos/Apapa. **BARBERBROOK** sld. New York Jul. 27. **STEPHENS** Jul. 31. Port Monrovia, Abidjan, Ikoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala. **HOMWARDS** - **BARBERBROOK** due U.S. North Atlantic end. Jul. **BARBERGATE** Idg. Warri Jul. 21. Sapele Jul. 23. Douala Jul. 25. Lagos Jul. 27. Abidjan/Monrovia Aug. 3/5. Free town Aug. 7.

### K LINE

**WESTBOUND** - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lohito, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan. **MUNESHIMA MARU** sld. Japan Jul. 7. due Lagos Aug. 12.

**EASTBOUND** - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown. **MISSISSIPPI MARU** sld. Lagos Jul. 30. Tema Jul. 31. Freetown Aug. 3. Abidjan Aug. 8. due Hong Kong Sept. 10. Japan Sept. 13.

### BLACK STAR LINE/USNI

**WEST AFRICA** - **SOUTHBOUND** - **BIA RIVER** Hamburg Jul. 25. Antwerp Jul. 28. Rotterdam Jul. 31. **NORTHBOUND** - **BIRIM RIVER** Bremen Jul. 26. Hamburg Jul. 28. **PIE RIVER** Rotterdam Jul. 24. **LAKE BOSSETIWE** London Aug. 9.

### DAFRA Lines

**EASTBOUND** - **FRANKIE** sld. Jacksonville Aug. 4. Houston Aug. 1. New Orleans Aug. 6.

**WESTBOUND** - **DAFRA PAUL** sld. Lohito Aug. 9. Luanda Aug. 9. Matadi Aug. 1b.

### PALM LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** - **KING PALM** due Las Palmas Jul. 27. **ENERGI PALM** due Dakar Jul. 30.

**NORTHBOUND** - **ANDONI PALM** due Freetown Jul. 26. **ILIESHA PALM** sld. Apapa Jul. 26. **N.Y.K. LINE**

**WESTBOUND** - **SADO MARU** Luanda Aug. 2/3, Boma Aug. 4. **MATADI** Aug. 5/7. Tema Aug. 10/12. Lagos/Apapa Aug. 13/19. **EASTBOUND** - **SADO MARU** Tema Aug. 10/12. Lagos/Apapa Aug. 13/19. Douala Aug. 20/22. Abidjan Aug. 24/26.

### MITSUBISHI LINE

**NORIKO MARU** sld. Kobe Jun. 26. due Lagos Aug. 16. **KIN-KASAN MARU** sld. Kobe Jul. 5. due Lagos Aug. 8. **MAERSK LINE** **INWARDS** - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Abidjan. **OUTWARDS** - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Takoradi.

### SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

**NORTHBOUND** - **VIKAREN** sld. W.A. Aug. yearly. Sep. for discharge Scan. Sep. yearly. Oct. **ARIZONA** 100 sld. W.A. Sep. for discharge Scan Oct.

### ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES

**INWARDS** - **STRAAT FRANKLIN** sld. Jun. 28. due Luanda Jul. 26. Monrovia Jul. 31. Freetown Aug. 2. Port Harcourt Aug. 6. Lagos/Apapa Aug. 9. **STRAAT MAGELHAEN** sld. Hong Kong Jun. 12. due Abidjan Aug. 3. Monrovia Aug. 6. Freetown Aug. 8. Dakar Aug. 12. Conakry Aug. 16. Abidjan opt. Ikoradi Aug. 20.

### 1 MARELLINES

**HOMWARDS** - **AFRICAN COMEL** sld. Lagos/Apapa Jul. 30. Port Harcourt, Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. ports. **AFRICAN NEPTUNE** sld. Lagos/Apapa Aug. 10. Port Matadi, Luanda Aug. 21. Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. ports.

### OUTWARDS

**AFRICAN NEPTUNE** due Monrovia Jul. 28. Port Abidjan, Ikoradi, Tema Aug. 6. Lagos/Apapa Aug. 6. Matadi, Luanda. **AFRICAN HERBULEY** due Dakar Aug. 13. Port Freetown, Monrovia Aug. 19. Abidjan, Ikoradi, Tema Aug. 27. Lagos/Apapa Aug. 29. Douala.

### WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** due Pointe Noire Aug. 9. Luanda Aug. 11. Abidjan Aug. 16. Freetown Aug. 21. **NORTHBOUND** sld. New Orleans Aug. 18. Houston Aug. 16. Port Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire.

### THE A.C. LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** - **BIGOTA** sld. Antwerp Jul. 28. Rotterdam Jul. 28. **ROSEN** Aug. 1. due Dakar Aug. 8. Monrovia Aug. 11. Abidjan Aug. 14. Lome Aug. 16. Cotonou Aug. 18. Lagos Aug. 19.

**NORTHBOUND** - **SIBSA** sld. Lohito Jul. 21. Abidjan Jul. 28. Monrovia Aug. 9. Rotterdam Aug. 9. Hamburg Aug. 12. Bremen Aug. 22. Antwerp Aug. 24. Rotterdam Aug. 26.

### THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** - **NSAMDI AZIKWE** sld. Amsterdam Aug. 6. due Ikoradi Aug. 19. Tema Aug. 21.

### NORTHBOUND

**REVER BENUE** due Liverpool Jul. 28.

## UMOA ten year figures

The West African Monetary Union (UMOA), recorded a negative trade balance on foreign trade between 1962 and 1971, apart from 1966 and 1968, according to statistics published by the members' central banks. UMOA, which grouped the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo, showed a deficit of 32,000m. CFA francs (£60m) in 1971, though exports covered 95.5 per cent of imports. The value of exports grew by an average of 10.4 per cent during the ten years, while that of imports rose by 9.5 per cent. Growth in export earnings was largely due to increases in sales of agriculture and forestry products from Ivory Coast and iron ore from Mauritania. The falling off of exports in 1971 was attributed to the reduction in groundnut supplies from Senegal and Niger and the slump in cocoa prices.

About three quarters of UMOA's foreign trade was with the EEC. Trade with the US accounted for 10 per cent of exports and seven per cent of imports in 1971. The figures for UK were 4.7 and 3.4 per cent respectively. UMOA's trade balance with other African countries was constantly negative during the decade. Until 1969 the best customers were Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, but by 1971 leading buyers were Nigeria and Mali.

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the multilateral agency for technical assistance to developing Commonwealth countries, will substantially expand its activities in its third year of operations beginning in July.

The Fund's plan of operations provides for a doubling of expenditure under its three programmes. It is anticipated that about half this expenditure will be on general technical assistance in a broad spectrum of activities, and a quarter each on export market development and on education and training.

Resources available to the Fund for the coming financial year already total some £1,500,000.

