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The Joint Account

THOSE optimistic about the prospects of a united Nigeria will find the report of the committee on interim allocation of revenue between the governments of the Federation, completed earlier this year, a morale booster. For here, under the chairmanship of Chief Dina, former Western Permanent Secretary of Finance, a group of Nigerians drawn from many parts of the Federation firmly asserted the principle that it was the needs of the various States, rather than the source of the revenue available, which should determine the allocation. Rejection of the report by the meeting of State Finance Commissioners, under the chairmanship of the Federal Commissioner, was a blow to the optimists even though officially the report was rejected because, rightly, the Commissioners thought that the committee had gone far beyond their terms of reference. It was a blow because the Commissioners from the richer states, those with oil or a substantial export of produce were unready to make concessions for the sake of the poorer states.

The interim arrangement now approved for that part of state revenues which comes from the "distributable pool", which was meant to take account of the differing needs of the former Regions, partly restores confidence since the principle of need, though only as represented by population, is once again asserted. Half the pool (into which 30 per cent of import duties, except those on tobacco and motor fuel, and 35 per cent of mining rents and royalties are paid) will now be divided equally among the states, and half will be divided among them according to their populations. Apart from anything else, this ends the arbitrary arrangement that a new state could share only those revenues which accrued to the former region of which it was a part.

All Nigeria's previous revenue allocation arrangements—there have been five—were the work of outsiders. The roll-call is Hicks, Phillipson, Chick, Raisman and Binns. It is ironic that the first purely Nigerian body to make recommendations should be able to criticise the foreigners for paying too much attention to political considerations and too little to more objective ones. But the

Dina Committee goes further and says that revenue allocation should reflect the concept of "development finance" rather than a narrower one. Elated, no doubt, by the consequences of their recommendations for Nigeria's future they went so far as to say that since some states would find it impossible to finance themselves some of the functions they inherited from the old Regions—higher education, for example, or scientific or industrial research—these functions should revert to the Federation. It was this unauthorised essay in constitution-making which upset the Finance Commissioners.

The Binns arrangements of 1964, in force at the time of Biafra's secession, had to be modified when the new states were created. Immediately, for example, the share of the "distributable pool" formerly going to the Northern Region was simply divided equally among the six new Northern states, an arrangement which, in view of their great disparities in size and population, clearly was temporary. The Dina Committee was appointed to make interim recommendations until a full scale constitutional conference could consider something more permanent. Its report has not been published, but references to it in the Nigerian *Daily Times* and the London *Financial Times* make it plain that it is too far-reaching for the present rejection of it to end its importance.

Oil is now at the centre of any revenue allocation in Nigeria. 50 per cent of oil revenues went to Regions of production under Binns, the rest to the Federation and the distributable pool. The Dina committee recommended that all revenues from off-shore oil should be divided between the Federation and all states. Logically it recommended that all oil rents (not very significant) should go to producing states, but that of royalties, Federally determined and collected, only 10 per cent., instead of 50 as previously, should go to producing states, most of the rest going to the distributable pool. Instead of all produce export duties going to the state of origin, the committee recommended that they should be divided in much the same way as oil revenues. For division of the greatly increased distributable pool (to be renamed "States Joint Account" to remove the notion

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of competition) a very sophisticated formula is suggested, taking account of "balanced development", "minimum national standard", "fiscal efficiency" etc. It is understandable that at this stage the Mid-West and the Rivers State (newly aware of the vast possibilities of their oil production), Kano, the West, and (less certainly) the South-East, with the produce exports, and Lagos with its motor fuel duties, should have rejected the Dina proposals (the Ibo East-Central State, represented, might have been in an intermediate position), but nobody in Federal Nigeria can long avoid their logic.

There is much justifiable rhetoric in the Dina report—"we have viewed as the sources of revenue of this country as the common funds of this country to be used for executing programmes which can maintain the unity for which we are now dying." But there is also a great deal of hard sense—about toll charges for roads, about ways of raising revenue from professional men who don't declare their incomes, about the financing of inter-state roads. When the time comes for a complete appraisal of the peace-time Federation, this will be a key document.

Aid—help or hindrance?

