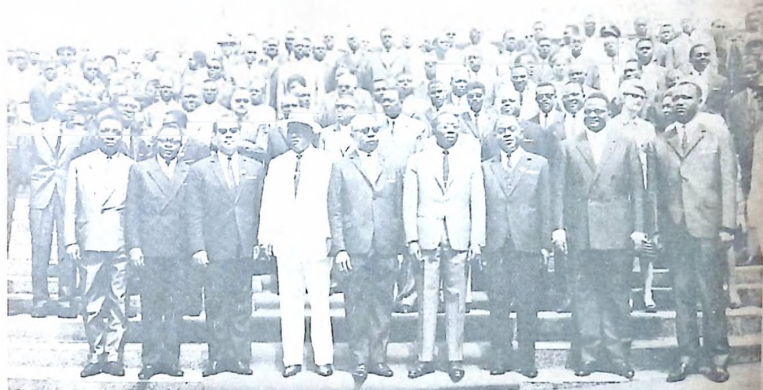


WEST AFRICA

West Africa No.2889
23 October, 1972

Recommended Prices: U.K. 125p (Sterling) Nigeria 2s. 0d. (N) Ghana 40 pesewas Sierra Leone 25 cents Liberia 36 cents U.S.A. 30 cents

THE OLD GUARD



The final departure of President Philibert Tsiranana from the political scene in Madagascar, and his replacement in name as well as in fact by the army commander, General Ramanantsoa, is an event that deserves attention all over Africa. In the first place, there is the fact that one more African leader has disappeared from the ranks of those who were there when their countries became independent. (Madagascar, like most of francophone Africa, became independent in 1960.) M. Tsiranana was also one of the original signatories of the OAU Charter, in 1963.

Secondly, for francophone Africa in particular, M. Tsiranana was one of the dwindling band of veterans of the Palais Bourbon. Presidents who had represented African territories in the French National Assembly in Paris from 1945 to 1960. The most notable of this number are Presidents Senghor of Senegal and Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast (the latter was a senior minister in the French government), but there was also President Hamani Diori of Niger and Sourou Migan Apathy, President-elect of Dahomey. Senghor and Houphouët, recently reconciled politically after twenty-five years of

disagreement, represent the real old guard of African politics who still have power, and have been uninterrupted in power since colonial days.

Their equivalents in English-speaking Africa are the Presidents of Kenya, Malawi and, to a lesser extent, Tanzania and Zambia. In English-speaking West Africa, the only equivalents are President Stevens (who in any case, although first minister before independence, came to power very late, in 1968), and President Jawara, who is a younger man, falling more into the category of President Ouko Daddah of Mauritania or President Alhadi

• Nigeria prepares for 1974

• The Kotoka story

• What role for US in Africa?

of Cameroon, both of whom are younger men without the close links with French politics of Messrs Senghor, Houphouët and Diouf.

The central fact that this group of "old guard" politicians illustrate more than anything else is the strange absence of a second generation of politicians to succeed the independence generation, the men who rose to prominence in the age of mass political parties. Where younger men have taken over, the succession has usually passed to the military. There are, of course, exceptions. Sometimes (like the Gens Ramanantsoa, Lamizana) the soldiers may not be younger men, armies, too, have their old guard. In Gabon, the succession to President Mba passed to M. Bongo, still in his thirties, but here the influence of the French was important, and M. Bongo is hardly a grassroots politician, although he may yet become one. Zaïre's President, General Mobutu, represents the old guard and the new military at one and the same time, but there were very little pre-independence politics in the Congo.

The issue is seen with clarity, for example, in Ghana. There the "old guard" were a feature even within the CPP, and were directly identified after independence with those who had struggled for independence and then carried on to live off the fruits. When power was returned to civilians after three years of military rule, it was the same generation of politicians, only of a



Nigeria's political old guard: the photograph on the front page shows leaders of francophone OCAM Abidjan in 1965

different camp, who achieved office. The prominence of the old guard in the Progress Party was, if anything, even more pronounced than in the CPP. Hierarchy was normal, Buggins' turn the rule. Those who had been in opposition longest leaped on to the wagon with the greatest abandon, as if to make up for lost time. Young men were at a disadvantage, struggling amid the dead wood. And when the new military came in this year, when they looked for civilian figures to broaden their base, who should have come to mind but Messrs. Gbedemah and Appiah? Again in The Gambia, who should recently be promoted Minister of Finance but that archetype of the old guard, Alhaji

Ibrahim Garba-Jahumpa?

The resilience of the "old guard" is also apparent in Nigeria, where those Commissioners who have achieved the most prominence have tended to be those who were figures in the old politics, whether in government or in opposition (Chief Enahoro, Alhaji Shehu Shagan). When the eventual return to civilian rule is discussed, although the old names like Awolowo and Azikiwe tend to be dismissed on the ground that they are has-beens, nobody seems to be able to come up with convincing alternatives. Everywhere the old "soldiers" (figuratively speaking) never seem to die. Maybe the situation will make the men, but there is more than a sneaking suspicion that the military leaders may eventually convert themselves, a la Mobutu, into political figures.

The succession to Presidents Houphouët and Senghor also creates major political shadows. On the face of it M. Senghor, in appointing M. Abdou Diouf as Prime Minister, has attempted to arrange his succession, and has brought on a great many younger men in the process. Younger men have also found office in the Ivory Coast, but the President has become so dominant that it is hard at the moment to see a credible successor. There are those who say the same about Senghor and Senegal, and question whether eventually there might not be military rule in both Dakar and Abidjan, as there is in Bamako, Lomé, Bangui and Brazzaville. In Dahomey the old guard proved so hard to beat that even the military gave up trying to rule, and merely institutionalised the three former political leaders, so that the new constitution says that only the old guard may provide a president (at least until 1976).

The key to the strength of the old politicians seems to lie in their role in the pre-independence era, which promoted a certain political cast of mind, as well as permitting country-wide political organisation. Independence was a password to success and charisma which few have been able to replace in the post-independence era. Only where there has been revolution has anything like the same enthusiasm been achieved, as in Brazzaville or Tananarive, and these

**Serving
PATERS
West Africa
for over
80 years
Zochonis**

Paterson, Zochonis
and Company Ltd.
(And Subsidiaries)

Widely Established Throughout
Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria
Liberia, Republic of Guinea
Cameroun Republic.
Head Office Bridgewater House,
60 Whitworth Street,
Manchester 1

Paris Office
141 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris 8e.

Department Stores
Manufacturers
Distributive Services
Industrial Enterprises

movements have often been transient. Grassroots political activity has all too often only thriven on sectional grievances, as in the Biafran secession or the Chad civil war. And in the meantime the men who formed the political habit

when politics was all, have, as Mr. Asika recently said, like the Bourbons, learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Circumstance seems to have permitted them to cast their shadow too far, so that the younger plants could not grow. With a

few notable exceptions, the second wave of African politicians seem to have been a lost generation. Unless there are big hiding under bushes, one is forced to conclude that rule by soldiers and servants will continue to flourish.

Getting ready for 1974

From our correspondent.

A number of important decisions were taken at the first meeting of the International Committee of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture which met in Lagos this month. This committee is composed of the President of the Festival, Nigeria's Information Commissioner, Chief Anthony Enahoro, the Secretary-General of the Festival, Senegal's M. Aboune Diop, who is the Secretary of the Society of African Culture in Paris, and the twelve Vice-Presidents who represent the different zones in which participation in the festival is being organised.

These are as follows: Miss Shirley Field Ridley, Minister of Information from Guyana (representing the Caribbean); Dr G. Alakija, Professor at the University of Bahia in Brazil (South America); Mr Ossie Davis, film producer (North America); Mr Ian Hall, lecturer and organist, University of London (UK and Ireland); M Leon Bossier Palun, Paris-based barrister and jurist, former Senegalese Ambassador to UK (Europe); M. Aboune Sene, Minister of Culture in Senegal (West Africa, francophone); Mr G. Henry Andrews, Minister of Information and Culture in Liberia (West Africa, anglophone); Mr L K Ngureti, MP, Assistant Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services, Kenya (East Africa, Community); Dr Teslye Gebre Egzy, Minister for Information and Culture in Ethiopia (East Africa, non-Community); Mr K J Banda Minister of State for Culture, Zambia (Southern Africa); the Zaire State Commissioner for Culture and Arts, who on this occasion was represented by the Zaire Ambassador in Nigeria (Central Africa); Mr. Montero, representing Frelimo (Liberation Movements). The Committee has as its Grand Patron, President Senghor of Senegal and as its Patron General Gwom.

The festival is to begin on the first Saturday in November, 1974, and it will end four Saturdays after the opening day (so it will run from November 1 to 20). It is estimated that the cost will be about \$30m of which it is expected that \$16m can be recovered. The Nigerian federal government, which is host to the festival, has given \$300,000 to the International Committee to enable it to begin its work in earnest.

The Committee agreed to set up an international secretariat based in Lagos which will be the principal instrument for implementing and executing the committee's decisions, and generally organising and running the festival. The secretary-general will be in charge of the day-to-day running of the festival (Senegal is to send

Lagos

experts to Nigeria to help in preparations). The Nigerian government will set up a national secretariat responsible for national aspects and the material organisation of the festival. Nigeria, among other arrangements, is building a national theatre and a special festival village for the occasion. A draft agreement between Nigeria and the Committee was approved.



Flashback to Dakar: Obitun dancers from Ondo in Nigeria

The full title of the festival is to be the "Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture" (the first festival, held in Dakar in 1966, was called the First World Festival of Negro Arts; the word Negro now being considered pejorative, it has been changed to "black". The introduction of the word "African" does not indicate, however, any merger with the OAU-organised Pan-African Festival, which was held in Algiers in 1969).

Taking place at the same time as the festival, as in Dakar, will be a colloquium on the subject of "Black Civilisation and Education". There is also to be a special exhibition on Ethiopia, which has been chosen as the "star country" of the festival, just as Nigeria was the "star country" at the Dakar Festival (Ethiopia is to be host for the Third Festival, in 1978).

There will also be exhibitions on an impressive array of subjects, including traditional domestic arts (such as cooking and hairdressing), crafts, painting and sculpture, traditional musical instruments, books, traditional costumes and traditional architecture. At the same time there will be a number of shows (with prizes, as in Dakar) including dancing, music and drama. Prizes will also be awarded for prose and poetry. A special

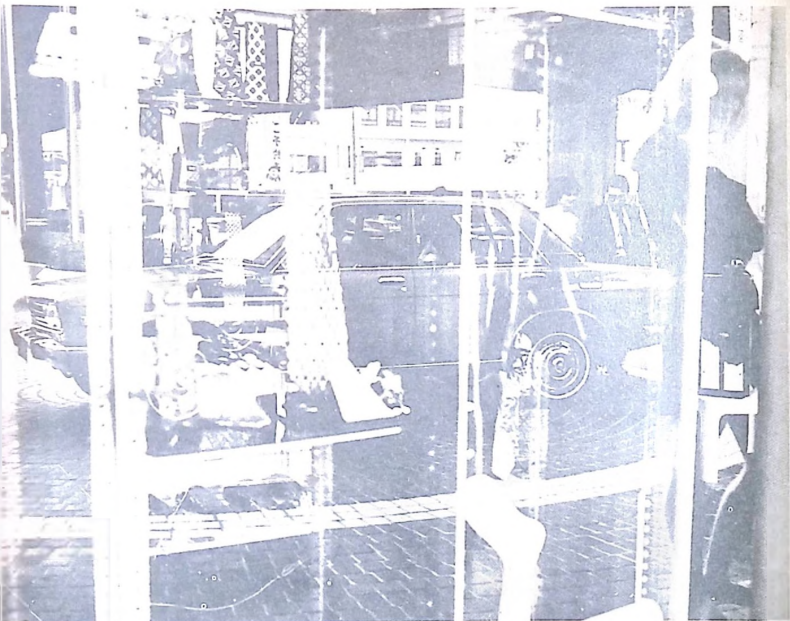
event will be a Heroes' Day to honour black men and women who have produced a world impact in culture.

The committee estimates that there will be over 11,000 participants and over 100,000 overseas visitors attending the festival. The participants will be the responsibility of the international committee, who will of course be working closely with the Nigerian National committee. These figures were endorsed by the committee as a tentative basis to immediate operation with the understanding that on the basis of a more detailed study by the president and secretary-general, and information to be supplied by the various zones, more definite figures will be prepared by the secretariat for the next meeting of the international committee.

The Committee approved a registration fee of \$10,000 for each participating country, and authorised the president to organise visits by groups of vice-presidents, himself, and the secretary-general to contact participating governments, communities and agencies, with a view to raising more funds for the International Festival Committee. The President and Secretary-General were also authorised to open bank accounts for the Committee in the US, UK, France and Nigeria, and to operate the accounts.

The motif of the Dakar festival was adopted as the motif for Lagos, and it was agreed that a festival flag incorporating this motif should be designed. The various zones are to send to the international secretariat their suggestions for the flag, to enable a decision to be taken at the next committee meeting. Each zone is also to decide for itself whether to stage a zonal festival to select participants for 1974, and likewise to inform the committee of its decision.

Lastly there was a resolution recognising the invaluable support of Nigeria for the 1974 festival, and the desire of the Head of State to make the festival "a memorable event in the cultural history of Africa and black people everywhere". The Committee expressed its deepest gratitude to the Nigerian government and people for "such gracious magnanimity manifested in the donation of \$300,000 to the International Committee and the guarantee to underwrite any shortfall in the Committee's final budget". The Committee also passed a resolution approving the preparatory work of Chief Enahoro, and his assistants and M. Diop, recognising "with satisfaction the broad experience, talent and stature brought to the work of the festival by the president and secretary-general".



The Very Special Car You Can See Anywhere

The acclaimed Datsun 1600 is enjoying unprecedented popularity in over 120 nations. Simply because it's got what it takes. Like sporty yet luxurious styling that appeals to all ages. Powerful, economical 1600cc OHC engine.

Four wheel independent suspension. Our exclusive unitary body construction. And safety... from the ground up. All and more that prove Datsun's superiority. The kind that has won rally victories on all five continents of

the earth. The Datsun 1600... a very special car!

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.

DATSUN



An All African News Agency?

Fourteen African countries were represented at a "workshop" in Ghana on radio and television. A correspondent reports from Accra on the main issues discussed, and also refers to the Nairobi Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.

Once again, Ghana has played host to an international broadcasting "school". Within two years three broadcasting courses have been held in Accra — last month's one-week Radio and TV News Workshop (September 18 to September 23), a five-day workshop on Rural Broadcasting and the first eight-week course of Radio programme operators.

The latest broadcasting "school" was organised by the Dakar-based Union of National Radio and Television Organisations in Africa (URTNA) in association with the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation and the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation of West Germany. The workshop was attended by representatives from 14 African countries — Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Togo, Ivory Coast, Algeria, Morocco, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mali, Niger, Cameroon, Burundi and Kenya. There were observers from ORTF, the French Radio and Television Organisation, and from Deutsche Welle of West Germany.

At the end of the News Workshop, which took place at Legon, the delegates appealed to OAU to take "immediate steps towards the creation of a Pan-African News Agency".

This is not the first time that the idea of a Pan-African News Agency has been peddled. Before the overthrow of the late President Nkrumah in February 1966, the then General Manager of the Ghana News Agency (Mr G. T. Anim, who is now Director of Information Services) attended several conferences which discussed the possibility of forming such a news agency as an instrument of Pan-Africanism.

Stressing the need for a Pan-African News Agency at the end of the news workshop, Mr. Dan Awere, Acting Head of News and Current Affairs of the GBC, who was elected Chairman of the Workshop, observed that news on economic, cultural and sporting events in Africa supplied by existing foreign news agencies was "insufficient". He therefore urged the various African broadcasting organisations to ask the "foreign" news agencies to improve the quality of their material, particularly their stories about Africa.

Member organisations of URTNA were asked to explore any immediate possibility for bilateral exchanges of personnel and material to help promote exchange of news among Francophone, Anglophone and the Arab-speaking countries in Africa, because most African broadcasting organisations "buy but do not sell hot news as a result of the lack of technical links between all African Radio and Television stations".

Earlier, at the opening session, Col. I. K. Acheampong, Ghana's Head of

State, said, "The twin media of Radio and Television have intimacy and immediacy which place them in a unique position in a society where illiteracy and lack of effective means of communication abound.

"Thus, in Africa today where the greater number of people can neither read nor write, radio and television can offer them one of the best means of educating and informing people as well as exposing the people to the phenomenal changes taking place. And even to the educated, the twin media wield an influence without parallel by any other means of communication".

In a message read on his behalf by Major T. A. Gyamfi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the GBC, Col. Acheampong, who is also the Commissioner for Information, described broadcasting as one of the legacies of the Second World War bequeathed to Africa by the colonialists "in their bid to rally us



Major T. A. Gyamfi, Chairman of the Board of Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, talks to Mrs. Gene Best of the Liberian Broadcasting Corporation after the opening of the broadcasting and television conference at Legon. Mrs. Best was the only woman delegate.

round their banners to fight their common foe in a war in which we had no stake". He said very little did the colonialists suspect at the time that they were preparing an instrument that would ultimately sound "their own departure and end their oppressed domination of our land".

"Thus, today, we have an instrument more powerful and more far-reaching than the talking drums with which our fathers summoned our people into battle", said the NRC Chairman.

Addressing the opening session, Mr. Mohamed Bassiouni, Secretary-General of URTNA, commended the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation for the important role it had played in the union. The GBC, which once provided the president of the union, and has provided a member of the Administrative Council for several years, now provides the Chairman of the union's Programme Exchange and Cultural

Affairs Commission.

Mr. Bassiouni said Radio and Television deserved to be considered as part of the national development of African countries, because unlike the pre-independence era, the twin media "are now getting more and more involved in the educational and cultural system of nation".

On programme exchange, Mr. Bassiouni said the union was moving from exchange recorded programmes to live programme exchange on radio between neighbouring African countries until the whole continent could be linked together.

On satellite communications, Mr. Bassiouni said, "We are witnesses in the space communications era and we should not miss it. In fact some African countries have already built earth stations and others are to follow. URTNA therefore cannot look on unconcerned, since no single African country can afford launching a satellite herself to make up the deficiencies in telecommunication systems".

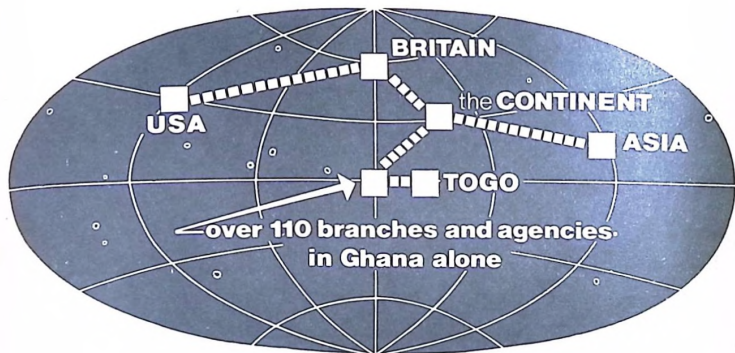
Already a UNESCO report has stated that in Africa "it is evident that for educational purposes a regional approach holds great promise".