The CFTC was within the Commission Secretariat following a decision by Commission Heads of Government meeting in Singapore January 1971. Commonwealth multilateral aid, through the CFTC and bilateral aid, and through other international organisations, provided Commonwealth government.

● A 70-man British mission will visit eight African countries in September. The mission will go to the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Zaïre, Nigeria, Cameroon and Liberia. Brazilian Foreign Minister Mario Gibson announced the visit at a dinner given by the Afro-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce. The president of the chamber said that in the future could be a trading partner for Brazil.

● Mr. A. B. marketing director and Jackson (London) the British Embassy, visiting Lagos and Abidjan July 27 to August 1. discussions with government customers.

## Cohen bursaries

Dr. J.C.K. veterinary officer Ghana, is one of the servants from the Commonwealth who have been named Andrew Cohen Veterinary Bursaries for 1971.

The awards were announced by Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, who operate the scheme which is partly by money raised by public subscription and in memory of the late Andrew Cohen Sr. who was a former Governor of Uganda and at the time of his death he was Secretary of the Ministry of Development.

The scheme was set up in 1971 when 100 bursaries were offered. In 1971 further eight bursaries were awarded. Selection is made annually by a committee consisting of the Secretary, Gardner, Secretary, Ministry of Development, Commission for Africa, A.L. Adu of Ghana and J.O. Udofin of Nigeria.



## NOTICES Cont.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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FRIDAY AUGUST 17

Digbeth Civic Hall

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## IN MEMORIAM

IN EVER-GREEN affectionate memory of dearly beloved father, Mr. W. Okhoma Emonu, suddenly left us on 21st 1970. You are remembered always. Only those who love the grief that lingers. May your soul rest in peace. (London). I. I. Emonu, Emonu, Mrs. O. Emonu.

## DANCES

**OSHUN DIVISIONAL UNION**

presents their

**GRAND SUMMER DANCE**on **SATURDAY 28th JULY 1973**

at York Hall, Old Ford Rd, Bethnal Green, E2

from 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Under the Chairmanship of

**Mr. E. A. OMOTARA**Supported by special Guests of Honour  
and other eminent personalities

Music by a Leading Nigerian Band

Tickets £1.00 flat. Bar Inexhaustible

**ALL ARE WELCOME**J. A. O. Bamgbare, President, Tarwo Akanni, Gen. Secretary  
S. A. Olaitan, Social/Publicity Secretary**THE SIERRA LEONE WOMEN'S SOCIETY**

will hold a

**GRAND SUMMER DANCE**

at

**THE KENSINGTON TOWN GRAND HALL****KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LONDON W8**

on

**FRIDAY 27th July, 1973****FROM 7.30 p.m. UNTIL 1 a.m.***Under the distinguished patronage of***HIS EXCELLENCY, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR****SIERRA LEONE,****THE REV. J. A. C. DAVIES***Music by***IVAN CHIN + HIS AFRO CARIBBEAN DANCE BAND****LICENSED BUFFET AND BAR PROVIDED**

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Social Secretary

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at Islington Town Hall

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on Saturday 28th July, 1973

The dance will commence at 6.30 p.m., under the distinguished Chairmanship of Mr. G. O. Ajani (Secretary, Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria) The Chief special Guests of Honour are Chief & Mrs. S. L. Durostoro (Managing Director of WAATECO). Other special guests include the Patron of the Union, Dr. Omosolu Olunloya (Senior Lecturer, University of Ibadan and a former Commissioner in Western State).

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*All are welcome*

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Publicity Secretary, Tel. 01 272 5477, Lera Adetunji, Social  
Secretary, Tel. 01 800 9403**ONDO PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION**

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Social/Pub. Secretary, Adaloke Adekunle Agbedeloye, 01 485 1356

**THE SIERRA LEONE CULTURAL SOCIETY****AFRICAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY**

and

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**THIS IS A NIGHT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS****ALL ARE WELCOMED****SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.****GROUP CONTROLLER**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced Nigerian nationals for appointment as Group Controller with a diverse and expanding group of companies in Lagos.

The appointee, who will probably be a Chartered Accountant, will receive a commencing salary of not less than N6,000 plus a car allowance, car loan and relocation facilities. Other benefits include 4 weeks annual leave and free medical facilities. The successful candidate would also be eligible for early appointment to the Board.

The commencing date will be 1st October, 1973. Applications should be addressed to: The Managing Director, P.O. Box 2442, Lagos.

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

**EPEPLY**

SWISS-NIGERIAN  
WOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED  
EPE - LAGOS STATE

**VACANCY**

The Company, which is a major manufacturer of plywood, sliced veneers, etc., invites applications from suitably qualified Nigerians for the post of  
**INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER**

**Qualifications:**

A good Honours degree from a recognised university or equivalent professional qualification in Mechanical Engineering *plus* a post-graduate qualification in **PRODUCTION ENGINEERING**.

A minimum of three years industrial experience is essential.

**Duties:**

The appointee would ultimately be responsible for the maintenance and repair of all plants and machinery in the Company's wood processing factory at Epe; and would also be expected to tackle technical problems related to production and development.

**Conditions of Service:**

The salary is negotiable, but will not be less than N5,500 per annum. Generous fringe benefits are also provided.

**Method of Application:**

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, present salary, names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to:

The General Manager,  
Swiss-Nigerian Wood Industries Ltd.,  
P.M.B. 1009,  
EPE, Lagos State

to reach him not later than 25th July, 1973.

N.B.: Efforts are being made to interview candidates resident in the U.K. in London.

RICE RESEARCH STATION  
ROKUPR

Vacancy for

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR**

RICE RESEARCH STATION  
ROKUPR, SIERRA LEONE

Applications are invited from suitable candidates for the above position.

**Requirement:**

A primary degree in Agriculture or Agricultural Science. A higher degree in Crop Science, Agricultural Economics and Extension or Agricultural Engineering. A minimum of 5 years post qualification experience. Candidates with high and proven professional calibre, preferably with work will be preferred. They should be capable of commanding the respect of station research staff as well as international research staff to be located at the station. (Applicants may enclose copies of relevant publications if available).

**Duties:**

To assist and deputise the Director in all matters relating to the planning and administration of the Station and will be expected to prepare, conduct and supervise research projects as agreed upon in consultation with the Director.

**Conditions of Service:**

Consolidated salary - starting (£) 3,250.00 per annum, car allowance of £150 per annum, 6 weeks annual leave, partly furnished house at nominal rent; contract grant of 15 per cent salary contributed by the Station.

**Applications:**

Three copies of application giving age, marital status, details of qualifications and all relevant experience, including the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the Secretary, Interim Commission for Research Station, Rokupr, Sierra Leone before the 15th August, 1973. Applicants should request their referees to submit references directly to the Secretary under confidential cover.