By a correspondent

DIFFICULTIES in the international monetary system are affecting foreign aid, which is always the first item to be hit by budget cutbacks. Aid from France, facing the possibility of devaluation later this year, is getting smaller every year. Since 1967 its value has dropped by 20 per cent, in purchasing power, and the money the country invests in aid is less than its people spend on tobacco.

Britain's net flow of aid, after deducting capital repayments and interest received, was £151m. in 1961, £153m. in 1964 and £152m. in 1967. The 1968 figure is expected to be about £148m. Thus the level of annual net aid by Britain will have fallen by about £3m since 1960—a period during which

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Britain's gross national product (GNP) has risen by 60 per cent or £15,000m. Yet the Governor of the Bank of England recently blamed Britain's present economic troubles on "the huge increases" in Government spending abroad, mainly on aid to developing countries and defence, an illustration of the confusion which surrounds this subject.

Indeed, what is called aid is in fact a mixture of grants, loans and transfers in kind, much of which is tied to purchases in the donor country at above world market prices. (This is financial aid, as distinct from technical assistance, which is important in all aid programmes.)

In the United States, President Nixon's foreign aid message to Congress listed several compelling reasons, including national self-interest, for the United States aid programme, but went on to ask for the lowest amount ever sought. Yet it is likely that Congress will trim this figure still further. US aid is now down to 43 per cent of GNP compared to 28 per cent, 20 years ago. This amounts to almost half the total aid of all non-communist governments together.

Accurate figures for the communist nations are harder to get, but because it has been running at less than one-tenth the value of western aid over the last 15 years there is clearly a potential for growth. Last year's aid offers from the entire communist bloc including China (whose share of the bloc's total has fallen from 13 per cent, to nine per cent, since 1953) totalled \$760m., an increase over 1967 but still well below the \$1,000m. average annual figure for the earlier years of the decade. But here, too, there are increasing indications that the communists are reconsidering their aid position.

Also on the brighter side are increasing aid flows from West Germany (net official aid rose from \$486m. in 1966 to \$547m. in 1967, though this is still below the 1961 record), Japan (whose 22 per cent increase still represents only 0.94 per cent of GNP) and Canada (a 17 per cent increase).

But these figures can be very misleading, and meaningful comparisons are almost impossible. The term "economic aid" used by the Japanese, for instance (and the OECD's 17 nation Development Assistance Committee), covers private overseas investments and deferred payment facilities as well as reparations payments, Japanese loans in yen and technical co-operation. However aid may be defined, and even on this basic point there is no consensus, private investment can hardly be included, though it is certainly an important part of what is becoming seen to be the real aim: the transfer of resources.

Nevertheless, in many of the richer countries the "aid lobby" is coming under increasing pressure. This reaction coincides with a realisation among many developing countries (or LDCs, less developed countries, in current jargon) that greater stress is needed on self reliance and that the amount of aid sought should be carefully regulated. This, in turn, stems from the point earlier

this decade when some poorer countries transferred to the richer more for the service of past loans than they received in new loans and the suggestion of loans to meet the cost of existing loans ceased to be a joke.

But this cannot avert the fact that developing countries do need capital which they cannot raise in sufficient quantities internally. Nor can it alter the fact that no-one gives anything for nothing: German aid, for instance, is often remarkably free in principle, but at least 80 per cent is spent on German goods and services. As one international expert explained, there is usually a pattern of untied aid when there is any substantial likelihood that the recipient will not buy German (for German, read whatever country is under discussion).

"Tied" aid was one of the principal



Pearson—a special report

factors behind the growing demand for multilateral aid as a way of avoiding "strings". The demand has been very successful: assistance through Development Banks and the United Nations is approaching a fifth of total world wide aid. Yet because of the dominating position of the US among aid givers, if the Americans increase their multilateral contributions without corresponding increases from other governments, the international character of international agencies will actually be weakened. And the Americans have threatened one aspect of the work of the World Bank affiliate IDA (International Development Association) by imposing conditions on its donations designed to protect its balance of payments position. In addition, the plan to double Bank lending in the next five years could put a tremendous strain on the economies of the borrowing countries. It is doubtful whether the assessment that developing countries can bear it is correct or whether the danger has been fully explored.