Besides the union's headquarters in Dakar, the ten-year-old organisation has a technical centre in Bamako, Mali. At the moment, a monitoring centre is being built at Markala, also in Mali.

About a month after the URTNA meeting the ninth Commonwealth Broadcasting conference opened in Kenya. Its theme was the continuing importance of radio in the television age and its role in education. The conference discussed a proposal for a special conference on education broadcasting. In his opening speech President Kenyatta said that broadcasting in developing nations was used "to lift the veil of ignorance from narrow lives". As "less sophisticated audiences" tended to believe anything they heard on the radio or saw on television "the ideal must clearly be to have news and feature services that are completely factual". He warned that the power of broadcasting today meant that men and women working in broadcasting had to have unusual qualities of responsibility and integrity.

One advantage of the Commonwealth broadcasters is the close co-operation between networks. The recent Olympic Games, as the Kenyan Minister for Information, Mr. Onyonga recalled, provided an example with the formation of a Commonwealth radio pool for coverage of the Games. At the Mexico Olympics the Commonwealth pool comprised of only four members; this year fifteen countries took part, including Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

We are everywhere



We are everywhere in Ghana and round the world. We have a subsidiary in Togo and a branch in London. A network of correspondent banks in North, East and West Africa, on the Continent, in Britain, U.S.A. and Asia, plus a special relationship built on special knowledge. Your problems on letters of credit, travellers' cheques, foreign exchange and foreign business are ours.



We're involved
**GHANA
 COMMERCIAL
 BANK**

Head Office: P.O. Box 134, Accra, Tel. 64914-7, 63524, 63529 & 63480

London Office: 69 Cheapside, London, E.C.2, P 2BB.

Togo Office: 14 Rue du Commerce, Lome. Tel: 55-71|2

Matchet's Diary

For the very comprehensive exhibition of the paintings and sculptures of Ben Enwonwu which continues until November 10 at the Arts Unlimited Gallery, 80 Grosvenor Street, London, a large number of owners have lent pieces, although the majority come from the artist's own collection. There is the well-known Iroko wood head of the late Dr James Welsh, lent by his widow, and several works from the collection of Colonel and Mrs. Eddy-Leal. There are also reproductions of some works, such as the well-known elongated figure which stands in front of the National Museum in Lagos. The pictures are colourful and attractive, and the bronzes are impressive, but like others who have known Mr. Enwonwu for many years I still feel that it is in wood carving that he is pre-eminent. There are, in particular, some lovely ebony pieces in the exhibition, a number illustrating the theme "Africa Dances". Whether it is heads, figures, or abstractions, Enwonwu's works in wood are always powerful and alive. Having retired from his job as an Adviser to the Federal Government Mr. Enwonwu has now been appointed Professor of Fine Arts at the University of Ife.

Senegal's Dancers

My picture shows dancers and drummers of the Casamance Ballet of Senegal, who are currently on a six-week tour of Britain. They are not to be confused with the Senegal National Ballet which played recently at the Edinburgh Festival, but are a privately managed company based in Europe. Their presiding



genius is Doura Mane, until recently the leading male actor with the Daniel Sorano Theatre troupe who played Macbeth in the Senegalese *Matchet*. In spite of the Casamance tag in the name, the company have examples of the cultures of all the peoples of Senegal, as well as the ubiquitous cora and halatan, so recently heavily featured in London on the fringes of the Manding conference. The Casamance ballet have hardly any London dates, apart from one at the Victoria

Palace on Sunday October 29 after which they will be in Oxford for a week. They have been playing some fairly "grass-roots" provincial towns, such as Ayr and Burslem.

For the most part where there is a local council enlightened enough to guarantee blocs of tickets. Note for the unusual encounters department in Torquay the visiting Rumanian rugby football team were taken to see them.

No Despair at UN

United Nations experts did not agree with the pessimists who see the possibility of the exhaustion of the world's natural resources, according to Mr. Philippe Seynes, the United Nation's Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. Speaking at a Committee of the General Assembly, he said that the UN's Natural Resources Division feared the possibility of exhaustion of only one of the world's natural resources, fresh water. The poorer countries, particularly tropical agricultural countries, consumed more water per head than the richer countries and Mr. De Seynes urged the need for international planning and assistance in the conservation and use of water. The UN experts, however, saw the need for international action to secure the most economic use of all natural resources, although so far the need for international policy and international regulations had been recognised, in principle, at least, only in respect of the vast resources of the seabed. Mr. De Seynes also referred to the 1974 UN Population Conference and pointed out that economic development had always been the chief cause of a voluntary decline in the birth rate although population pressure itself was a powerful stimulus to economic development.

Making a plea for increased attention from the richer countries to the poorest of the poor countries Mr. De Seynes said that these countries numbered some 25, with a population between them of some 150m or eight per cent of the population of the "third world". Other third world countries need have no fear if special attention was given to these poorest countries. "There is no longer uncritical acceptance of the premise that chronic unemployment and under-employment and the shocking disparities that urbanisation brings so sharply into view, would be eliminated through the sole effect of rapid growth based on the expansion and modernisation of the industrial sector". The possibility is discussed of the immediate application of direct methods capable of achieving speedy results to eradicate mass poverty. Mr. De Seynes urged the need, for example, for a programme of labour-intensive public works of a scale sufficiently large to have a real effect on unemployment.



"K" LINE

(KAWASAKI KISUN KAISHA, LTD.) Tokyo & Kobe, Japan



Monthly Direct Express Service

Japan to and from West Africa

via Hong Kong

Calling at:
MATADI, PORT HARCOURT, LAGOS,
APAPA, TEMA, MONROVIA,
FREETOWN, ABIDJAN,
POINTE NOIRE

Also accepting cargo to/from other West African ports, direct or with transhipment.

Further details and space bookings obtainable through our agencies:

PALM LINE AGENCIES OF
NIGERIA, LTD., LAGOS,
LINER AGENCIES (GHANA) LTD.,
ACCRA.

or

General Agents in U.K. & Continent
KAWASAKI (LONDON) LTD.
17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3.
Telephone 01-588 2251 Telex 883239

Letters to the Editor

Nigerian health

SIR: The Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Health, Alhaji Ammu Kano, has recently called for a ban on foreign films and foreign dress in Nigeria. He also said that Nigeria would not embark on a National Health Service until sufficient medical and para-medical personnel are available.

On the question of the ban on foreign films, perhaps the Commissioner does not realise that, apart from *Kang's Harvest* and *Jagan Nana*, the Nigerian film industry has not produced a sufficiently large quantity of films for distribution to other parts of the country. Such a call is, therefore, aimed at depriving the common man of the only source of entertainment he can afford. The Commissioner should have realised that over three-quarters of the population cannot afford television sets and, worse still, the Nigerian Television Service does not have country-wide transmission. Channel 10, for instance, cannot be picked up in any of the three eastern states. Even channels 2 and 3, at Enugu and Aba respectively, cannot be picked up in Calabar. Television owners in Calabar can only listen to programmes from Equatorial Guinea. If this ban were to be unwittingly effected, it would mean the common people in this area in particular will have no sort of entertainment whatsoever.

On the question of the National Health Service, the problem does not so much lie in the shortage of medical staff as in the lack of organisation and consideration for others. What really matters is the mobilisation and use of all available medical personnel, no matter how small. I am sure the Commissioner knows that there are many qualified medical personnel serving in other countries. Most of them cannot go home because of the unattractive conditions of service. Let the Commissioner try to work out a suitable formula for recalling them. If a National Health Service decree is promulgated, it will attract a great deal of personnel and no patriotic Nigerian will hesitate to take up an appointment. Such a decree should contain a clause for the award of contracts to doctors willing to offer general medical services. As opposed to others willing to take up appointments in teaching hospitals and National Health Service hospitals.

The National Health Service, if properly organised, will be the common man's only hope for adequate medical attention.

STEVE PERRY MARTINS

Which accountants?

SIR: I am delighted about the establishment of an Accountancy Body in Nigeria, with due respect to the management of its body, however. I strongly disagree with the name given to it. The name "Chartered Accountant", whether qualified by "Nigerian" or not, is very confusing here in England as it is in Nigeria. I know a case where a qualified Certified Accountant wrote to his friend in England and at the bottom of his letter he gave his Accountancy title "Chartered Accountant". The addressee of the letter confused by the title of his friend looked into the list of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales; the name was not there. He then looked into that of Certified Accountants and found the name. He

wrote to his friend for explanation; the friend wrote back to say that the title in Nigeria is Chartered Accountant.

Any Institution which wants to bear the name Chartered must first apply to the Privy Council asking for the grant of a charter. If the case is appropriate, the Council will advise the Crown to grant it. In the case of Nigerian Chartered Accountants, have they actually applied for one and been granted it? If so from which Crown? Can't we think separately from our colonial master? I suggest the name "Nigerian Society of Accountants".

G. B. ATOYEGBI

New state names

SIR: Try as I may I must confess that I have totally failed to find or see any discoverable reason why Nigeria's states should be renamed. What is wrong with the names Midwest, East Central or come to it the North Eastern State? I hope no one is seriously suggesting that these names are colonial inspired.

I find these names not only romantic but they correspond to geographical facts. Mr. U. E. Ukpong's suggestions (October 9), to say the least, are absurdly ludicrous. Apart from his liking for single-name states, there does not exist any rational ground for wanting these.

Until someone produces not only empirically convincing evidence but also that there exists real and pressing need for renaming these States, I suggest that this obviously misguided patriotism, and nonsensical dogmatism will not do.

P. K. OBGIMI

Maize maze

SIR: Matchet, his source in Kumasi, and your correspondent Kadwo Ewusi (October 2), seem to be confusing the "Malians & maize" issue for each other, and even speaking at cross purposes. And as far as I can see, it is all based on the confusion that must essentially arise at some point when speakers of "West African English" and "English English" get together. Matchet is still confused about the price of the Malians' maize because of his understanding of the term "cut-throat prices". In West Africa, "cut-throat prices" means very high prices (presumably the situation is to "cutting the throats" of the consumers). But in Britain "cut-throat prices" means very low prices (the retailers "cutting each others' throats" in sharp competition, thus reducing prices to consumers).

But before the "West African English — good or bad?" issue raises itself I would point out that there are really very few cases like this, where something has exactly the opposite meaning in West African English to its meaning in "English English".

D. F. RUDDELL

Ghana Association of Teachers of English, Tema

African business

SIR: Referring to the article "West African businessmen in Britain" in *West Africa*, October 2, I would very much like to congratulate you for such type of articles and would suggest to others with time for research to publish more.

However, I disagree with Mr. Okonkodo that because Niger Agencies International is registered and based in London, the Agency is British. This is not true. The nationality of the company is attached to the place where it is controlled. Therefore, as he says that the policy is determined by a board of Nigerian directors living in Nigeria, the Agency is Nigerian. See: *Unit Construction Co. Ltd. v. Bullack (1960)*.

JIM TULLIVER

Rapid Express
SHIPPING AGENTS

TELEPHONE
01- 782-4655

or EPSOM
28301

SPECIALISTS IN SHIPPING
LUGGAGE, HOUSEHOLD
GOODS AND CARS

TO ALL WEST AFRICAN
DESTINATIONS
AT ECONOMICAL RATES

INSURANCE AND PACKING
UNDERTAKEN

OR WRITE TO:
P.O. BOX 79 Epsom, Surrey

XTRA HAIR WIGS

Your personal Wig and Hair
Piece Centre.

Considering a Hair Piece?
We also specialise in this field.
Why chance it?
See us first.



Before



After

Lower prices and widest selection of all types of Wigs and Hair Pieces

XTRA HAIR LTD.,

Tel: 01-254 1883

Retail shops: 166 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0LL and 518 Black Stock Road, N4

Wholesale Showroom: 1st Floor, 166 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0LL (Barn St. entrance).



Profit from Hyster know-how

Moving mountains of goods and materials all round the world, Hyster lift trucks cope easily with every demand. The most advanced engineering has been applied to provide you with lift trucks that are all ready to solve your individual handling problems. Your Hyster lift truck dealer is equipped to ensure Hyster service and preventive maintenance facilities, and provide sales and service for you.

Choose Hyster lift trucks, and profit from Hyster know-how.

Distributors in West Africa

C.F.C.I. - Technique en Cote d'Ivoire
 CIACAM au Cameroun
 N.O.S.O.C.O. au Senegal
 S.C.K.N. Congo au Congo Braz
 Hatton and Cookson Ltd. au Gabon
 King Haute Volta en Haute Volta
 U.A.C. Ltd. au Togo
 J.W. and Co. Ltd. au Dahomey
 Niger Afrique au Niger
 N.S.C.K.N. au Tchad
 S.C.K.N. C.A. en R.C.A.

Paris Office

Compagnie du Niger Francais
 157 boulevard Haussmann (8e)
 (1) 225-71-40

C.F.A.O. Congo, Kinshasa
 C.F.A.O. Motors, Ghana
 Nigerian Motors Industries Ltd
 Nigeria
 C.F.A.O. Motors, Sierra Leone

Paris Office

C.F.A.O.
 7 Place d'Iena (16e)
 (1) 720-66-00

Liverpool Office

C.F.A.O.
 Royal Liver Building,
 Liverpool L3 1HR
 051-236 6421
 Telex 62317

O.A.C. Monrovia, Liberia

London Office

Jacobson van den Berg & Co.
 (U.K.) Ltd.
 Jacoberg House,
 231, The Vale,
 London W3 7RN
 01-743 9121
 Telex 934 741



Letters to the Editor

Nigerian health

SIR The Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Health, Alhaji Aminu Kano, has recently called for a ban on foreign films and foreign dress in Nigeria. He also said that Nigeria would not embark on a National Health Service until sufficient medical and para-medical personnel are available.

On the question of the ban on foreign films, perhaps the Commissioner does not realise that, apart from *Kongi's Harvest* and *Jagua Nana*, the Nigerian film industry has not produced a sufficiently large quantity of films for distribution to other parts of the country. Such a call is, therefore, aimed at depriving the common man of the only source of entertainment he can afford. The Commissioner should have realised that over three-quarters of the population cannot afford television sets and, worse still, the Nigerian Television Service does not have country-wide transmission Channel 10, for instance, cannot be picked up in any of the three eastern states. Even channels 2 and 4, at Enugu and Aba respectively, cannot be picked up in Calabar. Television owners in Calabar can only listen to programmes from Equatorial Guinea. If this ban were to be unwittingly effected, it would mean the common people in this area in particular will have no sort of entertainment whatsoever.

On the question of the National Health Service, the problem does not so much lie in the shortage of medical staff as in the lack of organisation and consideration for others. What really matters is the mobilisation and use of all available medical personnel, no matter how small I am sure the Commissioner knows that there are many qualified medical personnel serving in other countries. Most of them cannot go home because of the unattractive conditions of service. Let the Commissioner try to work out a suitable formula for recalling them. If a National Health Service decree is promulgated, it will attract a great deal of personnel and no patriotic Nigerian will hesitate to take up an appointment. Such a decree should contain a clause for the award of contracts to doctors willing to offer general medical services approved to others willing to take up appointments in teaching hospitals and National Health Service hospitals.

The National Health Service, if properly organised, will be the common man's only hope for adequate medical attention.

STEVE PERRY MARTINS

Which accountants?

SIR—I am delighted about the establishment of an Accountancy Body in Nigeria; with due respect to the management of this body, however, I strongly disagree with the name given to it. The name "Chartered Accountant", whether qualified by "Nigerian" or not, is very confusing here in England as it is in Nigeria herself. I know a case where a qualified Certified Accountant wrote to his friend in England and at the bottom of his letter he gave his Accountancy title "Chartered Accountant". The addressee of the letter confused by the title of his friend looked into the list of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, the name was not there. He then looked into that of Certified Accountants and found the name. He

wrote to his friend for explanation; the friend wrote back to say that the title in Nigeria is Chartered Accountant.

Any Institution which wants to bear the name Chartered must first apply to the Privy Council asking for the grant of a charter. If the case is appropriate, the Council will advise the Crown to grant it. In the case of Nigerian Chartered Accountants, have they actually applied for one and been granted it? If so from which Crown? Can't we think separately from our colonial master? I suggest the name "Nigerian Society of Accountants".

G. B. ATOYEIBI

New state names

SIR—Try as I may I must confess that I have totally failed to find or see any discoverable reason why Nigeria's states should be renamed. What is wrong with the names Midwest, East Central or come to it the North Eastern State? I hope no one is seriously suggesting that these names are colonially inspired.

I find these names not only romantic but they correspond to geographical facts. Mr. U. E. Ukpong's suggestions (October 9), to say the least, are absurdly ludicrous. Apart from his liking for single-name states, there does not exist any rational ground for wanting these.

Until someone produces not only empirically convincing evidence but also that there exists real and pressing need for renaming these States, I suggest that this obviously misguided patriotism and nonsensical dogmatism will not do.

P. K. OGBIMI

Maize maze

SIR—Matchet, his source in Kumasi, and your correspondent Kodwo Ewusi (October 21), seem to be confusing the "Malians & maize" issue for each other, and even speaking at cross purposes. And as far as I can see, it is all based on the confusion that most essentially arise at some point when speakers of "West African English" and "English English" get together. Matchet is still confused about the price of the Malians' maize because of his understanding of the term "cut-throat prices". In West Africa, "cut-throat prices" means very high prices (presumably the allusion is to "cutting the throats" of the consumers). But in Britain "cut-throat prices" means very low prices (the retailers "cutting each others throats" in sharp competition, thus reducing prices to consumers).

But before the "West African English—good or bad" issue raises itself I would point out that there are really very few cases like this, where something has exactly the opposite meaning in West African English to its meaning in "English English".

D. F. RUDELL

Ghana Association of Teachers of English, Tamale.

African business

SIR—Referring to the article "West African businessmen in Britain" in *West Africa*, October 2, I would very much like to congratulate you for such type of articles and would suggest to others with time for research to publish more.

However, I disagree with Mr Okonedo that because Niger Agencies International is registered and based in London, the Agency is British. This is not true. The nationality of the company is attached to the place where it is controlled. Therefore, as he says that the policy is determined by a board of Nigerian directors living in Nigeria, the Agency is Nigerian. See: *Unit Construction Co Ltd v Bullock* (1960).

JIM TULLIVER

Rapid Express
SHIPPING AGENTS

TELEPHONE
01-782-4655

or EPSOM
28301

SPECIALISTS IN SHIPPING
LUGGAGE, HOUSEHOLD
GOODS AND CARS

TO ALL WEST AFRICAN
DESTINATIONS
AT ECONOMICAL RATES

INSURANCE AND PACKING
UNDERTAKEN

OR WRITE TO:
P.O. BOX 79 Epsom, Surrey

XTRA HAIR WIGS

Your personal Wig and Hair
Piece Centre.

Considering a Hair Piece?
We also specialise in this field.
Why chance it?
See us first.



Before



After

Lower prices and widest selection of all
types of Wigs and Hair Pieces

XTRA HAIR LTD.
Tel: 01 254 1883
Retail shops: 166 Stoke Newington
Church Street., N16 0JL and
51B Black Stock Road, N4.