## NOTICES Cont.

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SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

# UNIVERSITY OF IFE

## VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts:

### 1 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

- (a) Professor  
(b) Senior Lecturer  
(c) Lecturers

Interests and research experience in any of the following areas will be an advantage:

- (i) Atomic and Molecular Spectroscopy  
(ii) Solid State Theory, X-ray Crystallography and Solid State Spectroscopy  
(iii) Environmental Physics (Atmospheric or Geophysical)

### 2 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

- Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in the following areas:  
(i) Farm Electrification  
(ii) Farm Mechanics  
(iii) Soil and Water Conservation

Candidates should have a first degree in either Agricultural, Mechanical, Civil, Electrical Engineering or in Farm Mechanisation together with a Master's degree. Professional Registration as an engineer is desirable but not a requirement for appointment.

Applicants for post (i) must have teaching and practical experience in farm electrification or closely related work.

For post (ii), a well-rounded record of successful teaching or supervision in the field of applied mechanical skills is essential.

For post (iii) experience in field work together with teaching and/or extension work is desirable.

### 3 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

- Lecturers

Applicants must have teaching and practical experience in organic, inorganic, analytical and physical chemistry. Duties include both teaching and research. Applicants must either hold the Ph.D. degree or be about to receive it. The successful candidates will be expected to take up duties by 15th September, 1973 or as soon as possible after that date.

### 4 INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

- Deputy Director

This post is equivalent in grade to that of an Associate Professor. Applicants must possess good honours degrees and postgraduate qualifications in any of the disciplines in the social sciences, management science and other relevant areas. Considerable administrative or managerial experience is required. Also some experience in staff development and training of either public service personnel or managers in industry will be an advantage. The Institute is an administrative staff college to the governments of Nigeria as well as a graduate school of public administration.

The Deputy Director will in addition to his teaching, research and consultancy responsibilities assist in the day to day management of the Institute and in formulating and executing its development policies and programmes. He will deputise for the Director in his absence. This post calls for a lot of imagination, drive, initiative and dedication. Only candidates who possess these qualities in abundance need apply.

### 5 Department of Education

- (a) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Education with specialisation in Physics education.  
(b) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Education with specialisation in Education Planning and Administration.  
(c) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Education with specialisation in teaching of French.

#### Qualifications

- (i) A good honours degree in Physics or in economics, statistics or French followed by a higher degree/degrees in science education or educational planning, administration or curriculum supervision as is relevant.  
(ii) Professional post-graduation teaching qualifications and experience in teaching at a university, in institutions of university standing or in comparable professional institutions.  
(iii) Some recognised publications.  
(iv) Experience in directing academic group discussions, and  
(v) Ability to initiate, develop and supervise research projects.

#### Duties:

Teaching, research and participation in the general activities of the university and of this Department and Faculty of Education in particular.

### 6 INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

- (a) Senior Specialist  
(b) Specialists in the following areas:  
(i) Audio Visual Instruction  
(ii) Art Education  
(iii) Elementary Education

- (iv) Science Education  
(v) Yoruba  
(vi) English Language

#### Qualifications:

In each case the applicant should have a first degree. A second degree would be an advantage. He must, in addition, possess a post graduate qualification in Education and should have taught after graduation for not fewer than five years either in a teacher training institution or a higher institution.

#### Duties:

Duties in each case will include teaching of the particular subject of specialisation and its methodology, organising and conducting seminars and workshop in that subject, supervising students during practical teaching in the subject areas, serving as a liaison with schools and training colleges with special relations with the Institute.

### 7 DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

- (a) Professor  
(b) Senior Lecturer  
(c) Lecturer  
in Pure or Applied Mathematics

### 8 BURSARY Accountants

Applicants should possess either the A.C.A., A.C.C.A. or A.C.M.A. and at least two to three years post qualification experience in an executive position in Industry or Commerce where mechanical accounting is used. Appointment to commence as soon as possible.

### 9 FACULTY OF PHARMACY

#### Graduate Assistant

Applicants should possess good honours degree in Pharmacy preferably a second class Upper Division for posts of Graduate Assistant in the Faculty of Pharmacy. Successful candidates will be requested to assist in research and to demonstrate in practical classes or to study for a higher degree in Pharmacy. Appointments to commence 1st October, 1973.

### 10 DEPARTMENTS OF PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND MATHEMATICS

#### Tutors

Applicants must possess at least a second class honours degree in the relevant subject. Experience in teaching at appropriate level will be of advantage. The appointment will be to the Staff Officer Cadre. The duties will be instruction with small classroom tutorial groups, instruction and demonstration in the laboratory, and marking of laboratory notebooks and tutorial sheets for Preliminary Classes. The appointments are continuing but in special cases, after the first full session of employment, tutors whose performance and records show a potential for graduate studies, may apply for admission to the M.Phil. degree programme. The successful candidates will be expected to take up appointment by 15th September, 1973.

#### SALARY SCALES

- (i) Professor - N6,600 a year (consolidated)  
(ii) Deputy Director - N8,100 a year (consolidated)  
(iii) Senior Lecturer - N5,030 x N150-N5,750  
(iv) Senior Specialists - N5,030 x N150-N5,750  
(v) Lecturer - N2,760 x N150-N3,660 (bar), N3,810 x N150-N4,260, N4,530 x N150-N4,830  
(vi) Specialists - N2,760 x N150-N3,660 (bar), N3,810 x N150-N4,260, N4,530 x N150-N4,830  
(vii) Accountant - N2,760 x N150-N3,660 (bar), N3,810 x N150-N4,260, N4,530 x N150-N4,830  
(viii) Tutor Grade I - N2,760 x N150-N3,660 (bar), N3,810 x N150-N4,260, N4,530 x N150-N4,830  
(ix) Tutor Grade II - N2,460 x N100-N3,560  
(x) Tutor Grade III - N1,920 x N80-N2,240  
(xi) Graduate Assistant - N1,920 x N80-N2,240

Point of entry depends on qualifications and experience. Other conditions include: return family allowances, children's allowance and car basic allowance, biennial home leave where applicable, part furnished and subsidised accommodation, medical and superannuation schemes.

Detailed applications (6 copies) stating age and experience and naming 3 referees to be forwarded to teach The Registrar, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, not later than 31st July, 1973. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Ife, Ile-Ife.

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

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EAST AFRICA

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS & PLANNERS  
P.O. BOX 2990,  
KAMPALA, UGANDA,  
EAST AFRICA

### FOURAH BAY COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. The successful applicant will be required to teach courses in one or more of the following subjects to degree level: Theory and Design and Electrical Machines, Power Generation and Utilisation.

Salary scale (under review) Le2,400 x 150 Le2,700 x 170 Le4,740 per annum. (Le2 = £1 sterling). F.S.S.U.; family allowance Le200 per child per annum (maximum Le600); car allowance Le300 per annum; outfit allowance Le120, where appropriate; annual leave, paid passages on appointment, on biennial leave (in the case of non-Sierra Leoneans) and on normal termination. Car loan negotiated. Part-furnished accommodation at reasonable rent.