Certain lessons have been learned, including the vital but insufficiently publicised point that aid does, or more precisely, can, work, and that non-economic factors are often crucial and must be studied. But the most significant factor arises from the success of the developing nations in reaching the five per cent GNP growth target set by the United Nations: it is that this success is

being rendered insignificant by rapid increases in population growth. A US official in a West African country told me recently: "Very soon aid will be given only to countries which are running a birth control programme." Because of political and racial misunderstandings this policy might not be explicitly stated, but I believe that it will form one of the guiding lines of future aid, certainly from the US which is now undertaking a complete review of the aid position.

A review is also being carried out by the Lester Pearson commission set up by the World Bank, whose new President confirmed the trend towards stress on birth control programmes soon after taking office.

The other crucial field is agriculture. Sir Arthur Smith, chairman of the United Africa Company, pointed out recently that although emphasis had been put on increasing the production of export crops, insufficient attention had been paid to the production of foodstuffs for local consumption which was becoming more important every year as the populations grew. This is a field not only in which private capital can play a relatively small part but which is the perfect illustration of the need for donors to provide the money and let the recipients use it for raising agricultural production is partly a technological problem but equally one of sociology in which foreign techniques of persuasion are often meaningless.

The first task, therefore, for developing countries faced with no major increases in aid, is to learn to use what they receive more efficiently. Seminars organised by the United Nations on this topic which have been held across Africa in recent months are one way of contributing towards this. Secondly, there is a pressing need to co-ordinate the compilation of aid statistics and evaluation techniques (by what criteria is an aid project deemed to be successful?), the lack of which are making rational discussions on the subject extremely difficult. Thirdly, there will have to be a clearer target for governmental aid, restricting it largely to infrastructure development such as roads and education, which private investment will not touch. Fourthly, aid giving must be reconstituted on a longer term basis rather than on annual pledges, so that developing countries can plan ahead.

Most importantly, however, aid will be assessed and disbursed in the context of its effect on trade. The tariff arrangements policies of the rich countries work against the processing of raw materials and social developing nations and the aid government aid debts partly depend on large trade facilities. The dangerous authority statistics will be banded abo compensatory that aid will actually be in the restriction diversion by the rich consequently the their failure to alter the us revenue; the world trade which present loans to tinso completely is one sure; the lack of dangers faced by dependence, and the A degree of co-oper local accounts, attempted will be ne concluded)

dateline Africa

NIGERIA

Fresh Peace Efforts?

M. MOHAMMED SAHNOUN, OAU Assistant Secretary-General, said while in transit at Lagos airport that fresh efforts to bring Nigeria and Biafra together for peace talks were being made by the OAU. Federal officials in Lagos, however, have denied an earlier report from Geneva in *The Guardian* that "direct and secret talks between the two parties" had already begun in a European capital. Biafran and Nigerian sources in several European countries have denied all knowledge of such talks.

A correspondent writes: It is admitted in diplomatic circles that a number of strong feelers from several quarters have been put out recently, and these could have given rise to the reports. M. Sahnoun's statement would appear to confirm this but there is little sign of any breakthrough yet, or progress from the point at which the last OAU talks broke down in Monrovia. It is also known that President Kaunda of Zambia, who is currently on a West African tour, is talking about the Nigerian question. His peace scheme, however, is for an African meeting outside the existing OAU consultative committee, and to include the four states which have recognised Biafra. As we go to press he has already visited Mauritania, The Gambia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, and will be going to Ivory Coast.

Peace initiatives from African friends of Biafra and Nigeria would be more satis-

factory than any new initiatives from the "completely ineffective" OAU, said Biafra's East and Central Africa representative, Mr. Austin Okwu. Biafra would back any new plan by Zambia to end the civil war. "We want a negotiation not prejudiced by clichés about sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and other such phrases," he said.

■ Eight senior Zambian police officers have been arrested at Ikeja Airport. The Zambians, some of them assistant superintendents and others inspectors, were believed to be going to Dakar and Bathurst ahead of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, who was due to pay an official visit to Senegal and Gambia. Captain Paul Dickson, military commandant of the airport, said the men were searched but nothing was found on them; then they had been handed over to the police for further interrogation.

■ Sir Louis Mbanefo, Biafra's Chief Justice, announced that he would sue the Italian weekly magazine, *L'Europeo*, for libel for claiming that he said £1m. was paid to Biafra by the oil firm ENI before 18 oil workers under sentence of death were released.