Wholesale Showroom: 1st Floor,
166 Stoke Newington Church Street,
N16 0JL (Barn St. entrance).

WEMBLEY

MOTOR

COMPANY

LONDON'S LEADING LEFT-HAND DRIVE DEALER

Offer immediate delivery from a large selection of —

AUDI — BMW — CITROEN — FIAT

MERCEDES — OPEL — PEUGEOT

RENAULT — VOLKSWAGEN

All at bargain prices

With tax and duty paid for use in England

(Hire purchase arranged — Part exchange taken)

We invite export enquiries from abroad for tax-free Cars.

ALL OUR VEHICLES ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION THROUGHOUT

We offer you the opportunity to inspect and test any car prior to purchase

Price list sent on request

Telephone 01 903 0266

or call at

14 — 16 Harrow Road,

Wembley, Middlesex

(70 yards from North Circular Road)

Crisis in Development

If development plans have been on the whole disappointing in Africa, where does the fault lie? In this, the first of two articles, Dr. George Nwankwo attempts an answer, drawing on the findings of a Sussex University conference.

Every country today, be it rich or poor, communist or capitalist, is engaged in some form of planning as a deliberate act of government intervention to influence the pattern of production, consumption, and trade, and the required institutions, policies, and hypotheses to achieve them. It is now more than fifteen years since such "development planning" came into vogue, yet no informed observer can fail to be struck by the dismal record of these plans and by the contrast between expectations and results.

This "disillusionment" with planning was examined by a conference of more than one hundred participants from both the developed and developing countries, organised by the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex in the summer of 1969. The results of this conference have now been published in these two volumes. The first volume, *The Crisis in Planning: The Issues*, consists of a series of papers and discussions on the main issues in contention among planning specialists while the second, *The Crisis in Planning: The Experience*, consists of a series of papers reviewing planning experience in selected countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Although the papers are mainly concerned with the problems of planning less developed economies, there are also accounts of the evolution of planning techniques in such different European countries as the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Naturally attention is first directed to the explanation of the failure of the postwar plans. It was observed that "there are a thousand and one reasons why planning has not been successful: the planners are too few, statistics are too imperfect, world markets or the harvests are too unpredictable, planners are too isolated from the administrators, the planning office is not located in a sufficiently authoritative part of the governmental machine, the budget is not framed in appropriate categories, there is no adequate system of progress reporting or evaluation etc. etc. . . ." The trouble

The Crisis in Planning, edited by Dudley Seers and Mike Faber, Volume One: *The Issues*, Volume Two: *The Experience* (Chatto and Windus for Sussex University Press, £8 for the two volumes)

N. Y. K. LINE

JAPAN/WEST AFRICA/JAPAN

VIA HONGKONG

EXPRESS SERVICE

ALLIANCE: *Lobito, Luanda, Matadi, Lagos/Apapa, *Douala, Pointe Noire, *Lome, Tema, Cotonou, Takoradi, Abidjan (*Subject inducement)

m.s. SAIKYO MARU (Voy. 34) Lagos/Apapa October 11/14, Abidjan October 23/24, Takoradi October 25/26, Tema October 27/28, Japan first Port December 4
m.s. SAITAMA MARU (Voy. 47) Lagos/Apapa December 12/15, Abidjan December 23/24, Takoradi December 25/26, Tema December 27/28, Japan first Port January 30.

Also accepting cargo in from other West African ports direct or with trans-shipment.

For further details and space bookings:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

London Branch: Colts House, Cannon St., London, EC3P 3AJ Tel. 01 283 2099

Ghana Agents: UMARCO Ltd. Access Cocoa House, P. O. Box 2013 Tel. 27 726

Tema: Harbour Area, P. O. Box 215 Tel. 812, 612

Takoradi: Harbour Area, P. O. Box 268 Tel. 29, 11

Nigeria Agents: UMARCO Ltd. Lagos/Apapa 5 Creek Road Apapa, P. O. Box 94 Tel. 46 036

Port Harcourt, 11 Industry Road, P. O. Box 253 Tel. 83 15

London Agents: PHS Van Ommeren (London) Ltd. Baltic House, Leadenhall St., EC3 Tel. 01 709 3242

with this super-abundance is that it rather plainly adds up to the conclusion that planning is more or less bound to fail, given the probability that many of these factors will be present in any situation of under-development. But there are many other reasons why planning has not been successful.

First, to what extent can national planning have any real meaning when major decisions about investment, production, and employment in the host country are made in the head offices of international giants beyond the jurisdiction of the country? Secondly, planning has also failed because most plans are no more than an appeal for aid encouraged by aid missions from donor countries, partly because they believe a plan would improve policies, but mostly because a plan is useful to them as a frame for loan policy. Plans have also been produced for domestic political necessity, where they are considered to be both a political and an electoral asset; and in many cases "targets" have been confused with means and "elegance" with relevance.

Thirdly, there has been an uncritical adoption of a unitary economic theory of growth, without adequate appreciation of the fact that institutional, motivational and generally psychological problems, the availability of natural resources relative to the population, and the ease with which they could be exploited are so varied that a unitary theory would be valid in its exceptions rather than its rules.

Fourthly, plans have generally given the impression that all the variables are under the control of governments while in practice exogenous factors have been very influential in preventing plan targets from being achieved.

The planners responsibility

The dominant explanation offered was that the participants in the planning process — the politician, the administrator and the planner — had good reasons in terms of their skill, inclination or interest to act in a way that favoured poor planning. However the conference attributed more of the burden of responsibility to the planner. It was not necessary, the conference held, "for the politician to communicate any more than the main dimensions of his objective function to the planner, more often than not the politician provided the planner directly or through speeches, writings and previous decisions, with basic guidance as to the required content of the planning process". If therefore the plan document failed to reflect the political aims of the leadership "it was likely to be the responsibility of the planner for failing to read the general political guide lines and for failing to present the choices in such a way that the political requirements could be revealed".

The conference found that "the administrator had a great talent for sabotaging the results of the planning process" largely because of "non-

operational character" of the plan. It was also stated that much of the day-to-day failure of the planner in relation to the administrator arose from the unwillingness of the former to become involved in the regular round of administrative activity — committees, meetings, and in general, "civil service politics".

It is probably preposterous to disagree with the findings of the world's foremost practitioners of planning and some of their critics who assembled at the conference in Sussex. Certainly most of the planner's failure derives from his education and background: this may explain his inadequate performance in relation to the politician and the administrator and the concentration on the wrong sort of technical planning work — for instance, a concern with model building in an economocentric way rather than with the preparation of long-term development strategies, evaluation of policy, and institutional planning. It may also explain his preoccupation with elegance rather than relevance of planning.

Factors outside control

Given the frequency with which plans either fail or are discarded soon after they are launched, it would have been surprising if planners sang their praises or indulged in other than self-criticism or pity in Sussex. However, do planners really deserve all the venom that was passed on them? Is the self-shame not overdone? Sure it is their plans, perhaps their brain-children, which showed such dismal performance in the postwar years; but is it not true that most of the factors are beyond the planners' control? Here are a few illustrations.

First, on the assumption that plan goals often entail fundamental social and institutional changes, will the planners' concentration on economic variables not make their work largely irrelevant if the political process is incapable or unwilling to bring about the desired radical social and institutional changes? How, for instance, can a plan succeed which aims at increasing agricultural production where the political process condones, or fails to uproot, resistant habits regarding certain crops, cultivation, consumption and semi-religious concepts about agriculture?

There is, secondly, the problem of planning strategy or targets. Ultimately it is a matter of political choice whether a country opts for growth-oriented planning, with social justice following, or employment — welfare-oriented plans before the supporting economic and industrial base is established. Although the economist-planner can advise, the ultimate choice between alternatives is the politician's. If the political choice is weighted too heavily by rigidities of socialism and welfare economics, can the economist-planner justifiably be blamed for inadequate attention to the strict needs and criteria of sound investment and production?



VIVE LE CHEQUE
The fascinating story is told, often enough, of the young lady, who upon being informed by a bank cashier that the cheque she presented for payment was a 'dud', cried out loud "My God! I've been raped".

One would have concluded that this episode would immediately and permanently put this 'daughter of eve' off cheques in payment for services rendered. But reality and truly who, in this day and age, would be so naive as to think that a small thing like an 'India rubber cheque' would put off one of the moderns — groups, hippis or any other type, from one of the most practical institutions of modern times? There are cheques and cheques but the fact remains that Banks still enjoy even with the way-out flower generation, a fair amount of respect — after all there may not be much room for more than the odd piece of silver in a pair of hot pants, but you could always find room to tuck in a slim cheque book — folded, of course! So may be all is not lost yet — for what Americans, for ever coining new words and phrases, call "checking accounts".

National Bank of Nigeria Limited will open a "checking account" for you in any of its 40 odd branches in Nigeria or in London — and as for savings accounts, even children who can hardly write are counted amongst those who have found Bank Power at National Bank — the bank you can trust.

One word of caution though — if you must use the bank you can trust it is not too much to ask that you act as a customer that can be trusted — it's not difficult really — bare your bosom to the bank manager, and you'll be surprised how much help and advice you get free and in absolute confidence — in money matters — Nice Club to join, what? The 'Bank Power' Club. And your pass key? A National Bank Cheque book.

Vive le Cheque book!



NATIONAL BANK OF NIGERIA LTD

HEADQUARTERS 87-89 Victoria Road, Lagos, Nigeria
Tel. 01-232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 48, 232 49, 232 50, 232 51, 232 52, 232 53, 232 54, 232 55, 232 56, 232 57, 232 58, 232 59, 232 60, 232 61, 232 62, 232 63, 232 64, 232 65, 232 66, 232 67, 232 68, 232 69, 232 70, 232 71, 232 72, 232 73, 232 74, 232 75, 232 76, 232 77, 232 78, 232 79, 232 80, 232 81, 232 82, 232 83, 232 84, 232 85, 232 86, 232 87, 232 88, 232 89, 232 90, 232 91, 232 92, 232 93, 232 94, 232 95, 232 96, 232 97, 232 98, 232 99, 232 00, 232 01, 232 02, 232 03, 232 04, 232 05, 232 06, 232 07, 232 08, 232 09, 232 10, 232 11, 232 12, 232 13, 232 14, 232 15, 232 16, 232 17, 232 18, 232 19, 232 20, 232 21, 232 22, 232 23, 232 24, 232 25, 232 26, 232 27, 232 28, 232 29, 232 30, 232 31, 232 32, 232 33, 232 34, 232 35, 232 36, 232 37, 232 38, 232 39, 232 40, 232 41, 232 42, 232 43, 232 44, 232 45, 232 46, 232 47, 232 4



Lucky for some. Her husband's in Exports.

Most exporters' wives, if they didn't know their husbands, would begin to wonder how much they meant to them. Understandable after having a bottle of airport perfume thrust into their hands for the umpteenth time in three months.

You come home deadbeat. No time to get a gift—just grab something on the way. Then you get: "All right for you. Look at the

times you've had. Do you know what Bobby's been up to since you've been away?"

Is that big order really worth all the frustrations it causes? Sure it is. And we want you to get it because the paperwork comes through us. Shipping documents, letters of credit, all the money matters. If on a rare occasion something gets held up, you take notice of us. Otherwise

we're taken pretty much for granted.

The support we give you hasn't changed—but something else has.

You've known us for years as Barclays DCO. Now meet us as . . .



BARCLAYS
International

A new name today. An even greater future tomorrow.

Books and Publications

Kotoka's story

The Life of Lt. General Kotoka: Hero of the 24th February Revolution, by L. H. Ofose-Appiah. Waterville Publishing House Division of Presbyterian Book Depot Ltd., P.O. Box 195, Accra, no price given.

This is apparently not the first life of the late General Kotoka which has been attempted. Professor Ofose-Appiah tells us that the NLC commissioned one from Mr. John Hevi, but later decided not to publish it. It was the news that Mr. Hevi's manuscript, entitled *Toll for the Brave*, was not to appear that caused Dr. Ofose-Appiah to think seriously about writing his own book. He had seen Mr. Hevi's manuscript and "learned a lot from it". He admits that he did not know his subject well, but the general "fitted into my idea of what a real national hero should be — a modest, unassuming person". The writing of the book was therefore partly "an emotional commitment".

The book was completed in June, 1971, since when there has been a change of government in Ghana, with a new military régime. Although the present rulers were among those who worked with Kotoka, and still venerate his memory, some of the attitudes in Ofose-Appiah's book seem already out-of-date. The death of Kwame Nkrumah, too, has caused the events of February 1966 to be seen in new perspective, but Ofose-Appiah is writing from the heyday of anti-Nkrumahism, and although he might not wish to change a word he wrote, some of the book reads jarringly.

Kotoka was perhaps fortunate in not having been in power long enough for his initial impact to fade, as happened with some other of the military-police National Liberation Council. Instead there can only be speculation as to whether the situation in Ghana would have been any different had he lived. Would he have kept the army in power longer, perhaps? Would his presence have inhibited the emergence of Dr. Busia? He would probably have taken over instead of Afiifa after the departure of the unhappy General Ankrah, but would his presence have affected the elections?

One of the most interesting claims that Professor Ofose-Appiah makes and repeats is that Kotoka had a passionate dislike of Mr. Gbedemah. This the author dates back to an incident in the early 1950s when Nkrumah's government had

taken stern measures against Anloga, in Ewe country, for refusing to pay rates, and burning the house of Dr. Fiwoo, representative of Anloga in the legislature. A delegation had been to see Gbedemah, the leading Ewe politician, and were given a "nasty reception". Kotoka, who had been at school in Anloga, was apparently greatly affected by Gbedemah's behaviour.

Subsequently, discussing tribalism under the NLC, Ofose-Appiah says that Kotoka was so sensitive to charges of tribalism, that he "refused to consider for promotion the Adjutant of his friend Colonel Samu-Thomas because he felt people would complain he was favouring an Ewe. His attitude to Mr. K. A. Gbedemah was the opposite of that adopted by Mr. Harley and Mr. Deku after Kotoka's death. He regarded Mr. Gbedemah as an evil genius who helped



The late General Kotoka.

Nkrumah to ruin Ghana, and never spoke to him during his lifetime". "He actually told me" adds Ofose-Appiah "that the constitution should contain a section disqualifying people like Gbedemah for twenty years".

The author's insistence on this facet of Kotoka's character is perhaps explained by Ofose-Appiah's own dislike of Gbedemah and his admiration for Dr. Busia. One detects a certain desire to appropriate Kotoka as a totem for the propagandist element. Coming on top of the obvious hagiography, the picture of Kotoka which emerges is strangely card-

NEW BOOKS FROM FRANK CASS

The African Slave Trade and its Suppression

A Classified and Annotated Bibliography

Peter C. Hogg

Containing 4,500 entries, this bibliography is the fullest and most comprehensive yet to be compiled on the subject.

350 pages £12.00

Foreign Resources and Economic Development

A Symposium on the Report of the Pearson Commission

T. J. Byres, Editor

Some of the world's leading development experts give their widely-differing and controversial opinions on the Pearson Report.

200 pages £2.75

Morocco under Colonial Rule

French Administration of Tribal Areas, 1912-1956

Robin Bidwell

This study of the French in Morocco gives a vivid and colourful picture of the country during a crucial period of its existence, and highlights the forceful and often bizarre personalities who played a leading part in events.

350 pages £5.50

The Berbers

Their Social and Political Life

Robert Montagne

Translated and introduced by David Seidon

Preface by Ernest Gellner

The first ever English translation of this classic work on a unique and fiercely independent people. This book has tremendous relevance and importance today.

160 pages £2.75

A History of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Western Africa

Major J. J. Crooks

New Impression

A detailed history by a sometime Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, this book was first published in 1903.

396 pages £5.50



FRANK CASS

67 Gt. Russell Street
London WC1B 3BT

Westwind Africa Line Limited

Regular Express Freight Service between

U.S. Gulf Ports and

West African Ports

(Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa,
Douala, Warri, Luanda, Lobito)

m.s. Southwind Sailed New Orleans October 13, Houston October 18 for Tema,
Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown.

m.s. Sophie C' Sailing Houston October 21, New Orleans October 26 for Lagos,
Freetown.

For rates of freight and other information apply to: Southern Star Shipping Co., Inc.,
29 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Suite 2000 - or - Texas Transport & Terminal Co. Inc.
New Orleans and Houston

WEST AFRICAN AGENTS

General Agents: SOUTHERN STAR SHIPPING CO. (Nigeria) LTD.
P.O. Box 318, Apapa, Nigeria.

Other Agents: Altrac Ltd. (Freetown, Lagos, Monrovia, Port Harcourt,
Tema, Takoradi, Warri)
Socopao (Abidjan, Dakar and Douala)
Phs. Van Ommeren (Angola) Ltd. (Luanda and
Lobito).

U.K. General Agents: WAINWRIGHT BROS. & CO. LTD., 15-17 Eldon Street,
London EC2M 7LD, ENGLAND,
and Cunard Building, Brunswick Street, Liverpool L3 1LH.

board, in spite of numerous anecdotes designed to breathe life into the subject matter.

We are told, for instance, of how, at the Roman Catholic primary school in his birthplace, Alakple in Volta Region, the General was "so opposed to injustice that he would burst into tears if he found that someone was trying to treat him unjustly", that "he was the sort of person who would stick to the minority view and defend it with cogent arguments". The book follows Kotoka through from his frustrations as, first, teacher-catechist and then goldsmith, into the army. The story of his rise in the officer ranks, and his valiant service in the Congo, where he saw spectacular action in Katanga in 1962, which gained him the Distinguished Service Order, is faithfully recounted.

An important section deals with the 1966 coup, and although much of it is warmed-over "Cold Chop", there is some interesting filling out of details of the coup and the manoeuvring that went on before it. The author speaks, for example of a nucleus group of Ewe (Kotoka, Kattah and Tevi) officers who met with Harley to discuss plans to overthrow Nkrumah and find collaborators. The picture of Harley, head of the police, as the spider at the centre of the web is confirmed here, although this is a version with which some disagree. Mention is also made of a plot to arrest Nkrumah in April 1965 which was postponed because General Otu lost his nerve, and of the June 1965 plot, of which some details are known already, suspicions of which led to the dropping of Otu and Ankrah in July.

Reading through an account of the coup once more, one realises how much it was Kotoka's doing, whatever Harley may have plotted, and however much limelight Afrifa may have attracted. The nerve required to carry out the coup was very much Kotoka's. The overthrow of Nkrumah was a devastating political action with widespread repercussions, yet, in this portrait of him, Kotoka does not seem a very political animal. True, in 1948, he and his friend, Major Kwashie, were keen attenders at CPP meetings, but the Anloga business made him anti-CPP. Friends say that it was his experiences in the Congo, and his resentment at the army being used for political purposes, that made him resolve to overthrow the régime. Above all, then, it was his vocation as a soldier, and his attachment to the army that impelled him on the road to political action.

