

# West Africa

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA  
REGISTERED  
JULY 1969  
SERIALS & DOCUMENTS  
SECTION.

West Africa No. 2713 Saturday May 31 1969

Recommended Prices: U.K. 2s 0d (Sterling) Nigeria 1s 6d (N) Ghana 22cp Sierra Leone 7s cents Liberia 25 cents U.S.A. 25 cents

## Yaoundé Deadline

MAY 31 is the date of expiry of the Yaoundé Convention associating 18 African states (14 former French colonies, three former Belgian colonies and Somalia) with the European Common Market. This Convention, signed in the Cameroonian capital in July 1963, has been in force for five years, and replaced an earlier convention, which was an appendix to the 1957 Rome Treaty.

Thus the Eighteen have had more than ten years of association, during which time tariffs between the Six and the Eighteen have been progressively abolished to create the "Eurafrican free trade area" envisaged by its progenitors, while at the same time \$1,200m. aid has been allocated through the first and second European Development Funds. Their satisfaction with this is behind their determination to have a new Convention.

In other respects, for some little while, they have been expressing their disappointment at the way the association has worked. The trade benefits they expected it would bring have been modest, and they have resented bitterly seeing third countries, not only other non-associated African countries, but also Latin America expanding their trade with the EEC more rapidly than the Eighteen, in spite of their tariff advantages. The concessions they have had have often been outweighed by the deterioration in the terms of trade against the less developed countries, so that although the African peasant may produce more and more, the advantage is lost by declining prices.

Therefore the Eighteen, spearheaded by President Hamani Diori as chairman of the French-speaking OCAM grouping, have campaigned for recognition of this factor in the next treaty of association, negotiations for which have been under way since December. However, renewal has been hampered by political conditions within the Six itself, as, indeed, the original negotiations were in 1962-63. This time it has not been so much that the association has become a political football, as that inertia arising from uncertainty as to the future of Europe, has slowed down the renegotiation to a snail's pace. Moreover, ideas from Unctad, where privileged preferential areas such as the Six-Eighteen relation-

ship are not in favour, have been spreading, and the Six has decided on a programme of tariff concessions on manufactures from all developing countries. The Dutch have also been campaigning against the "reverse preferences" granted by the Eighteen to the Six.

At the March meeting on Yaoundé renegotiation, "generalised preferences" Unctad style were denounced by the Ivory Coast representative as "contrary to the first aims of Association". The Netherlands and West Germany are the main advocates of "generalised preferences" since, although their trade with the Eighteen has improved of late they have a larger proportion with non-associated developing states; while the French, for whom the establishment of the original association was a condition of signing the Rome Treaty (it mostly covered French colonies), are still the principal trading partner of most of the associates. The Dutch and Germans are keen on the East African Association, which also expires on May 31, and which is to be renegotiated separately, although never enforced. Nigeria's Association is currently frozen for political reasons.

There are other areas where the Eighteen have been pressing for concessions. Some of them would dearly like a stabilisation fund for commodity prices, but the Six have been resisting the idea of a separate fund, outside emergency price support within the FED for "sensitive" commodities, as seen in the 1967 agreement on subsidies for oils and fats. The Eighteen, however, feel that exposure to world market prices has been erected into a principle for developing countries only, while European and American agriculture is smothered in subsidies. As Jean Rey, the Chairman of the Communities' Commission, has said that support for the Dairy Products Agreement costs Europe more in one year than any likely figure of European aid to Africa in the next five years.

Others are pressing strongly for a more active interest on the part of the Six in industrialisation, and there are also complaints against heavy excise duties within member countries of the Six on products of the Eighteen, such as the Germans' income on coffee. But a major bone of contention has been the next fund itself, which some members of the



## GUINEA-BISSAU

### The Peasants' War

## GBEDEMAH Who Are His Supporters?

## WESTERN NIGERIA Background to Tax Riots

# Serving 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,  
Cameroon Republic.

Head Office Bridgewater House,  
60 Whitworth Street,  
Manchester 1.

Paris Office  
141 Boulevard Haussmann  
Paris 8e.

Department Stores  
Manufacturers  
Distributive Services  
Industrial Enterprises

## BARBER WEST AFRICAN LINE

Regular Freight, Passenger 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. "CORNEVILLE" slg. from New York June 6, Halifax (Nova Scotia) June 9 for Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Takoradi.

m.s. "FERNWOOD" slg. from New York June 23, Halifax June 26 for Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Takoradi.

m.s. "TITANIA" slg. from New York July 15, Halifax July 18 for Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Takoradi.

**SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE**

For rates of freight and other information apply to:

AMERICAN—WEST AFRICAN 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.

Six would prefer to see no higher than the last fund of \$730m., but which the French and the Eighteen have suggested should be increased by 36 per cent, in the case of the 1964 fund.

The last meeting of the ministers of the Six reached no conclusion, so it would be surprising if this week's meeting in Brussels (originally envisaged as the last) reaches any agreement. Interim measures, in any case, will have to come into force until the signing of the treaty (probably next spring in Niamey). The French political situation, although injecting new life into the EEC's prospects, adds to present uncertainties. What would happen if British entry to the market became a real possibility, for example? How far will the new balance of power between France and Germany affect the association? The Eighteen, sensing change all around, will, in a mood of "what we have we hold", mostly accept what they are offered, despite their grievances. But is it too fanciful to imagine the eventual submerging of the privileged Association in a wider system of trade and aid relations?

## What Happened in the West

By a correspondent

**T**HE disturbances which affected the Western State of Nigeria in November and December of last year were labelled at the time "tax riots," as the levels of taxation figured prominently in the complaints of the rioters. However, as the report\* of the Ayoola Commission which was set up in January 1969 to inquire into the disturbances, makes clear there were many complex strands behind the events.

There was, for example, a general background of economic depression which, he says, began with the crisis of October 1965 and has continued to be accentuated by the war, and which affected all shades of economic activity. He cites particularly last year's poor cocoa harvest owing to "extraordinarily heavy rains," which had also adversely affected the condition of the roads, which made it difficult for farmers to bring their produce to town for sale. A considerable proportion of the harvest did not reach the markets, and where it did it was at higher cost, a situation exploited by middlemen.

The report also points out the dangers of paying insufficiently high prices to producers, especially where they compare unfavourably with neighbouring countries; this engenders animosity against the Marketing Board, and also encourages smuggling to foreign markets with better prices (there are two appendices attached to the report, by Professor Ogunshye and Aluko, which make the

\* Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Disturbances which occurred in certain parts of the Western State of Nigeria in the month of December 1968 (Western State of Nigeria, 5s).

point strongly). "Payment of adequate cocoa prices" is one of the report's recommendations which has been accepted by the government. In this context the Commission found the absence of a strong farmers' organisation increased their difficulties: "a lot of non-understanding and misunderstanding of Government measures existed among the agricultural masses, thereby rendering them victims of vile propaganda."

Broadly speaking, however, the Commissioner found the economic situation was a cause of the disturbances in that it "rendered newly imposed additional levies unacceptable and inconvenient to the people," and suggests that with adequate social reforms and improved tax machineries, "and greater purchasing power given to the masses through an improved cocoa producer price, the masses could be prevailed upon to pay the same level of tax as they paid the previous year—if it is thoroughly explained to them that the sacrifice is necessary as a civic obligation and if they clearly see that the fund so collected would be utilised in providing 'visible' amenities for them, and not merely find their way into the pockets of some fraudulent local government officials or be used merely for the payment of staff salaries."

The additional fiscal measures which the Commission pinpoints were notably the State Development Contribution of 7s. 6d. (later reduced to 5s.), the new water rates which showed increases in some areas, and the 5 per cent. federal National Reconstruction Levy. The placing of all these on the same income tax form when only the Development Contribution should have been found to be "inexpedient and irregular" by the Commission, who consider it to have "immensely contributed to the expressed dissatisfaction of the masses that tax had been astronomically increased in a year of bad harvest and inadequate cocoa producers' price." Points criticised were the poll-tax nature of the Development contribution, the heavy incidence of the 5 per cent. on income groups from £51-£200, which was only adjusted after the disturbances had started, and the fact that they all came at the same time: there had already been agitation about the water rates.

The report also concentrates at length on complaints about local government structure which were made in almost every division of the state as one of the causes of agitation. Complaints generally involved lack of 'visible' returns for tax from local councils some of which are so poor they cannot fulfil their statutory obligations. The report criticises the "Sole Administrator" system, as well as the corruption and dishonesty of local officials, and the absence of adequate financial control. The government is to implement the report's recommendation of a review of local government. The system of assessment and of tax collection also caused complaints, as well as the "brutal and barbaric" tax raid



Western State Governor Adebayo.

system whereby defaulters are rounded up by the hated Tax Rate clerks.

Among causes of the disturbances "not expressed but inferred from events," the report cites the failure to explain the new measures sufficiently before implementation (especially that there was no understanding of why money should be "lent" compulsorily to the government); there was also the lack of sufficient notice of new measures, and of prior discussion at local level. The Commission draws attention to the need to strengthen the police, because of the gap created by the abolition of the Local Government Police. "On many occasions riotous mobs were able to assemble unchecked, their massing was invariably not forecast and/or forestalled," and officials were losing confidence in the law enforcing agencies. At the same time there was an insufficient deterrent to lawlessness: "the Commission was taken aback by the freedom and the licence with which some witnesses boastfully referred to the use of force to obtain redress." It also noted that news of a "successful" riot in one place invariably facilitated riots in other places. The sense of insecurity among council officials due to insufficient police protection in remote areas, often meant council offices remained closed, which was a "victory for mob rule." The Commission also blamed the wide publicity given to riots by news media without sufficient publicity to deter proceedings.

One of the report's most telling paragraphs says: "The evidence before the Commission showed that many people, particularly the uneducated in the rural areas, do not understand that there is actually a civil war on, and if they did, they do not understand what it is all about. So when they hear of the need for sacrifice, the appeal is 'music to a dead man's ear.' It would appear that the whole purport of the war has not been brought sufficiently close to the minds of the masses to enable them readily to make any sacrifice. . . . The rural men came in town and saw evidence of prosperity or apparent prosperity around. They consequently found it difficult within the limits of their

capabilities, and in the circumstances to understand what the appeal for sacrifice was about. A witness during the Oshogbo proceedings put the picture vividly, and he received the ovation of the audience, mostly the low income group, for saying probably what was in their minds." The hostility between the deprived rural areas and the city is also mentioned.

Politics, never very far from the surface in Western Nigeria, comes into the Commission's assessment of the feeling in some areas that they were being deliberately neglected by the government while other areas were favoured: "for example in Oyo reference was made to the tobacco factory which had not been opened although the building they said had been ready." The same applied to the shoe factory at Ogbomosho (both of these happened to have been strongholds of the banned NNPP, and though the report does not say so explicitly, the people there felt victimised).

The Commission deals at length with the case of Chief Agbaje, the "brain" behind the tax riots in Ibadan (in which 11 people were killed), who was out to prove the administrative authorities in Ibadan wrong at having left him out of the leadership hierarchy. The report admits that Chief Agbaje, for the moment, has "managed to win the confidence of the majority of the masses," in the struggle for leadership in Ibadan. His popularity increased when he was named as the "brain" by the administration. But the Commission found no evidence that he had counselled violence in support of the anti-tax Movement (which the Commission detects as an organisation, with officers and a headquarters in Ibadan).

This brings us to the sphere of local causes of individual riots, of which there are many. Some can be traced back to political or personal rivalries or specialised grievances—in Ishara, for example, there was a feud between the Odemo and the local Council secretary, who was popular with the "youngmen"; in Ijebu-Igbo there was envy of some local people for the commercial affluence of the Oba's two wives (one was a local agent of the Nigerian Tobacco Company, the other ran a beer-shop). In Egbu division the *parakoyis* (Market chiefs) were agitating to regain lost powers.

Recent measures by the government, including taxation reductions in December and again in April, as well as a promise of a future increase in cocoa price seem to have served to allay trouble for the moment; one must hope that the riot three weeks ago at Ila Orangun was an isolated case. Last week's budget, with its record deficit of £52m.† has the negative virtue of recognising that tax increases would be impossible at the moment. But an impression of *malaise* continues: and, one wonders, was not the Ayoola report pulling its punches when it comes to how the Government is viewed in the State

† To be reported fully in next week's issue.



## While in London, the Lindsays saw Amsterdam. At no extra return air fare.

Take a BOAC VC10 with you to London. From there BOAC can easily put you in touch with many European cities at no extra air fare.

For instance, Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf or Paris. We have great connections.

You can take these trips at any time during your holiday, so you can visit home first—then take a continental trip.

Your local travel agent will tell you exactly how BOAC can make your London holiday go much further—at little or no extra air fare.

Daily Daylight flights to London. Ring your travel agent or BOAC.



**BOAC VC10**  
takes good care of you  
In association with Nigeria Airways.

## MATCHET'S DIARY

Washington, DC

AS I entered the Old Senate Office Building the guard said politely: "The Biafra meeting is in Room 457." Like many other Americans, he assumed that a meeting arranged to discuss Nigeria's affairs must be a pro-Biafran one. This time he was wrong. The Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University here had called together almost a hundred people who knew, or wanted to know, something of Nigeria and the present conflict, in the hope that from their discussion of certain topics chosen by the Center an objective report might emerge. Some of those invited knew Biafra, like Mr. George Orick, the American businessman who spent many years in Nigeria and became consultant to UNICEF on Nigerian relief, or Mr. Graham Hovey, the leader writer of the *New York Times*. Others sympathised with Biafra's cause without any direct knowledge of the secessionist area. Many more knew Nigeria well, like Professor Gray Cowan of Columbia, who took the chair, or Professor Michael Crowder of Ife. Some strongly supported the Nigerian cause, others, even if they knew the country, were uncertain. There were Senators—though not the expected Edward Kennedy—and Congressmen, and members of their staffs (outside the US it is not always realised that many if not most legislators here employ a personal "brains trust"—Kennedy has a "man on Africa"), journalists, government officials and businessmen. In a country where a man as well known as Senator Eugene McCarthy has just called for recognition of Biafra, and where the Nigerian conflict seems to have been mixed up with the Vietnam one, it was important that such a gathering could meet to discuss Nigeria without heat. Even the French and Soviet embassies were represented—though the Soviet man, explaining why he did not speak, told me that he had heard others expound the Soviet position on Nigeria with such certainty that he felt he should not interfere with the happy symmetry of their views.

Did the meeting do more than rearrange and exchange prejudices? The final report will give the answer. In the meantime I can only say that the right questions were asked—which is the beginning of wisdom. Can relief be separated from politics? Will there be guerrilla warfare if the Biafran army is defeated? What is the truth about "genocide"? What will happen to relief for civilians if Uli airstrip is taken by Federal forces? How "sacrosanct" should be the boundaries inherited by independent African states from colonialism? How can a totally military conclusion to the conflict fail to produce appalling civilian casualties? Does Dr. Azikiwe have a role to play? Would a

Federal military victory solve the basic problem any more than Abraham Lincoln's victory in 1865 solved the most urgent of the domestic problems of the United States. Above all—for behind the questions always was the one about US policy—what can or should the United States now do to bring peace to Nigeria? Nobody questioned the wisdom of the US ban on the supply of arms to Nigeria. Indeed, I have found here, outside as well as inside the conference, a deep sense of relief that the American Government decided on the ban long before the Biafran cause became a burning issue in the United States. Otherwise the government might have been embarrassingly obliged to announce the ban as a result of agitation. Yet what can the US, the only major power not committed to one side in the Nigerian conflict, now do?

Professor Richard Sklar, whose book *Nigerian Political Parties* still, after six years is a sound guide, was the main protagonist of "impartial intervention" by the US. Yet even he went no further than to suggest that the President might appoint a respected figure who could offer his "good offices" to the two sides, in the hope of facilitating negotiations. He also thought that the US should take the lead in attempting to bring Britain, France and the Soviet Union together to work out a common policy towards a problem which, whatever the legal position, did have serious international implications. He considered no state sacrosanct; the freedom of the people must always take precedence over the interests of the state. It is symptomatic of the new relations between Americans and the USSR that several speakers believed that the Russians would join a peace initiative; but it is symptomatic, too, of the American condition that so many speakers were genuinely horrified at the idea of any American attempt even to offer "good offices" in Nigeria. The nation which originally failed to bring peace to Vietnam, or to behave with *finesse* in Latin America, it was felt, was not qualified to take a hand in Nigeria, where the bitter reaction to the supply of US Globemasters for the relief airlifts showed the sensitivity of Nigerians.