Zambia's President Kaunda told ENI's Vice-President, Dr. Girotti, that the killing of 11 oilmen was a tragedy which could have happened anywhere. Dr. Girotti praised the important role played by Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere in securing the release of the 18 men.

Ivory Coast Defence Minister, M. Blic, and Gabon's Public Works Minister and High Commissioner for Information, M. Malekou and M. Bongo, were thanked by the Pope for their role in freeing the men.

● Correspondents in Nigeria have been banned from making direct contacts with federal Army, Navy and Air Force officers in their reporting of the civil war. Foreign journalists received letters from Mr. So. Epelle, Director of Information, restricting their contacts to the Ministry of Information and Permanent Secretary of the Defence Ministry.

Foreign journalists were warned not to use Lagos as a centre for spreading Biafran propaganda, particularly reports broadcast by the secessionists' radio. Information Commissioner Chief Enabasi said that a reasonable amount of monitoring would be tolerated, but added "Whoever wants to report it (Radio Biafra) will jolly well stay on the rebel side of the wire lines." He claimed that deported BBC correspondent Peter Stewart had abused the facilities open to him in this way and had also misreported news.

● Biafra has called on the USA to end the war, saying last week's proposal by Senator Kennedy for four-power peace talks should be given urgent and serious consideration. Biafra Radio quoted Dr. I. Eke.

● Mrs. Kaika Ikwue, Finnish-born wife of the Nigerian military attaché in Bonn, Col. Emmanuel Ikwue, has been attacked and beaten by a white couple. She believed they were working for Biafra.

● Rhodesia's Information Minister, Mr. van der Byl, has called on Rhodesians to show the courage and inspiration of the Biafrans, who were, he said, fighting against "genocide" despite all the odds.

(More Nigeria News, p. 25)

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GHANA

The State of Local Government : 2

By a correspondent

LAST week's article dealt with the regional councils, and the constitutional proposals concerning them, ending with a note on their financing.

The Local Government section (part III) of the Electoral Commission's report¹ makes the same point about financing of district councils. In spite of the recommendations of Coussey (1948) and Greenwood (1956), "the picture of local government in Ghana is still of a multiplicity of authorities inadequate in size and deficient in resources. Indeed most of the councils are so small that they are unable to exercise the whole range of functions of a local authority specified under the Local Government Act, 1961, or to break even financially." The report quotes figures from the Ministry of Local Government to show that in the 18-month period ending June 30, 1966, all district councils together worked to a deficit of NC2,584,094 (£1,055,000). The Greenwood Commission produced figures to show that larger units were more economical to administer, while at the same time offering higher salaries and attracting a better standard of officer. They can also withstand temporary financial difficulties better, and are easier for the regional council to supervise, in that they are fewer in number. The development of services can be planned much more efficiently and economically in a larger unit; for example in the siting of dispensaries and schools.

The commission found that the committee system of local administration, "based, in substance, on United Kingdom practice, is not satisfactory under our particular conditions". There are long delays unsuited to "the scale and tempo of economic and social development which must be achieved"; the system not only gives rise to "undue political interference" in purely administrative and technical matters, but also does not afford opportunity for skill and initiative for professional staff. "Accra-Tema City Council, for example, has only three properly qualified engineers, and has not been able to recruit a mechanical engineer for the bus services. . . Sekondi-Takoradi City Council and Cape Coast Municipal Council have tried in vain for several months to secure the services of medical officers of health and town engineers."

The Commission made a special study of the problems facing local authorities with regard to health, education and road services. On health they found the difficulties came largely from failure to define the respective roles of central and local

government, who exercise concurrent responsibility for health in every local authority area, which lack of definition has caused "overlapping, duplication and confusion". Even if, as recommended in the Mills-Odoi report on salaries and structures in the public service, local government workers are integrated into the public service, the severe shortage of doctors would not be overcome. On the UN estimate that Ghana needs about 1,600 doctors for its population of 8m.; the actual number falls far short of this, although some estimates calculate that by 1975 the Ghana Medical School should have produced enough to fill the gap. However, if district councils were designated local health authorities, there might be an "irresistible nation-wide clamour by the less fortunate areas for facilities now being enjoyed by the more fortunate . . .", which in view of present scarcities of funds might cause the government some embarrassment.