The most interesting part of the book is the account of the April 17, 1967, affair in which Kotoka was killed. Although Ofoosu-Appiah does not tell us anything remarkable or new, and does not make full use of the transcript of the trial of the general's murderers, (a fascinating document by all accounts), it is instructive simply to be reminded of one of the most bizarre coup attempts in history. At times it reads like a grotesque parody of Kotoka's own coup, with its use of the surprise attack from outside Accra, and its use of manoeuvres (with

TAKE OUT A SUBSCRIPTION TO WEST AFRICA

The most informative magazine on West African affairs

SUBSCRIPTION RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	52 weeks	26 weeks	13 weeks
Nigeria	NE5 4 0	NE2 12 0	NE1 6 0
Ghana	C20 80	C10 40	C5 20
Sierra Leone	Le 13 00	Le 6 50	Le 3 25
U.K.	£6 50	£3 25	£1 63
U.S.A., Canada and Latin America:			
Surface	U \$18 00	U \$9 00	U \$4 50
Airmail	U \$27 00	U \$13 50	U \$6 75
Far East and Australasia			
Surface	£7 00	£3 50	£1 75
Airmail	£11 00	£5 50	£2 75
Other Countries			
Surface	£7 00	£3 50	£1 75
Airmail	£10 50	£5 25	£2 63

Copies are despatched on day of publication. Residents in West African territories should write to Subscriptions Department, Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., Magazine Division, P.O. Box 139, 3 Kakawa Street, Lagos, Nigeria.

Residents in the United Kingdom and other parts of the world please write to Production Manager, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, WC1V 6HZ, England.

Please enter subscription to "West Africa" for (no. of weeks) commencing with

the issue dated I enclose (Cheque/Cash/Postal Orders for £.....)

COPIES TO BE SENT TO NAME

ADDRESS

Kotoka they were on Rhodesia, with Lt. Arthur it was Togolese smuggling) as cover. There is bitter irony that an operation on one level so farcical should have led to Kotoka's death.

In retrospect, however, the abortive coup involved a terrible cutting down to size. Kotoka, the strong man, who had overthrown Nkrumah, found the equality of death. Ofori-Appiah's book is a reminder of how fragile is reputation, and how fickle is opinion.

For the Ghana army and its soul, Kotoka is a key figure, because most of the present NRC are men like him, who had served under him. Yet the man he threw out is now also on the way to rehabilitation in Ghana. So the question must be asked: how will history ultimately see Kotoka and the action of 1966?

K.W.

Saving Ethiopia

From the Roof of Africa by Clive Nicol (Hodder & Stoughton £2.75)

In the year of the UN Conference on the environment no book could be more appropriate. Mr Nicol arrived in Ethiopia in 1967 to found a national park in the Simien highlands of Northern Ethiopia, whose dramatic and beautiful scenery would in any case attract tourists. Nicol was a young man of 27 who had already worked for the Arctic Institute of North America in the Arctic Circle and also at the Fisheries Research Institute in Canada, to which he has returned. He has worked with Eskimos in Baffin Island and with Japanese whalers (his wife is Japanese and Japan seems to be his favourite country). After two years in Ethiopia he left, with the park still a project rather than an achievement. Towards the end of 1970 he received a long letter from General Mabratu, who had taken over as general manager of Ethiopia's Wild Life Conservation Department towards the end of Nicol's stay and who, in contrast to his predecessor, really had tried to get things moving and had tried to do something about corruption and local opposition. But the road which means so much to the park was still a dream.

Local opposition, corruption, indifference, and sheer bureaucratic delay, had all the time threatened establishment of the park. Mr Nicol's narrative, with a wealth of local colour and a big and life-like local cast and cast of visitors, exemplifies admirably the problems of conservation in Africa. For, while the government in Addis Ababa saw establishment of a National Park and conservation of the rare Walia Ibex, which was in danger of extinction in Simien, as a move likely to excite international approval, and possibly to assist the growth of Ethiopia's already significant tourist trade, local villagers resented the park deeply. Their resentment was increased by the fact that it was a foreigner, who might himself have designs on their land,

who appeared to be the prime mover. The park was resented initially because its primary object was the preservation of animals whom the villagers hunted for food and for furs - trading in which was a main cause of corruption at all levels (for which the foreigners who buy and sell furs, and those who wear them also share responsibility). But to conserve the animals it is necessary to conserve the vegetation. Above all it proved impossible to persuade the villagers that to cut down the trees which they needed for fuel was a crime. It was the discovery that his own guards had cut down four old and beautiful trees inside the park that finally persuaded Nicol that he must go. Yet against the people, even those of the resistant village of Gelech who refused to move in spite of being offered new land, he had no bitterness, and he constantly reproaches himself for his impatience and is always recording small episodes to show how kind and dignified the people could be.

Unexpectedly the book also gives one of the few - for all I know, the only - description of an Ethiopian parliamentary election at grass roots. The successful candidate happened to be Agafari Yaro, who had been Chief Guard in Nicol's staff and whom Nicol at first greatly admired but later came to suspect as a main force behind resisting establishment of the park. It was indeed on the platform of resistance to the park and the intentions of the foreigner that Yaro successfully stood, although it was known that the stood, although it was known that the park was one of the Emperor's pet projects. What line Yaro finally took in Addis Ababa one does not know, but in view of the general idea that the Ethiopian Parliament consists of noblemen and landowners the election of Yaro in this way is significant. Mr Nicol also introduces us to Ras Menghasha Seyoum, Governor of Tigre, a grandson of Emperor Johannes, who was so keen on setting an example of hard work that he came in working clothes and armed with tools to fix a broken window in the hotel tower in which Nicol was staying. In his province, it seems, the forest really was protected and the soil preserved.

These incidental insights, interesting though they may be, are less important than the main story, which has a general significance for the whole continent.

The book is rather too long, and ecstatic descriptions of scenery, justified though they are, tend to cloy. There are some excellent illustrations but unhappily no maps to show us both Simien and the other parks in Ethiopia, with their relationships to each other and to the country as a whole. Beautifully produced, the book is unexpectedly modest in price.

D.W.

Fifth Annual Report of the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, (formerly the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research), 1968-69.

1968 was "the worst year for the Institute", says the report. "Morale was low, there was bitterness and hatred amongst staff and there was general fear

After the liberation of the Mid-West it was most inadvisable for Mid-West to be recalled to the Institute". A temporary measure they were sent other federal research organisations. I saw the retirement of Mr. T. Menerde, Director of NIFOR. "He was," says report, "the last British officer who I served with NIFOR since its establishment in 1939". He was replaced by E. Ogor, Chairman of NIFOR's govern council and Chief Agricultural officer of the Mid-West.

The Progressive English Dictionary
A. S. Hornby and E. C. Parnwell, Seco Edn. (Oxford University Press, 30p).

One of three dictionaries specially compiled for learners of English whose common purpose is to provide word definitions simply but accurately. Conveniently pocket-sized the dictionary tri- * include vocabulary likely to be met in general conversation. More attention has been paid to colloquialisms than in its first edition.

Urban Conditions in Nigeria: a preliminary bibliography by Harry A. Gree (Ahmadu Bello University, Institute of Administration, Zaria, no price given).

A 31-page pamphlet designed to serve as a "preliminary bibliography" for urban studies in Nigeria.

A Christian Prayer Book: Psalms, Poem and Prayers for the Church's Year (by Peter Coughlan, Ronald C. D. Jasper, Teresa Rodriguez O.S.B. (Geoffrey Chapman, £1.25).

EURO AUTO SALES of PICCADILLY LONDON

Supply New and Used

CARS - BUSES - TIPPERS
TRUCKS

Left and Right Hand Drive

All models supplied include

ROLLS-ROYCE MERCEDES-BENZ
CADILLAC VOLVO PEUGEOT
VOLKSWAGEN BMW AUDI
RENAULT FIAT CHEVROLET
MORRIS ROVER TRIUMPH FORD

New LHD Bedford 10-ton tippers
available.

PAYMENT TERMS - STERLING.
DOLLARS NIGERIAN £.

Delivery European Port or direct shipment
to Africa

Quotations from

EURO AUTO SALES

213 Piccadilly, London W.1
Tel. 01 734 3041-6231

Help us to represent ALL the people

An appeal for more immigrant police recruits has been made by Mr. Robert Mark, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

At a recent dinner in the House of Commons, he said, "The police necessarily reflect the society they serve. We, the police, are of the people. We are the people and so are you; with all that that implies, with all the rights, the privileges and duties which membership of a free society involves. It is simply not enough to ask us to your social evenings, very welcome indeed though these invitations are. It is your duty, as well as your privilege, to send to us, the Metropolitan Police, the best that you have of your boys and girls so that we can continue to represent all the people and not merely a majority".

Mr. Mark pointed out that the immigrant communities had already done much in this way and that in the Metropolitan Police there were now eight immigrant men and three women officers, plus one cadet.

"And for that," he added, "I tell you frankly we are very grateful. But that is not a sufficient contribution to what is becoming the most essential as well as the most exacting social service of our time. It is not just OUR police force. It is YOURS as well".

Immigrants already make an invaluable contribution to many other public services, said Mr. Mark, and there was no better way to promote mutual understanding than by making an equivalent contribution to the police force.

If this appeal for more English speaking members of the immigrant communities to become men and women Metropolitan Police officers and cadets interests you, write for full details to:

The Appointments Officer, Dept. D1 (L), Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG. To join the force, men should be aged 19-30 and 5' 8" in height (Women 19-34 and 5' 4" and Cadets aged 16-18½), and physically fit.



Join the world famous METROPOLITAN POLICE

Europe - West Africa Service

COPENHAGEN/AARHUS
BREMEN
HAMBURG
ROTTERDAM
ANTWERP
ROUEN

Fixed departure and arrival dates for all ports are scheduled six months ahead in both directions, providing shippers with an efficient and reliable programme for the advance planning of shipments. The service is maintained by 10,000 ton cargo liners specially equipped to handle efficiently general cargo shipped break bulk on pallets or in containers. Ample refrigerated space for carriage of perishable goods at varying temperatures down to minus 25° Celsius. For sailing list and further information please contact:

Agents:

EUROPE

Antwerp
Best & Osterrieth
Basle:
Naturaal Ltd
Bremen:
Raben & Stadlander
Copenhagen:
Allfreight Ltd.
Hamburg
Aug. Söllner,
Wm. Müller's Nachfolger
London:
Escombe, McGrath & Co.
Paris:
The East Asiatic Co
Rotterdam:
Cornelder & Scheepvaarl
Rouen
Jules Roy

WEST AFRICA

Abidjan:
SIMA
Cotonou:
AGETRA
Dakar:
AGEMA
Douala:
SATA
Freeport:
Mining & General
Services
Lagos/Appa:
Nigmarship Agencies
Lomé:
AGETRA
Monrovia:
Farell Lines
Tema
R T Briscoe

Dakar
Freeport
Monrovia
Abidjan
Tema
Lomé
Cotonou
Lagos/Appa
Douala

THE EAGLINES THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY LTD INCORPORATED IN DENMARK

What role for the US in Africa ?

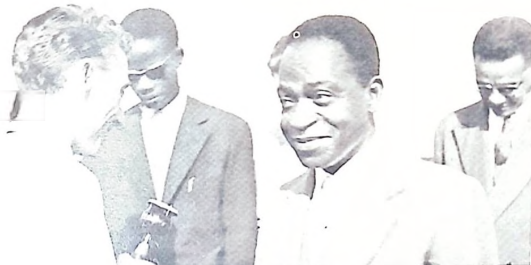
Since 1968, there has been a drastic shift in the policy behind US aid to the five Francophone African states - Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Nigra, Togo and Upper Volta - which comprise the Entente (Council of Understanding). Total bilateral US aid to the five for the period since independence in 1960 up to 1968 was \$59.9m, and only \$5.7m. was classified as regional aid. The regional aid levels for 1969, 1970 and 1971 were 6.6, 4.6 and 13.8 million dollars respectively. Bilateral aid has largely ceased since then but total US aid to the area, virtually all now in the form of regional assistance, has actually expanded - \$45m in four years as against \$65.6m. over the previous eight. The 1972 fiscal year allocation of the US to the region should exceed \$20m.

This move is putting to its first serious test the new US aid philosophy, of using existing African regional groupings as a mechanism for co-ordinating planned development, political co-operation and rapid investment. The Entente, the oldest surviving regional grouping of independent Africa and giving the appearance of capacity for action, was chosen by the US as its first target. The response of the Entente led to a rapid expansion of aid channelled through it. It is too early to assess properly the impact of this new partnership, but it may be worthwhile to observe the strains and stresses experienced by both sides.

Emphasis on Regional Aid

The new US emphasis on regional aid is primarily an attempt at depoliticising its involvement in the continent and make better use of its allocated funds. It reflects a reassessment within the country of the role the US should or could play in Africa. Gone are the days when the US sought to be arbiter, as, for example, during the Congo crisis in the sixties. The US has learnt that over-involvement has its hazards. The image it now wishes to project is one of professionalism, of a certain distance from the internal political scene of any country, of a generous yet not prodigal donor, and of a power present on the African continent but not dominating it.

The US Agency for International Development (AID) began exploring two formulae for application of its new policy of regional assistance. One was of projects entirely within one country, but of



Houphouët-Boigny: benevolent supervision

regional impact, and which were generally financed by multi-donor investment, such as regional mail links, or the opening up of commercial river transport. The second, and preferred approach, was channelling of investment through regional organisations.

Of the multiplicity of African regional groupings, however, very few appeared capable of carrying out any project of multinational co-operation. Even such bodies as OERS (the Organisation of the Senegal River States, now dissolved), which was expressly created for regional economic co-operation, were plagued with over-politicisation. Most of these institutions possessed a political secretariat, but had no technical organisation through which economic development projects could be planned and implemented. Lacking above all was the mutual confidence, so vital to any co-operation. The Entente seemed to be a uniquely optimistic exception.

Established just before the five states became independent (1959, Togo joined in 1966) the Entente had a reputation for maturity, cohesion and effectiveness. Its leaders met at least twice a year and appeared to present a co-ordinated front on African and world issues. The political regimes of all member-states were moderate and their economies developed in a liberal direction. The creator and uncontested leader of the Entente has been President Félix Houphouët Boigny of the Ivory Coast, and his consistent moral and financial support was regarded as the major reason for its survival. All five countries also share the same colonial past, belong to the franc zone and are contiguous (except for the Ghanaian "enclave", they form a geographical "bloc").

The first large-scale US loan to the Entente was authorised in early 1971. It was \$6m, to support investment in livestock, at the time of creation of the Entente's common market for livestock and meat. Already in 1969 the US began assistance to the Entente with a grant to its "Regional Road Maintenance Centre", at Lomé. The latest activities are a loan of \$18m, and a grant of \$0.65m, as part of a multi-donor scheme to expand marketing of cereals. In this the Canadian aid agency, CIDA, and the

French FAC are also participating. Another loan, of \$75m., has been authorised but not yet issued, for promotion of small African enterprises, through the individual Development Banks. This is in addition to certain allocations to individual states which have regional implications, such as the \$8m. participation in construction of the Parakou-Malanville road in Dahomey and the \$2.5m. loan for the Gaya-Malanville Bridge on the Niger River at the border between Dahomey and Niger. This is part of a larger project to render the Niger navigable all the way down to Port Harcourt in Nigeria, to which the Canadians are principal donors.

By directing such substantial development investment resources to the Entente, the US has altered the course of that organisation. Despite its sympathetic image, the Entente was operating mostly as a private discussion club or a solidarity fund for Francophone leaders under the benevolent supervision of President Houphouët Boigny. The only significant other step was the creation, in 1966, of a guarantee fund for private investment. The fund's organisation was not meant to act as investment banker, but its guarantee role led to establishment of a secretariat with a capable technocrat, Mr. Paul Kaya (a Congolese), aided by three French and one American adviser. Its capital was CFA 1,300m., of which the Ivory Coast provided CFA 1,000m.

In more than a decade of existence, the Entente has not embarked on any large-scale regional development project. There were frequent meetings of the heads of state and their ministers, an excellent monthly coloured publication was put out by the organisation, but little else. The aid offered by the US may change this pattern of activity, but this change will not be without its repercussions, for both sides. The lessons learned should be of great significance because this seems to be the first case in which a non-colonial power is actively participating in the development of a region in Africa where it has no apparent vested interest.

Tamar Golan

(To be concluded)

SECOND HAND CARS, BUSES, TRAILERS, TIPPERS, FORK LIFT TRUCKS ETC Now available at Export Price

Speciality:

Used cars: Peugeot, Mercedes and Volkswagen

Tippers: Bedford, Mercedes, Hertz etc.

Fork-Lift-Trucks: Heyster, Yale, Clark etc.

All cars are left-hand drive
ALL VEHICLES MAXIMUM
DISCOUNT - TAX FREE

For prices F.O.B. Rotterdam or C
West-African Port please apply to

ZANDON

International Traders N.V.

Westersingel 52 - P.O.Box 12

ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND.

Telex 23213 - Tel. 36.05.87

After office hours: 32.16.87

TAILORING



ALEX SALISBURY, well-known West End tailor, attends to you at SAVILE ROW, Piccadilly, London, W.1., visits you during business hours. Contact showrooms at:

409 Holloway Road,
London,
N.7.,

or telephone
01-607 1945.

How to buy a BMW without taxing yourself.



119mph BMW 2002Ti: 0-50mph in 6.2 secs.



132mph BMW 3.0Si: 0-60mph in 7.4 secs.

Ordering your BMW from BMW's Export Division in London has many distinct advantages.

They'll handle the paperwork. Which leaves you free to handle the car.

They'll explain what's involved in Purchase Tax exemption. Arrange Customs formalities, shipping arrangements and import documentation if you're taking your BMW abroad.

So call BMW's Export Division in Park Lane. They can arrange a lot more than just a test drive.

Prices from £1,233.

Please send me details of BMW's special privileged prices for overseas customers.

Name:

Address:

.....

Telephone No:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unbeatable



BMW Concessionaires G.B. Ltd.,
Export Division, 56 Park Lane,
London, W.1. Tel: 01-499 6881.

People

The Nigerian Organisation of Women held its first buffet supper dance at London's Africa Centre last week — in aid of "Operation Shelter", the organisation's campaign to increase home-ownership in Nigeria. The organisation — dynamically intitled NOW — plans to finance a survey into how ordinary Nigerians can acquire homes of their own. It will also assess overall needs and the contributions made in the past by various government departments. Formed in April and the first organisation of its kind outside Nigeria to be affiliated to the National Council of Women's Societies in Nigeria, NOW is the brainchild of Mrs. Esther Ogunmodede, and its primary aim is to help Nigerian women abroad and at home in areas ranging from child care to adult literacy. "Although there isn't a great deal we can do from this end that would directly affect developments at home", admits Mrs. Ogunmodede, "we hope to be able to influence future trends through long-term surveys into aspects of Nigerian social life". NOW's plans were discussed with Mrs. K. A. Pratt, president of the National Council, when the latter visited Britain earlier this year. Between soul and jazz records at the Africa Centre dance, Mrs. Ogunmodede recalled, "Mrs. Pratt told us about the efforts of the various women's organisations as well as those of government and other private organisations and said that the unique point about our scheme was that it would bring to the notice of individuals what they could do for themselves". Mrs. Ogunmodede is visiting Lagos this month "to make contacts and to bring back Nigerian crafts for our fund-raising fair next year".