Supporting Biafra, one knowledgeable journalist told me, is a winter activity—"all those women's meetings". Certainly as summer begins, there appears to be less hysteria than there was some months ago, and if the Federal case has made little headway, the Biafrans often damage theirs, which has usually been spread through such means as last year's horrifying photographs of starving Biafrans in *Life*, and not through public relations consultants. The report of the Diggs mission to Nigeria and of the testimony to the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs by Dr. Fergusson, the US Special Co-ordination on Relief, have had some effect

on people prepared to think about the issues. And now even the Biafrans' best friends are concerned that they may still be deceiving themselves by supposing that the Nixon administration, because of some remarks during the election campaign, will offer some sort of support to Biafra. But to me the most significant factor for both sides to ponder is the almost total lack of support for Biafra from the Negro-Americans. Nobody at the conference criticised more strongly the US intervention in Nigeria, however impartial and pacific, than Mr. Theodore Brown, director of the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa. And I'm assured that throughout the country thinking Negroes—who note that some of Biafra's political support here comes from men with Southern racist leanings—see the Nigerian conflict as the great test for Africa (it was in a Negro publication the *Afro-American*, that the only hostile caricature of Col. Ojukwu, outside Nigeria, which I have seen, appeared). Can Black Africa produce a major power—as they confidently expect Nigeria could become—or is it doomed to disappear in a welter of mini-states, whose weakness and quarrels would be used by racialisms here to demonstrate the black man's inability to rule? Beside that, the details don't matter.

Unhappily I sensed at the conference and outside—though not in the offices here of those who have a direct concern with Nigeria—a feeling, even among those who sympathise with the Federal Government, that in the end Nigeria would never work, and the Federation break down. "We had a military solution 100 years ago, but we're still nowhere near a political solution" is a typical comment. For such people plebiscites in the "disputed areas" of Eastern Nigeria, for example, seem essential, although in fact anybody who seriously suggested in Calabar or Port Harcourt that they must now choose between what they regard as Ibo domination or separation in their new states, would be lynched. Perhaps because the Federal Government has allowed relief from outside to go to rebel areas on a scale unique in history, it is still not fully realised here that there is a limit to Federal concessions. Nor is it realised that the courage and skill the Ibos are showing can, under different circumstances serve the Federation, which may emerge stronger from the conflict. Nor, again, is it realised that the apparent strength of the Federal economy and buoyancy of government revenues, as shown in the recent budget, have removed the one factor which might have induced Lagos to negotiate without a Biafran surrender—fear of economic collapse. The conference was a brave attempt to illuminate a subject about which there is immense confusion here. But it probably came a year too late.

## Personalities and Politics in Ghana—2

From a Correspondent

**I**F, as I suggested in my first article, Dr. Busia's new Progress Party has certain clear links with the old opposition to Dr. Nkrumah expressed in the National Liberation Movement and the United Party, what is the relationship of Mr. Gbedemah's National Alliance of Liberals with the CPP itself?

Mr. Gbedemah, now a robust 57, was the main organiser, as opposed to theoretician, of the CPP in 1949-51. As Minister of Finance he was a tower of strength to Dr. Nkrumah, and the financial follies which finally overwhelmed Ghana did not show themselves until Mr. Gbedemah had left office. In 1961, he went into voluntary exile to avoid the detention which Dr. Nkrumah used to silence critics inside no less than outside the party.

Today Mr. Gbedemah, who, although an effective speaker, does not attract popular adulation, does not seek to minimise his past association with the CPP. Nor does he pretend that he is not seeking the support of former members and supporters of the party: "They're still there, and there were plenty of liberal elements in the party." The government, by removing his name from the list of the former CPP office-

holders barred from public office, appears to have accepted his claim that he had attempted to defect Dr. Nkrumah from his path. But to what extent will the National Alliance of Liberals be the CPP without Dr. Nkrumah and such cronies as Mr. Krobo Edusei, Mr. Ayehekum and Mr. Inkumseh? To what extent will Mr. Gbedemah be helped or hindered in the coming general election by his CPP past? What new elements can he attract?

In his later years Dr. Nkrumah almost stifled the party which had brought him to power, and relied more on the police than on party members and organisers to keep the country in line. A self-perpetuating and corrupt oligarchy seemed to many sincere CPP men to have taken over. Some of these CPP men had regarded the party as a progressive force, giving opportunity to the "young men," introducing local democracy, challenging imperialism abroad. The strong element of thugs and careerists in the party never entirely swamped these men, who in thousands of villages throughout Ghana were the most articulate politicians and the most effective political organisers. Where are they? Mr. Gbedemah thinks they will

re-emerge for his new party and again see to it that village people at the polls. Dr. Busia is convinced the countryside will never tolerate anything to do with the CPP.

Already Mr. Gbedemah and his lieutenants (he is anxious to assert he is not the party "leader" and is readily served under somebody else) were elected when the party is presently constituted) say that already the National Youth Association has offered its support because it feels that, in the North at least, Dr. Busia's party will be too closely identified with Chiefs, and that the party which brought politics to the North will still be regarded as a progressive force.

### What Now in Ashanti?

In Ashanti, where memories of troubled and violent days of the National CPP confrontation are more keen than elsewhere, former CPP supporters may feel that safety for them lies in a victory of a party which has CPP roots rather than in one so clearly identified in Ashanti, with the NLM. And although the CPP lost the 1956 election, Ghana's last genuine election, it polled more votes there than ever before. The difference was that tens of thousands of villages who had never bothered to vote at this time brought out of the NLM to oppose the CPP. Who can say what will happen now?

## TAX FREE TO OVERSEAS VISITORS

If you are visiting Britain temporarily or are intending to emigrate from Britain you can purchase any of the exciting Pye radios, televisions, radiograms or record players without having to pay British Purchase Tax, through our Personal Export Scheme. We deliver direct to your ship or aircraft when you leave Britain, it's as simple as that!

Pye have full service facilities throughout West Africa and carefully selected dealers who can help with any queries.

A full range of receivers is on display at our Showroom, 295 Regent Street, London, W.1. For information and addresses of provincial dealers, telephone: 01-580 7246.

**PE PERSONAL EXPORT DIVISION**  
A division of Pye Group (Radio & Television) Ltd.



Gbedemah launching his party—will it be a neo-CPP?

In Accra Mr Gbedemah has established headquarters in cosmopolitan Tudu, in contrast to Dr. Busia's in the strongly Ga area. It was, perhaps, Mr. Gbedemah's fear of solid hostility from the Ga, Accra's indigenous people, who were violently opposed to Dr. Nkrumah, that persuaded him to have on the platform for his news conference announcing the formation of his new party, Mr. Charles Nylander, a Ga, a former CPP Minister and later an Ambassador retained by the NLC, but now thought to be a driving political force.

On Mr Gbedemah's other side at that conference was Mr. Mark Cofie, the Ewe chief and business-man, a relative of Mr. Gbedemah, and though by many to be his chief organiser. But, as I said when discussing Dr. Busia's party, the Ewe, thought by some to "dominate" Ghana seem to be completely divided politically. Mr. Gbedemah, never a supporter of Ewe union in his CPP days will, it is said, not stand for election in his own Keta but in cosmopolitan Tema. In the rest of Southern Ghana anti-CPP memories must be strong in places like Akim Abuakwa, and among trade unionists. The great unknown are the cocoa farmers, who may remember Mr. Gbedemah as the man who "pegged" the cocoa price at 72s a load—though to this, as I said in my first article, he could reply that that was a slightly higher price than they get now.

If, as is generally supposed, the election will be about who can efficiently run the government, organisation of the voters, at which Mr. Gbedemah showed himself a master in the past, will be highly important. He has in the *Evening Standard* an effective newspaper, under another old CPP man, Mr. Kofi Bada. And while some of the old CPP organisers might give the new party a bad name, others could make all the difference at election time.

His opponents will no doubt (as they are already doing in the Constituent Assembly) try to use against Mr.

Gbedemah the Jiagge Commission's findings, which he is contesting, that he acquired some £17,000 in a mysterious way. But the finding is so ambiguous that it should not deprive him of the support of anybody who would not have opposed him anyway.

Some ex-CPP men have also set up parties on their own—Mr. P. K. K. Quaidoo, the ex-Minister whom many expected to find in Mr. Gbedemah's camp, Dr. William Lutterodt, whose claim to have a nation-wide organisation few accept, and Mr. Alex-Hamah. This could attract some ex-CPP support without damaging Dr. Busia at all, but it remains to be seen if they will actually contest the election. The withdrawal of some people that Mr. Gbedemah named as sponsors may affect him a little but Ghanaians are used to this kind of thing, and enough names like Dr. Agama, Dr. Boohene and Dr. Cudjoe remain to offset allegations that this is just the old CPP.

## Call for More Voters' Registration

The *Evening Standard* has been urging the re-opening of registration, on the ground that apathy among potential voters, due to the absence of political parties, prevented them from registering. It would be interesting to know on what grounds the National Alliance of Liberals think they would be helped by fresh registrations. Presumably they believe that their superior organisation would ensure that a higher proportion of theirs than of other parties' supporters would register this time—and there are a million people to consider since only 2.3m. registered out of a possible 3.2m. Dr. Busia's own Brang-Ahafo Region led with 87 per cent. registry, followed by Ashanti with 84 per cent. The most northerly region, the Upper, produced 81 per cent., but the Volta Region of the Ewe only 60 per cent. These figures may later prove highly significant.

There are, however, too many unknowns for any certainty. There is a far higher proportion of literacy among voters than in 1956. Neither side, though each claims the other to be better off, complains of shortage of money. This time there is no "governing party" in the field with all the advantages that gives in Africa, even if NLC members are generally endowed by the public with political preferences. This time Chiefs may be more circumspect, even if it is dangerous to pretend that they will play no part.

So much, then, for Dr. Busia and Mr. Gbedemah. But what happened to the "third force" which was supposed to spring up between them and look forward not backwards? That question I shall attempt to answer in a third article.



## "K" LINE

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



Monthly Direct Express Service

Japan to and from

West Africa

via Hong Kong, Singapore and Cape

Calling at:  
MATADI, LAGOS/APAPA,  
LOME, MONROVIA,  
FREETOWN, ABIDJAN.

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

Further details and space bookings also available through our agents.

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

General Agents in U.K. & continent  
KAWASAKI (LONDON) LTD.  
17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3.



position of the interim government, in which Gaullist ministers continue in office, under a non-Gaullist interim President. This is confirmed by the findings of others: although some stories in *The Sunday Telegraph* on the subject have tended to be unreliable, some credence must be attached to the report last Sunday that "according to Nigerian sources, four planes are still flying cargoes of arms into Biafra every night from Libreville... a vast stockpile of French arms said to total thousands of tons has been built up in Libreville to sustain the airlift in coming months." The amounts may exceed 150 tons a week, although not up to the level of last autumn. They report the principal security adviser of President Bongo, M. De la Houssaye, as the coordinator of the airlift. It also claimed that supplies of automatic weapons from Fort Lamy (presumably from the French base there, rather than from anything connected with the Chad army) are involved, as well as Czech and Russian arms captured during the Algerian war from the FLN. The paper's correspondent says the continued supply "discloses both the political vacuum caused by the present interregnum in France and the extent of the practically uncontrollable security machine that M. Foccart had assembled for his master."

### Houphouet-Boigny's Role

One important factor which has tended to be under-rated is the role of Houphouet-Boigny. The Ivorian President (known in *Le Canard Enchaîné* as "L'Houphouet") has developed a deep personal commitment to Biafra, based not only on his emotional distress at the war, but also on his desire to demonstrate that federations in Africa can never work, which amounts to a wish to justify his own past involvement in the dismantling of the French West African Federation in the late 1950s. This seems the most convincing explanation of a development in Ivorian foreign policy which otherwise seemed utterly out of keeping with everything we had been led to expect from one of Africa's most experienced politicians. Whether he is right or wrong about federations, it is strange that he should have gone to the extent of assisting arms supply (apparently at the expense of the Ivory Coast) to the Biafrans to help ensure that that which he believed should come to pass. It is more reminiscent of Kwame Nkrumah than the shrewd, cautious Houphouet of yesteryear. And in this policy he has been aided and abetted by M. Foccart, which explains why he (Houphouet) should be understandably concerned at Foccart's going. One has to remember about Houphouet-Boigny that he has long experience of French politics and contact with French politicians; also that the country he runs is a remarkably successful going concern. This gives him the same sort of levers on the French (and especially on the Gaullists, whose

party machine has often depended on finance from companies with overseas interests) as a big industrial combine, so that, just as in 1958 de Gaulle opted for the Houphouet approach to decolonisation rather than the Senghor line, so today, maybe more than before, he is a man to be listened to in Paris, whatever the Government. But if Foccart's going is permanent (in Paris I found a division of opinion as to whether Pompidou, if elected, would reinstate Foccart in his African seat) the Biafra policy is certain to be examined carefully by any incoming government—and Pompidou.

One slight of this affair which was picked up by *Le Canard Enchaîné* was the dim view taken by the Elysée during the last days of the General of certain things said by President Diiori during his visit to London, notably to do with French policy towards Nigeria. Although the annoyance seems to have depended partly on a mistranslation, it was enough for the Niger President to be refused audience at the Elysée; a lunch with the Prime Minister was arranged instead.

### Soyinka's Refusal

Wole Soyinka is in the news again, with the announcement by *The New Statesman* that they had received a letter from the Nigerian High Commission, accompanied by a photostat of a letter from Soyinka himself turning down the £1,000 Jock Campbell Literary Prize. The letter says: "kindly let the judges know that I am deeply mindful of the honour. After much thought, however, I find that in view of the nature of the accusations raised against me in my own country, charges which question not merely my role as a writer but my claim to be a Nigerian writer, charges also to which I am all-glad to have confessed—I find my position too ambiguous for the acceptance of literary honours." *The New Statesman* says it leaves its readers to judge whether the letter was written of his own volition, although the implied denial that he had confessed seems to mark the letter as genuine, and publish at the same time a remarkable "Prisonette" sent from Kaduna to Mr. Rex Collings—a short poem called "Live Burial", which reveals graphically the suppressed mental torment of the imprisoned poet, beginning with:

*Sixteen paces*

*By twenty-three They hold*

*Siege against humanity*

*And Truth*

*Employing time to drill through to  
his sanity*

and ending with a grim flash of the characteristic Soyinka humour:

*Bulletin:*

*He sleeps well, eats*

*Well. His doctors note*

*No damage*

*Our plastic surgeons tend his public  
image.*

### For the Revolution

Recent decisions taken by the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party include the abolition of the military salute, and of the expressions "Your Excellency Mr. President, Your Excellency Mr. Minister, Excellency Governor, mon general, mon commandant, etc." and replaced by the expressions "Comrade President, Comrade Minister." Also, all internal Guinean official and judicial correspondence will cease to carry at the end the expression "Veuillez agréer", and instead will carry the expression "for the revolution."

### Barnard and Bongo

Madagascar's denial of reports that it is about to start diplomatic relations with South Africa is interesting in view of similar reports about Gabon, following the visit there of Dr. Christian (heart-transplant) Barnard. After his visit, in which he toured Biafra refugee camps and Schweitzer hospital at Lambarene, as well as having discussions with President Bongo, Barnard quoted Bongo as saying that Gabon would never act against South Africa internationally.

## Griot

**For expert  
advice and  
assistance on  
all insurance  
matters**

contact

**Sun Insurance  
Office (Nigeria)  
Limited**

131 Broad Street  
PO Box 2694 Lagos

Telephone 21782



# Barclays in GHANA



For over fifty years the bank has been associated with the trade and development of Ghana. Today, our sixty-four offices there keep us in continual contact with commerce, industry and agriculture, and give us an unrivalled knowledge of local conditions. This knowledge is freely available to all businessmen; if it would be useful to you, write to or telephone Kenneth Tattersall, Business Development and International Division, 54 Lombard Street, London E.C.3 (01-626 5656).