HIGH COST OF EDUCATION

In education, it is the responsibility of local authorities to build, equip and maintain all primary and middle schools, and establish all such schools as are required by the minister (after consulting with the minister for local government), as well as to advise on matters relating to these schools. They also manage most of these schools in their districts. In Northern and Upper Regions, local authorities manage 80 per cent of the schools, the highest percentage in Ghana. The councils in those regions are also required to bear the cost of feeding pupils, as well as clothing and providing transport for students sponsored by them in secondary and technical schools. "As a result of the government policy of free and compulsory education councils have been committed to enormous expenditure on the construction, maintenance and equipment of schools far beyond their financial resources. For instance the funds required in the Northern Region for the construction and maintenance of primary and middle schools were estimated in the 1965 fiscal year at NC706,266 (£288,000); out of this amount local authorities could provide NC13,228 (£5,400) from their own resources". Citing several other comparable examples, the report says "the effect of this heavy burden has not only crippled councils financially, but also left the education services in an unsatisfactory state. Large numbers of schools are poorly housed and equipped; this has effected the standard of education." However, says the report, regrouping of local authorities would not solve this

difficulty; it notes that since the introduction of the compulsory and free primary education in 1960, the proportion of expenditure of all councils on education has increased from 8 per cent to 25. Of Kumasi City Council's total budget of NC4,166,867 (£1,660,000) in 1965-6, NC894,956 went on education.

On roads and streets poor definition of division of responsibility between the PWD, Regional Organisations and the local authorities has caused confusion and waste which could be removed if district councils had exclusive responsibility for this function. "The problem of inadequate finance would however, remain. Before 1960 local authorities were greatly assisted in the financing of their road construction programmes by the Cocoa Marketing Board and the National Food Board, who paid substantial subventions . . . These subsidies, have, however, been withdrawn and this, coupled with the drastic cuts in central government's development grants has resulted in the appalling conditions of our feeder and other roads. In the cities grants for the maintenance of roads have been reduced from NC282,000 (£115,000) in 1963-64 to about NC200,000 in 1965 and subsequent years, in spite of an earlier undertaking by the government for reimbursement of councils for 33 per cent, of expenditure on town roads, or 100 per cent, on trunk roads. On the basis of which calculation, nearly all the grant for 1966-67 could have gone to Kumasi alone.

Finance, it will be seen, is at the heart of local government's problems, and the reorganisation of structures alone will not overcome these problems. The question is how to obtain sufficient revenues to meet the increasing cost of services without depending largely on the central government for financial assistance, and without imposing an intolerable burden on ratepayers. As the report says, "the problem has assumed considerable urgency in view of the present weak financial position of councils." A breakdown of the overall deficit figure mentioned above shows that Accra-Tema accounted for over half of this.

The main factors behind the financial difficulties confronting councils include the passing of the Administration of Lands Act in 1962, which transferred the management of stool lands from local councils to the Minister responsible for lands (which, says the report might have been motivated by political considerations rather than the desire for efficiency); the initiation of certain economic and social policies by the former central government "which has culminated in large increase in the scale of local authority expenditure without a compensatory increase of grants-in-aid"; the restriction of tax incidence and consequently the weakness of autonomous revenue; the abolition of governmental loans to finance capital expenditure; the lack of effective control of expenditure, and the inadequate audit of local accounts.

(To be concluded)

¹ Referred to last week.



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MATCHET'S DIARY

LOOKING, sounding, behaving, like a man twenty years younger, President W. V. S. Tubman, now out of hospital with an enviable bill of health is, at the age of 73, running the government of Liberia from his Grosvenor House suite in London as if it were the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. So, any rate, it seemed to me when I went to call on him. Apart from a large party of his own officials, there were numbers of businessmen and others anxious for discussions, and in one of the rooms typewriters were clattering busily. In the midst of it all he was his usual relaxed self, getting up to take a call from Stockholm, acting the good host, and dispensing his jokes. He is in London on a purely private visit, but the list of his engagements might daunt many Heads of State who come on State visits—lunch with the Queen and with the Prime Minister, attendance at the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, the Royal Tournament, lunch at the London Chamber of Commerce, a Guildhall banquet given by the Anglo-Liberian Society, a weekend with Lord Mountbatten (who, as Chief of Defence Staff, was entertained in the Mansion at Monrovia), lunch and dinner with a number of British companies now interested in Liberia.