Detailed applications (8 copies), naming three referees, to  
The Secretary,  
University of Sierra Leone,  
Private Mail Bag,  
Freetown, Sierra Leone

from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 30th July, 1973.

### NJALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE

Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR and HEAD in the DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (Crops). Applicants should possess a good first degree plus a post-graduate degree and must have had considerable teaching experience in university institutions. Prospective applicants must be exceptionally well informed in all branches of tropical crop production with specialist experience in either arable and vegetable crops or tree production. Administrative experience of definite advantage.

Salary scale (under review): Le6,000 x 200 Le6,000 per annum (Le2 = £1 sterling).

F.S.S.U.; of gratuity family allowance Le200 per annum (maximum Le600); car allowance Le300 per annum; outfit allowance Le120 where appropriate; annual leave, paid passages on appointment, on biennial leave (in the case of non-Sierra Leoneans) and on normal termination. Car loan negotiated. Part-furnished accommodation at reasonable rent.

Detailed applications (6 copies), naming three referees, to  
The Secretary,  
University of Sierra Leone,  
Private Mail Bag,  
Freetown, Sierra Leone

from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 6th August 1973.

#### SITUATIONS VACANT

Also on pages 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011

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Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, WC1V 6PL

### UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointment to the post of LECTURER in MODERN HISTORY tenable from 1 September 1973. Candidates should be fully qualified to teach the following fields: to Honours and General Degree level: Modern European History, 1789 present, Sierra Leone History; West African History in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Candidates should possess a good first degree. Several years of university teaching experience would be an advantage.

Salary scale: Le2,400 x 150 Le2,700 x 170 Le4,740 (under review). Initial placing according to qualifications and experience. F.S.S.U.; outfit allowance Le120; family allowance Le200 per child (maximum Le600); car allowance Le300 per annum; annual leave, paid passages on appointment, on biennial leave (in case of non-Sierra Leoneans), and on normal termination. Car loan negotiated. Part-furnished accommodation at reasonable rent.

Detailed applications (8 copies), naming three referees, to  
The Secretary,  
University of Sierra Leone,  
Freetown, Sierra Leone

from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 4 August, 1973.

# Dateline Africa

GHANA

## Warning on secession

Col. Acheampong has warned that any Ghanaian who advocates secession will be dealt with according to law. Col. Acheampong gave the warning while addressing a six-man committee of the Volta Regional House of Chiefs who called on him to appeal for development projects in the Region. He disclosed that some chiefs in the Region were arrested recently for attempting to incite the people to secede and join Togo. The Head of State said that although the offence was very serious, the unnamed chiefs were later released in the spirit of reconciliation. He said the results of the 1956 plebiscite, organised by the UN to decide the future of the area then known as Trans-Volta Togoland, showed the majority of the people voted for union with the Gold Coast, then about to attain independence. He claimed the

deposed Prime Minister, Dr. Busia, and his men had coerced the people of the region at the time to secede from the Gold Coast.

Col. Acheampong warned the chiefs against being manipulated by politicians to create confusion, saying that Dr. Busia had once again started to rekindle the secession call in the Region.

The chiefs claimed that development of their Region had been neglected. Col. Acheampong said the National Redemption Council will not discriminate against any region in the establishment of projects as it is the Government's aim to develop all the regions evenly. He announced that a committee will soon be set up to find whether the people of Keta should be resettled or whether Keta be reclaimed, adding that the Keta problem should be solved once and for all.

## Dahomey leader in Accra

Lieutenant-Colonel Mathieu Kerekou, the Dahomean leader, said during a two-day visit to Ghana that the Akosombo Dam could form the basis for his country's economic development. During a visit to the dam he said that he believed that the supply of power to Dahomey "is the beginning of co-operation which in time will benefit other African countries". Supply of power to Dahomey and Togo from the dam started last December.

Speaking at a state dinner in honour of Col. Kerekou, Col. Acheampong said that African economic groups based on language or past colonial affiliation could not stop the continent from economic stagnation.

"That is why Ghana wholeheartedly agrees with

Dahomey that any meaningful and profitable economic co-operation in the West African sub-region should embrace all the countries in the area."

Speaking to African diplomats at Government House Col. Kerekou assured them that none of the former political leaders of his country would be made to face the firing squad as had been the practice elsewhere.

Ghana and Dahomey are to work towards the establishment of an economic community composed of all states of the West African sub-region, said the communique issued after the visit.

Col. Kerekou said on his return from Ghana that he was comforted by the understanding shown to the Dahomey revolution.

● Out of 11 state enterprises sold to private interests, some as far back as 1968, only three have been fully paid for, Major Oduro-Yerboah, chairman of the State Enterprises Committee, has announced. Of the eight enterprises on which purchasers have defaulted there are five on which outstanding debts run into thousands of cedis. The Committee will find ways of recovering all outstanding debts by an agreed date or the desirability of the Government taking over the enterprises and running or reselling them.

● The Cattle Development Board has given importers up to the end of July to deliver the cattle for which they were given 1m cedis worth of import licences last January. If they fail to do so their licences will be reallocated, said Mr. Salaam, executive chairman of the Board. He regretted that the majority of defaulters were Ghanaians and said that only 250 head of cattle had been supplied since the licences were issued. The Board has also stopped giving out cattle on credit.

● When announcing that new currency notes would be introduced in August, the Chief of Operations of the Bank of Ghana, Mr. W.K. Nelson, said that during the past five years there had been an increasing number of "good currency forgeries".

To arrest this, it had been decided to change the designs of the existing currency and make them more difficult to forge.

In addition to the existing one, five and 10 cedi notes, the new notes will include a two-cedi denomination.

● The Fidesco Group of companies (a subsidiary of which is headed by Krobo Edusei, a minister under Dr. Nkrumah), says it plans to build an agriculture institute in Ghana to train young African farmers from all over the continent in scientific agriculture.

Mr. Leonard Fac, President of the group, said the company viewed development of agriculture as of prime importance in the economic development of African countries.

● Professor J. Yanney Fwusie, Pro Vice-Chancellor of Cape Coast University has

become the Acting Vice Chancellor in place of Professor E. A. Boateng, who has left to become chairman of the National Environmental Council.

● The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Maj. Kwame Baah, summoned the French Ambassador in Accra, Mr. Decary, the Foreign Ministry and handed him a protest note on the scheduled nuclear test in the Pacific.

Col. Acheampong told New Zealand Premier Norman Kirk, in a message that Ghana fully supported New Zealand and Australia in their stand against the French tests.