## **Barclays Bank D.C.O.**

Britain's Largest Overseas Bank

## letters to the editor

### SIERRA LEONE NOW

Sir,—The favourable "balance sheet" you present in *West Africa* of April 26 of Mr. Stevens' first year in office as Prime Minister of Sierra Leone is not surprising because in the last twelve months your paper has tended to be sympathetic to Mr. Stevens, sometimes at the expense of balance. This has continued even in spite of such evidence as the eye witness report of Amnesty International, exposing the conduct of the Stevens Government and APC violence.

You seem to have based your verdict largely on the economic and financial position now as compared with what it was about two years ago. Economic policies do not bear fruit overnight. The conception of the present favourable trend goes back to the previous civilian regime when Dr. Gunter Conrad (economic adviser) and Mr. Brian Quinn (IMF expert) were invited in as an earnest of reformation. The seed of this progress was fearlessly cultivated and tended with zeal by the NRC, in whose hands it flowered and bore fruit. Mr. Stevens has merely provided over the harvest, much of which he has wasted on fighting "mercenaries" and "malcontents," so far existing in his fright or within his own ranks.

It is, however, in the fields of civil liberties and regard for truth that Mr. Stevens has had his worst failures. Unless the future redeems the past twelve months, Mr. Stevens may go down as the least democratic of Prime Ministers of Sierra Leone.

It is incorrect to write as you did that Sierra Leone has a House of Representatives which represents political feeling fairly. Twelve seats do not fairly represent political feeling for the SLPP in this country. Since the return to civilian rule the APC has maintained and increased its hold on this country by violence, detention without trial, arrests and detentions under a state of emergency, suspension of Paramount Chiefs, removal of court presidents and their replacement by APC agents, fabrication of evidence, threats and intimidation.

Mr. Stevens has sought to conceal the responsibility of his party for a screen of sustained anti-SLPP propaganda in which the radio and the three Government-controlled newspapers have joined. The Prime Minister knew or ought to have known (because the Commissioner of Police made a public announcement to that effect) that all the sensational newspaper reports of political killings in Kenema before the State of Emergency had no truth. On the other hand, whilst the Government still has to disclose the names and particulars of persons it alleged were killed in Kenema and Kailahun Districts, attention must be drawn to killings of opponents of the APC, whom I can name.

The frequent calls to vigilance against "mercenaries" and "enemies" of the people are fortunately now generally regarded as mere scares, intended to arouse support for the Prime Minister and provoke hostility towards the SLPP. It may all be a case of conscience because it is well known here in Sierra Leone that in its bid to oust the National Reformation Council the APC trained "freedom fighters" (in a neighbouring country) who were rendered redundant

for the purpose by the coup of April 1968.

Sierra Leone can still justify the hopes held out eight years ago but only if Mr. Stevens develops some self confidence and fears less the retribution of his own antecedents. In its anniversary congratulatory message to the armed forces *We Yone* (official organ of the APC) howled forth: "The armed forces can rest assured that they will get maximum support from the vast majority of the people. Congrats John Bangura (Force Commander). Congrats Malcom (Commissioner of Police). *But be vigilant. In times of peace prepare for war. The Maigores (SLPP) and the Taradads (SLPP) and the Tuckers, etc., are hibernating not far from here.*" (italics mine). If this is a measure of Dr. Stevens' own confidence then Sierra Leone is in for hard times ahead.

SALLA JUSU-SHERIFF, M.P.

### EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Sir,—The short note concerning myself in your issue of the 3rd inst., under the heading "date line Africa" on page 571, contains two inaccuracies of fact. First, I am not a Q.C. Secondly, I did not, repeat did not, resign from the office of Attorney-General of Sierra Leone.

The fact was that I was compulsorily retired from the civil service, i.e. involuntarily, without my consent and against my will and in violation of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1961. The reasons given were medical, viz. that I was no longer "capable on physical grounds of rendering further efficient service." I have ample documentary evidence to prove this.

OLIVER J. SHAW,  
Ex-Attorney-General  
of Sierra Leone.

### AWO'S NEW NIGERIA

Sir,—“Leopards,” a proverb says, “don’t change their spots.” The fact that Chief Awolowo, in his *People’s Republic*, now couches in scientific language the ideas he expressed in *Path to Nigeria’s Freedom* does not make them any more original today than in 1947.

It will be instructive for Mr. Omonira (26/4/69) to go over chapter 5 of Mr. Awolowo’s *Path to Nigeria’s Freedom* of 1947 to see the tenacity with which he sticks to his views. The fact is that Chief Awolowo saw, and still sees, Nigeria in terms of what he calls “linguistic units,” the members of which “find it comparatively easier to get along with one another,” whilst “different linguistic groups” cannot do so. This “Conflict Theory” has underlined much of Chief Awolowo’s writings on, and approach to, Nigeria’s Constitutional problem. I do not share this fatalistic idea. By preaching that we cannot live together except in a “linguistic” State of our own, we preclude the possibility of doing so.

It appears to me that Chief Awolowo is interested primarily in a “Yoruba” or “Oduduwa” State, and only secondarily in Nigeria itself. In his recently declared statement on his political aspirations he was still casting for “an enlarged Western State which (will) . . . embrace . . . Kwara (Ilorin) State, and Mid-Western State, whose people speak Yoruba as their mother tongue” as well as Lagos State.

If there are not any “Nigerians” in the sense there are “English,” “Welsh,” or “French,” then there must be no “Russians” except Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Armenians, Georgians and other peoples who comprise the Soviet Union today.

ADEKUNLE ALLI.



## FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

### to West Africa

3/4 sailings monthly from U.S.A.  
Australian Galaxy May 29 from New York  
Australian Isle June 10 from New York

### to United States of America

African Glade from Ghana . . . . . June 15  
Australian Reef from Nigeria . . . . . June 24

- First-class liners
- Refrigerated space for both chilled and frozen cargoes
- Dehumidifying to prevent cargo sweating and odour permeation
- Deep liquid cargo tanks
- Limited first-class passenger accommodation

## JOHN T. RENNIE SON & CO. LIMITED

Rennie House, 57-60 Aldgate High Street, London, E.C.3  
Telephone: 01-709 9456. Cables: Reniform London

General Representatives in West Africa: FARRELL LINES INC., UNITED NATIONS DRIVE, MONROVIA, LIBERIA  
All sailings subject to alteration

## Westwind Africa Ltd

Regular Express Freight Service between  
U.S. Gulf Ports and  
West African Ports

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

<b>S.S. Sophie C</b>	Sails New Orleans June 1, Houston June 5 for Freetown, Abidjan, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Luanda.
<b>S.S. Buena Fortuna</b>	Sails New Orleans June 22, Houston June 28 for Freetown, Abidjan, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Luanda.
<b>S.S. Westwind</b>	Sails New Orleans June 30, Houston July 3 for Dakar, Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Takoradi, Lagos/Apapa, Warri, Douala and Luanda.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to: Southern Star Shipping Co., Inc., 29, Broadway Suite 1925, New York, N.Y. 10006, General Agents.

### WEST AFRICAN AGENTS:

**General Agents:** SOUTHERN STAR SHIPPING CO. INC.  
P.O. Box 318 Apapa, Nigeria

**Other Agents:** Alraine Ltd. (Freetown, Lagos, Monrovia, Port Harcourt, Tema, Takoradi, Warri)  
Socopao (Abidjan)  
Camara & Cia., Ltd (Luanda)  
Luiz Teixeira Da Silva (Lobito)

**UK General Agents:** WAINWRIGHT BROS & CO LTD., 15-17 Eldon Street, London, E C 2, ENGLAND, and 19 James Street, Liverpool 2.

## books and publications

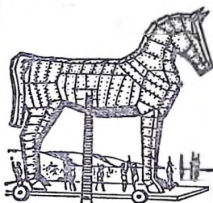
### PEASANTS IN THE GUINEA WAR

**The Liberation of Guiné. Aspects of a African Revolution by Basil Davidson. Foreword by Amílcar Cabral (Pantheon African Library, 6s.).**

THIS little book is, deservedly, going to be widely bought, read, and discussed. It is the first comprehensive account in English of the bitter guerrilla struggle being waged by the PAIGC against the Portuguese in Guiné (Bissau). It is also very much a one-sided account—Mr Davidson is openly and fully on the side of the guerrillas and makes free and effective use of his personal experiences and reflections gathered during his time among them in 1967-68. In Mr Davidson's PAIGC have found their Edgar Snow and it is likely that his book will serve present and future Africanists as the same sort of fundamental sources as *Red Star Over China* has served two generations of Sinologists. But this book is much more than reportage, and it will be read by many who are not primarily interested in Africa for the same reasons that Fanon is read by them.

Having briefly etched the historical background of Portuguese colonialism in Guiné, Mr Davidson takes up the story in the 1950s with the closing of all venues of gradualism and reform by the Portuguese and consequent formation of the PAIGC in 1962. For six years the PAIGC followed a consciously schizophrenic policy of advancing a reformist programme to the Portuguese while, anticipating its refusal, they patiently prepared the peasants for the armed struggle that this refusal necessitated. Even then, when the PAIGC launched its first attacks in early 1963, it seems likely that its hand was forced by the systematic campaign of repression in the rural areas begun in 1962 by the Portuguese Army and the PIDE (the Portuguese secret police who have acted as a sort of Gestapo-like Green Beret force in Guiné).

Throughout the book, which draws widely but selectively on the Chech, Cuban, Vietnamese and Dbravé guerrilla warfare "models" (as well as on the author's experiences with Tutoi Partisans), there is emphasis on the crucial importance of preparing the peasantry for the struggle rather than relying on merely voluntarist initiatives. Interestingly, though perhaps inevitably, the PAIGC gained its initial access to the peasantry through the chiefs. This has been a delicate operation and the description of how it is handled is fascinating. Having gained access the PAIGC's strategy is not to convert the peasants, but to win them to the Party by relating the Party as closely and con-



Have you overloaded  
your production  
lines?

Are you launching  
new products?

Right! Contact POLY PRODUCTS  
now. We'll solve the problems for you

We Manufacture—Polythene bags—  
Plain or printed to four colours. Any Size.  
Any Quantity.

Also Specialists in—Drum and Carton  
liners, Machine and Furniture Covers,  
Sheeting and Lay flat tubing

We offer—efficient, pleasant service,  
excellent quality control facilities, accurate  
stock control, warehouse and transport  
facilities.

Please write,  
or telephone.....

**POLY PRODUCTS**

P. O. BOX 3511, Tel. 33684 LAGOS  
(NIGERIA)

P. O. BOX M213, Tel. 25215 ACCRA  
(GHANA).

Packing  
Problems

?

cretely as possible to all facets of peasant life. Through the Party the peasants gain a new and liberating perspective on older realities. Thus an old peasant in a liberated village:

"We didn't think it could be different. Party work and Party talk: it's like a big lie in the beginning. But in the end it's the real truth..." Only after this basic peasant support had been at least regionally achieved did the PAIGC pass through local struggles to the present multi-fronted war of movement. So successful have they been that the guerrillas may not have to move into the last phase of a large scale war of position.

Mr. Davidson is such good reading on the theory and practice of the military struggle, on the PAIGC's outside links, its aims and difficulties (Fula traditionalism, the tendency to "militarism," etc.) and the broad strategic importance of the struggle that it is difficult to do him justice in a short review. Moreover, he raises a number of questions which warrant—and will undoubtedly receive—further discussion. The principal one is, of course, that concerning the revolutionary role of the peasantry. The main reason why the various theories of peasant-based guerrilla wars have always seemed of doubtful applicability to Africa is that historically peasants have never risen in disinterested revolt against either colonialism or corrupt bureaucracies. The necessary, though not sufficient, reasons have been (a) landlordism and (b) land-hunger, neither of which hold for any part of Africa to a significant degree. Mr. Davidson gives us a new list of necessary conditions—the fact of a persisting, brutal and irremediable colonialism, a revolutionary elite with the right tactics and a real popular commitment, and so on. But it is still difficult to see what the sufficient condition was and is. Something more fundamental is suggested by the author when he talks of the PAIGC—

"... working through that profound mutation in productive forces, in production relationships, and in all that this must mean for cultural and political change at the level of the masses, which can alone enable the people of Guiné to regain and continue with their own history (my italics).

Personally, this reviewer found this explanation a little opaque. Still, it is on this point—the revolutionary role of the peasants—that debate will centre. Mr. Davidson's achievement is that he has set the terms and provided the context and content of a debate which is so vital for Africa.

R. W. Johnson.

**Germany in the Cameroons 1884-1914: A Case Study in Modern Imperialism** by Harry R. Rudin (*Archon Books*, \$12).

The original edition of this study, published by Yale University Press in 1938, was of far more tonal importance than this reprint is now, for in the late 1930s, the Germans were repeatedly

asking for the return of their former colonies to be considered. But the reprint is a welcome addition to the literature on the brief history of Germany's colonies in Africa.

Rudin gives no straight history of the whole German period in Kamerun. The occupation, which began when the Germans narrowly beat the British in a race to sign treaties with the kings of the Douala-Victoria area, is described in detail, and later extensions of German rule and control are outlined. But a general historical survey would perhaps have been helpful; and so, even more, would have been detailed examination of those whom Rudin calls the "natives" (I presume this word was still normal in 1938). Next to nothing is said about the tribes, their numbers and their recorded histories, their religions and livelihood, except for the Douala.

But Rudin's long survey, though written from a definitely European and often German standpoint (he uses German names, incidentally—"Jaunde," for example), is still of immense interest and value. He ploughed through the enormous Teutonic tomes and archives and scholarly and scientific studies produced by the German colonial era, and deals thoroughly with the German end—the powerful *Kolonialgesellschaft*, Government policies and attitudes, the opposition in the Reichstag (which had a very good record in exposing colonial abuses), and the great German scientific interest in the tropical colonies. The actual administration in the Cameroons is also well covered, as is the economic exploitation, including the development of plantations for palms, rubber and other crops.

And, despite the un-thorough study of the "natives," the book has a good chapter on how these fared under the Kaiser's rule—good because, though written from a white man's viewpoint, it is far-minded and does not try to deny or conceal the worst evils of early colonial rule: forced labour, ill-treatment of the carriers on whom Woermann and other traders depended, the fearful death rate of workers taken from the north to the plantations in the malarial south, and so on. The traders and planters come very badly out of this story; missionaries (for their constant defence of Africans' minimum interests) come out well, and some officials, such as Governor Seitz, not too badly—the author shows how some administrators really tried, with some success, to make conditions better for plantation workers and others. He also points out that German colonialism (which in the Cameroons never sank to such atrocities as occurred in South-West Africa), covered only the period when all European colonialism was at its "hardest" (this is Rudin's delicate word); his main point, that German rule was no worse than other colonial powers' at the time, is argued impressively.

There is no mention of the Nazis' demand for return of the colonies, a demand which, mercifully, was not met

by "appeasement"; Rudin must have seemed in 1938 to be writing in support of this demand, but I expect he was concerned for the accuracy of the record, and he quotes some Cameroonians in support of his views. Even today there are Cameroonians who (perhaps making a contrast with the more recent French rule) speak quite well of the regime whose chief monument today is the *schloss* at Buca, residence formerly of the German Governor of Kamerun and now of the Prime Minister of West Cameroon.

J. D.

**The Zoology of Tropical Africa** by J. L. Clouston-Thompson (*Weidenfeld and Nicolson*, 84s.).

This is an attractive and clearly produced survey in some detail of the present state of scientific knowledge of the fauna of tropical Africa. It covers first the ecological regions—savanna, rain-forest, desert, etc.—and then such phenomena as migrations, the adaptation of different types to the extremes of dry heat and humid heat of such species as the centepede and the hippopotamus. The author, who has been Professor of Zoology of Khartoum University since 1960, has provided plenty of illustrations, both photographs and drawings as well as a few maps.

T.A.