In fact, it is this last aspect of the visit which is the most interesting. The recent British National Export Council mission to Liberia pointed to some of the possibilities for British firms there and during the President's time in London some of their suggestions are being explored—a food processing plant, a clothing factory, a plant for paper bags and cartons, and harbour equipment. British exports are already prominent—in 1962 they more than doubled compared with the previous year, from £5.4m. to £14.6m. and B.N.E.C. found that in one super-market 25 per cent. of the goods came from the U.K. But it was largely vehicles which accounted for the increase. Britain plays only a minor role in the mining and plantations which are Liberia's economic mainstay, and biggest customer—though the consultant geologists for the proposed new iron ore mine at Wologisi are Mackay and Schnellman. Other firms now interested in Liberia include General Electric, Plessey, and Monsanto.

The President and his wife are now familiar visitors to Britain. For Mrs. Tubman one of the most agreeable engagements during the visit was at London Airport, where she went to meet the four latest handicapped Liberian children coming to Britain for treatment (two more will follow). This is the third party of children, all of whom come from the orphanage she has established in Monrovia. The first group came in

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November 1966 and, like the present group, were accompanied by a nurse trained in Britain. The scheme was financed by Variety Clubs International, of which the Variety Club of Great Britain is a member. The group's interest in Liberia was aroused by Dr. Joseph Mountrou, a member of the British club's Medical Committee, who is both medical consultant and personal friend of President Tubman, and is Chairman of the Anglo-Liberian Society. He interested Mrs. Tubman and the scheme now seems



President Tubman on his arrival at Euston Station for his private visit to the U.K. is greeted by Lord Nugent, representing the Queen, and Sir Neville Bland, representing the Foreign Office.

to be a permanent one. The Variety Club have just appointed Dr. Mountrou as special representative of Variety International to Africa, and the scheme may shortly be extended to other English-speaking countries, presumably in the first place to those not too distant from Liberia. The finance comes actually from the fees of the life patron members, of whose committee Lord Mountrou is Chairman.

Earlier this month the Military Governor of Benue-Plateau State, Mr. J. D. Gomwalk, called an important meeting of representatives of various groups in the State, in which he engaged in some very plain speaking on the "difficult times" the state has been going through, "particularly in the sphere of co-existence among the ethnic groups comprising it." He stressed that every State in Nigeria had ethnic or sectional problems—realisation of this was the very reason for the creation of states—but newspapers had blown their problems out of all proportion. The present trouble was caused by fear and mutual suspicion, and he had called the meeting to find ways of putting an end to this impasse. "Let me say outright that the Benue-Plateau state has come to stay. It belongs to all of us. No single ethnic group has a monopoly of the State. Therefore let no-one expect preferential treatment. Equality is my watchword."

he said. Several points emerged from his discussions with the groups. Firstly, there was no truth in the rumour that the Jos Local Administration would be abolished, and that the Biroms were going to be driven from their land, as had been boasted openly by "certain ethnic groups". The Biroms had complained of this, and that other groups did not like them. Secondly, he deplored "the tendency on the part of people to go on only to Commissioners from their areas", adding he would like to see people taking all Commissioners into confidence, regardless of place of origin, as they were meant to serve the state. The Governor also called for inter-tribal dances, festivities and other social activities, and deplored the tendency to view all events from a tribal angle—"a civil servant who is disciplined because of an offence usually attributes this to his place of origin", which the Governor deprecated. He was worried, he said, by the role of civil servants, whose activities bordered on politics, and were encouraged in these activities by the ordinary people, and warned that activities inimical to the peace and progress of the state would detract from the urgent task of crushing the rebellion and would be "swiftly and severely dealt with".