## Volunteers for Dawhenya

The Ghana National Youth Council is organising women volunteers to help build the five-and-half-mile canal at the irrigation scheme at Dawhenya. At present students from universities and secondary schools, as well as youth organisations, are working on the 700,000 cedi canal, which precedes an irrigation scheme to be carried out later in the Accra Plains. Units of the Ghana armed forces have also volunteered to work on the project.

● The Ministry of Agriculture has taken delivery of 65,000 chicks ordered from Messrs Bob Cork and Cobbs Farms, a British poultry farm, for sale to commercial and co-operative farmers. The chicks, the first consignment of 130,000 ordered, comprised 50,000 layers and 15,000 broilers.

● Ghana's High Commissioner in London, Mr. H.V.H. Seyki also discussed Ghana's external debts when he called on British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home to discuss the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference due to be held in Ottawa next month. A spokesman said that the High Commissioner called at his own request on Sir Alec and no details were given of the discussion.

● A military tribunal in Kumasi has sentenced three men to death by firing squad on charges of robbing with violence a 79-year-old farmer of 82.67 cedis (about £27).

● Ghana was ready to join the West African economic community initiated by Nigeria and Togo last year, Commissioner for Trade and Tourism, Maj. Felli, said in Lagos. The Commissioner said one should not be indignant with the present state of affairs among the various economic groupings in West Africa; it would not be long before the various groupings merged.

In an editorial on the African Trade Ministers' Conference in Lagos, the independent *Pioneer* said Africa's economic survival depended on independent African states pooling their resources in an African Common Market. "We believe that it is only when Africa speaks with one voice on all vital issues that she would be given her due respect by other nations", it said.

The state-owned *Daily Graphic* has commended African countries for rejecting the reverse preference system proposed by the European Economic Community (EEC).

It said in an editorial that rejection of the preference system, which would have obliged African states to offer certain trade concessions on goods from EEC countries, showed that Africa could not against early fall to false appearances.

● Standard Bank of Ghana Ltd. announce profit after taxation for the year ending March 31, 1973 of 1,386,805 cedis. The balance brought forward from the previous year is 746,208 cedis, giving a total of 2,133,013 cedis. Dividends from this amounted to 369,000, leaving a balance of 1,764,013 cedis.

● Small scale sugar industries are to be established in all regions under the Government's industrialisation programme. Col. Agyekum, Northern Region Commissioner, said in Tamale. Every region had been requested to formulate plans for the factories, the Commissioner added.

● Col. Acheampong has made a four-day tour of the Brong Ahafo Region, during which he attended the consecration of the Bishop of the recently created Diocese of Sunyani.

● For the first time since the 1966 coup, Ghana is to participate in the World Festival of Youth. It will be represented at the festival in East Berlin on July 27 by students from the three universities, the Ghana United Nations Association, the Ghana United Nations Students' Association and the Student Movement for African Unity.

● A nursing sister in Kumasi, Mrs. Sybil Asante has shown samples of food that she had preserved for over a year to the Regional Commissioner, Col. Baidoo. She said that she had perfected a new method after two years of research, and hopes that it can be used for large scale food processing.

## Indians deported

Two Indian nationals each gaoled for eight years in June last year for conspiracy and corruption, have been deported from Ghana.

They are Mr. A.K. Mirchandani and Mr. B.K. Mirchandani, both businessmen. In June this year an Appeal Court reduced the gaol sentence of A.K. Mirchandani to 12 months and that of B.K. Mirchandani to 18 months.

● Major Kwame Asante, Commissioner for Transport and Communications has visited Lebanon and Egypt. He held discussions with Government officials on matters of mutual co-operation.

● The Freedom from Hunger Campaign in Australia has given 93,000 cedis towards Operation Feed Yourself.

● Over 2m cedis has been earmarked by the Cocoa Marketing Board for the rehabilitation of roads in cocoa growing areas.

● A seven-man committee has been appointed to study the problem of drainage in the Accra metropolitan area.

● Tickets for the own-a-house lottery will be on sale from August 1.

● Kumasi City Council is to spend 101,000 cedis on a "face-lift".

## NIGERIA

### Talks on disputed border

Nigeria and Cameroon have had talks on their long-standing dispute over a stretch of inland creeks along their southern borders. Nigeria's External Affairs Commissioner, Dr.

Okoi Arikpo, said in Calabar, capital of South Eastern State bordering the disputed area, that both countries were eager to settle the issue in spirit of OAU and noted that definite progress had been made. And he appealed to Nigerians along the border to be calm until the commission looking into the question concluded its work. Cameroon was reportedly occupying 25 miles of territory claimed by Nigeria.

In a radio programme "Face the people", the South Eastern State Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs, Chief Esemu, called on the Federal Government to take steps to effect peace at the border with Cameroon. Referring to the coming census, he said that "the area comprising the Nigeria-Cameroon border cannot be left out in any meaningful head count of this nation".

● Gen. Gowon has cabled an urgent appeal to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Michel Micombero of Burundi urging them to exercise greatest restraint in their current border dispute. Gen. Gowon, who is OAU chairman, warned the two leaders not to do anything that would harm interests of Africa. He also warned them not to play into the hands of Africa's enemies or damage the present spirit of unity among OAU members. Troops of both countries had clashed on their borders.

● Egypt's Minister for Planning, Dr. Sayed Cabalash, has delivered a note from President Sadat to Gen. Gowon. The minister led the Egyptian delegation to the Lagos conference of OAU and Caribbean states. Gen. Gowon pledged Nigeria's continued moral support for Egypt in its efforts to recover occupied territory from Israel. He said Israel's continued occupation of the territory in defiance of world

opinion was intolerable. He expressed satisfaction at the support which had been given to the Gen. Gowon during his three-day conference. A huge success and noted that it was made possible by the willingness of delegates to accommodate others. The resolution to establish an African common market would have a great impact on the international community.

● A four-man delegation of the Nigerian Medical Council has arrived in Cairo in invitation of the Egyptian government. The team, led by the Council's registrar, Dr. Olu Mabayoje, is to investigate medical education of the country in view of many Egyptian doctors recruited for service in Nigeria.

● Under an amendment to the Nigerian Internal Promotion Decree, "Indigenisation" Decree, Commissioner, with approval of the Executive Council, to exempt any eligible application made by the "appointed date" of 31, 1974.

● Capt. Michael Akwasi has been named commander of the Western Naval Command. He succeeds Admiral Nelson Sornah who has been promoted Chief of Naval Staff in succession to Admiral Akwawie. He is now Chief of the Supreme Military Headquarters.

## Students volunteer

Students of the University of Ibadan have sent a letter to OAU current chairman, Gen. Gowon, pledging their service in Mozambique to topple Portuguese rule in the territory. The students condemned alleged massacre of 400 Africans by Portuguese soldiers in the territory of Portugal's atrocities. He noted that only force could force Portugal to abandon its colonial policy in Africa.