**The Oxford History of South Africa, Vol. I** edited by Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson (*Oxford University Press*, 75s.).

A detailed and scholarly work by a number of authors, including the editor, this book relates the history of South Africa, from the pre-colonial inhabitants (often not included in histories, as if to demonstrate that there were none), to the expansion of Afrikanerdom, the interaction between the Boers and the British, to the great 19th African kingdoms of Shaka and Moshweshwe. The book ends on the brink of the great mineral rushes of the late nineteenth century (it ends at 1870).

P.G.

**Underdevelopment and Educational Planning** by Kartick C. Mukherjee (*Asia Publishing House, London*, 55s.).

An excellent survey of the problems of "underdevelopment" and the work done, and hoped for, to solve these problems through more or better education. Mainly based on India (this book is a good introductory survey of that country's problems), it is relevant to other parts of Asia, and to Africa.

Peace News, the London pacifist weekly, has had a special issue on "British complicity with Federal Nigeria," based on chapters of Mr. George Knapp's booklet, *Aspects of the Biafran Affair*. It accuses Nigeria and Great Britain of falsifying the position of Eastern Nigerian oil in relation to the Ibo-speaking areas, and the British Government of deceiving Parliament about the level of its commitment to support of Lagos. (*Price 1s.*)

# commercial news

## CDC: profit and loss in West Africa

CAMEROON wants the Commonwealth Development Corporation to continue as managing agents for the Cameroons Development Corporation after December 1969 when the 10-year contract expires. This was announced by the chairman of the Commonwealth Corporation (CDC), Lord Howick, when presenting the report and accounts for 1968. The Cameroons Corporation's net profits dropped from CFA91.6m. in 1967 to CFA53.1m., largely as a result of a 15 per cent fall in the price received for rubber.

The CDC has £131m. committed in 19 projects in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Cameroon. Regional revenue was 53 per cent of capital employed and during 1968 there was one new project—the expansion of the Ghana Textile Printing Co's. plant—and a small investment dropped from the list following the sale of CDC's shareholding in Northern Housing Estates Ltd. to a company owned by the Governments of the Northern States of Nigeria.

In spite of the civil war, says the report, the economy in the Federal controlled area has held up remarkably well, "but if it is desired to attract overseas entrepreneurs

and overseas capital to establish more import saving industries to take advantage of the very large Nigerian market, some additional assurance as to conditions of operation and treatment of capital may be necessary as soon as the circumstances permit."

Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd., the joint Northern States Government/CDC development company managed by CDC, again made record profits (£N506,859 pre-tax compared to £N485,161 the previous year), largely due to the buoyant textile industry.

Nigeria Hotels Ltd. (whose £N119,439 profit enabled a 15 per cent dividend to be declared) brought the new block at the Ikoyi Hotel in Lagos into operation at the beginning of the year when business was at a very low level but recent occupancy rates have been high. Following requests from several State governments the company and the CDC have been investigating the possibility of further hotel development in the country. Of the group's 32 senior management staff, 26 are Nigerians.

The results of the Nigeria Housing Development Society (profits £N102,358,



Arewa Textile Mill at Kaduna, in which Northern Nigeria Investments, half owned by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, is one of the investors. The CDC has been praised for being "as effective a form of aid as any in the world," and this year is celebrating its 21st year of trying to develop the resources of the countries in which it operates while paying its way taking one year with another.

but no credit has been taken for interest receivable on mortgages in the former Eastern Region and a provision of £N95,990 has been made against mortgage losses) reflect the quiet conditions in the housing market but the report notes signs that housing development on a scale which would reduce costs and make a significant impact on the needs of the country may materialise in the current year.

None of the concerns with which the CDC is associated in the former Eastern Region operated during the year. West Cement Co., Textile Printers of Nigeria, the Development Finance Company and Cross River Rubber Estates.

A report on the possibility of starting commercial estate development of sugar, cotton and wheat has been submitted to the Federal Government and an agricultural officer has been posted to the CDC's staff in Lagos to follow up the investigations.

The CDC's other interests in West Africa are: Dunlop Nigerian Industries (1968 pre-tax profit £N806,281 and a 12½ per cent dividend compared with 6 per cent the previous year); Ilushin Estates (net loss £N44,732); Nigerian Industrial Development Bk (profit £N228,434); Freetown Hotel (£44 profit); Guma Valley Water Company (operating surplus £139,556); and Sema Leone Investments Ltd. (£118,690 profit compared with £12,918 in 1967).

In addition, CDC has made loans to Surling Astaldi (Ghana), Coast Construction (Nigeria), Dorman Long and Amalgamated Engineering, and the Lagos Executive Development Board, a statutory body responsible for development, improvement and slum clearance within Lagos State.

Lord Howick noted that because interest rates demanded by the British Treasury, from which the 21-year-old Corporation draws much of its money, had risen to 8½ per cent, "it is now almost impossible for CDC to undertake new projects profitably without either a significant increase in its allocation of waiver money or some more fundamental alteration in its capital structure. Few projects in the developing countries can expect to be able to service their capital at rates in the 9-10 per cent bracket." The Corporation had therefore asked the Government to give urgent consideration to this problem.

## AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE S.A.

Managing Agents of:

**COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE S.A.**

"BELGIAN LINE"

Regular and fast sailings

from **ANTWERP**

to CONGO via Canary Islands

from **NEW YORK, BALTIMORE and Outports**

to CONGO and ANGOLA

from **U.S. PORTS of the GULF of MEXICO**

to CONGO and ANGOLA via North Atlantic Ports

Agents in Antwerp for:

**ELDER Dempster Lines Ltd.**

**PALM LINE Ltd.**

**THE GUINEA GULF LINE Ltd.**

Regular and fast sailings

from **ANTWERP**

to WEST AFRICA

**ANTWERP**

Telegram: **AGENMARIN**

61 St. Katelijnevest

Telex: **AN31366**

## DISAGREEMENT OVER AGREEMENT

Attempts to negotiate a world cocoa agreement divert time, attention and money from the real problem—the rehabilitation of the producing industry, according to Gill and Duffus, cocoa merchants and manufacturers of cocoa products. "The cocoa industry has shown a regular and remarkable expansion and this steadily increasing demand is the best guarantee to the producers, coupled with sound marketing policies for which there is no substitute," says the company's latest market report. "This is the best insurance against price movement and seasonal price swings. There is a misconception in some countries that an International Agreement must be right."

Unlike coffee, points out Gill and Duffus, there is no surplus for disposal even though it estimates a reduction of about 60,000 tons in grindings in 1969 compared with 1968 and warns that the use of high-grade substitutes for cocoa is steadily increasing.

But Britain's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, has supported a world pact on the grounds that it would increase producers' confidence and encourage them to expand production to meet demand.

Although preliminary consultation for a world agreement will be held this year a full conference to negotiate a pact is now unlikely to take place this year because as the 1969-70 crop year begins in September it is already too late to be able to negotiate a pact to cover this period.

• Despite "apparent lack of progress" Rowntrees is hopeful that an international cocoa agreement will be negotiated in the foreseeable future, says the company's annual

report which announced that last year's pre-tax profits were £4.6m (£3.9m. in 1967). The high price of cocoa, together with other rising costs, had pushed up confectionary prices in Britain.

• Recommendations for tackling black pod disease as a result of survey commissioned by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionary Alliance of Britain and earned out by Dr. P. Gregory will be discussed at the third international cocoa research conference in Ghana in November.

• Gill and Duffus made a profit of £2,057,000 last year (£1,673,000 in 1967). Chairman D. W. Martin commented: "Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the operations was the further increase in the percentage of turnover in commodities other than raw cocoa." He thought these would account for up to 40 per cent. of the total volume in 1969.

• A new world market dealing in cotton futures has been opened in London. The existing New York cotton exchange tends to reflect the position in the United States rather than of the world.

• A Cotton Development Board designed to boost output has been set up in Ghana.

• An agreement on the establishment of a forestry centre in Divo has been signed by the Ivory Coast Government and the United Nations. It includes provisions for a saw-mill, timber yard and wood workshop.

• The Western State of Nigeria will invest £1.5m. in a cotton scheme in the next three years, the West's Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. Bola Ige, announced.

## Beer Sales Up

Nigerian Breweries Ltd. paid the Federal Government £N5.5m. in excise duty and taxes last year, and made a profit of £N769,000. Overall sales of beer increased by 7 per cent over the previous year, despite the loss of trading areas due to the war. Comparing sales only in the trading areas at present available with those in the same areas in 1967, 1968 showed an increase in the sale of "Star" beer of 21.5 per cent and in "Heinken" of 30.5 per cent. Soft drink consumption in these areas increased by 24 per cent.

Speaking at the annual meeting, the chairman, Mr. James Mackay, prophesied a continued growth in business during 1969—providing that the recent import licence regulations announced in the Federal Government's budget did not lead to shortages of raw materials or other production requirements.

• An advertiser's announcement in the *Daily Times* alleges that Dunlop Nigerian Plantations "are arranging to pull out of and sell or assign their business of rubber plantation at Calabar." The advertisement concerns a suit filed by E. B. Efiwail on his right of re-entry to 4,381 acres which he leased to the company.

• Monrovia's 7-Up Factory has been closed down, and its property is due to be auctioned following an action of debt against Saleeby Bros., proprietors. The Barclay Export Finance Company of England sued Saleeby Bros. for \$11,600. (This firm financed purchase of machinery to manufacture the 7-Up products.)

## Travel with a **DOLPHIN GROUP** from LONDON to LAGOS

AND SAVE OVER £37 ON YOUR FARES

Hundreds of Nigerian Families have already travelled with one of these now famous group departures from London to Lagos. This is the service you have heard about . . . the service where all your travel problems are taken over by the Dolphin Organisation . . . where you travel on board a luxury liner . . . where you save money. Yes, it's true! By travelling with a Dolphin Group you take advantage of Dolphin's charter arrangements and save over £37 per head on your fares.

## LONDON/LAGOS for only £93

*The normal cost would be £130-11-0d*

The next special departures will be on—

Depart London	Arrive Lagos	Ship
19th June 1969	5th July 1969	s.s. "Jean Mermoz"
28th August 1969	12th September 1969	s.s. "Jean Mermoz"
2nd October 1969	16th October 1969	s.s. "Jean Mermoz"
27th November 1969	12th December 1969	s.s. "General Mangin"

N.B. No worry about baggage either—with Dolphin there is no restriction on the amount you can take with you.

Send for full details of all arrangements, including our special saving scheme to:—

**DOLPHIN MARITIME & AVIATION SERVICES LTD.,**

81 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

01-493 7681.

**Northern office: 13 Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.**

061-236 1717.

## WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

### ELDER Dempster Lines

**SOUTHBOUND**—From Liverpool:—KUMBA slg. Liverpool Mon. 1; ODI Liverpool May 31; OBUASI due Freetown Jun. 2, BHAMO slg. Liverpool Jun. 19.

From South Wales/Glasgow:—DUMURRA due Takoradi Jun. 4.

From London:—KABALA slg. London May 30; EGORI due Monrovia May 31; OWERRI slg. London Jun. 10, ONITSHA due Lobito Jun. 4; PATANI due Apapa Jun. 1.

From Continent:—FORCADOS due Las Palmas Jun. 2; HOEHI WILRI slg. Rotterdam May 31; KADUNA due Douala Jun. 3.

**NORTHBOUND**—To Liverpool:—AUREOL due Liverpool Jun. 2, DONGA due Belfast Jun. 2; DUNKWA due Dublin Jun. 10; FOURAH MAY sails Lagos Jun. 2; PERANG due Boma Jun. 1.

To Hull:—DARU due Lagos Jun. 2; EBANI due Hull Jun. 6.

To London:—EBOE slg. Lagos Jun. 5, FALABA slg. Abidjan Jun. 5.

To Continent:—FIAN due Antwerp May 30; FREETOWN due Amsterdam Jun. 1.

**EASTBOUND**—From USA/Canada:—DALLA due Douala Jun. 11, DEGEMA slg. New York Jun. 13; DUMBAIA slg. Halifax Jun. 3.

**WESTBOUND**—To USA/Canada:—DEIDO due Abidjan Jun. 1; FULANI due New York Jun. 1.

From India/Pakistan/Burma:—PINEBANK slg. Calcutta May 20; BEECHANK due Douala Jun. 28; GOWANBANK due Takoradi May 30.

### BARBER WEST AFRICAN LINE

**OUTWARDS**—TITANIA now due Cabinda, thence Takoradi; TEMA due Freetown Jun. 5, thence Monrovia, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Cabinda; CORNEVILLE due sail New York Jun. 6, Halifax (NS) Jun. 9, for Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Takoradi.

**HOMEWARDS**—STRENVILLE due Philadelphia Jun. 3, thence Baltimore and Norfolk; FERNWOOD due Boston Jun. 7, thence Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York; TITANIA due sail Lagos/Ghana (N. Bound) first week Jun. 1, Abidjan second week Jun. 1, Freetown/Monrovia mid Jun.

**JAPAN "K" LINE**

**WESTBOUND**—From Japan (via Hong Kong) to Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown etc.—TEXAS MARU slg. Japan May 15, due Jun. 14.

**EASTBOUND**—From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown etc. to Japan (via Singapore)—LOUISIANA MARU slg. Lagos May 20, Tema May 23, Freetown May 27, due Japan Jul. 19.

**ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE**

**INWARDS**—STRAAT MAGELHAEN for China and Hong Kong slg. Hong Kong Apr. 8, due Lagos/Apapa Jun. 12, Cononou Jun. 21, Lome Jun. 23, Tema Jun. 25, Abidjan Jun. 28, Monrovia Jul. 1, Freetown Jul. 3, Dakar Jul. 6, Conakry Jul. 9, STRAAT FRANKLIN for Japan slg. May 21, due Lagos Jun. 22, Tema Jul. 1, Monrovia Jul. 5, Freetown Jul. 7, Abidjan Jul. 12, Takoradi Jul. 15.

**OUTWARDS**—STRAAT MAGELHAEN for Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong and China first half Jul.; STRAAT FRANKLIN for Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan second half Jul.

**FARRELL LINES**

**HOMEWARDS**—AFRICAN RAINBOW slg. Douala May 27, for Tema, Takoradi, Abidjan Jun. 6, for Monrovia for US Ports; AFRICAN GLADE slg. Matadi Jun. 5, for Luanda, Lobito, Tema Jun. 15, Takoradi, Abidjan Jun. 19, for Monrovia for US Ports.

**OUTWARDS**—AUSTRALIAN REEF due Monrovia May 31 for Buchanan, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jun. 10, Douala and Lagos, Apapa Jun. 16; AUSTRALIAN GALAXY due Monrovia Jun. 16, for Buchanan, Abidjan, Tema Jun. 24, Matadi, Luanda and Lobito.

**HOLLAND WEST AFRICA LINE**

**SOUTHBOUND**—From Continent:—TOGO, KUST due Matadi Jun. 5; OLDIKERK due Abidjan Jun. 5; KATSEDKY due Dakar Jun. 9.

**NORTHBOUND**—To Continent:—LIBERIA, KUST due Rotterdam Jun. 4, Amsterdam Jun. 6, Bremen Jun. 9, Hamburg Jun. 11; SENE, GALKUST due Rotterdam Jun. 5, Amsterdam Jun. 7, Hamburg Jun. 11.

### NOPAL WEST AFRICA LINE

**EASTBOUND**—NOPAL SUN slg. New Orleans May 23 due Takoradi Jun. 15, Lagos Jun. 15, Warri Jun. 18; NOPAL TELLUS slg. New Orleans Jun. 24, due Takoradi Jul. 14, Lagos Jul. 17, Warri Jul. 21.

**WESTBOUND**—NOPAL TELLUS slg. Luanda May 16, Takoradi May 23, due New Orleans Jun. 10, Houston Jun. 14; NOPAL LUNA slg. Luanda Jun. 2, Takoradi Jun. 9, due New Orleans Jun. 27, Houston Jul. 1.

**PALM LINE**

**SOUTHBOUND**—From Liverpool:—ENUGU PALM due Abidjan Jun. 1.

From Liverpool:—IKEJA PALM due Lagos May 31.