The Spanish claim to Gibraltar, it is more and more evident, is now almost the key to Spanish foreign policy. It was one of the factors which prompted decolonisation in Equatorial Guinea, and the muted and extremely un-Spanish reaction to the anti-Spanish riots there in March this year. The handing over of Ifni to Morocco (due to take place before the end of the summer) might also be seen in this context. Now one is told that the Spanish have agreed not to offer new political asylum to M. Tshombe (they have certainly not made very much noise about his kidnapping) as part of a bargain in which the Congolese would vote against Britain on Gibraltar, at the UN. The Catholic archbishop of Algiers, Cardinal Duval, has said that the Algerian Government had behaved with great restraint in the Tshombe affair and he thought the problem would be solved through the OAU. The former Congolese Prime Minister was being kept in Algeria because the Government there knew what would happen to him if he was sent back to the Congo, the Cardinal said.

Emeritus Professor Thomas Herbert Davey, O.B.E., of Northern Ireland has been pre-vented with the John Holt Medal for meritorious work in the tropics. Prof. Davey's speciality was the study and promotion of preventive medicine in the developing countries. It was on his recommendation that one of Africa's two great trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) Institutes were set up in Nigeria.



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A Hausa Literary Renaissance

ALTHOUGH no "Northerner" has yet joined the band of eminent English-writing novelists from Nigeria who have deservedly made such a distinguished niche for themselves in contemporary literature, and whose works dominate the prose section of Heinemann's excellent African Writers Series, the literary traditions of the classic North have been carefully nurtured and constantly sustained. With this difference: whereas the Yoruba, Ibo, Ibibio, etc., authors have preferred English as a vehicle (and this is as true of the Onitsha novelette or chapbook level as it is of internationally accepted novels), the Northern writers have steadfastly worked in the medium of the vernacular.

Thus among the first-rate contributions to modern West African literature in English, where in the initial creative period Nigeria earned high recognition through its novelists and playwrights while Ghana became famous for its poets—the past year or two has seen a welcome adjustment of the literary imbalance, with Ghanaian novelists and Nigerian poets earning much admiration —, no Hausa author has yet made a household name for himself outside Nigeria. I know of only one full-length novel in English by a Hausa (as far as I am aware, it is still in the manuscript stage, though completed), and an excerpt that once appeared in *Black Orpheus*. But the emphasis in such an observation must remain on "in English". The Hausa literary genius, of respected tradition and flowering in the didactic poetry of the 19th century as well as in the classic corpus of folktales, historical stories, and proverbial lore, has remained bounded by its preference for exploring the highly flexible and rewarding medium of its native language. This dual-linguistic phenomenon of modern African creative writing—francophone literature remains *sui generis*—stands in marked opposition to that of the contemporary Indian continent, suggesting a subject that might be attractive for further exploration. If, as seems a fair assumption, this self-imposed limitation of working only in the vernacular may have given to the non-Hausa speaking world a false impression of the literary resources of Hausaland, no opportunity to dispel this erroneous belief should be passed up.

One such chance comes along with the current announcement of a publication programme undertaken by the new Northern Nigerian Publishing Company at Zaria. No less than six titles are already available, and more announced for later in the year. Among the five vernacular books is a 32-page account of the founding of the Fulani emirate of Kontagora. Essentially the creation of Umaru Nagwamatse, Sarkin Sudan (1856-76), the emirate differs from its sister kingdoms in at least one respect: it was not founded till some fifty years after those derived directly from Usman dan Fodio's extension of empire. This

Kafawar Mulkin Fulani a Kasar Kwarayagora narrates the story of Nagwamatse and his celebrated second son, Ibrahim up to the coming of the British and the fall of Kontagora. Alhaji Mohammed Sada's play *Uwar Gulma* has already been referred to in *West Africa's* correspondence columns (March 30 and April 20, 1968).

It is in the delightful genre of Hausa plays that have long endeared themselves to audiences and actors at schools and training colleges in Hausaland, with their gift for instant improvisation and telling mimicry, and should prove a success of many such an occasion. A serious discussion of the nutritive contents of Hausa domestic foodstuffs, duly peppered with such Anglicisms as *kabohaidret*, *bitan*, and *Jurotin* (terms easily recognisable by any dietician), by Garba Dangari Malam-fashi entitled *Anjanin Abinci* ("The Use of Food"), and a series of short lecture notes on Islamic concepts, *Saka Mallam*, by Alhaji Sheikh Ahmed Lemu, based on his talks to students in the Arabic Teachers' Training College at Sokoto, complete the four minor titles.