● The Institute of Agricultural Research Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, is to be expanded to a cost of 4.8m naira. Professor of Agricultural University, Prof. O. O. Oluwalana, announced.

## ADB to aid drought states

The Federal Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Shehu Shagan, has announced that the African Development Bank (ADB) and its affiliate, the African Development Fund, would mobilise financial aid and give priority in their loans policy to drought stricken countries of the Sahelian zone. He said on his return from the ninth annual board meeting of the Bank that the measure was an expression of sympathy with the Bank's member states in the zone. He noted that the economies of Senegal, Upper Volta, Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania, six countries affected by drought, had been disrupted. Alhaji Shehu regretted that the ADB could not mobilise the fund needed to meet its obligations. He said that the board had rejected a resolution to allow participation of non-African countries in the capital stock of the bank.

Algeria's roving envoy, Mr. Ali Hacene, has delivered a special message believed to detail arrangements for September summit conference of non-aligned nations in Algiers from President Houari Boumedienne to Gen. Gowon at Dodan Barracks. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

The General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Mr. M. A. Tokunboh, has urged businessmen to make more use of the facilities at Port Harcourt. At a news conference Mr. Tokunboh emphasised that the tonnage at Port Harcourt including imports and exports was still below the pre-war level. Before any further expansion of the port could be considered present facilities must be fully utilised.

The Military Governor has formally launched the Rivbank Insurance Company, owned by the Rivers State. Rivbank has already issued over 100 Life Policies covering an assured sum of over 0.5m. naira. The company has also opened a branch office in Lagos.

Radio Uganda has reported that Gen. Gowon has accepted an invitation from President Idi Amin to visit Uganda at a date to be decided.

The Rivers State government has cancelled leases on 856 plots of land in Port Harcourt according to an extraordinary gazette. Already the government had acquired 1,000 items of "abandoned" property in the state. The gazette notice advised affected lessees to file claims for compensation with the state's chief land officer within six weeks of the notice. In another gazette, the government ordered release of 966 items of property to their owners. The government will publish a list of all cancelled leases and released property later.

The chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, Mr. Henry Duke, has said that preventive officers operating in border areas should be better equipped in view of problems posed by desperate smugglers.

## Decree against census offences

The Federal Government has enacted a decree aimed to make the coming census free of political controversy similar to that which marked the 1963 census. The decree prescribes a five-year jail term without option of fine for "anyone who without approval of the Census Board communicates or releases any information about the population figures of a state to the state committee or members". Anyone who "takes part in a meeting for the purpose of discussing or releasing any information about the population figures of a state to the state committee or members" is also liable on conviction to same penalty. Persons employed for census work are banned from making or signing any false returns or documents and entering such returns or documents. Punishment for offenders is 1,000 naira fine or three years in jail. And persons who fail to furnish information required by the Census Board also face a fine of 50 naira or three months in jail.

population figures of the state" or "takes part in debating the population figures of the state at a meeting of the committee" is also liable on conviction to same penalty. Persons employed for census work are banned from making or signing any false returns or documents and entering such returns or documents. Punishment for offenders is 1,000 naira fine or three years in jail. And persons who fail to furnish information required by the Census Board also face a fine of 50 naira or three months in jail.

Fifty out of the sixty senior staff of the Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company are now Nigerians, Mr. I. P. J. Odo, the new General Manager, told the Lagos State Governor, Brigadier Johnson, during the Governor's tour of the Rivers State. Mr. Odo attributed the recent shortage of Super fuel to a breakdown in the refinery's blending machine, which was being repaired in West Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Dam Ugen, the couple ordered to prison by a London court for failing to hand their daughter, Jete, to her foster parents following an earlier court ruling, are now back in Nigeria with her. Mr. Ugen told newsmen in Lagos that the family travelled on a British Caledonian Airways scheduled flight from Gatwick to Lagos. Eight-year old Jete is to begin school at Warri in September.

## Portugal's "propaganda"

The OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Nzo Ekwangaki, has said the answer to Portuguese brutality in its African territories lay in increased liberation struggle by the OAU. He told newsmen in Lagos that "the atrocities of Portuguese imperialism against Africans in its colonies are too well-known" and "the only answer to this is to intensify our activities in the direction of liberating the whole continent". Commenting on alleged slaughter of 400 Africans by Portuguese soldiers in Mozambique, Mr. Ekwangaki said "I will not be surprised if those murdered were innocent women and children because of the barbaric record of the Portuguese government". He said that Portugal was engaging in "blatant propaganda" to hoodwink the world on the exact situation in its African territories. On the Lagos conference of African Trade Ministers, the Secretary-General said that "we have taken one more giant step in the direction of unity in Africa by decisions so far taken".

A total of 625 million naira was collected by the Inland Revenue in Nigeria during the past financial year. This is an increase of 71 million naira over the previous year. The Chairman of the Federal Board of Inland Revenue, Mr. Ogunba, explained that the increase was due to the oil boom.

The former head of the Nigerian community in Ghana, Alhaji Sidi Ali, has died at the age of 89 in Ghana. Alhaji Sidi, who migrated to Ghana from Nigeria in 1903, was a cattle dealer. He is survived by four wives, 22 children, 63 grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

723 of 798 candidates were successful in the final degree examinations of the University of Ibadan held in May and June. Eight candidates obtained first class honours, while 225 got post-graduate certificates and diplomas, 19 obtained Ph.D. degrees and four got master's degrees.



Chief Henry Ejorinrin (right), chairman of Henry Stephens and Sons, Nigeria, recently in U.E. on a visit is pictured at a reception held for him with Mr. J.E. Abubakar, managing director of Henry Stephens and Sons, London (left) and Sir Patrick Reilly, President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

## SENEGAL

## Socialists to meet

President Senghor has returned home after official visits to Austria and Finland. He said on arrival that in Vienna he told the President of the Socialist International that the African democratic socialist parties intended to hold a meeting soon in Tunis.

After the Tunis gathering, the President said, a bureau would be formed to make contact with the Socialist International.

He also said that a delegation of Senegalese businessmen would go to Finland soon and that a delegation of Finnish businessmen was expected in Dakar. President Senghor also announced that technical co-operation in agriculture and forestry would be developed between Senegal and Finland.

President Senghor has reported to his Cabinet on the state of OCAM and reaffirmed his government's determination to work for the survival of the organisation.

The World Bank Group has approved an IDA credit to increase the availability of agricultural credit in Senegal. In a \$11.5m "equivalent project" IDA is providing \$8.2m. An education project in Mali, costing approximately \$6.2m equivalent and prepared by UNESCO, will be assisted by IDA credit.