From Liverpool:—LAGOS PALM due Tema Jun. 10.

From Continent:—BAMENDA PALM due Takoradi Jun. 4.

From Continent:—AFRICA PALM due Tenerife May 31.

**NORTHBOUND**—To Liverpool:—LOBITO PALM due Takoradi May 31

To Rotterdam and London:—ILESHA PALM slg. Sagre Jun. 4.

To Continent:—ANDONI PALM slg. Freetown Jun. 1.

To Bordeaux:—SAGA STATE slg. Port Harcourt Jun. 1.

**CHARGEURS REUNIS**

SURCOU slg. Lagos Jun. 10, Tema Jun. 15, Freetown Jun. 21; BOUGAINVILLE slg. Kobe Jun. 26.

**MAERSK LINE**

JOHANNES MAERSK slg. Freetown Jun. 4, Bathurst May 5, ANETTE MAERSK slg. Luanda Jun. 12, Matadi Jun. 13.

**MITSUI OSK LINE**

SEIBUNO AISEI MARU slg. Kobe May 2 due Lagos Jun. 6; AMSTELSLUIS slg. Kobe May 20 due Lagos Jun. 29.

**SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE**

**SOUTHBOUND**—YARRAWONGA ldg. Scandinavia including Finland and Bordeaux late May early Jun. for WA second half Jun early Jul.; JURELAREN ldg. Scandinavia first half Jun., WA late Jun. early Jul.

**NORTHBOUND**—MANGARELLA ldg. WA late May for discharge Scandinavia including Finland second half Jun., early Jul.; JURELAREN ldg. WA late May early Jun. for Scandinavia including Finland late Jun., early Jul.

**NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE**

**SOUTHBOUND**—AHAMADIBELLO slg. Liverpool May 20, NNAMDI AZIKWE slg. London May 19.

**NORTHBOUND**—RIVER BENUE due Hull Jun. 2; RIVER OGUN due Avonmouth Jun. 4.

**WESTIND AFRICA LINE**

BELUNA FORTUNA slg. New Orleans Jun. 1, Houston Jun. 5, for Freetown, Abidjan, Lagos, Apapa, Douala and Luanda; SOPHIA C slg. New Orleans Jun. 22, Houston Jun. 28, for Abidjan, Freetown.

**WOERMANN LINE**

MOSSEL BAY slg. Bordeaux Jun. 27, due Dakar Jun. 3, Abidjan Jun. 7, Lome Jun. 9; ULANGA slg. Rouen Jun. 5, due Dakar Jun. 13, Conakry Jun. 16, Sinec Jun. 20.

**GOLD STAR LINE**

TSEK slg. Singapore Jun. 7, Kobe Jun. 21/22, Yokohama Jun. 21; SHAVIT slg. Durban Jun. 1/2, Lourengo Marques Jun. 3/4, Capetown Jun. 7.

**BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA**

**WESTBOUND**—OFFIN RIVER GAMBIA Mar 18, Monrovia Jun. 4, thence Great Lakes.

**BLACK STAR LINE UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA**

**SOUTHBOUND**—OTCHI RIVER Hamburg May 25, Bremen May 28, Antwerp May 31, Rotterdam Jun. 3, Dunkirk Jun. 4; BENYA RIVER London Jun. 21.

**NORTHBOUND**—NAKWA RIVER Rotterdam Jun. 11, Amsterdam Jun. 13, Bremen Jun. 15, Hamburg Jun. 17, Antwerp Jun. 19; BENYA RIVER London May 27.

**HUGO STINNES TRANSOCEAN**

SCHIFFAHT GMBH

HEIN JENEVELT slg. Rouen Jun. 9; MAK HUGO STINNES slg. Rouen Jun. 14, Bordeaux Jun. 17; ELLEN HUGO STINNES slg. Rouen Jun. 21.

**HOEHI LINE**

HOEHI BELLE slg. Liverpool Jun. 5, due Las Palmas Jun. 11, Freetown Jun. 15, Monrovia Jun. 17, Lagos Jun. 21, Apapa Jun. 23, Victoria Jun. 29, Douala Jul. 1.

## Commercial news

### Japan buys Nigerian oil

For the first time, a Japanese oil concern, Idemitsu Kosan Kaisha, has bought oil from Africa. After buying 50,000 tons from an American company operating in Nigeria, a spokesman for the Japanese company said that Nigerian oil contained less sulphur than Middle Eastern oil and would be purchased in large quantities if freight costs to Japan could be cut.

Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria, part of the London Tin group, announced a pre-tax profit of £765,000 for the year ended March 31, compared with a profit of only £191,227 the previous year. Increased production and higher world metal prices account for the recovery. But the company has not yet received permission to remit profits and so has not paid a dividend for the year.

A treatment plant to exploit the Bakouma uranium deposit in the Central African Republic is scheduled to start operation in 1972. It will produce 1,200 tons a year uranium concentrates which will be refined in France to yield 500 tons of uranium metal. Sited 480km north of Bangui, the deposit is believed to contain about 10,000 tons of contained uranium.

Production of high-grade phosphate by the Compagnie Togolaise des Mines de Benin rose by over 20 per cent to nearly 1.4 tons in 1968 and this year's production is expected to be slightly higher again. France took 568,000 tons.

Two large areas of Angola have been opened for diamond exploration. The concessions have been granted to Diversa Inc. of Texas, and to a Portuguese businessman, Sr. Joao Veiga in partnership with American Diamond Distributors of New York.

## Money for Cameroon railway

A \$538,000 loan agreement for the modernisation and maintenance of Cameroon railway equipment has been signed by the Government and the European Common Market. After a three year grace period the loan will be repayable at 21 years at an annual interest rate of three per cent a year.

Air Congo is expected to buy eight Fokker F27 aircraft to replace its obsolescent DC3, DC4 and DC6 aircraft on internal routes. The company recently took delivery of two Caravelles and two secondhand DC8s.

Ghana Airways is buying two Hawker Siddeley 748 aircraft and hopes to trade in two Viscounts for a BAC 1-11 from the British Airways Corporation.

Due to a shortage of rolling stock, about NC2m worth of Ghanaian timber is lying in railway sidings.

## Political risk protection urged

The failure of many governments in developing countries to support effective ways of protecting investments against political risks is criticised in the *Barlays Overseas Review*. This "sad reflection of official attitudes" was underlined by the poor response to the World Bank's draft proposals for a multilateral investment insurance scheme, to which few governments had bothered to reply and which several major capital exporting countries had rejected.

Now the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had been asked to undertake a study to determine whether measures could be taken at the international level to control the outflow of resources from the developing countries. "Such a lack of realism at a time when official aid is under a cloud is astounding," says the *Review*.

But it points out that private capital in developing countries was earning an average rate of return at least as high as that in industrialised countries: average annual profitability was estimated at 91 per cent for both groups.

Manufacturers were frequently inclined to write off the whole of the developing countries as being too difficult to be worth even a cursory investment study. Interest was frequently extinguished by superficial appraisals based on inadequate or even erroneous data. The need for more comprehensive statistics was vital because in 1967 private foreign capital accounted for almost 40 per cent of all aid and investment funds entering the developing countries.

## Extra Ship

The United Kingdom/West Africa Lines Joint Service is putting an extra ship on the Liverpool berth every four weeks, commencing in June, to deal more effectively with an increased volume of trade. Some rearrangement of itineraries is involved, including an additional four-weekly call at Apapa and an accelerated service to Angola and Congo. From June onwards there will be a direct service from Middlesbrough to West Africa every four weeks omitting subsequent loading at either London or Hull.

• An Italian trade mission spent three days in Togo after visiting Ivory Coast.

## Ensure regular reading by taking a subscription to West Africa!

### Subscription Rates

	52 weeks	26 weeks
Nigeria	£65 18 0	NE£ 10 0
Ghana	NC 11 44	NC 5 72
Liberia	LS 11 00	LS 5 50
Sierra Leone	Le 13 00	Le 6 50
1 Dispatched Airmail to above countries		
U.S.A., Canada and Latin America		
Surface	US \$31 00	US \$ 6 50
Airmail	US \$38 00	US \$10 50
U.K. and elsewhere in the world		
Surface	£5 4 0	£2 13 0
Airmail	£8 9 0	£4 4 8
Including Far East and Australasia		
Far East and Australia		
Airmail	£9 2 0	£4 11 0

13 week subscription is available pro-rata

Residencies in Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone  
Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., P.O. Box 139, 1 Kabawa Street, Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa or Overseas Newspapers (Agents) Ltd., Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.

Residencies in U.K. and other parts of the world write direct to:  
P.C. Burgess Press (Sales and Distribution) Ltd.,  
49 Bowling Green Lane, London, E.C.1.  
West Africa is published by Overseas Newspapers (Agents) Ltd. at their Editorial, Advertising and Publishing Office,  
Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.  
Tel. 01 242 0641. Cable: Wirenews London, P54

## NOTICES

# SPECIAL OFFER FOR STUDENTS

RETURNING TO WEST AFRICA  
WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS

## REDUCED RATES FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Resident In	NIGERIA	GHANA	SIERRA LEONE	LIBERIA	ELSEWHERE WEST AFRICA
ONE YEAR	£3 16 0	£3 18 0	£5 9 0	£3 16 0	£3 16 0
SIX MONTHS	£1 18 0	£1 19 0	£2 14 6	£1 18 0	£1 18 0

All the above rates are sterling

THIS REPRESENTS

MORE THAN 15% DISCOUNT

ON NORMAL RATES

Complete and return today the order form below together with your remittance to The Commercial Manager, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1. Telephone 01-242 0661

Please note: subscriptions can only commence to your West African address and must coincide with your arrival.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

ADDRESS IN WEST AFRICA .....

..... (To where copies are to be sent)

NAME OF UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE ATTENDED .....

DATE OF RETURN .....

METHOD OF TRAVELLING .....

NAME SHIP/AIRLINE (Flight No.) .....

COMMENCING DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION .....

Please forward to my West African address above ..... copies for ..... (period). I enclose cash/postal orders to the value of £..... and confirm the above details to be correct.

Signed

THIS OFFER CLOSES ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1969.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID

#### BY CASH, POSTAL ORDERS OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY

The charge is 3/6 per line (approx. six words), minimum 17/6. Display classifieds are £1 15s. per col. inch. Box Numbers 2/6 extra. Copy is to be either PRINTED or TYPE WRITTEN and is required at Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1, BY FRIDAY 2 p.m. EIGHT DAYS PRIOR TO DATE OF INSERTION. All orders for advertisements are accepted on the express terms— they are subject to cancellation without notice at the discretion of the publishers and whilst every effort will be made to publish the advertisements, on the date specified, no guarantee of insertion date can be given. Signatures of two highest ranking officers must be received for the advertisements using lists of elected officers. The proprietors do not accept liability for loss or damage caused by printed errors or inaccuracies 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

#### EARN MORE MONEY!

- Become a skilled designer, dressmaker, embroiderer or milliner.
- See your own designs on models and closed circuit TV.
- Day or evening classes.
- Special pay-by instalment terms.

Licensed annually by the Westminster City Council.

Telephone: 01-499 4981, Susan Suite Penthouse, 6th Floor, 299 Oxford Street, London W.1.

#### MODEL TRAINING

- Vacancies for male, female and child applicants.
- Day or evening classes.
- See yourself on closed circuit TV.
- Grooming and deportment.
- Make-up.
- Posing for fashion photography.

Licensed annually by the Westminster City Council.

Telephone: 01-499 4081, Susan Academy of Modelling, The Penthouse, 6th Floor, 299 Oxford Street, London W.1.

#### AFRICA CENTRE

Monday, 2nd June, 6.30 p.m.

#### THE AFRICAN FAMILY

series cultural issues in social work practice

Speaker: Miss M. Dlamini  
Chairman: Dr W. Z. Concu

Admission 3s. ed. members 2s. 6d.

Thursday, 5th June, 7.30 p.m.

#### TOURISM IN NORTH AFRICA

The Growth of Tourism

Speaker: Anthony Silverer, author

Chairman: Dr D. Birmingham

Admission 2s. 6d., members free

Details: 31 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.  
01-836 1973

#### NIGERIAN YEAR BOOK

A publication of the Daily Times of Nigeria Group

#### NOW ON SALE

at CITY BOOKSELLERS LTD.

16 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1

(Counter Sales only)

or by post from

OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS (AGENCIES) LTD.

Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1

(5s. plus 1/- postage)

### NOTICES—Continued

## HUBERT OGUDE AND HIS NIGERIAN DANCE COMPANY

### SILVER JUBILEE 1944-1969 LONDON PROGRAMME

Opening Night at Commonwealth Institute Theatre, Kensington High Street, W.8.  
With the Spectacular Variety Show

## "OH! OGUDE"

on

Saturday 21st June 1969 at 7.30 p.m.

### ST. PANCRAS TOWN HALL, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1.

Friday 27th June	"MAMA EKO"
Friday 4th July	"AROPIN N'TENIA"
Friday 11th July	"OBANTA"
Friday 18th July	"DELICATE MILLIONAIRE"
Friday 25th July	"HALF AND HALF"
Friday 1st August	Lewisham Concert Hall
Saturday 2nd August	Commonwealth Institute Theatre
Friday 15th August	Final Grand Concert and Dance

Tickets: 15/-, 12/6, 10/-.

New Records to be released in London in June

H.O. 700—JEBU OMO ALARE:OBANTA.

H.O. 701—MAMA EKO:IRE OI.OKUN.

H.O. 702—ALAFIA LA WA:YAIJO

Hubert Oguide, 52 Knollys Road, London, S.W.16.

Telephone: 01-769 2185.

#### THE ASANTE KOTOKO FOOTBALL CLUB OF GHANA

(Owners: Representatives)

#### TOUR OF THE UNITED KINGDOM— JULY-AUGUST, 1969.

The following are the return coach fares for those who want to watch the various matches. Tickets are being arranged for such specialists—

1 Stoke-on-Trent—2s 7/6d. 3/6d.

2 Birmingham—2s 6/9d. 2/6d.

3 Oxford—4s 6/9d. 2/6d.

You may write for forms or pay direct to "THE KOTOKO CLUB". Your money must reach S. K. Boateng, Esq., before 21st July, 1969.

Place of Departure: 14 Queen's Gate, London S.W.7.

Times of Departure: To be announced later.

S. K. BOATENG, Esq., General Secretary,  
91 Surrey Lane, London, S.W.11

#### NIGERIAN INSURANCE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

The current officers of the above Association are invited to attend an Emergency Meeting arranged by some current and prospective members at 3 p.m. on Sunday, 1st June, 1969 at 103 Gower Street, W.C.1. In view of the fact that the Association has not met for over two years now, it is essential that the officers attend this year's year, it is essential that the officers attend this meeting and facing which we will presume that the Association has become dormant and necessary steps will be taken to revive it.

#### THE CHURCH OF THE LORD ALADURA (London Branch)

The above-named cordially and respectfully invite you all to a Special Welcome Service for their Primate

His Most Right Rev. E. O. A. Adediji

at the

#### CHRIST CHURCH,

39 Union Grove (off Union Road),

London, S.W.8.

On Sunday 8th June 1969, at 1.00 pm

Come One, Come All

Nearest Tube: Stockwell

Buses: 2, 26, 17, 88, 181, 155, 77c, 168

Deacon F. N. Arthur (Administrator)

Secretary: H. 6 Brayburn Avenue, S.W.4

Telephone: 01-622 3969

Following my resignation from the Chairmanship of membership of the Benin Youth League (UK Branch) the 8th May 1969, I wish to bring to the notice of the general public that I do not want my name to be associated with the League in any manner whatsoever in the future. G. O. Ogedegbe, 19 Tavistock Road, London, W.9

### EDUCATIONAL

## LAW TUTORS

### ENROLMENT NOW STARTS

for the September 1969 Bar Exam Courses.

### PART 1 FULL COURSE AND FINALS REVISION

Our experienced tutors have helped a generation of students successfully through the difficulties of the Bar exams.

Write or Call:

5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.

Phone: 01-583 2590 (3 p.m.-6 p.m.).