Chief Dr. T. A. Ogunbiyi, a dentist with a London practice, and Mrs. Ogunbiyi, who were invited to be guests of honour at the NOW dance in recognition of their contribution to the welfare of Nigerians in Britain. They are with sisters Christine and Cecilia Aibabue.



Mrs. Shiley Yema Gbuyama (above) has been appointed Sierra Leone's first woman ambassador. Educated at Harford Secondary School for Girls she obtained an Advanced Teachers Certificate at Fourah Bay College before reading mathematics and education at New York State University College, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1964. From 1963 to 1964 she read additional mathematics at New York University and graduated Master of Arts. After a teaching spell at Harford, she joined the Bank of Sierra Leone in 1966. The following year she was promoted to senior research officer in the public finance division and she later became head of the statistical division and then head of the domestic economy division. Aged 36, Mrs. Gbuyama is a widow with three children. Her first posting is to Ethiopia.

United Africa Company has announced the retirement of two directors, T. G. Davies and L. J. Thomas. Mr. Davies joined Unilever in 1939 and has served on the UAC Board as marketing adviser since 1964. Mr. Thomas joined UAC in 1947 and as management trustee carried out assignments in Nigeria and Ghana in buying, advertising and area management. He later became chairman in Zaire, and joined the UAC Board in 1963. Earlier this year F. R. Speakman, who has been involved for the last 10 years with the diversification of the UAC's West African textile operations, also retired after almost 40 years with the company.

Colonel Felix Malloum, Chief of Staff of the Chad army, has been named first Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The position of Chief of Staff is to disappear and will be replaced by a Chief of Staff, Ground Forces. This post will be filled by Colonel Noe Odingar. Col. Malloum, who is 40, became Chief of Staff last December in succession to General Jacques Doumro, who was retired.

AZAT ELECTRICAL DISCOUNT HOUSE

Offer you the best bargains
in town on:

- Radiograms •
- Short wave Car Radios •
- Cookers • Refrigerators •
- Televisions • Fans • Grinders • etc •

Fully Tropicalised
and

Export Packed

Free advice on packing and shipping

Please write or call 01-580 4632

10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday

4 p.m. Saturday

Azat (London) Ltd.,

3 Tottenham Street, W1P 9PB

ELECTRICAL DISCOUNT STORE

Special Offer
PYE 24" TV

and

KELVINATOR 9.3 Cu.Ft.

For abroad or local use. Overseas visitors can obtain large discounts. Most makes of refrigerators, radios, tape recorders, cameras, fans, air conditioners, washing machines, typewriters, heaters, domestic appliances etc., etc.

PHILIPS, PYE, KELVINATOR,
INDESIT, HOOVER, KENWOOD,
BLUESPOT AND OTHER MAKES.

SPECIAL concessions to Diplomats and
Students

FREE delivery in London area.

SHIPPING of goods and personal effects at fantastically low rates. For service and reliability you can always trust us.

Part exchange and installation Plan.

EXPRESS TRADING CO.,
1/2 Leyton Bridge, Leyton High
Road, London, E.10

(opposite Leyton tube station)

Tel: 01-539 2112/01-536 8329

Open until 7 p.m.

Rural Masters of Music:4

In the last of his series of articles, Mr. Yao Aduamah describes in his individual way the reaction of Ewe villagers to the invitation of the Ghana Arts Council asking them to send teams to a regional arts festival where a selection will be made of these to go to the National Arts Festival in Kumasi.

At the Ho sports stadium, a large crowd was present, newspapermen, research writers from the universities, and several school teachers, enthusiastic volunteers of cultural work in the villages. Old men and old women were few. But there was a large party of ladies and gentlemen sitting under a tent and groups of small boys and girls and mothers with babies on their backs standing or sitting on the grass or chairs under sheds made of palm branches round the park. Siedu and his group were seated at the extreme northern end of the park. Some groups continued to march to and fro in the centre of the park.

A round of Gabada music had ended and Siedu pulled out his handkerchief and rubbed his face well over. "Upon my soul, it is a pretty sight," he murmured, bewildered by the many performing groups.

There are the Kpando choir, neighbours, not far off to the right hand", said songster Ama's mother. "Our young clerk is their conductor. Do take notice of him".

"Certainly I will", said Bachelor Kevuvu. "A young man who remembers the village and returns to it so frequently is not to be neglected. He belongs to us all, the christian church and the traditional groups. He has taught the school-children the traditional dance songs".

"Why, he has been brought up at home, you must have seen him", said Siedu, turning round to face Kevuvu. "A farmer's son who used to carry the gourd and precede his father to the farm when he was a tiny thing - a child that inherits a singing throat from a long line of musicians, has a likelier beginning. Any great achievement in music grows with the generation".

"And have you seen the groups from Dzodze and Anfoe?" rejoined Ama's mother. "They also have a large number of schoolchildren and church people among them. I never thought of them performing the hunter's dance like that and they wear cowrie shells and leathers. I think it is a good thing indeed. For gone are the days when the teachers and the Church people used to say that our old music was inferior, under-developed, pagan, unchristian and not worth teaching in schools".

The study of Africa's traditional culture had now gained academic respectability for students all over the world. And national institutions like the radio, the University African Studies Centre and the Arts Council were media trying to give the people confidence and pride in their cultural values. A few of the old village artists still around were fortunately taken to the studios in their old age so that there exists splendid recordings of such artists. Bachelor Kevuvu had shaken his head and

scratched it as he contemplated the modern changes. "Ah, well", said he with an air of a philosopher, "human beings are made for life and death; and when we die we will be perpetuating the customs". But who are those energetic dancers? You see them? he added.

"They are Ngyakwe from Krachi", said Siedu.

"No, I don't mean those with the flowing clothes doing the peacock-like dance. Those on the left opening and shutting their chests, I mean".

"Ah, who else can they be but the Anlos and their Agbekor. They are tall and big but they are nevertheless empty enough in their chests to come stamping and jumping to that hair-like".

"Sh..." the crowd whispered and a quiver of excitement ran among them. It was eleven o'clock and a panel of experts including the composer of the national anthem, men who had won Government awards for their contribution to the promotion of culture, men connected with the decorative arts, language experts and knowledgeable musicians arrived in a group and were led by officials of the Ghana Arts Council to their seats.

Someone got up under the big tent. The Gabada men nervously fingered their instruments.

"We shall be wanted now", said Siedu, edging forward to the front of the group.

"Sh..." the crowd silenced each other as Inspectors of Police walked round.

"Agoo!" someone shouted through a microphone. "I want you people to keep quiet. The Chairman is delivering his opening address".

But the crowd wearied of the speech, whispered, and gossiped. Some seats, addresses were made.

"What? Is he speaking English or what?" asked a spectator.

The talk rose again among the crowd, most of whom could not understand official rules and regulations.

"See," said one of the spectators who were gathered behind the Gabada company, "the church choirs and ready to sing now".

"I don't know which I like best," replied the older man beside the previous speaker. "These I like after all. The Agbekor from Anlo, unless they are going to play all their rounds and then the Gabada may win".

"You don't think the winner is to be one of the recent creations like the Borborbor from Hwe, I suppose, father?"

There were two competitions - choral between five groups, and dancing and drumming between twenty-three traditional groups - which followed one after the other at the same venue.

This grouping of western and tradi-

l African forms had its disadvantages. It dulled the enthusiasm of traditional authorities and reduced chances to be spontaneous. Thus at call, did not the Akaye orchestra of rly and middle-aged women doubt if should march in lines as the choir ps had done? Slowly they rose up, ly they went, some looking behind etimes, in their walk, as if some voice ind them was ordering them about, n at the start of performance at the re of the square these old women felt selves being shaken into attention, as y a call to push their chests forward, hold their heads high, or to drill that rybody else was obeying. And may also be stated that when the chairman e function got up to speak behind e microphone, old Siedu thought that ey wanted him to remove his woman's tackerchief which covered his baldness. The Chairman's speech had at long last ed and one by one amid the hushed hispers and inquiries the choir groups ttered the arena.

Siedu saw them. They were a mixed or of sopranos, contraltos, tenors and sses. But Siedu's description of them as as. "The shortest of them are in front, e next height in the middle, the next at st". He adjusted his silk headkerchief on s head and edged forward among s group. "Neighbours", he said, "watch em and don't sing storming mad, and ep from shuffling the feet on the ound when we go in to drum".

Older people were telling the young ectors what to expect in the more aditional dances while the young people avoured those of recent creation. Thus e music and dancing when they started, eemed to arouse interest from many eople at once while the choir groups had naved only a few.

The whole thing started out in a ompetitive disposition, each group ying to outdo the other and swing the opinion of the onlookers to its side. Thus hile the others took their turns Siedu of he Gabada never smiled, but was seriousy considering in his own mind the mount and varieties of turnings that ould be given to the human body. But rom this competitive start the initial hostility got lost in a pleasant social pastime and then into a co-operative act in which individuals entered others rings to enjoy the show.

There were two groups of the Borborbor symbolising today's "Come Swing With Me" highlife. While the dance of the older highlife symbolised by the Gabada involved the whole body movement the Borborbor emphasised the waist. The Borborbor waived the dance arena swinging their waists and soon the dance ring was crowded. How much the judges saw of the dance now depended upon how much spectator control by Scouts and police with lengths of sticks was severe. They pitched a microphone. The chairman went up and announced that it was a competition for elimination of the artists for the national festival.

The crowd at last withdrew to the periphery of the square where they resorted to artificial handclapping. The Borborbor group now left alone in the middle of the square tried, with open-mouthed attention fixed on the official behind the microphone, to puzzle out what had happened.

To the Borborbor which had been brought up in an atmosphere of informality, African art is not a thing to be practised only by a select few or to be looked at from the outside. It must command the appreciation of a responsive public. "The atmosphere of a dance arena", wrote Professor J. H. Nketsia, "is informal. The dynamic and vital thing about a traditional dance plaza is that everyone enjoys what he is doing while contributing his share to the performance as a whole". The trouble was in involving the culture in competition. It might be better to ask the groups to perform freely.

"Look now, they're calling in that group, and we came long before them", said one of the Gabada members.

"It doesn't matter, neighbours", said Siedu the leader. "They rather have the disadvantage of going first".

"But this is not the time to test the results of our tuition?" declared Kofi Lotee, glancing quickly round and rising to his feet. "Am only afraid it may rain. It is a queer world that trifles with us old folks so".

"Do you think it will rain?" said Siedu, staring at the clouds which were now gathering on the Adaklu hills in the east. "Mind, our friends from Ghefi are here with their Kpotokhka".

"Kpotokhka might help the ancestors to win the wars but not this dance competition when we are here with our Gabada", declared Kofi Lotee.

"Kpotokhka or no Kpotokhka if it is going to rain, it will, certainly", said the base drummer, stamping his foot.

The Agbekor dance

The Gabada members were angry. But they were too poor, so that they had not the courage to insist on their rights.

"Should we go, neighbours?"

The next group was not the Gabada but a group from the coast called Agbekor. But before their turn the scene of performance had changed from the open air to the polished floor of a hall, for there was a rainfall.

The spectators entered the hall and in the confusion to avoid standing, they slipped into their seats near the front, breathless.

The dance of Agbekor, which has been extensively reviewed (Gadzepko in *West African Review*, Jones in *his Studies in African Music*, and *Weekly Spectator*, 20/5/72) traditionally begins with a procession and ends in a number of slow and quick secular dances. Throughout can be seen that strong contraction and release of the chest with dramatic movements and positions recalling war incidents. Originally an after-war dance it

has now rightly found its place on all occasions of rejoicing and mourning.

The dance which requires about two hours was on this occasion given ten minutes. So the singing of a sufficiently long song had to take some little time. Nevertheless our celebrated Anlo-Ewe who when given the chance could run from dust to dawn without exhaustion

The Chairman held up his hand to end the dance. But the master drummer with eyes closed involuntarily and already lost in the poetic world of Agbekor paid no attention. The Chairman laughed satirically and called. But the master drum then spoke to indicate a stylish dance. The Chairman then tapped his hand on the table before him. The master drum, "the conductor of the whole orchestra", then beat to indicate the strongest dance. Dancers both men and women who understood the language of drums entered the ring again to express their joy. They sang louder and clapped their hands to maintain the basic rhythm. Great was the shouting of the crowd, radiance the grinning of the Arts Council judge. The fat judge who now taught music at the Council was said to be pretty good at the Adbekor himself.

Now the master drummer's eyes opened and slowly roamed about during the brisk performance to see the effect upon the audience, and particularly the impression made upon the officials. It would have been exasperating fact to the Agbekor company if they had known that all three judges including the fat one had laid aside their papers and pens and had stopped giving them marks five minutes earlier. On the other hand they clapped hands and shouting "Eghe nnye gbe!"

The music and singing waxed so loud that it was impossible to know what the official behind the microphone had said, was saying or was about to say. But then the music had stopped to change to a slow performance. It was during this interval that the opportunity was seized and the dance called off.

The Regional Arts Festival had come and gone. The promoters were inspired by the ideal of making the citizens conscious of their culture. We must sympathise with such noble aspirations. Unfortunately where at the district and regional levels the villagers were made to compete with each other for elimination for the national level the promoters did not seem to realise the dangers of competition on this scale. African culture is free-flow. Organised culture belongs to schoolchildren whose performance indeed satisfies most tastes. It is corrupting to let the illiterate traditional authorities or, as it were, the culture itself, perform it.

It was a competition, yet there was not a common theme. Performance of high and low quality were given side by side. Artists came from widely dispersed areas throughout the regions and were different looking. Some dances were historic, some secular, intended for exhibition and entertainment, while some like Kpotokhka, were never intended by the founders for performance outside their shrines.

Commercial News

Gas venture 'taking shape'

Nigeria's long-projected natural gas venture "although still far from firm, is taking shape", according to a report in the *Petroleum Press Service*. Shell, it says, has not yet agreed fiscal terms with the Federal Government "but is clearly much nearer a decision to go ahead, and discussions with the US Export-Import Bank for aid in financing Nigeria's share were reported several months ago". Company officials were also waiting to see the final decision by the US Federal Power Commission on terms for a pioneer project by El Paso to import liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria. When these issues are settled, states the report, "a liquefaction plant with capacity for at least 500-600m. cubic feet a day of gas would be built on Bonny Island. Associated gas currently being flared in the eastern region would supply most of the feedstock, but a few of Shell's non-associated gas fields would probably need to be developed as well. A second liquefaction plant in the western region is also envisaged as the US market for imported LNG develops".

Shell, the report adds, has been lining up potential customers on the East Coast of the USA. Deliveries on the scale envisaged would require between 10 and 16 tankers, depending on their capacity. Terminal sites have been studied, "although this aspect of the network could cause as much trouble as any, thanks to the powerful US environment lobby". The *Service* points out that the recent report that work would begin next year on a liquefied petroleum gas extraction plant at Port Harcourt "implies considerable confidence that Shell's nearby

liquefaction project is a sure thing. It seems inconceivable that the LPG operation would not be integrated with the liquefaction plant, aside from the cost of constructing its own pipeline system for collecting 350-450m. cubic feet of gas a day of gas feedstock, the LPG plant would otherwise have no way of disposing of residue gas".

The report also notes that Foster-Wheeler is to carry out a comprehensive study by mid-February for a petrochemical industry, with LPG's and associated natural gas providing the basic feedstock. "Sapele and Warri... would probably be the site, rather than the congested Port Harcourt. The study is to recommend potential international partners for the Government - it is understood that firms already interested include ENI, Shell, ICI, Elf and Total - while substantial participation is to be provided for private Nigerian interests".

"The Government's ambitious plans for more sophisticated petroleum projects now look considerably less nebulous", comments the article.

• The Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company at Elemo-Aleso, near Port Harcourt, has been called on to speed up the Nigerianisation of the company. The Governor of the Rivers State, Commander Diète-Spiff, made the call when the general manager, Mr. J. W. Macnab, called on him to introduce the company's new assistant general manager, Mr. M. T. Orlor, who is the first Nigerian to hold the post. Commander Diète-Spiff further called for the expansion of the company's productivity to enable it serve other African countries.

Ghana's gold find

Prestea Goldfields, a subsidiary of Ghana's State Gold Mining Corporation, "has a very bright future" following the discovery of large deposits of gold ore on the mine's northern sector, according to the manager, Mr. G. Scot. An article in the *Daily Graphic* quoted Mr. Scot as saying that the mine would need about 500,000 cedis for the purchase of equipment and materials to enable exploitation to begin.

• Mr. Charles Michael, acting manager of the African Manganese Company, Nsuta (Ghana), has announced the discovery of a new type of manganese carbonate.

• Gas from the Mobil Oil terminal at Ibeno in South-Eastern State is soon to be made available for domestic use, according to the Mobil's public relations officer, Mr. Klaric, who said that his company would soon install an electric gas compressor at the terminal to enable it to compress and preserve gas from its wells.

• Ministers responsible for mining in Zaire, Zambia, Peru and Chile have held a emergency meeting in Chile to discuss action taken by the Kennecott Copper Corporation of the USA against Chile because of a dispute over the nationalisation of its operations. Further talks are expected to take place in the next few weeks, to which representatives of other third-world countries will be invited because, according to Peru's Minister of Mines, "developing countries run the same dangers. We are in this together".

Eight Latin American nations sent a written protest to the UN Conference on Trade and Development claiming that any attempt to hinder the nationalisation of a country's natural resources violated UN principles on the sovereignty of states.

• Zaire has officially approved 32 per cent participation by Japan's Teikoku Oil in the offshore exploration consortium led by Gulf with Cometa-Cometain of Belgium.

Copper in balance

Present predictions indicated that the supply and demand situation in copper would be in near balance up to 1975. Mr. John Eikenberg, chairman of Revere Copper, told the American Metal Market Forum in London this month. Availability in the next three years would rise from 7m. to 8.2m. tons and consumption, at the traditional 4.5 per cent growth rate, from 6.7m. to 7.6m. tons. The upward price pressure created by increasing costs could be compounded by unexpected supply shortfalls or a surge in demand. Pointing out that consumer stocks were apparently at historically low levels, Mr. Eikenberg said that there was good support for the current price of the commodity. Given the need for greater profitability to sustain the cost of pollution control, it was difficult to foresee in the near future a sufficiently large increase in capacity to create any long-term

imbalance in the market or significant price decline.

• It is estimated that world demand for iron ore by the end of the decade will be about 1,000m. tons and world output about 1,070m. tons, Mr. Philip Carden, editor of *Steel Times*, has said in an article. Reserves are immense, he noted, and deposits were being developed which 20 to 25 years ago would have been uneconomic: "The market has been transformed by the use of much larger vessels and by the provision of huge ore terminals".

• Tin production outpaced consumption in the first half of this year, according to the International Tin Council's Statistical Bulletin. Output of tin-in-concentrates rose to 96,400 tons in the first six months of the year (compared with 91,700 tons during the same period of 1971); consumption increased by only 600 tons to 94,900 tons.