## MAURITANIA

## Ouguiya launched

The Mauritanian Government will do everything possible to stabilise, and even lower prices, the new currency, the ouguiya. The ouguiya, which went into circulation some two weeks ago, replaces the CFA franc inherited from colonial days. The fr CFA has now ceased to be legal tender in the country. President Ould Daddah said he intended to boost the flagging economy. He promised to encourage industrial and farming development by making loans available. "The business world

has an important part to play, and will get all to play, and will get all necessary assistance from the party and administration", he said. The President said Mauritania would no longer be linked to any particular foreign traders, but would deal with those offering the best terms. "We have no currency problem", the President added, "and our currency is strong enough to allow us to import all we might need."

## IVORY COAST

## Exchange accord signed

Ivory Coast Minister of Information, M. Bouazo, has paid a visit to Mali. He said that his visit to Mali had ended with the signing of an agreement covering the exchange of documentary films, journalists etc. During a meeting with President Moussa Traore, who had just returned from an extended visit to the Far East, recalled his recent meeting with President Houphouët-Boigny, whom he had described as his elder brother. The Minister said that Mali was now pursuing the path of industrial revolution, using its own raw materials, and he was happy to note that Ivory Coast nationals living in Mali were contributing to the development of that country, as the 200,000 Mali nationals living in Ivory Coast were doing in their second home.

A loan agreement which will provide 1,000m fr CFA for the Ivory Coast Maritime Transport Society (SITRAM), for purchase of two refrigeration ships, has been signed between the National Comadrian Bank (BNC) and the International Bank for West Africa (IBWA).

President Felix Houphouët-Boigny has paid a three-day official visit to Morocco. He was met at the airport by King Hassan II.

France and the Ivory Coast have signed two agreements covering French aid for development projects amounting to 277.2m CFA francs (£500,000). Agreements cover the construction of an amphitheatre at the University's Medical Faculty and extension of the Educational Television

System. Since 1968 France has granted the Ivory Coast £2.4m for educational television.

An outbreak of vandalism and thefts on the communications network has disrupted telecommunications throughout the country, it was revealed at a cabinet meeting. President Houphouët-Boigny said that the government was very concerned and was taking measures to track down and severely punish offenders. The President did not say what the measures were. Telephones in several districts in Abidjan were cut off lately, when thieves stole large quantities of telephone wire.

An IDA credit, of \$7.5m, for road improvement in the Ivory Coast will help to finance construction of a road section and a bridge and the preparation of a road feasibility study — costing an estimated \$12.3m equivalent. IDA credits are for 50 years, including 10 years grace, and are interest free except for ¼ of 1 per cent service charge to meet administrative expenses.

## CHAD

## Praying for rain

Muslims prayed again in Fort Lamy for rain to alleviate the West African drought, encouraged by the apparent answering of their prayers in the past. The prayers began at the start of a three-day fast and for the first time this month rain fell on the Chad capital. Muslims in Ghana recently prayed for rain. Not long after, Accra suffered severe flooding.

Chad students in France have denounced a Commission of Inquiry by the government as "an instrument of repression that is becoming more and more 'savage'". They confirmed that scholarships of all Chad students and France and Belgium had been suppressed on June 18 because of the hostility of some scholarship holders to the regime.

## GABON

## French aid for railway

France is to give 7,000m fr CFA (about 20m dollars) towards the inauguration of a 550km Trans-Gabon railway. Presidents Pompidou and Bongo have just announced after a 10-day telephone conversation between them to mark the inauguration of Gabon's French-built satellite telecommunications stations. France will also back Gabon's search for funds for a railway project. President Pompidou said the project would boost development and its value with France. The cost of the railway is estimated between 200m and 300m dollars. The World Bank this year withdrew a 20m dollar contribution to the first section of the project because it was uneconomic.

President Bongo announced that following a meeting he had in Brussels with representatives of institutions, a loan credit for the Trans-Gabon Railway, a total of 44,000 CFA francs had been granted from that source in addition to the 15,000m contribution by the people of Gabon. In addition, an agreement had been concluded with French concerns concerning construction of a new plant. The country's refinery capacity was to be doubled, either by expanding the existing refinery at Gentil — the first of six in central Africa — or by building a second refinery there.

Gabon has asked Spain to participate in the railway project, and other development schemes. The Press Agency has announced after a Gabonese delegation returned from Madrid. It sent observers to Trans-Gabon fund-finding meetings in Brussels, also attended by Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Luxembourg. A Spanish delegation will go to Libreville in October.

President Bongo will lead the Gabonese delegation next September's summit of non-aligned countries in Algiers. Radio Libreville announced.

## ZAIRE

**Mobutu on inaugural flight**

The first of two DC 10 Jet Airliners ordered by Zaire from the American Douglas McDonnell firm has made its inaugural flight over Zaire with President and Mrs. Mobutu Sese Seko aboard. The new aircraft will go into service on the Kinshasa-Rome-Brussels and Kinshasa-Madrid-Brussels lines. This brings to 22 the number of aircraft operating for the National Zaire Company.

• The 111 US peace corps volunteers, detained in Uganda for two days on the orders of President Idi Amin, have arrived in Kinshasa.

President Amin released the volunteers, about half of whom are women, only after he had received a telegram from President Mobutu confirming they were bound for Zaire.

## MALI

**Agreements re-negotiated**

The Franco-Malian co-operation agreements have been renegotiated for a further period of five years, following the visit to Paris of the Minister for State Enterprises, M. Sekou Sangre for five days of talks. The agreements were first signed in 1967, when Mali returned to the franc zone.

• Three members of the EEC-France, Italy and West Germany — will join with three international institutions to carry out a technical survey for the Selingué Dam project on the River Niger in Mali. The three nations will contribute to the costs of a survey team, together with the World Bank, the European Development Fund and the United Nations.

## UPPER VOLTA

**"No differences with France"**

President Sangoule Lamizana has returned home saying he was "fairly comforted" by his visits to Rumania, Italy and France. "We got through some serious work and fruitful exchanges were made or are about to be made", he told the press. On his official visit to Rumania, the President

said he received a warm welcome and the cultural agreement he signed would enable a number of Voltaiques to benefit from scholarships. President Lamizana said he had drawn up with Rumanian officials a list of goods which could be exchanged and Rumania had also agreed to help build a railway from Ouagadougou to Tambao where there are manganese deposits.

The President also expressed satisfaction with his audience with Pope Paul.

Of his private talks in Paris with Premier Pierre Messmer he said "there is no difference between France and Upper Volta. We mainly talked about improving co-operation between our two countries."