## EDUCATIONAL—Continued

## THE SURE WAY TO EXAM SUCCESS

fast Airmail Service to overseas students

You can pass exams quickly and easily with The Rapid Results College. Thousands of West African Students highly recommend the "Rapid Results" way to examination passes—and with over 155,000 passes, it's not surprising. You receive first-class postal tuition by Airmail and learn safely in the comfort of your own home. No text books are required. Every course is complete in itself. You are guided step-by-step to early examination success for G.C.E., Law, Accountancy, Banking, Secretarialship and many other examinations. To help you choose we will send you an application our FREE prospectus.

Write today to: Careers Adviser,

### THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE

Dept. J.M.S., Tuition House, London, E.W.19, or call at 235 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, Telephone: 01-910 9546.

Member of the Association of British Correspondence Colleges.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

## YOUR WEDDING

Complete Coverage at the Church and Reception.

Choice of Service:—

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

Write or telephone now:—

**JULIAN BROWN**

15, St. Leon Mansions,  
St. Leon Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.3.  
Tel: 01-352 8850

## WEST AFRICA

2s. 0d. (U.K.)

is on sale at leading newsagents in

# EDINBURGH

and

# GLASGOW

and in

# LONDON

at CITY BOOKSELLERS LTD.,

16 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1

(Counter sales only)

## RECORDS AND EQUIPMENT

LONDON'S WEST AFRICAN RECORD CENTRE

## STERN'S RADIO

126 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W1.

Telephone: 01-387 1539 and 5550

TOP HITS FROM NIGERIA !!

HA BAH MI WUIRE PO LOWO BABA SAMHY AGAGA 12s. 6d.

Titles	Artists	Price
I.K. Dairo New L.P.		£1 17s. 6d.
New Nightingale L.P.		19s. 11d.
Ori Lonnie Erudu Ode	Dale Ojo	12s. 6d.
Christiana/Albanije Enia	Dale Ojo	11s. 6d.
Ori Serere Sun mi/Iwa Lowa	Dale Ojo	11s. 6d.
Mura Si Ise	Dale Ojo	10s. 0d.
Startime Vol. 1, 2, 3 & 4	Dark City Sisters	£1 17s. 6d.
Billy Papi/Ami Inya	Res Lawson	12s. 6d.
Ijo Sewi/Enia Lokean Loro	Orlando Julius	12s. 6d.
New L.P. by Dale Ojo		£1 15s. 0d.
Olowe Lai Ye Mo/Gbe Bemii Oluwa	Ebeneszer Obey	8s. 6d.
Olowe Gba Tami/Haria Odoko	Ebeneszer Obey	8s. 6d.
Cal. Ben Adakunle/Ori Bayami	Ebeneszer Obey	8s. 6d.
Lalade Wilkey/Adetunji Adayi	Ebeneszer Obey	8s. 6d.

Second New L.P. by the Rhythmists, £1 17s. 6d.  
Three new E.P.s by Ojo Oluwale, Ilgali Mukaiba, Ebeneszer Obey—Price 13s. 6d.  
New L.P.s by Adesola's Western Tappers Band. Price £1 17s. 6d.  
New L.P. Juju & Sakara—Price 19 11d.

Postage in England and Home Counties—Is. 6d. per record. Air Postage U.S.A. 12s. per lb.  
Records posted all over the world.

EBI TE YIE by the AFRICAN BROTHERS, 10 9d.

On receipt of 2s. 6d., together with a large, stamped, addressed envelope, our new comprehensive list will be forwarded.

A few doors from Warren St. Tube Station and bus services 14, 24, 32, 73, 134, 253, 269 pass door.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## COCOA INDUSTRIES LIMITED, NIGERIA

# GENERAL MANAGER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above-mentioned post:

### 1. Qualifications:

Applicant must possess

EITHER

- (i) A good degree in Economics, Commerce, Business Administration, Engineering, Technology or Science from a recognised University plus at least 10 years practical experience in Management and Administration of a large Industrial undertaking including at least two years in Senior Management.

OR

- (ii) A diploma in Business Management from a recognised professional institute or a certificate in a technological training with at least 12 years practical experience in the management and administration of a large industrial undertaking including at least two years in Senior Management.

OR

- (iii) A record of success in holding a position of sole responsibility for running a large modern factory.

Proficiency in spoken and written English is essential. Previous experience in a Cocoa Processing Factory will be an advantage.

### 2. Duties:

The successful candidate will be responsible for the efficient management and operation of the Company.

### 3. Conditions of service:

The salary for the post is attractive. Anyone earning less than £N2,500 need not apply. Generous fringe benefits are provided.

### 4. Method of Application:

Applicants who could be of any nationality should address their letters stating full names, age, qualifications and experience, present salary, etc. to:

The Acting General Manager, OR B/444

P.O. Box 196,

Ikeja,

Nigeria.

P.E Consulting Group Limited,

Appointments Division,

12 Grosvenor Place,

London, S.W.1

## SITUATIONS VACANT

Also on pages 624 & 625.

Advertise your VACANCIES in this special feature at 35s. per single column inch.—Send to: Advertisement Manager, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.

## SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

**NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT***has vacancies in its management training department in Lagos for:—***Lecturer-Consultants****LECTURER-CONSULTANT  
PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT**

A professionally qualified Engineer preferably with B.Sc.(Eng.). He must be a member of either the Institute of Mechanical Engineers or that of Production Engineers, with about 5 years industrial experience. He should be under 45 years and be earning not less than £N2,000 per annum. (£2,300 Sterling).

**LECTURER-CONSULTANT  
MARKETING AND SALES MANAGEMENT**

A graduate of Economics or Commerce preferably with professional qualification in Marketing with about 5 years industrial/commercial experience. He should be under 45 years and be earning not less than £N2,000 per annum. (£2,300 Sterling).

**LECTURER-CONSULTANT  
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

A Chartered, Certified or Cost and Works Accountant preferably with a degree in Social Science with about 5 years professional experience in an industrial/commercial enterprise, preferably at present holding a Senior Management post. He should be conversant with Management Techniques appropriate to his function. He should be under 45 years of age and be earning not less than £N2,000 per annum. (£2,300 Sterling).

The above posts are open to Nigerians only and Membership of the Nigerian Institute of Management will be an advantage. The Institute has a superannuation scheme and applicants will receive appropriate fringe benefits. The work will be challenging and rewarding. There is plenty of scope for further development. All successful applicants will receive suitable training abroad tailored to their needs to up-date their knowledge and techniques up to lecturer-consultancy standard of high international repute. For application forms and detailed papers of particulars, please write in confidence, quoting reference NLC/2803/WA on both envelope and letter to:—

**Urwick, Orr & Partners Ltd.**, Personnel Selection Division, 2, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1.  
Advisers to Nigerian Institute of Management. (Completed application forms to be returned not later than Friday, 27th June.)

## RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEERING TRAINEES FOR SIERRA LEONE BREWERIES LIMITED

The Sierra Leone Brewery Limited of Freetown, Sierra Leone, has vacancies for Sierra Leoneans who are currently in the U.K. who would like to be considered for positions as Trainee Engineers on the Company's staff. Such positions offer good starting points for a progressive career.

Interviews will be held in London.

Applications are welcome from men who have already qualified and also from students who are currently in their final year of studies. Applicants must have (or expect to have) one of the following qualifications:—

H.N.D. or B.Sc. in either Mechanical; Electrical or Production Engineering.

Apply to Box No. X1258,

West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.

## SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Ghanaians for the post of

## LEGAL OFFICER

in a reputable financial institution.

**Qualifications:** Applicants who should not be more than 45 years must have a good recognised University degree and be practising barristers or solicitors with a minimum post qualification experience of three years.

**Duties:** Conveyancing, Advocacy, general legal work and any other matters that may be referred to him.

**Salary:** To be negotiated in accordance with qualifications and experience.

**Method:** Application in candidates own handwriting stating age, qualification, experience and names of two references should be addressed to Box No. X1255, care of *West Africa*, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.

**Closing Date:** Not later than 16th June, 1969.

## LAGOS UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian candidates for the post of Assistant Medical Records Officer.

### Qualification:

Candidates should possess the A.M.R. Diploma or equivalent qualification and should have had experience in Medical Records duties preferably in a Teaching Hospital. The successful candidate will be required to work under the Medical Records Officer.

### Salary:

£648 × £27 (2)—£702 × £84 (1)—  
£786 × £36 (1)—£822 × £33 (2)—  
£888 × £36 (3)—£996

The post is pensionable but appointment will be on probation for an initial period of three years.

### Method of Application:

Application Forms are obtainable from the Secretary to Overseas Representative, Lagos University Teaching Hospital, 38-39 Amberley House, 12 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 23rd June 1969.

## AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

### Postgraduate Course in the Faculty of Engineering: 1969/70

Ahmadu Bello University invites applications from suitably qualified candidates interested in postgraduate study or research in the Faculty of Engineering to read for the degrees of Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy), M.Sc. (Master of Science), and the post-graduate diploma.

1. A Ph.D or M.Sc. can be obtained as a result of original research in the following areas:

**Civil Engineering** Water Resources, Hydrology, Irrigation, Water Supply, Fluid Mechanics, Reinforced Concrete and Steel Structures, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Transportation and Traffic Engineering.

**Electrical Engineering** High Voltage Engineering, Communications, Broadcasting and Radio Propagation, Microwaves, Atmospheric Electricity and Lightning Discharges.

**Mechanical Engineering** Solar energy, Thermodynamics, Gas Dynamics, Production Methods, Properties of Materials.

2. An M.Sc. can also be obtained by coursework and research in the following areas:

- Electronics & Telecommunication
- High Voltage Engineering
- Industrial Engineering
- Water Resources, Hydrology and Irrigation

3. A postgraduate diploma can be obtained by course work and research in the topics listed in item 2.

The duration of these courses is a minimum of twelve months, beginning on 1st October each year.

**General:** Each of the Departments is at present engaged on a number of advanced research topics and there is ample scope and equipment for further studies. The Departments have recently moved into well equipped new buildings with a total floor space of 150,000 sq. ft. and with excellent laboratory facilities and well equipped workshops. The Faculty has been in existence since 1956 and so far 240 students have graduated with the B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree, and 16 students have completed the postgraduate courses.

The major studies at present in progress are:

**Civil Engineering:** Composite prestressed and reinforced concrete structures; shell roof construction; the expansion of local soils, ground water studies, comparisons and improvements of irrigation procedures; geophysical exploration for water supplies; road accident studies.

**Electrical Engineering:** Measurement of radio noise, the characteristics of lightning discharges; the effect of lightning on power transmission line systems; the electrical effects of the Harmattan, propagation characteristics of microwave frequencies; improvement of broadcasting reception.

**Mechanical Engineering:** The application of solar energy to pumping of subterranean water for irrigation purposes; explosive forming of metals; stability of pressurized thin wall shells and problems of metering of pulsating flows.

### Entry Qualifications:

- For the Ph.D. and M.Sc. degrees. A First or Second Class Honours Degree in Engineering or an allied subject.
- Students who are not graduates but who have followed a recognised course of Engineering studies in appropriate subjects and who are also experienced professional engineers can be accepted into the postgraduate course and if successful will be awarded the Postgraduate Diploma.

**Method of Application:** Requests for application forms and the Prospectus should:

- be addressed to the Registrar and marked on the envelope "Admission Application Form."
- be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope measuring 10 in. by 8 in. and carrying a 1/- stamp.

Applications from outside Nigeria must be accompanied by a sum of 10/- Nigerian currency equivalent in postal/money order, crossed, and made payable to "Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria" to cover postage by air mail of the application form, the University Prospectus for 1969/70, and any other relevant accompaniments.

### SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION FORMS:

A fee of £1 1s. (or its equivalent if in foreign currency for applicants resident outside Nigeria) which will not be refunded must be sent with all completed application forms, in Postal/Money Order, crossed, and made payable to "Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria." No action will be taken on any application which is not accompanied by this fee. The application forms should also be accompanied by two self-addressed envelopes measuring 9 in. by 4 in. each carrying a 4d. stamp, to be used for acknowledging receipt of the application and notifying the result of the application respectively.

Completed application forms must be returned in good time by registered post or by hand to reach the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, early enough to inform successful candidates of offers before the beginning of the Academic year. Envelopes should be marked "Application for Postgraduate Admission."

K. LUPTON, REGISTRAR

# dateline Africa

## IVORY COAST ABIDJAN UNIVERSITY CLOSED DOWN

THE University of Abidjan and the schools attached to it have been closed until the reform of the higher education system in Ivory Coast has been introduced. All students, Ivorian and foreign, have been sent home. Secondary technical schools remain open, as the pupils at the *lycée technique* in Abidjan and the girls college at Bingerville "recognised their errors and made honourable amends." Over 100 students were reported arrested.

A communiqué said the decision has been taken at a meeting of the political bureau of the ruling PDCI. The Ivorian Press



President Houphouët-Boigny.

Agency, in its first allusion to the strike last Saturday (five days after its start), has said: "if 142 troublemakers wish to disturb order, 5m. Ivoirians wish for tranquillity and prosperity, and have decided to eliminate the evil."

Troops who had surrounded the campus on May 19, went into the campus fully two days later, after the Rector, M. Paulian, had resigned and returned to Paris. Three university teachers were also reported to have resigned. The resignations were not officially announced in Abidjan, but informed circles there suggested M. Paulian had been virtually dismissed for his hesitation in handling the strike. He is also reported to have protested at the use of troops in putting down a university dispute over the representative nature of the newly formed students' union. MEECI.

The programme for reform of higher education in Ivory Coast was initiated in June last year, after there had been a suggestion of trouble at the university in the aftermath of the student troubles in France, similar to the imitative unrest at Dakar University. At the time this was felt to have forestalled more serious disturbance, although the dispute within the then students union, the UNECI, was of such a nature that it was dissolved. These disputes seem to be behind the present troubles.

● The entire staff of the Ivory Coast embassy in Moscow from the ambassador, M. Denis Koffi Bile, down has been recalled by the government in Abidjan. The staff themselves reportedly could give no explanation. There has been no indication of a break in relations, begun in 1967.

● M. Amos Djoro, Ambassador in London, is to be moved to Liberia, to be replaced in London by M. Honoré Polneau, hitherto envoy in Uganda and Kenya. M. Siaka Coulibaly, Director of External Trade, becomes ambassador to the EEC (as well as to the Benelux countries), M. Pierre Coffi moves from Liberia to Japan, and M. Eugène Aidara from Algeria to Denmark (for all Scandinavia). The Director-General of Security, M. Pierre Goba, becomes Ambassador to Lebanon, to be replaced at Security by M. Bakary Coulibaly, a high court judge.

## CHAD

President Tombalbaye has opened his campaign for re-election (elections are June 15) with a denunciation of those "unconscious ones" whose "snobbery and credulity is exploited to the full by neo-colonialism against the economic and cultural independence of Chad."

● Several people have been arrested in Chad, including Dr. Ouel Bano, Director of Public Health, in connection with leaflets which have been circulating in Fort Lamy. (The arrests were made before President Tombalbaye left to visit Congo-K.)

Also under "preventive detention" is a young Chadian graduate called Michel Ngambe. Sanctions have also been taken against two journalists of Radio Chad, including M. Gillis, a French technical assistant. The authorities objected to a talk given by M. Ngambe at the Chadian Culture Centre, which was subsequently broadcast on "Development and Politics." The Presidency has issued a statement complaining that the Cultural Centre had become a "focus of propaganda against the institutions of the state." (There was a sit-in by Chadian students this week at their embassy in Brussels in protest at the arrests.)

## DAHOMEY

A strike called last week by Dahomeyan civil servants, in support of a family allowance claim, appeared to have support in the P and T, but some offices were working. The eve of the strike was due, Civil Service Minister Albert Ouassa described it as "completely illegal." After three days the strikers turned to a "rotating strike."

Pupils at schools and colleges in Cotonou and Porto Novo were still on strike, although there has been a slow trickle back to classes which have still been held.

A government statement has said that rumour mongers will be arrested.

## CAMEROON

In a news conference, President Ahidjo has said, "contrary to what has been written in France, in Cameroon the departure of General de Gaulle does not mean the death of francophone African countries. Perhaps there are African countries whose fate is linked to that of France, but it is not the case with Cameroon."