Centre uses case method

Should the owner of Solid Carpet Industries have been up the market in Zaire? Are the personnel policies of Ethiopian Airlines Office in Nairobi responsible for the standing growth in sales in that office? These were some of the questions dealt with by participants in the first week of the ECA/ITC short promotion training course for English-speaking African countries in Addis Ababa. Under the direction of Mr. Kenneth Weiss, training officer of the ECA/Africa Trade Centre, the trainees are utilising the "case method" of learning business management. Not many cases have been written about situations arising in African business organisations, but the Africa Trade Centre is encouraging the writing of such cases.

SITUATIONS VACANT

AKIN-OLUGBADE HOSPITAL (PRIVATE) IN ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA DOCTORS

Required to operate a 50-bed philanthropic hospital which serves the population of Abeokuta and Districts mainly.

Qualifications & Experience

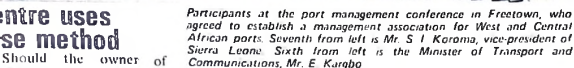
Applicants should be fully registered Medical Practitioners with qualifications acceptable to the Nigerian Medical Council. Not less than 5 years post-qualification experience in general medicine including Tropical Medicine, Surgery & Gynaecology/Obsetrics.

Remuneration:

Salary ranges between £N3,000 and £N3,600 per annum negotiable. There is also a free furnished house, including free supply of water, electricity and television. Applications from voluntary or Missionary Doctors will be welcomed. Applications to be forwarded to:

Dr. S. A. Adegbite,
128 Yakubu Gowon Street,
Lagos,
Nigeria.

to reach him not later than the 16th November, 1972. Interviews will be arranged for appropriate places in due course.



Participants at the port management conference in Freetown, who agreed to establish a management association for West and Central African ports. Seventh from left is Mr. S. I. Koroma, vice-president of Sierra Leone. Sixth from left is the Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. E. Kargbo.

'Trade with Bantustans'

In a confidential report to Mr. David Newsom, assistant secretary of state for Africa, four members of a committee which visited South Africa earlier this year suggested legal restrictions could be modified to allow US firms to deal directly with Bantustans. According to informed sources in Washington, the report said that Africans receiving wages above the bare subsistence level could provide the greatest market for most American goods produced in South Africa, but added, "For the moment, whatever encouragement or aid we may be in a position to extend to the 'homelands' should be handled in such a way as not to sanction or give

recognition to separate development in South Africa".

Approval has been given by the US House of Representatives to the continuation of the country's aid programme on a temporary basis, but funds for international banks and military assistance have been cut. Aid expenditure can now continue, although at a lower level, until the end of February, when a new Congress will deal with permanent legislation for the programme.

Africa's manufacturing sector will require an investment of between \$23,000m. and \$32,000m. — three to four times the investment absorbed during the 1960s — to enable national economies in the region to achieve the industrial growth target set by the international development strategy for the UN Second Development Decade. This was stated by Mr. Robert Gardner, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, when he opened a regional training workshop for industrial administrators in Addis Ababa earlier this month.

Dr. Asabi Abudu, research adviser to the Governor of the Bank of Ghana, has been seconded to the Ministry of Trade and Tourism as principal secretary, to be solely in charge of the implementation of Ghana's import programme. He will review the licensing system, and the external aid programme, and co-ordinate the programming of aid and foreign exchange allocation to effect proper import control.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID

BY CASH, POSTAL ORDERS
OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID. The charge is 25p per line (approx. five words), minimum £1.50. Display classified ads £2.00 per copy, each Box Number £1.00 extra. Copy is to be either PRINTED or TYPEWRITTEN and is required at Cromwell House, Finsbury Place, London WC1V 6HZ BY FRIDAY p.m. ELEVEN DAYS PRIOR TO PUBLICATION. All orders for advertisements are accepted on the express terms, they are subject to cancellation without notice at the discretion of the publishers and when every effort will be made to publish the advertisement on the date specified, no guarantee of insertion date can be given. Signatures of the two highest ranking officers must be received for advertisements, with lists of selected officers. The publishers do not accept liability for loss or damage caused by printing errors, inaccuracies or omissions and they may make any alteration or re-arrangement in the wording of any advertisement to ensure its conformity with the standards and style of 'West Africa'.

NOTICES

XTRA HAIR WIGS

(WHOLESALE)

Afro Wig	£1.25 each
Afro Puffs	55p each
Shorty Yak Wigs	£1.80p each
Large Yak Wigs	£3.00 each
Yak Hat Wigs	£2.45 each
Small Yak Top Knot	£1.20 each
Large Yak Hair Pieces	£2.00 each
Pop Corn Wigs	£1.75 each
Fronding Wigs	£1.75 each
Mix. Order 6 pieces P & P 20p	
(Discount on large orders)	

XTRA HAIR LTD
WHOLESALE SHOWROOM:
1st Floor, 166 Stoke Newington
Church St. N16 0JL (Barn St
entrance) Tel 01 254 1883

HIGH DISCOUNTS EXPORT ORDERS TAX-FREE

Tropicalised Fridges —
Export packed.
Refrerator K99T £68
K77T £54, K66T £46
Television — Pye 24" 4378 £68
Bottled Gas Cookers — New
World 370U £36, 358L £40,
46L £58, Conquest £50
Tropicalised Radiograms
Grundig Mandello £117,
Trento £115, KS850 £145,
System Audio 111 £124
Fans — India 16" Pedestal £41,
12" Table £15.90,
10" Table £12.90
Bedding, Furniture, Carpets
Ask for list:
MOLINS EXPORTS LTD.,
600 Lino Bridge Road, Lewin,
E10 Tel. 01 556 9111

BEST QUALITY DAMASK
LACES & VELVET LACES
Guinea Brocade, Hair Ties at

KINGSLAND FABRICS LTD.

Phone 01 739 5743

229 KINGSLAND ROAD
LONDON E2
Buses 9, 22, 48, 67, 97, 149
and 243
Alight at St. Leonards
Hospital

NOTICES Cont

VOLKSWAGENS

1963 to 1969

LARGE SELECTION OF SECOND-HAND LEFT HAND DRIVE

Beetles, Saloons, Estates, Fastbacks

OTHER MAKES AVAILABLE

ALL MOT TESTED AND GUARANTEED

L.H.D. Car Centre

(SPECIALISTS IN LEFT HAND DRIVE CARS)

PLAYLANDS CAR PARK, WOOD LANE,
WHITE CITY, LONDON W12
(opposite White City Stadium)
Tel: 01 749 2470 and 01-743 8559

EXPORT CENTRE - TAX FREE PLUS DISCOUNTS

Goods for shipment overseas

Tropicalised models of Televisions, tape recorders, radios, car radios, radiograms, washing machines, typewriters, sewing machines, Color gas cookers, refrigerators, etc., etc.

Special packing and shipping arranged.

Special prices and personal attention.

Special easy payments arranged if necessary. Contact - Mr. Bradford

COLTRIC AGENCY &
EXPORT SUPPLIES Ltd.,Colnic House, 575 High Road,
Chiswick, London, W4.
Tel: 01-995 1588
(Between Kew Bridge and
Chiswick Flyover). Nearest
Tube Station - Gunnersbury.
Bus routes - 27, 27A, 267,
117.

Write for details

Compare our prices on Second-hand cars

- Peugeot • Mercedes •
- Opel • VW • Ford •

Transit Vans
Tipper Trucks

All top condition, left-hand drive.

For details and Free Price List please apply to -

GARAGE J.C.V.d. WERF

Molenwijk - 92 - Meisant -
Holland or contact our
London Representative -R. MIRZA,
Telephone: 01-624 9643

AFRO PUFFS

£1.25 for two
Black Yak Short Wigs £2.00 each
Afro Wigs £1.50 each
Gypsy Wigs £3.00 each
(Send cash with order)

HAIR RAISERS LIMITED, 31 Goudge Street, London, W.1
Telephone: 01 580 3846 Open Daily - Sat. open 10am-1.30
p.m. Nearest Station Goudge Street.

FREE ESTIMATES

PACKING and SHIPPING

To avoid any chance of your goods being lost we pack all your goods in ONE large packing case specially made for your requirements. Our representative will be glad to call at your home (day or evening, weekends including Sundays) to give a FREE estimate for packing and shipping to West Africa at competitive prices.

INTERPAK

13 Bramley Rd.,
London W.10
Tel Office: 04946 3182
Warehouse: 01-239 8386

SHIPPING

We specialise in the shipment of Personal and Household effects to all overseas destinations.

Full packing facilities for Radiograms, Refrigerators, furniture etc., also Owner-Packed trunks & wooden crates.

For competitive rates please contact

WEST AFRICAN
FREIGHTING SERVICES
7/7a London Road
Bromley BR1 1BY
Tel: 01-464 7221

BOUTIQUE AFRICANA

The Centre for West African High Fashion

ORIENT HOUSE GRANBY ROW MANCHESTER 1

Tel: 061-236 7805

Embroideries, Laces and Velvets,
Georges, Wax block prints.

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF GENUINE

LOGANBERRY SATIN HEADTIES

Open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

EDUCATIONAL

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

First class tuition by airmail without text books, for GCE WAEC School Cert., Law (Bar & L.L.B.) Accountancy, Banking, Marketing and Secretaryship. Over 320,000 successives.

Very highly recommended by many West African students. For FREE book YOUR CAREER write today to

THE PRINCIPAL
THE RAPID RESULTS
COLLEGEDept. NR1, Tuition House,
London SW19 4DS
Member of the Association
of British
Correspondence Colleges

FOR EXAM SUCCESS STUDY WITH WOLSEY HALL OF OXFORD

Thousands have passed their exams through our courses - We look forward to helping you to succeed! Tuition by post for GCE 'O' & 'A' levels - the gateway to successful careers. We offer courses in a wide range of subjects. Examinations for CIS, AIB, IOS and Business courses.

London University degrees including B.Sc. Econ., LL.B., B.A., B.D. & B.Sc. Modern maths for Primary & Secondary Schoolteachers. Fees are low, and you can pay by instalments. Help us to help you - Write today for FREE Prospectus & enrolment form to Wyndham Milligan, MBE, MA, Principal, Dept. PG-4, WOLSEY HALL, Oxford, OX2 6PR, England.

Wolsey Hall
Oxford OX2 6PR,
England

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear father
OSHOMEDJE ODUVWU
who left us five years ago last week. Always remembered.
Rest in Peace.
Children: Inuwere, Potokri,
Kpogban, Goyine.WEST AFRICA
Issues for the period 1917-1970
are now available on microfilm
from -
MICRO METHODS LTD.,
East Ardsley, Wakefield, Yorks,
England. Tel: Lofthouse
Tel: Lofthouse Gate 3971

PHOTOGRAPHY

YOUR WEDDING

Complete Coverage at the
Church and Reception
Choice of Service.

1. Photographed (Wedding albums supplied).
2. Filmed - in colour.
3. Recorded - on tape.

Write or telephone now:

JULIAN BROWN
15 St. Leo Mansions,
St. Leo Avenue, Chelsea, SW3.
Tel: 01-352 8850

FOR SALE

OPEL DIPLOMAT. V8 Auto-
matic. L.H.D. - K. Reg. Low
Mileage. Electric Windows,
Power Steering, Power Brakes,
Reclining Seats, Steering Lock,
Seat Belts, Extras. Luxurious.
Price £879. Nigerian cheque
considered. Phone: 01-690 4968,
after 6 p.m.

CITROEN DS

LEFT-HAND DRIVE
Off-white with black interior.
Beautiful car - suitable for
trophics
Bargain - ring 01-723 1308

KEEP SIX MONTHS SUPPLY OF WEST AFRICA IN LEATHER CLOTH BINDERS

From
"WEST AFRICA"
Cromwell House,
Fulwood Place,
London, WC1V 6HZ.£1
Post
Free
U.K.
only

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF TRADE - LAGOS.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian candidates for the following appointments in the Commercial Law Sections of the Legal Division of the Federal Ministry of Trade, Lagos, Nigeria.

REGISTRAR OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS

Salary: £N2,532 p.a. Group 7

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must be a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Federation of Nigeria and must possess a good honours Degree in Law of a recognised University plus at least seven years of post-call experience particularly in the field of Property Law (Industrial Property and Copyright Law). A thorough knowledge of the legal procedure in the registration of patents, designs and trade marks is essential.

DUTIES: To deal with all applications for the registration of patents, designs and trade marks and apply the Law as laid down in the Patents and Designs Decree; and the Trade Marks Act (Cap.199). He will take charge of the Patents Office and carry out such other functions as may from time to time be assigned to him and as may be directed by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Trade.

EXAMINERS OF PATENTS

Salary: £N840 to £N1,764 p.a. Scale A

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates for these posts (three vacancies) must possess a First or Second Class Honours Degree of a recognised University in the field of Science or Law relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. Previous experience in the processing of applications for the registration of patents, designs and trade marks will be an advantage.

DUTIES: To examine all applications for the registration of all Patents and Designs. He will be expected to advise and/or assist the Registrar of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks in determining the authenticity of patents and designs and in determining the acceptance or rejection of such applications as may be received in the Patents Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Patents and Designs Decree; and the Trade Marks Act, Chapter 199.

REGISTRAR OF INSURANCE

Salary: £N2,532 p.a. Group 7.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must possess A.C.I.I. plus a good honours Degree in Law of a recognised University with at least seven years' post-call experience. A sound working knowledge of the Insurance Law and practice of Nigeria will be an advantage.

DUTIES: The successful candidate will serve as Head of the Insurance Section and he will be responsible for the proper Registration of Insurance Companies and dealing with the enforcement of the Insurance Laws and Regulations governing the operation of insurance business throughout the Federation of Nigeria. He will advise the Federal Ministry of Trade of all policy matters and evolve new Laws designed for the proper regulation of insurance business throughout the Federation. The successful candidate will carry out all such other functions as may be assigned to him from time to time and as may be directed by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Trade.

PRINCIPAL ACTUARY

Salary: £N2,532 p.a. Group 7.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must possess a good honours Degree of a recognised University plus a Diploma in the profession of Actuary obtained from a recognised Institute of Actuaries. Candidates must be qualified Actuaries with practical experience in the field of Actuarial Science.

DUTIES: The successful candidate will be responsible for the formulation and execution of Government policy on all technical aspects and supervision of life assurance business throughout the Federation of Nigeria. In addition, he will be required to carry out the following functions:

- Complete action in conjunction with the Superintendent of Insurance and the Registrar of Insurance of the Ministry of the new Insurance Supervision Decree;
- Prepare, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Insurance, insurance statistics and comprehensive annual Reports on the insurance business in Nigeria;
- Assist in training government actuaries in insurance control;
- Assist in the training of actuaries at the University of Lagos by giving lectures on actuarial science and conducting seminars on actuarial practices;
- Liaise with the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON) in the administration of legal sessions to be made under the NICON Decree;
- Assist the co-operative movement of Nigeria in the establishment of the Co-operative Insurance Society;
- Advise the Ministry, if need be, on pension funds, social insurance plans, export credit insurance schemes, government participation in insurance business;
- Recommend to the Ministry of Trade procedures leading to an effective control of the insurance business and the building up of a sound and national insurance market in Nigeria.

SENIOR ACTUARY

Salary £N2,010 p.a. Group 8

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must possess a good honours Degree of a recognised University plus a Diploma obtained from a recognised Institute of Actuaries. Candidates must be qualified Actuaries with some practical experience in the field of Actuarial Science.

DUTIES: To assist the Principal Actuary in the efficient performance of the duties assigned to him as listed under the Principal Actuary job heading. He will also be expected to carry out other duties or functions as may be assigned to him from time to time or as may be directed by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Trade.

SENIOR INSURANCE AUDITOR

Salary £N2,010 p.a. Group 8

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must possess the final certificate of at least one of the following bodies:

- Institute of Cost & Works Accountants;
- Association of Chartered Accountants;
- Association of Certified & Corporate Accountants;
- Society of Incorporated Accountants & Auditors.

Candidates must have a few years' practical experience in accounting and/or auditing work including at least two years post-qualification experience in an executive position. A working knowledge and practice of the Insurance Laws and Regulations of Nigeria will be an advantage.

CONTINUED ON FACING PAGE

Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

CONTINUED FROM FACING PAGE

DUTIES To carry out extensive examination of the Insurers' Books and to report thereon. He will call for information from any insurance companies from time to time on matters pertaining to the proper conduct and accountability in the insurance business of the Federation of Nigeria. In addition he will perform the following duties:

- (i) Checking the annual returns including valuation of assets, checking the adequacy of liability reserves in respect of:
 - (a) Unearned Premium reserves;
 - (b) Reserves against losses;
 - (c) Other contingent reserves.
- (ii) Other functions relating to the above.
- (iii) Supervision of the work of the Insurance Auditors Grades I and II.

INSURANCE AUDITOR GRADE 1

Salary: EN1,548 p.a. Scale (A)

QUALIFICATIONS Candidates must possess the final certificate of Association of Chartered Accountants, Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants or the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, with some post-qualification experience in accounting and/or auditing work. A working knowledge and practice of the Insurance Laws and Regulations of Nigeria will be an advantage.

DUTIES To assist in the efficient performance of the duties that may be assigned to the Senior Insurance Auditor which are listed under the Senior Auditor heading.

INSURANCE AUDITOR GRADE 2

Salary: EN840 p.a. Scale A

QUALIFICATIONS Candidates must possess the final certificate of Association of Chartered Accountants or Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants. Some post-qualification experience in insurance and auditing work will be an advantage.

DUTIES To assist the Insurance Auditor, Grade 1, in the efficient performance of the duties that may be assigned to the Senior Insurance Auditor as specified under the Senior Auditor heading.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

All the above posts are pensionable and, in the case of new entrants into the Service, the appointments will normally be on probation for three years. Other conditions of service will be as prescribed for the time being in force for officers of equivalent grades in the Federal Public Service of Nigeria.

METHODS OF APPLICATION

(a) In Nigeria - Applications from candidates not in Government Service should be completed in triplicate on the appropriate form obtainable from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Lagos. Applications from candidates in the Government Service should be submitted in letter form through the Head of the applicant's Department or Ministry to the Federal Public Service Commission, and be accompanied by copies of confidential reports for the last three years. It will also be appreciated if a covering letter can be sent containing any special comments that may be of value in assessing the candidate's suitability for the post applied for.

CLOSING DATE All applications should be submitted to reach the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Lagos, Nigeria, not later than 31st October, 1972.

- (b) Overseas - Application forms quoting reference 1R/21 should be obtained from the Recruitment Attache, Nigeria High Commission, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BX.

They should be returned as soon as possible thereafter to the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Lagos, Nigeria, not later than 31st October, 1972.

SIERRA LEONE ELECTRICITY CORPORATION ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Applications are invited from Sierra Leone Citizens for the post of Assistant Secretary.

The successful candidate will be required to be of general assistance to the Corporation Secretary in the execution of his duties and to relieve the Secretary when necessary.

Applicants should possess one or more of the following qualifications: University Degree in Law, and/or professional qualification in Law or Company Secretaryship, and should possess considerable experience in Administration and Labour Relations at senior level. Such experience gained within a public utility would be an advantage.

Applicants should not be more than 45 years.

The salary offered for this post is in the scale of Le.3,300 x Le.100 - Le.4,000 per annum. Point of entry will be according to qualifications and experience.