## DROUGHT

**Airlift to Mali**

American C-130 transport aircraft have begun airlifting emergency relief supplies to remote areas of Mali, one of the drought and famine-afflicted areas of Sahel, and will continue their operations until the end of August. An Italian C-130 transport is also taking part in the airlift, and a number of British Air Force aircraft are expected shortly. They will start an airlift between Dakar and Niore and Kayes in landlocked Mali. A Fokker F-27 aircraft of the Dutch Royal Air Force with six men aboard, has also arrived in Dakar to take part in the airlift programme. In Abidjan, it was reported that a load of 890 tons of powdered milk given by the EEC arrived last week to join several thousand tons of emergency relief supplies already waiting on the quayside. The supplies are destined for Upper Volta and Mali. Available transport consists of one weekly 12-wagon train to each of the two countries, supplemented by lorries lent, including nine by the French Army.

In addition to powdered milk, 800 tons of salt and 1,000 tons of rice destined for Upper Volta, and 9,500 tons of rice, 1,500 tons of sugar and 2,500 tons of sorghum for Mali are waiting on the quayside. And more relief supplies are expected.

In Rome, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has said it had

completed plans to airlift 150 tons of millet and seeds from Khartoum to Senegal, and had chartered an aircraft for the 3,000km. (1,800-mile) Khartoum-Dakar run that would cost some \$225,000. Another 150 tons of the special drought-resistant millet seed were ready to be sent in, if weather conditions seemed favourable to additional plantings. The Senegalese Rural Development Ministry had estimated that some 2,300 tons of seed would be necessary to make up for losses suffered since the May planting failure.

• In Brussels, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) has been urged to provide military transport aircraft to move urgently-needed food supplies for the six drought-stricken West African countries. The appeal was made by EEC Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns. The 21 aircraft lent to the six African countries will not be enough to ensure that all the necessary supplies get through said sources. So far, 21 aircraft have been lent by West Germany, (10) France, (5) Belgium and Britain (2) each and Italy and Holland (1) each. The EEC sources said aircraft had to be used to get supplies into the remote parts of Niger, Mali and Chad. EEC has so far supplied a total of 210,000 tons of cereals, 103,000 of these from the Community itself, and the rest from individual countries. EEC sources said other cereals had been supplied by the United States (107,000 tons), China (50,000), Canada (26,000), the Soviet Union (10,000) and the United Nations World Food Programme (57,000). The EEC has also begun to send 13,000 tons of powdered milk, but has drawn the attention of member states to the lack of other urgently-needed foodstuffs.

• Sweden has announced that it was giving an additional 400,000 dollars to the FAO fund for the region, bringing to more than 8m. dollars the fund for emergency famine relief operations just over halfway to FAO Director Addeke Boerma's target of 15 million dollars.

• In Addis Ababa, a meeting of 35 resident representatives in Africa of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) 221 delegates from UN agencies, and representatives of the African Development Fund, discussed drought in the six countries.

## SIERRA LEONE

**The president in Europe**

The President has spent a short time in London on his way to Switzerland for routine medical examination. After his visit to Europe, Dr. Stevens will make a State visit to Addis Ababa, from where he will proceed to Ottawa, for the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of State and governments.

Before leaving for London, the President reportedly released all detainees. Former Brigadier Juxon-Smith, who headed the military regime, 1967-68, was among them, as were Dr. Mohammed Forna and Mr. Ibrahim Bash-Taqui, two former ministers in Dr. Steven's government, who broke away in 1970 to form the new, now banned, United Democratic Party, and were detained in October 1970.

Other released detainees include Mr. Moses Kamara, P.C. Baj Kurr Kanasky, Dr. George S.S. Panda, Mr. Mjona Conteh and Dr. Dauda Sandy.

• Replying to criticism of Diminco, the diamond mining company in which the Government has a 51 per cent share, the Minister of Mines, Mr. S.B. Kawsu-Konte, told Parliament that since Diminco has a five-year operational plan, it would be untrue to say that diamonds would be exhausted in 30 months, as Alhaji Gborie had alleged.

He called members of Parliament for Kono district, where Diminco leases lie, to lead the war against illicit mining on the leases, and asserted that with few exceptions the salary structure, incremental scales, and conditions of service in Diminco were uniform. There was a "Sierra Leoneanisation Committee" which constantly reviewed the staff structure of the company.

• France has awarded eight scholarships to Sierra Leoneans to study in the



One of the two patrol boats given to Sierra Leone by China seen during a short demonstration. President Stevens was on board.

Ivory Coast and twenty-three to study in Gabon. Two more outstanding scholarships for Civil Servants to study in France are also available, as are scholarships for agriculturists.

• Twenty-three students have been given French government scholarships to study French in Togo.

• Main items in Estimated Expenditure for 1973-74 are: Public Debt Charges, Le841,051; Police, Le 305,976; Ministry of Development, Le31,675; Central Statistics Office, Le45,062; Ministry of the Interior, Le138,621; Ministry of External Affairs, Le184,134; Ministry of Defence, Le254,443; Ministry of Finance (including

Contribution to Development Fund), Le116,667; Contribution to Development Fund, Le116,667; Miscellaneous Services, Le177,493; Posts and Telecommunications, Le119,065; Railway Subsidy, Le91,667; Ministry of Education, Le127,565; Primary, Le336,000; Secondary, Le266,000; Subsidies, Le267,000; Ministry of Social Welfare (including Prisons) Le214,186; Ministry of Health, Le421,591; Ministry of Mines, Le46,221; Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Le242,117; Agricultural Division, Le 155,498; Ministry of Works, Le394,475; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (including Broadcasting Services), Le206,496

• Claiming that tractors given to farmers by the government are being misused for transporting produce on main motorways. Mr. Solomon Pratt, Minister of Development, told Parliament that as a result many tractors have been damaged.

• Sierra Leone has been selected by UNESCO as one of five countries, and the only English speaking country in Africa selected for research on the educational training and employment opportunities for women.

## LIBERIA Dennis is foreign minister

New Foreign Minister is Mr Cecil C. Dennis, a 40-year old Monrovia lawyer. Mr. Dennis, the youngest person to head Liberia's Foreign Office (formerly State Department) is a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C., and succeeds Dr. Rocheforte Weeks, who was dismissed by the President.

• Liberia and Guinea have agreed to create a 20m. dollar company for air transport

and to invite other states in the sub-regional group to participate. The proposed \$20m. assets of the company will be divided into 200 shares on a proportional basis of \$1,000. Both partners agreed to participate in the Mifergui-Nimba road project. For a start Liberia decided to subscribe a five per cent share representing \$50,000. The agreement afforded Liberia an opportunity to purchase of goods output.

• US development aid to Liberia will reach \$2.5m during the fiscal year ending July 1973, compared with \$17,300m. for the previous year. President Nixon announced this in a letter delivered to President Tolbert when he returned from his tour of Ethiopia, the US and Haiti. Mr. Nixon said he was impressed by Liberia's plan for economic development. Mr. Tolbert said "the hopes and aspirations have been understood by the American government, who are our friends." It would not be long for economic relations to begin to flow as a result of the tour.

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