The President went on to explain his statement that he was and would remain Gaullist: firstly, the General had an idea of the greatness of France: "I, too, have always had an idea of the greatness of Cameroon." Secondly, like the General, he too loved his country, and was jealous of the independence of Cameroon, just as the General was of the independence of France.

President Ahidjo also said that as long as he remained in power he would never recognise a secessionist state in Nigeria: "those who have recognised what one calls Biafra have rendered service neither to Nigeria, nor to the secessionist region." He feared no secession in Cameroon.

● President Ahidjo, inaugurating a school for nurses at Bamenda, West Cameroon, has strongly criticised those who stayed abroad after completion of their studies. Of 46 Cameroonians who studied medicine abroad on Cameroon scholarships between 1964 and 1967, only 10 had returned. Cameroon needed 200 doctors and at present only had 79. The aim was to have one doctor for every 10,000 people.

## THE GAMBIA

Alhaji A. B. Njie, Gambian Minister of Local Government, Lands and Mines, has resigned for personal reasons. He is replaced by M. Yaya Sisay, whose Agriculture portfolio is filled by Mr. H. O. Semega-Janneh, a newcomer to the cabinet. Health Minister Alhaji Garba-Jahumpa, and Social Welfare Minister Alhaji Mous Darboe have exchanged posts.

Sir Dawda Jawara, Prime Minister, has said that it would not be in anyone's best interest to introduce legislation making the Gambia a one-party state. To do so would be courting the sort of troubles that exist in certain other states.

● A USAID team is surveying the short and long term requirements of transport links between Senegal and the Gambia.

## CONGO-K

President Mobutu has been presiding over the celebrations of the 2nd anniversary of the formation of the *Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution* (MPR) which have been taking place in Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville). Visiting leaders were Presidents Tombalbaye (Chad), Micombero (Burundi), Kaunda (Zambia), Obote (Uganda) and Al Azhan (Sudan). The latter agreed to mediate in the Congo-CAR dispute but was overthrown the next day.

## LIBERIA

Liberial Tubman has left Monrovia by boat for a private visit to Britain, where he will spend two months. The visit is mainly for health reasons, but, he told newsmen before leaving, in view of certain proposals by British and Italian firms, he is taking experts to hold talks on building a harbour at Cape Palmas in South-east Liberia. He also described Mr. Ian Smith's latest move in Rhodesia as "an outrage both morally, socially and politically."

## GHANA

## £54m. Aid Pledge

A World Bank Consultative Group is to be formed for Ghana, consisting of representatives of Ghana and its main donors of aid. This was announced by Mr. E. N. Ombao, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, after last week's Paris meeting of delegates of Ghana and the donor countries. [There are several such groups operated by the World Bank, for joint discussions on aid and development programmes and aid to help these in individual countries].

Ghana has asked for about \$130m. to help its balance of payments in 1969 and 1970. Mr. E. N. Ombao, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, said in Paris after a three-day meeting—the third IMF-sponsored meeting of Ghana and its main trading partners and aid-givers to discuss aid to balance Ghana's payments. The representatives of the UK, USA, France, West Germany, Italy and seven other Western countries also studied a list of Ghanaian projects worth \$100m., covering agriculture, roads, water and electricity.

The IMF has praised the Ghana Government's efforts to maintain financial stability and hasten economic growth.

## Gbedemah and the Assets

After Mr. K. A. Gbedemah had sent a petition to the NLC to suspend its action to implement the Jagge Assets Report concerning him, and allow rechecking of his accounts, an NLC decree on May 21 said the people affected by the findings of the Jagge and Sowah Assets Reports had no right of appeal. It added that all assets described by those reports as having been unlawfully acquired were vested in the state with effect from December 2, 1968.

The decree vested in the state 52 houses belonging to people dealt with by the Assets Commissions, and empowered the state to recover from 24 people sums totalling about 672,500 cedis. The sum to be recovered from Mr. Gbedemah is 39,466.23 cedis; the report said that he acquired this sum through "secret sources" and deposited it in his accounts to reduce his bank debts, and that it was improper for him to use to secure large loans to finance his private business. It recommended that a code of behaviour similar to the General Orders of the Civil Service should be drawn up for guidance of people in public office.

In his petition Mr. Gbedemah said he was not originally one of the people to be investigated, but had appeared before the Jagge Commission to show that he had served Ghana honestly and faithfully. Later, he alleged, he was asked to appear again to account for £30,000, and had asked for time to look through his papers, but had been told there was no time. The Commission absolved him of charges of embezzling £10m. and being involved in the Savundra affair, but, he claimed, the White Paper had ignored this and concentrated on the alleged affair of the £17,000, to damage his political image. There was, he said, a conspiracy to stop him taking part in politics.

The new decree lists the 52 houses now appropriated by the state, and the sums to be recovered. [The latter differ in some cases from the figures in the White Paper on the Report; the new decree seems, at

least sometimes, to give the balance of the sum owed by each person after seizure of his houses—Editor.] Among these sums 277,000 cedis are to be recovered from Mr. Krobo Edusei, former Minister of Agriculture; from Mr. A. E. Inkumash, former Interior Minister, 39,500; and from Mr. F. D. Goka, former Finance Minister, 27,100.

Of those named in the decree four were covered by the earlier Sowah Report, not the Jagge Report; they are Messrs. K. Addison, E. I. Preko, John Arthur, K. Amoh-Awiah. Among those mentioned in the Jagge Report, and obliged to refund sums to the state, are—besides those already mentioned—Messrs. B. E. Kwaw-Swanzy and M. Dei-Anang, Alhaji M. B. Sulemana, Miss Lucy Anin, Mrs. Margaret Marier and Mrs. Grace Ayensu.

● A meeting of the Republican Party has confirmed Mr. P. K. K. Quaidoo as leader. Mr. K. A. Sarpong, a barrister, is national general secretary, and Mr. J. K. Rockson, a chartered accountant, chairman.

● Provisional certificates have been issued to the National Alliance of Liberals and the All People's Congress, among other parties.

Dr. John Bilson, leader of the APC, has denied that the party had "wholly merged" with the People's Popular Party (PPP), whose leader, Dr. W. K. Lutterodt, had been quoted as announcing the merger of these two parties and two others into one foundation, to be called the PPP. Dr. Lutterodt has now said that the merger was not complete; an agreement had been reached, but some details remained to be worked out between Dr. Bilson and himself. The original merger, he added, had been agreed on by the parties' executives without his knowledge.

● Mr. Joe Appiah, leader of the Nationalist Party, has said his party would raise the cocoa price from the present 8 cedis per load to 14 cedis if it came to power, and would tackle agriculture "very vigorously."

● At the formal launching of the Progress Party Dr. Busia promised health care and decent housing, and protection of workers' interests against all exploitation and interference. He released nine doves, one for each Region, to show, he said, that the Party stood for peace.

● The general election publicity campaign has begun, with distribution of vehicle labels, stickers and stamps to drivers, owners of private cars, companies and state corporations by the Electoral Commission.

Nearly 40,000 T-shirts with coloured designs to publicise the forthcoming general elections are to be sold throughout Ghana. Their production was ordered by the Electoral Commission as part of a publicity campaign. Unites Industries manufactured the shirts, which have a uniform price of 50 new pesewas, and will be distributed to all the regions.

## Otu Contempt Charge

Air Marshal Otu and Lt. Kwapong have been committed to the High Court, accused of contempt of commission, after they again refused to answer questions or be sworn in for examination at the

Amisshah Commission, which is enquiring into them. Otu said he would take no part in the proceedings of the commission. After hearing the statement by the Police Inspector-General which suggested that there was evidence against him, he had— he said—asked for a fair public trial, and he believed, after hearing all the evidence before the Commission, that he had been right in his decision. "Although this is a commission of enquiry, I have come to it as an accused person charged with subversion," he said, adding that as one witness, "Mr. Y." had accused Gen. Ocran and Mr. H. A. Yakubu (both of the NLC) of conspiracy, the Government should, if it accepted this witness's evidence, explain why those two were still in office. "Mr. Y.," he alleged, had "conveniently disappeared" from Ghana.

Mr. Ekow Eshun (*see last week*) told the Commission that he and (two other people, including a man called by the Commission, a "Mr. Z.") discussed in London the possibility of staging a coup against the NLC. He said he (Eshun) had spoken against subversion in Ghana.

A letter said to have been written by Mr. Eshun to Mr. A. K. Deku, Commissioner of Police (CID) and NLC member, on Oct. 31, 1967 [about a month after Eshun's arrest, which is believed to have taken place outside Ghana] was read to the Commission. In it Eshun appeared to ask for pardon and promise to be a useful citizen, naming several people, who he said, might guarantee his good behaviour.

● Members of the future National Assembly shall receive gratuity after every five years' service. The size will be determined by the President, acting in consultation with the Council of State. The Constituent Assembly decided this after a heated debate, where several members spoke strongly against the provision. The Draft Constitution said the period after which MPs should receive gratuity should be ten years; the change followed an amendment submitted by Mr. Joe Appiah, on behalf of a committee which dealt with the issue. The Speaker said MPs in the old parliament were given gratuity. Mr. James Mercer spoke strongly against it. Mrs. Ammono-Neizer said the provision was immoral and should be scrapped; it would encourage people to fight for the membership of the Assembly for the sake of making money. Mr. F. Awi Mensah said those who would enter Parliament just for this would certainly fail.

● A report on Audit Investigations into the Central Organisation of Sport (COS) has been published, together with a Government White Paper. It accuses the former director of sports, Mr. Ohene Djan, and some COS officials of fraud involving £58,000 between 1960 and 1966, and of other malpractices, including the obtaining of an allegedly excessive foreign currency allocation for the 1964 Olympics team.

● Three new ambassadors have presented their letters of credence to Brig. Afiya: Mr. M. D. Kaninda, Congo (Kinshasa); Mr. Trifun Nikolic, of Yugoslavia; and Mr. Abdul Azim Al-Said Al-Most, of the UAR.

● The report of the commission of enquiry into Accra-Tema City Council has been presented to Brig. Afiya by the commission's chairman, Mr. E. K. Akyea-Djamon.

## SIERRA LEONE

At the treason trial, Lt. E. Gbassa has given evidence of events at Flagstaff House, where he was commander of the guards, between the elections and the coup of March 1967. He claimed to have seen many of the accused at the house during that period.

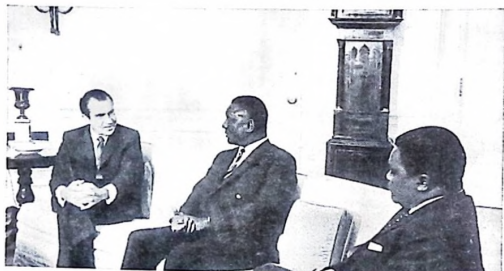
Lt. Gbassa testified that Colonels Blake, Jumu, and Kai-Samba on March 21, 1967, asked Brig. Lansana to take over power for five years, on the grounds that there was a deadlock between the main parties after the election and neither of them was fit to form a government. Lansana, he said, replied that he had served governments faithfully up to now and would be praised if nothing happened in Sierra Leone like the coups in Nigeria and Ghana.

Dr. Claude Nelson Williams has been recalled for further examination. There

Chicago and flew to Japan, from which he went this week to Formosa. In Japan he met the Foreign Minister and businessmen, and visited factories and temples.

● Delegates of the Railway Workers Union have presented a resolution to the government on the "phasing out" of the railways. They have claimed that although the government had undertaken to find jobs for railway workers, no training had been made for engine drivers, firemen and other workers.

● In an interview with a BBC team including Linda Blandford, Dr. Forna has said the problem of Lebanese was inherited from the British who invited the Lebanese to Sierra Leone, with the Kono the number of Lebanese in the area would be reduced by half. He added, however, that expulsion from Kono would not help smuggling.



Dr. Siaka Stevens had talks with President Nixon during his tour of the USA. With them here is Mr. Cyril Foray, External Affairs Minister. At a press conference afterwards, Dr. Stevens said he had spoken on Sierra Leone's need for aid. He was also interested in World Bank aid and in help for Sierra Leone's agriculture, he said, rice production had been bad and the government would concentrate on improving it for "it is a shame we have to import our main crop." Unemployment was Sierra Leone's major problem. He said he regretted that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London had not taken up the Nigerian question but had followed an "ostrich philosophy."

was an adjournment during the trial last week when Mr. Berihan Macauley was reported ill. (The acting Prime Minister, Finance Minister M. S. Forna, has visited Pademba Road prison and seen Bigadier Lansana and various others there.)

● During his visit to the USA (see picture) the Prime Minister met the President of the World Bank, the head of the Peace Corps, and Sierra Leone students and nationals in the USA. He was made a free man of Kansas City. In New York he gave a speech on development in Sierra Leone including economic plans, attended a lunch by the Afro-American Chamber of Commerce, and appealed for investment.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. D. F. Shears, and the Minister of Development, Mr. K. A. Daramy, were among those accompanying the Prime Minister.

Mr. J. Palmer, then Assistant Secretary of State in charge of African affairs, gave a lunch for Dr. Stevens in Washington, where the guests included Dr. John Hannah, Administrator of AID, and Mr. P. P. Schweitzer, Managing Director of IMF. From Kansas City Dr. Stevens went to

● Sir Harry Luke, a well-known British colonial administrator and traveller, has died. He has worked for a few years in Sierra Leone, as private secretary and ADC to the Governor from 1908 to 1911, and as Colonial Secretary from 1924 to 1928.

## OAU

President Nixon, speaking at a Washington diplomatic reception on Africa Day (May 25—the day on which the OAU was founded six years ago), said: "You do have in the President of the United States a man who knows Africa. He believes in its future. He wants to work with you in that greater future." He urged that Africa seek a "unity which will allow diversity... and which avoids the destruction which comes from war."

A message from OAU Secretary-General on Africa Day said Africa should reiterate "affection and unwavering support" for the freedom fighters, and express legitimate pride in their contribution towards a free and united Africa from the Cape to Algiers, from Dakar to Nairobi. Emperor Haile Selassie, in his message said it was Britain's duty to crush the rebellion in Rhodesia and

grant independence to its people; "force is the only language that colonial and racist regimes understand."

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The OAU Assistant Secretary-General, Mohamed Sahnoun, has been in Yaounde to inform President Ahidjo of agreements recently signed between Equatorial Guinea and Spain. The Cameroon President expressed his preoccupation with the Equatorial Guinea situation, and underlined the assistance given by Cameroon prior to independence.

The agreements were on economic co-operation, trade and payments, covering the creation of a Guinea National Bank, the amount of Spanish aid this year, and the establishment of a clearing system for Spanish imports, "so that exchanges between the two countries can remain at the pre-independence level."

● A representative of President Mactia, speaking in Santa Isabel, has criticised youth groups for taking the opportunity of the attempted coup in March to discredit the President, "making false promises and engaging in acts of violence instead of following him." (President Mactia is believed not to have returned to Fernando Po from the mainland of Rio Muni since the troubles started in February.)

## TOGO

● Mr. Bonito Olympio, son of the assassinated former president of Togo has lost his appeal against his expulsion from Ghana, ordered because of his alleged subversive activity against the Togo Government. He has gone to Abidjan.

On his one-day visit to Lomé Brig. Afrifa, chairman of the Ghana NLC was reported to have discussed security and trade with President Eyadema. His party included Mr. J. W. K. Harille, NLC vice-chairman, and the Commissioner for External Affairs, Mr. P. D. Ann.

## CONGO-B

● The Congo-B cabinet has decided to reduce meat prices, which have fluctuated dangerously since Chad's withdrawal from UDEAC. The cabinet also studied problems of improving domestic production at present only two per cent. of current consumption.

Following the banning of imports of meat from Chad into Gabon, a Gabonese government mission has been in Niger, with a view to making an agreement to meet Gabon's meat needs from Niger. Meanwhile a slaughterhouse official from Chad has been in Kinshasa to discuss the possibility of importing Chadian meat into the Congo.