Applications marked "ASSISTANT SECRETARY" should be addressed to the Secretary, Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation, Electricity House, Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone to be received not later than 30th October 1972.

Previous applicants need not re-apply as their applications will be re-considered.

THE COMMONWEALTH STUDENTS' CHILDREN SOCIETY

The following are required to join a multi-racial team in this rapidly expanding voluntary organisation:

(a) Social Worker with professional training and considerable knowledge of the cultural background of the Caribbean, prepared to work irregular hours and to travel out of London. Salary scale: £1,100 - £1,650 (under review).

(b) Assistant Housing Manager. An active and imaginative person with administrative ability and capacity for hard work required to assist the Housing Manager. Work will include office administration and book-keeping, interviewing tenants and rent collection. Ability to type and drive preferred. A degree or other relevant qualification or wide experience essential. Salary scale: £1,040 - £1,350.

(c) Shorthand-typist: Competent girl prepared to be adaptable and accept responsibility. Salary scale £1,000 - £1,300, with prospects.

For further details please contact the General Secretary, Commonwealth Students' Children Society, Attlee House, Toybee Hall, 28 Commercial Street, London E1.
Telephone No. 01-638 8471

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

VACANCY**MANAGING DIRECTOR
NIGERIAN POOLS COMPANY LTD**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian candidates for the post of Managing Director in the Nigerian Pools Company Limited - a fully-owned Government Limited Liability Company based in Lagos but operating in all the States of the Federation.

DUTIES: Executive and Administrative Head of the company responsible to the Board of Directors for the re-organisation, smooth and efficient running of the Company. He will also be responsible for advising the Board on all matters affecting the operations of the Company and for the implementation of Company's policies and directives.

QUALIFICATION: An Honours degree in Economics, Business Administration or any other related discipline with a minimum of 10 years Administrative experience, at least five of which must be in an executive capacity. He should have initiative, foresight, drive and transparent honesty and integrity. Candidates with lower academic qualifications but with proven ability may be considered. Previous knowledge of pools business is an advantage. Candidates earning a basic salary of less than EN2,500 per annum need not apply.

**SALARY & OTHER
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:**

EN3,500 x 125 - EN4,000. Free use of Company's vehicle. House to be provided but the officer will be required to pay rent of a maximum of EN150 per annum. Appointment will be on probation for a period of one year.

METHOD OF APPLICATION: All applications in sealed envelopes should be addressed to the Chairman, Board of Directors, Nigerian Pools Company Limited, c/o Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ikoyi, Lagos, to reach him not later than Saturday, 18th November, 1972. Applicants should give full details of their curriculum vitae and names and addresses of referees who know them well.

2. Applications from Public Servants should be routed through the Secretary, State/Federal Public Service Commission (whichever is appropriate) who will be required to indicate whether the applicant will be released if successful. It will be possible to consider public Servants for secondment for a period of two years in the first instance.

NIGERPOOLS

DANCES

**GHANA ASSOCIATION
OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS**

presents the famous Ghanaian group

OBOADE

with **MUSTAPHA TETTY ADDEY**

in a

**CONCERT with
DANCES • SONGS • DRUMMING**

Don't miss this opportunity to hear them - recently returned from playing at the Olympic Games.

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE
Kensington High Street

7.30 p.m. on Thursday 9th November.
Tickets 60p, Students 40p. Limited number of seats.
Tickets from F. O. Abebreseh, c/o Universities of Ghana
Office, 15 Gordon Square, WC1 0AG.
01-387 2124

**MARY ARNOLD AND CAROL LEWIS
Present**

An exciting and Spectacular Evening
with the fantastic

SENEGAL DANCE COMPANY

October 23rd	Darlington Civic Hall - night
October 29th	New Theatre, Oxford - week
October 30th	Victoria Palace, London - night
November 5th	Sunderland Empire - week
November 6th	Barrow-in-Furness - night
November 7th	Liverpool, Empire - night
November 8th	Liverpool, Empire - night
November 9th	Clacton, Town Hall - night
November 10th	Weymouth, Pavilion - night
November 11th	Lewisham, Town Hall - night
November 12th	Barry, Memorial Hall - night

BOOK NOW BOOK NOW BOOK NOW

October 29th Victoria Palace
London 7.30 p.m.

* * Telephone 01-834 1317 * *

BOOK NOW BOOK NOW BOOK NOW

Dateline Africa

GHANA

What is a Luxury?

The NRC has directed that "so-called" imported essential commodities such as sardines, sugar, corned beef etc. should be known as "foreign foods and commodities". An official statement said: "Most of these goods which are considered in Ghana as essential are looked upon as luxuries even in the very countries in which they are produced. They cannot be therefore essential commodities in Ghana, which is blessed with a variety of food items which have more nutrient value than these foreign foods".

- The Railways and Harbours Administration made a net profit of 1,653,015 cedis from its operations during the 1970-71 and 1971-72 financial years, according to a report by the Auditor-General on the accounts of the administration. However the report drew attention to the "alarming" increase in losses, pointing out that suggestions made in the last report for reinforcement of security arrangements appeared unheeded.

The heaviest single loss during the years involved was an outstanding account of 38,342 cedis owed by the Ghana Timber Marketing Corporation (in liquidation) for freight and other charges between October 1958 and April 1960.

- The Government has raised 39,316,515 cedis for the Ministry of Agriculture in the estimates for 1972-73. Of this, 30,411,315 cedis will go in current expenditure and the rest on development. The Cocoa Division alone takes 15,896,850 cedis, of which 628,200 is meant for capital expenditure. The Fisheries Division takes 563,120 cedis for current expenditure and 330,000 cedis for capital

expenditure. Current expenditure for the Crop Production Division is 4,346,900 and capital expenditure 961,670 cedis.

- Maj. Felli, Commissioner for Trade, has appealed to licensed buying agents not to issue cheques and not to over-declare purchases which made the Cocoa Marketing Board's task twice as difficult. Speaking at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Cocoa Marketing Board Maj. Felli also paid tribute to the small farmer "whose contribution has made the nation one of the largest cocoa producers in the world".

- Only 13 accredited agents of the Ghana Timber Marketing Board have been vested with responsibility for marketing timber abroad. About 80 agents were pruned following the Board's decision to centralise its marketing system.

- The NRC will not tolerate the revival of political parties because it has a new sense of mission and purpose, Col Baidoo, Ashanti Regional Commissioner, told a durbar at Bekwai. The government would continue to be "fair and firm" but would not tolerate "any act which will tend to put into shade the purpose for which the coup was staged".

Yendi Skin Warning

Lt. Col. Iddisa, Northern Region Commissioner, has warned the various factions concerned with the choice of the Ya-Na of Yendi to refrain from holding secret meetings.

The different factions had been holding meetings in Tamale since the appointment of the Ollenu Committee to investigate the Yendi

Skin succession, he claimed.

Nii Ama Ollenu, Chairman of Committee, warned at the inaugural meeting that anyone trying to influence a member of the committee would be severely dealt with. He said, "It has come to our notice that certain corrupt persons have started making attempts through some persons in high positions to make contact with some members of this committee with the hope that they will be able to influence those members".

- Dr. Busia promised 1m. cedis to any group of persons capable of securing the release of his former colleagues from protective custody, alleged one of the accused in the subversion trial, Sgt. Nimako, in a statement made after his arrest. This, he claimed, was told to him by Pte. Adu-Boateng.



Mr. Godfrey Amin, the new Director of Information Services.

- Commercial relations between African nations should be reviewed to develop trade, Maj. R. Felli, Commissioner for Trade, told the opening of a course on commercial policy and trade promotion in Africa. "This requires modification of our import and export programmes, tariff policies, payments arrangements and improvements in transport and communications". The course is sponsored by the ECA and has delegations from 22 Anglophone and Francophone countries.

- A two-day conference on river blindness and rural development in West Africa, which met in Accra, has decided on data collection and standardisation of equipment and personnel as a first step to combating the disease. It also decided to organise regional committees with international co-ordinating representatives. The conference was organised by the UNDP and the WHO in

co-operation with the FAO and the World Bank. Delegates attended from Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Ghana.

- The essential commodities committee is to be known as the logistic committee. It was also announced that all ministries, government departments, corporations, educational institutions, industries, bakers, canteens, hospitals, government and private organisations would receive their supplies from sources to be named by the government, to eliminate smuggling and other malpractices.

- After three days of talks between members of the Ghana Tourist Corporation and an Ivory Coast delegation, the two countries have agreed to eliminate waste and duplication in their tourist industries. The meeting also recommended the exchange of technical personnel, students and tutors.

- Ghana Airways will increase its flights from Sierra Leone to other African countries from three to five times weekly and will provide an aircraft for service to the US, the Chairman, Col. Pumpuni, said during a visit to Freetown.

- Ghana and Yugoslavia have agreed to meet soon to discuss Ghana's debts to Yugoslavia said Maj. Agbo, Commissioner for Industry on his return from a tour of Eastern Europe.

- Any medical officer in government service who refuses rural posting and consequently resigns may not be allowed to take up private practice, the Commissioner for health, Col. Adjettey, has warned.

- The government is considering establishing a new trading agency to encourage competition with the Ghana National Trading Corporation and other firms, Maj. Felli, the Commissioner for Trade, said during a visit to GNTC, Accra.

- Mr. Khurum Khan Panni, Special Envoy of the Bangladesh Prime Minister, has visited Accra for talks seeking Ghana's support for the seating of Bangladesh at the

N. He has already visited ameroon, Kenya and thopia on the same mission.

• Mr Kwasi Serej- Akpabla, the leader of the Pan-African Youth Movement in Ghana, has resigned to take up a post with the Pan-African Institute, an Accra-based international black charity organisation with a branch in the US.

• The Bank of Ghana is reported to have submitted a report to the government under which senior public servants can obtain loans from the Bank to build their own houses.

• Ghana is to host the second plenary meeting of the African Civil Aviation Commission expected to be held next April.

• A three-man team from the Japanese Association of Overseas Technical Co-operation has begun a months study tour of Ghana.

• Nu Amugi II, Ga Mantse, has arrived in Britain on a visit expected to last until October 30.

• A committee is to be set up under the National Council for Higher Education to operate a common staff policy for the three universities.

• Ghana is contributing \$2,000 cedis as its contribution to the FAO in the current financial year.

• Algeria has ordered consignments of Ghanaian timber after the signing of a trade pact with Ghana.

• Ghana Airways is to increase its domestic fares from November 1.

• A nationwide survey into hypertension in civil servants is to be conducted by the Ghana Medical School as part of a WHO-sponsored project.

• A five-year tourism development plan is to be launched.

• The Black Star Line hopes to use tracker dogs to halt illegal drug trafficking.

• Mr Harry Sawyer, Ambassador to the UN, said during a debate in the General Assembly's special political Committee: "We believe that for a dialogue to be meaningful, it should be between the South African government and the true and accepted

leaders of the people like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, who have been imprisoned for merely opposing apartheid, and not leaders chosen for the people by the white government... Until this happens, the government of Ghana cannot take seriously South Africa's expressions of willingness to conduct dialogue as a means of achieving rapprochement on the African continent".

SIERRA LEONE

Seven SLPP men freed

In the case against 10 Opposition SLPP leaders in connection with the alleged murder of an APC supporter during the Kallahun by-election campaign, seven have been discharged following a no-case submission by the leading defence counsel, Mr. Berthan Macaulay, QC. The remaining three are the Opposition Leader in Parliament, Mr. Jusu Sheriff, and Mr. M. S. Mustapha and Mr. Kande Burch, both former Ministers. All three have been committed to the High Court for trial. All deny the offence.

• The President has ordered the release of five detained soldiers, including an officer held since 1968. The officer is Lieutenant Samuel Hinga Norman, detained when junior ranks of the army ousted the regime of Brigadier Juxon-Smith and put Dr Stevens in power. The other four — detained last year after an alleged plot to overthrow President Stevens — are Staff Sergeant H. M. Kanu, Lance Corporals M. Kamara and S. Kamara, and private S. Campbell. Lt

Norman was named as one of the officers alleged to have been instructed by former Brigadier Lansana in March 1967 to put the late Governor-General, Sir Henry Lightfoot-Boston, Mr Stevens and other APC leaders, under house arrest.

• Parliament has approved a motion extending the two-year-old national state of emergency after the Vice-President said the government had been informed of an "invasion threat". Mr Ibrahim Koroma, who introduced the motion, said that the government had to impose adequate security measures. They had no intention of keeping the country in perpetual fear but had to safeguard the citizens' lives and liberties.

The state of emergency, also extended a year ago, was declared in September 1970 because of disturbances following the resignation of two cabinet ministers and establishment of a break-away party from the ruling APC.

• Speaking to Mr Paul Tuley, Agricultural Adviser to Britain's Overseas Development Administration, the President said that his government was determined to make the best possible use of British aid for agriculture. Mr Tuley had completed a week's tour of Sierra Leone, where six British agricultural experts are attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources. The British team are studying particularly livestock production and intensive rice cultivation.

Mr Sembu Forna, Minister of Agriculture, said that the team would help his Ministry in approaching outside organ-

isations for finance since they could identify and clarify projects. The British team is also assisting the Ministry in framing a general agricultural development plan. Before he left Sierra Leone Mr. Olver, the retiring British High Commissioner, said that he hoped the team would help to identify projects in which the British government would be able to "invest the next slice of capital aid". It is expected that early next year Mr John Whitelegg, head of the ODA department dealing with general aid to Sierra Leone, would visit the country.

• At the Barthes-Wilson Commission of Inquiry into the reasons for rising prices the General Manager of A. H. Basma & Sons alleged that smuggling of textiles into Sierra Leone, particularly from Liberia, damaged the legitimate trade very heavily. The reason for the success of the smugglers, he said, was the high level of import duties in Sierra Leone. Mr. Basma also said that the existence of a free port in Liberia assisted those who wished to send goods into Sierra Leone. The price of locally produced textiles throughout West Africa was higher than those imported from outside.

Mr Ronald White, executive director of Standard Bank, Sierra Leone, told the commission that in 1971 there was a General tendency for individuals to increase their savings accounts and that there was considerably more purchasing power now than 18 months ago. The General Manager of Barclay's Bank, Sierra Leone, also said that wage increases had increased purchasing power.



Members of the Chinese study mission to Sierra Leone meet President Stevens. They were accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Chao Ching Yi (second from left) and the Vice President, Mr. S. I. Koroma.

• Mr Harry Winston, the New York diamond dealer who recently bought the Star of Sierra Leone, has unveiled it at his Fifth Avenue showroom beside a hen's egg. "See it's larger than the egg", he exclaimed.

Asked how much he had paid for it, he replied "Several millions", as he had at his earlier news conference announcing the purchase. Cut into smaller stones it could bring about £45m. The stone was brought to New York from the Central Selling Organisation in London.

• A four-week international trade union research course took place during September in Freetown, organised jointly by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Sierra Leone Labour Congress. Some 25 trade union leaders from the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone attended. The course was

conducted jointly by Paul Kanyago, ICFTU research officer for Africa, and G. M. Mwonoge, ICFTU field representative in West Africa.

• A medical team of 20 to 30 people to work in existing institutions and as mobile groups is being sent to Sierra Leone by China. The Chinese will also supply some of the drugs and equipment for the team. They will meet all the personal expenses of the team. China will also assist in the construction of bridges at Lumongi and Kambia, as well as of a stadium to accommodate 50,000 spectators.

• Mr. Adesini Davies has been appointed a Division Manager in charge of the G.B. Ollivant Division of UAC, Sierra Leone. He began his service in the company in Nigeria. UAC Sierra Leone has five divisions apart from GBO, Kingsway Chemists, A. J. Seward, UAC Motors, Northern Insurance, and BTS

GABON

Bongo at Mbanie

At a special news conference President Bongo warned of the danger of a new flare-up over the islands claimed by Equatorial Guinea. President Macias Nguema had delivered an ultimatum that Gabonese flags should be removed from the islands of Mbanie, Cocotiers and Kango by October 17. President Bongo said he would visit Mbanie, and invited Macias to meet him there (there was no indication of any reply to the invitation). President Bongo, who was wearing his uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces at the conference said, "I am not wearing these stars for show. I was in the French Army. I sat examinations and I was a support officer Nguema is a self-styled General, but of which army?" He added that he was not declaring war. If he wanted to do that he would do it through the cabinet and the National Assembly. Nor would he mobilise the Gabonese people because the armed forces could handle the situation. Gabon would respond to any provocation, and if necessary, he would take his place as head of the army. He was ready to settle the dispute by negotiation, however.

President Bongo accused President Macias of violating the Kinshasa agreement of September 17 by launching broadcast attacks on Gabon, and trying to strain relations between the Fangs and Bongo. "If Nguema continues to worry me, I will advise his refugees in Gabon that if they want to live peacefully in Gabon they should return to Equatorial Guinea and fight those who want to invade Gabon and kill them. A long time ago I sent telegrams warning district heads in Woleu Ntem not to allow any Gabonese to cross into Equatorial Guinea. But I had to grant refuge to Equatorial Guineans who escaped to Gabon in canoes, reporting that they were mistreated in Bata... our greatest mistake was that we helped Equatorial Guinea gain independence". On his visit to Mbanie, President Bongo told

gendarmierie units stationed there that Gabon wanted peace, but would tolerate neither ultimatums, threats nor attempts at subversion by its neighbour. If the threats did not stop he would order Gabonese Armed Forces to occupy the three islands of Corisco, and the two Elobey. Calling for calm and discipline, the President said, "the time has not yet come to use force. My hands are clean. But when the time comes we will get our hands dirty if we have to". He alleged that President Macias was claiming the islands because Gulf Oil had told him of oil deposits located between Mbanie and Corisco.

Meanwhile a delegation from Congo-Brazzaville led by Public Works Minister Captain Louis Sylvain Gome was in Equatorial Guinea (for the 4th independence anniversary celebrations) and in Libreville, reportedly for discussions on the latest flare-up. President Nguema had been present at the Kinshasa peace meeting, and had been one of the mediators in the dispute.

• Opening the budget session of the National Assembly, President Bongo said that 1973 would be an austerity year. "We in Gabon have never asked for subsidies to balance our budget, nor have we ever experienced what is happening in some countries where civil servants are not paid and scholarships not awarded to school-children. Our budget is well and truly balanced. Most of our resources will be devoted to economic, social and cultural development. It is necessary, therefore, that recurrent expenditures be reduced to the barest minimum and managed without waste". The guiding principle for any activities in the country would be "Gabon first". The President also said that stricter measures were to be introduced for dealing with embezzlement. He added that that a vast programme would be launched to modernise the capital before next year's independence anniversary celebrations on August 17. All slum dwellings would be destroyed, new districts built and new major roads be driven through the town.

LIBERIA

Report on Greek visit

The official report on the discussions between President Tolbert and Greek government officials during the President's state visit to Greece says that Greece will provide training for Liberians to become Deck Officers up to the rank of Captain, ships engineers etc. Greece will also assist in the construction of a dry dock in Liberia itself, and assist development of fisheries in Liberian waters. Establishment of a free industrial zone in Liberia will be examined by representatives of the two governments and a group of Greek planning experts will visit Liberia before the end of the year. A joint commission will be set up by the two governments within the next six months to follow up the matters discussed last month.