● President Nguabi has said the army is being reinforced to cope with armed bands operating in Brazzaville. He warned other countries against cooperating with the enemies of Congo-B.

● Nineteen Chinese doctors have been decorated by President Nguabi before their return to Peking. They will be replaced by a new Chinese medical team.

● President Nguabi, on a state visit to Algeria (his first overseas visit since the army take-over last September) has called on Israel to return the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. President Nguabi has also been in UAR.

## dateline Africa

### NIGERIA

## Biafran Air Raids Start Again

**L**IGHT aircraft in the service of the Biafrans raided Port Harcourt airport on May 22, and Benin airport on May 24. At Port Harcourt at least one piston-engined aircraft (a later report mentioned two) was reported to have damaged a MiG fighter and killed some soldiers in a daylight raid. At Benin one or more aircraft—reports spoke of up to four—raided the airport at dawn, dropping bombs which (said reports from Benin) destroyed a MiG, killed six people, and damaged a civilian DC4 (already written off because of earlier damage) and airport build-



Count von Rosen—leader of the new Biafran air raids.

ings. Biafra radio said the control tower was immobilised and two MiGs were destroyed at Benin, one unofficial Nigerian report said a DC3 used by the Army was hit. A Federal statement mentioned only one raiding aircraft at Benin. After the raid there, heavier attacks were ordered against the Uli airstrip and, it was reported, against another Biafran airstrip. (See below.)

The Federal Ministry of Information said the raid at Benin was "mistaken for a friendly aircraft," and it was reported that not all available anti-aircraft guns were used against it (or them). The Lagos *Sunday Post* said the aircraft had the red and white colours of the International Red Cross, but Dr. Lindt said he could guarantee it was not an ICRC aircraft. Kaduna radio said Nigerians had suffered from over-confidence.

The Swedish newspaper *Expressen* reported on May 26 that Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen—who started a new series of relief flights from São Tomé to Biafra last August but gave up the direction of them a few weeks later (after allegations strongly denied, that he was engaged in gun-running)—had organised the raids. It said these were part of an "Operation Biafra's Baby" to wipe out the Federal Air Force, and it added that five trainer aircraft were bought in Sweden by a French company, taken to France converted and fitted with 12 rockets each at a French military base, and taken to Gabon by pilots chosen by von Rosen. Short airstrips had been made in Biafra for

the aircraft, it added. The newspaper quoted von Rosen as saying Nigerian aircraft had "terrorised the Biafran population" but could be wiped out.

In an interview at a secret base in the Biafran jungle with Lloyd Garrison, published in *The Times* the Swedish Count described the Port Harcourt raid, saying he had destroyed two MiGs. He said he had originally been concerned for starving children and had considered Ojukwu responsible for the war, but he had been impressed on seeing him and, after seeing Federal air raids on civilians, had decided to help Biafra. Garrison said the aircraft were five 100 hp Swedish MFI-9B "Mimicons" adapted for counter-insurgency, and able to carry a dozen 76 mm rockets or a combination of bombs and machine guns, their purchase, he says, was made in Sweden under a pretence of a non-military purchase and quite legally. He quoted Wing-Comd. Ezeilo, head of the Biafran Air Force, as saying Nigeria had easily identifiable military targets for air raids, but the secessionist area had not. *Expressen* quoted von Rosen as saying the raids were aimed at forcing Nigeria to negotiate.

The Swedish Government downed the action of the pilots (said to number four apart from von Rosen), and it was suggested the Count—who flew for Ethiopia and Finland in the 1930s—might be liable to prosecution. The Government's stand was explained to the Nigerian Government.

On May 27 Radio Biafra reported the destruction of two Canberra bombers, two MiGs, and a DH Heron in a raid at Enugu airport. Nigeria denied a Biafran claim that a total of eleven Federal aircraft had now been destroyed, but a Federal spokesman confirmed that Biafran aircraft had flown over Enugu. (The "Canberras" were thought to be 11-28 bombers, as these look like the well-known British bombers, of which none are known to be in use in Nigeria; the Heron was thought to be Col. Ojukwu's former personal aircraft.)

Apart from unexplained raids near Benin and Calabar in February these actions are the first by the Biafran air force since it lost an old B-type bomber—found at Port Harcourt by occupying Federal forces, apparently damaged in an air raid there—and the Fokker Friendship which crashed during a raid on Lagos in Oct. 1967. Nigeria has had command of the air since then.

● Relief flights to Uli were reported to be still going on at the rate of more than 25 per month early this week, despite the reports of heavy attacks on the Uli airstrip (including one report of a day-long attack on May 23, after which a Nigerian report said the airstrip was out of action, this was denied).

A Federal report has claimed that another aircraft has been destroyed in a raid on the airstrip, and some aircraft have been forced by raids to turn back. On one night bombing was so serious that it was reported that the secretary-general of Caritas, Mr. Bayer, had been unable to go to Biafra from São Tomé on a mission for the Pope (he flew in later).

Biafran reports have spoken of other Federal air raids, including attacks on Orlu and Arochuku.

● Reinforcements said to consist of at least 1,000 men from the Federal guard and five battalions from other detachments in the Mid-West are reported to have been drafted to Niger River delta area, to help fight Biafran troops who halted Federal penetration in the area.

A Federal officer has dispelled rumours that the secessionists had infiltrated into Warri and other parts of the Mid-Western State. He said some expatriate businessmen had started to feel unsafe and wanted to close down their businesses for fear of molestation. Although there were rebel infiltrators in Aboh and Akpai, he said, the Federal troops had taken care of them.

About 1,200 refugees have gone to Benin in the past month, says a report from the Mid-West capital; many are from inaccessible swamp areas around Kwale, Aboh and Okpai. A Biafran prisoner, says this report, claimed that the forces in the Mid-West called themselves the Mid-West Liberation Army and were mainly Mid-Western Igbos, under the command of Lt-Col Mac Nzeffili.

More than 600 people were evacuated from Aboh in recent weeks following military operations in the area, according to the *Nigerian Observer*.

Biafran battle reports claim some successes in the Elele and Akpá-Ede sectors, and the failure of Federal attacks in the Onitsha and Abagana areas and in the sector where Federal forces claim to have established a link between Umashi and Bende (the Biafrans say an attempt to do this was foiled). In the Elele area Biafrans claim to have advanced 61 miles (Elele is at a major junction of roads going to Port Harcourt, Abaja and Owerri).

● The Mid-West Government announced last weekend that, according to an eyewitness, 11 of company employees of the 29 missing after a Biafran raid on an Italian-run oil rig near Kwale had been killed during the raid, when Biafran forces opened fire on a caravan. The Commander of Federal forces in Benin, Lt-Col Jemibewon, said the bodies had apparently been taken away by the secessionists. (The Mid-West statement said four Germans were missing, not three as stated elsewhere.)

Before this a message to the Pope from Gen. Ojukwu was reported, saying that 18 of the men, including Italians, all three missing Germans and a Lebanese, were safely in Biafran hands. He disclaimed knowledge of the other 11, and said the company had exposed itself by working in "disputed territory." He promised to send a party to look for the other 11 men. ENI had earlier said it had news that 17 of the technicians were safe and had been visited by Mr. Okoye, bishop of Port Harcourt. This followed Italian appeals to the Emperor Haile Selassie, the Red Cross, and the UN, a brief visit to Biafra on behalf of the Pope by Mr. Karl Bayer, head of Caritas (whose aim was to secure the men's release), and an offer by President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast to mediate. There were diplomatic talks on the incident and the chairman of ENI flew to São Tomé and Gabon.

An Ibadan *Daily Sketch* report said a secessionist officer who surrendered to Federal forces claimed that Col. Nzeffili was put under house arrest by the secessionist authorities after reports on handling of the oil technicians after the May 9 raid.

● Flights to Port Harcourt were reportedly interrupted for a time when pilots refused to fly after an incident with hundreds of wounded soldiers awaiting transport, but later resumed.

● Urgent appeals for doctors, surgeons, anaesthetists and field medical teams have gone to the UK and the USA, because of the rising numbers of wounded Federal soldiers. The senior medical officer who sent the appeal has been quoted as saying

## NIGERIA—continued

the situation was "desperate." A *Daily Telegraph* report says a thousand wounded were brought into the Lagos district in one 24-hour period last week. But, says this report, a Defence Ministry spokesman said there had been no official request for aid, and all problems were an "internal matter"; there was no cause for concern, he added. But the military hospital in Yaba was said to have eight times as many patients as it is meant to take, according to this same report, which adds that caring for wounded Biafran soldiers is increasing the strain on the army medical services.

● A four-man Federal Delegation, led by Alhaji Sule Katagum, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, has been in UAR recruiting Egyptian doctors for the war areas. Another team of Algerian doctors has been announced.

● The UN representative for relief questions in Nigeria has said he found no trace of heavy artillery fire when he entered Umuahia less than 48 hours after it fell to Nigerian Federal troops, and found the town amazingly intact, though it has been completely and systematically evacuated. Mr. Erik Jensen in his latest report, covering the period from January to the end of April, stressed the troops' discipline. The situation of POWs appeared satisfactory, he said, the authorities would shortly transfer them all to a special, well equipped prison in Lagos run by military authorities (they are now held in ordinary prisons, and the military observers criticised conditions there last year).

The report speaks of a massive return of people who had taken refuge in the bush in the district of Achi and Nnewi, but said the percentage of educated Biafran people returning remains low. It said the estimate of the International Red Cross, that it would be necessary to feed 41m. people, was exaggerated: stocks of food exceeded demand and the problem was to prevent them deteriorating in the heat.

● "A large number of people" were said by the *New Nigerian* to be returning to Umuahia from neighbouring villages and towns, and were being cared for by Federal troops. The reports said that the people, mostly women and children, were entering Umuahia from the north east of the town, where operations had been suspended to enable people to reach their homes.

● Brig. Adebayo has said that, after the return to civilian rule, the present military rulers will remain as observers to check "the recalcitrant group," though without any intention of coming back to power. The military would not hold power for a day longer when people were able to behave, he added.

● Wole Soyinka, the playwright, is detained under the criminal law of the country for collaborating with the rebel regime. Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Commissioner for External Affairs, said when explaining to a senior ICRC official the detention of some civilians in the country. He said the Federal Government was reviewing the case from time to time, and he could even have been released but had made several attempts to run away; his parents saw him often.

● Zambia is trying to arrange talks to end the Nigeria conflict, which it is hoping both Lagos and Biafra will attend. M. Mudenda, the Zambian Foreign Minister said today. The new initiative would match neither the UN nor the OAU.

● US Senator Eugene J. McCarthy has called for US recognition of Biafran independence and likened American diplomacy toward the Nigerian problem to "that of Vietnam." "It is time to re-examine policy of 'one Nigeria', which has resulted in our accepting the deaths of a million people as the price for preserving a nation that never existed," he said.

● Medicines, especially anti-malaria drugs are urgently needed in Biafra to combat disease among war victims whose health has deteriorated as a result of extreme starvation, according to the Biafran Government chief pharmacist, Dr. E. O. Igwe. Though the food situation had slightly improved thanks to relief efforts between 80 and 90 per cent. of the Biafran population are still being struck by malaria, he said. The Biafran health service needed immediately 25m. capsules of chloroquine and a further 25m. tablets of aspirin.

● Assuming the airlift's capacity for May-August will stay at its present level, Maj. Church Aid (which organises relief flights from Sao Tomé to Uli) estimates a total of 22,000 tons of food to be required for that period. In case the capacity should be increased, a minimum reserve of 8,000 tons brings total JCA planning up to 30,000.

● Over 36m. people have been vaccinated against smallpox and 4m. children against measles in the Federation, Dr. E. A. Smith, Federal Director of the Nigerian Smallpox Eradication and Measles Control Programme, has announced.



## REGULAR SERVICE

mail and freight

### SCANDINAVIA & CONTINENT WEST AFRICA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY:—

LONDON—J. E. HYDE & CO., 27 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Tel: 01-481 2040

ANTWERP—COMPT. ALEX M. PETERSEN, 15 Klipperstraat. Tel: 32 9902

BORDEAUX—STE D'EXPLOITATION DE L'AGENCE S.W.A.L.

24 Cours Xavier Arnozan Tel. 521304

DAKAR Cie. Commerciale Franco-Scandinave P.O. Box 279

MONROVIA—SCANSHIP (LIBERIA) INC. P.O. Box 209

ABIDJAN—S.O.A.E.M. (Cote D'Ivoire) B.P.1727

TAKORADI—UMARCO P.O. Box 268

LAGOS—UMARCO P.O. Box 643, Apapa

DOUALA—S.O.A.E.M. (Cameroun) P.O. Box 320

POINTE NOIRE—S.O.A.E.M. (Congo) P.O. Box 674

MATADI—S.O.A.E.M. B.P.429

LUANDA—CAMARA & CIA. LDA. P.O. Box 36

LOBITO—HULL, BLYTH (ANGOLA) LTD., P.O. Box 100

THE SCANDINAVIAN  
WEST AFRICA LINE  
GÖTEBORG

## News from the States

A large number of people from all parts of Niger Province watched the traditional turbaning ceremony of the new Etsu Nupe, Malam Musa Bello. The ceremony was performed by the Provincial Secretary, Alhaji Umaru Audi.

● Mr. J. S. Olowojobi, a former politician and an Ofla community leader has been arrested for allegedly inciting public disturbance in Ofla on May 4, this year. He was arrested as he was endorsing a bail bond in respect of some people charged in connection with rioting in Ofla following the death of the late ex-Olofa.

● Kwara State will have an estimated £5,815,000 recurrent expenditure in 1969/70. The Military Governor, Lt.-Col. Bamigboye, said the government was conscious of the crippling financial difficulties of the State. He said the estimated revenue for the current year was £1,159,000, but the government did not intend to introduce any new taxes at the moment, though it would soon set up State lotteries. He announced that this year's budget represented a reduction from 53 per cent in 1968/69 deficit to 37.9 per cent. Of the recurrent expenditure, £2,105,285 has been voted for education.

● Fifty-five people have been charged in connection with the Ila-Orangun tax riots in the Western State.

# OVER 250,000

OF THESE TRACTORS ARE IN USE IN  
60 COUNTRIES.



BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, CUBA, INDIA, GREECE,  
UAR, FRANCE, AFGHANISTAN, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, LIBYA, BURMA  
AND MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.

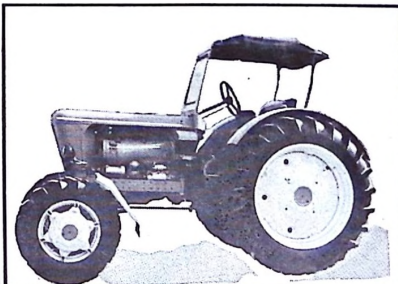
## NOW IN NIGERIA

You can use these world-famous  
Soviet tractors to develop  
Nigeria's economy.

- \* INCREASE OUTPUT
- \* RAISE LIVING STANDARDS
- \* PRODUCE GREATER WEALTH
- \* IMPROVE NIGERIA'S AGRICULTURE



**SALES  
SERVICE  
INFORMATION**



219 APAPA RD, IGANMU P.O. Box 3271, Lagos Tel: 41883 - 41884;  
SW7/43 IJEBU BYE PASS Okebola, Ibadan PMB 5360 Tel: 24607  
4, BAYERO ROAD, P.O. Box 709, Kano Tel: 4247  
49/51 QUEEN ELIZABETH WAY, P.O. Box 464 Jos Tel: 2276  
WEST AFRICAN AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING CO.

**PEOPLE**  
are going...

**E.D.**



**ELDER DEMPSTER LINES**

**because they are at home the moment they come aboard!**

Just a few steps up the gangway and you are in another world. A world of comfort, first class service and the promise of days of self indulgent relaxation. Take steps to enjoy yourself . . . by going E.D.

U.K.—W.A. either way, people are going E.D. and enjoying the standard of service which only comes from over 100 years' specialised experience.

**HEAD OFFICE, INDIA BUILDINGS, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL L2 0RB**  
**AGENTS THROUGHOUT WEST AFRICA**



**HAVE YOU  
BOOKED YOUR  
RETURN  
VOYAGE YET?**