• Planning Minister Cyril Bright is visiting Switzerland and West Germany after talks with officials of the African Development Bank on road development. Dr. Bright is discussing the road programme with officials in the two countries before a meeting due in Monrovia on October 23. Representatives

from the African Development Bank, The World Bank, US AID, Britain, West Germany and Switzerland will attend the meeting.

The programme, expected to cost \$40m., is concerned both with improvement of the existing system and construction of new roads linking Liberia with Guinea, the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.

• As a result of negotiations conducted by Attorney Tolbert, the President's son, two Italian companies are to operate in Liberia. The first, Vapa, will be concerned with cattle raising and animal feed. The other company, Fincasa, would be concerned with house-building, holiday centres, and tourism.

• Medical care for children from birth to the age of two is to be free in Government institutions, President Tolbert has announced. In a broadcast he said this was the first step towards a "workable health payment plan". The plan was starting with children because of the country's high infant mortality rate.

The cabinet has decided impose an additional tax those firms which do not accommodate for staff. In addition companies are to be obliged to arrange for the transport of their staff to work.

It has also been decided that the private sector can only employ foreigners from those African countries with whom Gabon has co-operation agreements, notably Senegal and Cameroon. From October 1 government members and deputies are no longer to receive family allowances. Only Gabonese earning very low salaries are to continue to receive family allowances. Finally, all private firms are to place 10 per cent of their revenue at the government's disposal.

Subsequently, the Trade Minister, Jean-Stanislas Migolet, met heads of private firms at the Town Hall in Libreville and advised them to apply strictly recent government decisions concerning them, in a "spirit of dialogue and understanding" so that government would not be "forced to take repressive measures".

- In a government reshuffle two ministers have been dismissed. They are Justice Minister Jean-Remy Ayouné (who for a long time was Foreign Minister) and Health Minister Samuel Minko. The new Justice Minister is Valentin Aubame, and the new Health Minister is Michel Essongue. M. Ayouné has been named First President of the Gabonese Chamber of Commerce, and M. Minko Chairman of the Power and Water Company of Gabon.

- France is providing £150,000 aid to Gabon 90 per cent of which will be devoted to planning the industrial zone of the port at Owendo, and the remainder to extending the telephone centre at Libreville.

- After a meeting of the joint Senegal-Gabon Commission in Libreville, a co-operation agreement in the fields of personnel and movement of citizens was signed. Another meeting will take place in October in Dakar to study the possibility of setting up a joint company for fishing and industry.

- Zaire is to give scholarships to Gabonese students for courses at Zaire University, and there are to be exchanges of teachers, students and information.

SENEGAL

"Most serious" attack

Senegal is to protest to the UN Security Council over an attack by Portuguese army vehicles on a Senegalese military post near Velhngara in which an officer was killed. President Senghor, in Europe to address the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on "EurAfrica and the Mediterranean", told newsmen in Paris that although there had been frontier incidents before, this one was "the most serious".

The C-in-C of the Portuguese Armed Forces in Guinea, General Spínola, has apologised for the incursion, saying that the unit commander responsible would face court-martial, and that reparation would be paid.

A Senegalese radio commentator said that Portugal's "paltry excuses" for the incident would not prevent the Senegalese government from drawing the obvious conclusions. Portugal should know that it could not attack Senegal's frontiers with impunity. An editorial in *Le Soleil* said that Senegal had no use for flat excuses when "the children of our country are assassinated in a cowardly fashion". If, in the past, some nations had seen fit not to vote for the condemnation of Portugal "today no excuse can be presented for its crime". Portugal was backed by the complicity of world powers, said the newspaper, calling on these powers to force Portugal to grant independence and freedom to its overseas territories.

Le Soleil also reported that the attack had taken place at dusk on October 12, when three armoured vehicles crossed 3 kms into Senegal and attacked the military post of Niano in the Velhngara area, killing the officer in charge, Lt. Badara Diallo, and wounding one other.

Meanwhile in Paris, President Senghor said of the Security Council complaint,

"We shall demand a condemnation of the attack, but not essentially of Portugal itself, because we know that a number of junior officers aimed to deal us a dirty blow. The order did not come from the Portuguese government or even the governor". Portugal would recall Senegal's peace plan for settling Portugal's colonial wars "The nationalists have accepted it and we wish the Portuguese government would follow suit".

- Senegal and Mali have agreed to increase the freight turnover on the Bamako-Dakar railway. The programme will make it possible to increase traffic from 200,000 to 400,000 tons a year. Extra rolling stock will be needed and more effective use of available equipment is planned.

THE GAMBIA

Dibba for Brussels

In a government reshuffle, Sheriff Dibba has been replaced as Minister of Finance by Alhaji Ibrahim Garba-Jahumpa, former Minister of Health and Labour. Mr. Dibba has been assigned to the diplomatic service, and is shortly to take up an appointment in Brussels. Alhaji Faliou Singhateh, former Education Minister, takes over the Health and Labour Portfolio.



Alhaji Garba-Jahumpa.

Bakari Landing K. Sagniang has replaced as Minister of State for Tourism and Broadcasting Alhaji M. C. Chan who moves to Education. The reshuffle confirms the appointment of Mr. Andrew Camara as Vice-President in place of Mr. Dibba, who had

resigned as Vice-President after an affair in which his brother was arrested in Senegal in connection with currency smuggling. Mr. Camara retains his portfolio as External Affairs Minister.

Speaking in Accra on his way to Taiwan for a state visit, President Jawara denied that Mr. Dibba had been demoted. The former Vice-President is to take charge of The Gambia's negotiations with the European Common Market, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary "because of his experience and knowledge in the Finance Ministry".

NIGERIA

Rural service for doctors

All Nigerian doctors will have to put in a year's compulsory service in rural areas before they are registered. This decision follows complaints that doctors are refusing to work in rural districts.

- Mr. Okon Eshiet, assistant general secretary of the United Labour Congress of Nigeria (ULCN) and former commissioner on the Adebo Wages and Salaries review panel, has been detained in Lagos. Also detained is the national treasurer of the ULCN, Mr. N. F. Pepple, who is also general secretary of the Nigerian Union of Bankers, Insurance and Allied Workers. The ULCN's director of organisation, Mr. S. O. Showunmi, was also arrested but released the next day.

On September 30 the ULCN issued a press statement attacking the recent freeze of wage increases announced at the opening of the Udoji Public Service Review Commission on September 25. The ULCN Central Working Committee alleged: "It is unfair to freeze wage increases while the price of foodstuffs and other necessities of life continues to soar."

New labour laws should be published immediately because the existing laws were "outdated and unsuitable", the general secretary of the ULCN, Mr. E. Odeyemi,

has urged. The ULCN, he said, was totally opposed to the freezing of wages and salaries "because it permits increases in other incomes". He said that the Congress would not subscribe to any attempt to use the workers as a scapegoat for failures in other economic spheres.

● In a comment on "security and the basis of political power" Radio-television Kaduna said that for some time several military leaders had raised the question of security. "It was alleged by them that certain mischievous elements, including some foreign powers, are trying to cause disaffection and sow dissension within the armed forces. This revelation came as a complete surprise to the majority of Nigerians who have grown sick and tired of confusion and strife and are only too happy to see the war ended and the country once more settled on the path of constructive development and peace".

● The Federal Government has increased its vote for road projects in the second national development plan from £7m. to £140m. Of this amount over £106m. has already been committed. The Federal Minister of Works explained that the allocation had to be increased because more projects had been added to the original plan. Some road projects in the plan had been completed while most of the rest were already under construction. The statement corrected the impression created by two editorials in a Lagos newspaper on the rehabilitation of roads linking Lagos with the northern and eastern states.

● Nigeria's permanent representative at the UN, Dr. Edwin O. Ogbu, has been unanimously elected chairman of the special committee on apartheid. He succeeds Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah, who is resigning as Somalia's permanent UN representative to join the UN Secretariat as Commissioner for Technical Assistance.

Dr. Ogbu has been UN Ambassador for the past four years, previously serving in the Ministries of Finance and Works, and at the London High Commission.

In a statement following his election, Dr. Ogbu said South Africa had recently

embarked on a programme "designed to cause confusion among African countries, as well as among other mixed societies," by advocating dialogue with independent black African nations.

It had also been made easier for black artists, sportsmen and other personalities to visit South Africa. But he warned "No amount of dialogue or fraternisation on the part of the government of South Africa will change the minds of the inflexible advocates of apartheid through their course of the total dehumanisation of the black people in that country and beyond".

Ogundipe's will

Brig. B. O. Ogundipe, Nigerian High Commissioner in Britain from 1966 to 1970, who died in London last November, aged 47, left estate in England and Wales valued at £90,098 net (£101,643 gross), duty paid £20,498. He left his property to his wife and relatives.

● In a letter to the London Times congratulating the newspaper on its supplement to mark the 12th Anniversary of Independence, Lord Hunt said that the supplement would gladden the hearts of everyone with experience of Nigeria particularly during the crisis. He said that it was his impression during his tour of the East Central State in January 1970 that something more positive and constructive was dawning than the more immediate residue of tragedy and incidental brutality might lead the observer to suppose. "There is profound cause for thankfulness that humanity can occasionally confound its doubters".

● The chief executives of broadcasting organisations in Nigeria have agreed on the need to set up a training institute. They have decided to send proposals to the Federal Government. A communiqué issued in Lagos at the end of the meeting said that preliminary work will be done to ascertain the needs of each organisation in respect of training. The chief executives also agreed to set up machinery in each organisation to be responsible for working out a smooth and effective exchange of programmes and news.



The Administrator of the Lutheran World Federation World Service, Mr. Gudushi, hands over a mobile clinic to the Rivers State Ministry of Health.

● Japan is currently studying the economic structure of Nigeria with a view to finding a basis for co-operation. The exercise involves a review of Nigeria's reconstruction programme and the current national four-year development plan. A two-man Japanese mission has arrived in Benin. The State Commissioner for Economic Development urged the Japanese to find ways in which Japan can help the private sector in development of the State. He also called for the establishment of servicing units for agricultural machinery imported from Japan.

● The Governor of the Western State, Brig. Oluwole Rotimi, and his South-Eastern State counterpart, Brig. U. J. Esuene, have become substantive brigadiers in the armed forces promotions list (see last week's issue). Other promotions officially announced on October 1 include that of the Chief of Air Staff, Brig. Emmanuel Ikwue, now with substantive rank. The promotion list also includes Brig. Olufermi Oluotoye, Brig. Olusegun Obasanjo, Brig. I. B. Bissala, Brig. Mohammed Shua and Brig. M. I. Mohammed, who all become substantive brigadiers.

The Rivers State Military Governor, Lt. Cdr. Alfred Diete-Spiff, is promoted acting commander.

● There should be a re-examination of the proposed takeover of schools by some states said the National President of the Principals of Teachers Colleges at their annual conference in Ibadan. Mr. Laosibikan urged all state governments to reconstruct teacher training programmes to serve as an instrument of

"true national emancipation and social change". Although everyone talked of the falling standard in education, "little thought has been given to the surest way of raising the fallen standard".

● Professor T. N. Tamuno has been appointed Head of the Department of History at Ibadan University. Other appointments include Professor F. O. Okediji as head of the Department of Sociology and Professor B. Dudley as Head of the Department of Political Science.

● Zambia's Trade and Industry Minister, Mr. Akson Jasper Soko, has negotiated a trade agreement with the Federal Government. He said that he hoped the agreement would help to strengthen the cordial relations between Zambia and Nigeria.

The Zambian Trade delegation was the first to visit Nigeria since post-war reconciliation.

● Ten men convicted of armed robbery in August have been publicly executed by an army firing squad in Kappa, Kwara State. They stopped a lorry on the Kappa-Omuo Road last December and violently robbed passengers.

These executions bring to about 200 the number of people so far publicly executed since Nigeria introduced the penalty for armed robbery two years ago.

● The Federal Government has made a grant of £1½m. to the National Shipping Line to enable it to purchase three additional vessels. A Cabinet Office statement said that this would help reduce the line's over-dependence on chartered ships.

A new postal service assigned to speed up the transmission of vital information from members of the public to the police has been established. Launched on October 6, it is to be used by the public to assist the police to detect crime and maintain law and order as well as ensuring national security. The service was established by the police force in co-operation with the post and telecommunications authorities.

Postal rates may have to be reviewed soon to provide funds for the Posts and Telecommunications Department to improve its delivery services, the director general of the department, Mr. Theophilus Akindele, has announced.

Football referee Sunny Badru has been suspended for two years by the Nigeria Football Association (NFA) for mishandling a major match.

An official announcement by the NFA said Mr. Badru's conduct in the final challenge cup-tie between Mighty Jets of Jos and Bendel Insurance of Midwest left room for "serious doubt" about the result. The match ended in a 2-2 draw and a replay is

scheduled.

Two Netherlands experts have been on a ten-day mission to the South-Eastern State to study the prospects of a College of Technology and advise on the possibilities of Dutch assistance for it. The Governor told them that his government was determined to establish the college because in a few years time the state would be fully industrialised and the college would serve as a training centre for intermediate level manpower.

Replying, Mr. Duermeijer thanked Brigadier Esuene for granting them the audience.

Nigeria is to have an air link with Algeria.

GENEVA

A "trial" cocoa pact?

From a correspondent

Six weeks ago, at the outset of the cocoa pact negotiations in Geneva, the secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero, said that the outstanding issues could be resolved "given sufficient

political will". It is now evident that the will has been lacking, even if at last a "trial" pact seems likely.

At the time of going to press the conference had already overrun its scheduled completion date and UNCTAD officials were urging delegates to continue talking for at least a further 24 hours in an attempt to bridge the differences on three major points: minimum price, voting rights, and the degree of support necessary for an agreement to come into force.

Even if the conference produces an agreement, however, it will be a sickly child. Several clauses are known to be obscurely worded and, more seriously, the United States, the world's major cocoa consuming nation, will not participate. From the outset, the US delegation dug in its heels over proposals for an export quota rather than a sales quota system, then it insisted that the minimum price should be 21 cents per lb instead of the 24 cents wanted by producers, then it made it clear that, even if the final package was acceptable, membership of the projected three-year agreement would

be impossible for two years because of ratification procedures.

If precautions were taken against "dual pricing" of cocoa products, an agreement could function even without US participation and might, at least, provide some practical experience on which to base future negotiations. Fortunately for the producers, although the possibilities appear to be restricted to total failure or partial success, the international position in the commodity appears to be moving towards a period of deficit supply, which should push up prices. And as the coffee-growing countries - led by two main cocoa producers, Ivory Coast and Brazil - have learned, the existence of a commodity pact is no substitute for producer co-operation in the battle for higher prices.

We regret that in last week's issue three photographs were "reversed". In consequence General Govon appeared to be saluting with his left hand and Sir Arthur Snelling was wrongly identified.

barberlines

Regular Freight and Mail Services

between

U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Ports

and

Ports on the West African Coast and the Azores

Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands

m.s. "FERNLAND" Sailing New York, November 13 due Monrovia, Abdjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa and Douala

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to:

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC., 17 Battery Place, New York
N.Y. 10004.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES LTD., General European Agents,
Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

for the only reliable and economical
CAR SHIPPING SERVICE
contact Britain's leading car shippers



INTERCONTI
FORWARDING LIMITED

CALL COLLECT FOR RATES AND
CAR SHIPPING RESERVATIONS
01-623 6642

14 PHILPOT LANE . LONDON . EC3

FOR TAX FREE
CAR SALES

FIAT



AND ALL OTHER MAKES
DIRECT SHIPPING OF LHD
USED PEUGEOTS FROM GERMANY

INTERCONTI
CAR SALES

CALL COLLECT FOR PRICES AND
EARLIEST DELIVERY DATES
01-626 3541

You're in touch with the world



... through the Standard Bank

In today's world, business is increasingly international. To operate with global efficiency, the modern businessman must be able to command the services of world-wide banking organisations that are geared to his personal needs.

The Standard Bank is uniquely positioned

to provide you with just such a service through its 1,200 branches in Africa, and offices in Europe, America and the Far East . . . a comprehensive network that keeps you constantly in touch with the world. Call in at your local Standard branch today, and find out more.

Go-ahead international people bank with

STANDARD BANK

MEMBERS OF
STANDARD AND CHARTERED
BANKING GROUP LIMITED

STANDARD BANK GHANA LIMITED
STANDARD BANK NIGERIA LIMITED
STANDARD BANK SIERRA LEONE LIMITED
STANDARD BANK WEST AFRICA LIMITED

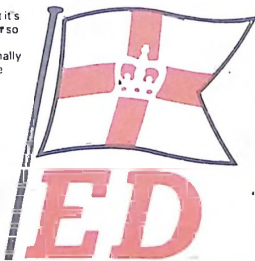


Although the Aureol's so popular there could still be room for you!

People are so keen to sail to the U.K. aboard the 'Aureol' that it's often booked up well in advance. But cancellations do occur so applications are welcome right up to the day of sailing. If the cabin of your choice is already booked, let us provisionally reserve another cabin. Then should your first choice become available later through cancellations, etc., a transfer will be arranged immediately.

Once aboard 'Aureol' you'll enjoy good food with a choice of English or West African cuisine. You can join in the entertainment provided or relax - just as you wish. Going 'Aureol' has another advantage - you can take up to 40 cubic feet of luggage at no extra cost!

There are regular sailings of m.v. 'Aureol' from Lagos calling at Tma, Monrovia, Freetown and Las Palmas en route to the U.K. You can join the ship at any of these ports. Or stop off at, say, the Canary Islands for a few days and fly from there, leaving your luggage on board for carriage to the U.K. at no extra cost. So travel to the U.K. on 'Aureol' and take it easy.



Further information and advice can be obtained from any of the addresses below:

Elder Dempster Agencies (Nigeria) Limited at:
 P.O. Box 167 Lagos Tel: 51820/6
 P.O. Box 149 Sapele Tel: 175
 P.O. Box 16 Port Harcourt
 P.O. Box 9 Calabar Tel: 126

Elder Dempster Agencies Limited at:
 P.O. Box 257 Bathurst Tel: 500
Linear Agencies (Ghana) Limited at:
 P.O. Box 66 Accra Tel: 2811/4
 P.O. Box 210 Takoradi Tel: 2981/6
 P.O. Box 214 Tema Tel: 2837/9

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Limited at:
 P.O. Box 24 Freetown Tel: 4881

Paterson, Zachonis & Company Limited at:
 P.O. Box 254 Monrovia Tel: 319

Elder Dempster (Canary Islands) Limited at:
 P.O. Box 6, Muelle Sama Catalina, Las Palmas

London Office:
 Knick Marine & Company Limited,
 Dunster House, 20 Mark Lane,
 London E.C.3 Tel: 01-623 3100

Southampton Office:
 Knick Martin & Company,
 (Southampton) Limited,
 108 Canute Head,
 Southampton SO1 1AG
 Tel: 0703 32711/5

Head Office:
 181a Broadgate, Water Street,
 Liverpool L2 0RB Tel: 051 236 6421