This Northern Nigerian Publishing Company enterprise deserves a welcome from all those interested in Hausa culture as well as from those studying the language. Regrettably, so far the latter category of reader has by and large been confined to students in European and American institutions of higher learning. The educational authorities of the *ci-devant* civilian government of Northern Nigeria, despite their enthusiasm for Hausa studies and justifiable pride in the development of the language, were too preoccupied (and who shall say their priorities were wrong?) with problems arising from the overriding need for adequacy in English to implement seriously any policy on the teaching of Hausa in schools. Until Hausa is officially taught as a subject at the training colleges, there is little chance of any worthwhile Hausa instruction at the primary and secondary level, and until then, too, there is not, in this period of tight money, very much to commend the implementation of any of the plans put forward within the universities, notably Ahmadu Bello University, over the past five years for advanced Hausa studies, save for the specialist few. Hopefully, the day of Hausa studies will come; that it should primarily be in Zaria or Kano rather than in London, California or Wisconsin makes sense to its well-wishers.

To a large extent, these six volumes may be looked on as successors to the high-standard publications put out by the Translation Bureau of the 1930s and the NORLA of the 1950s. The Hausa literary genius is being given a fine chance to flower again, in the 1970s. As long as its exponents prefer to confine their talents within the framework of their own language, one of the

greatest services that could be performed is for more scholars to follow the example of Mervyn Hiskett's admirably annotated translation of the late Prime Minister's novel *Shaihu Umar* and pay similar critical attention to other classics of Hausa literature. They are readily available in the vernacular and surely deserve a wider audience among non-Hausa speaking scholars.

A. H. M. Kirk-Greene

letters to the editor

SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Sir.—Thank you for mentioning Sierra Leone's candidature to the Security Council of the UN in your issue of June 14.

There has been no official agreement as such among the Africa Group. The decision will be made by the members of this Group and the OAU in August, before the next General Assembly, and will take into account the wishes of individual countries and other considerations. We shall all abide amicably by it.

I would like to add that the Permanent Representative of Togo to the UN, Dr. Alexandre Ohin, is an eminent diplomat and surgeon, worthy of representing his country and Africa in any international group.

DAVIDSON NICOL,
Permanent Representative,
Ambassador.

Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone
to the UN, New York.

SIERRA LEONE AND CIVIL LIBERTY

Sir.—For over 20 years, liberal minded, non-tribalist Sierra Leoneans like myself put up with the indignity of SLPP rule, the indignity of being refused the right to economic freedom. The chronic unemployment in Sierra Leone today, which may be responsible for the increase in crime rate, is only one of the many legacies left us by our former lord and masters.

The SLPP demonstrated its talent for plunder. My main concern, therefore, is Mr. Siala Jusu-Sheriff's undue fear (May 31) for the allegedly bad state of civil liberty in Sierra Leone, and his brazen accusation that the APC Government has held on to power by violence and intimidation. Perhaps Mr. Jusu-Sheriff would care to tell the world that on the eve of Sierra Leone Independence Day, Mr. Siaka Stevens and some members of the APC party were not hunted down like animals and locked up in prison merely for belonging to the APC.

The indignity of not being able to work for your living though you are able and willing to do so, not knowing where the next bowl of rice is coming from; the fear of speaking your mind, or walking on the wrong side of the street at the wrong moment because of the preponderance of men with guns ready and waiting to fire at you, such are not civil liberties.

If there is any politician who is more qualified to talk about such matters, that politician is indeed Prime Minister Siaka Stevens himself; for had he not suffered for many years at the hands of SLPP power mongers? Have APC sympathisers not been the innocent victims of social, political and economic suppression by SLPP oligarchs?

Siaka Stevens strikes me (following his record as Prime Minister for the year) as the man who will and is genuinely trying his best to salvage what's left of Sierra Leone to restore basic freedom to the people again.

MOHAMED ALGHALI

Sir.—I have always read with some amusement Mr. Stevens' intention for a republican rule, recollecting happenings in Sierra Leone, and comparing them to the requisites for a republican status.

Any country aiming at this status must have the following three principles at work: the sovereignty of the people, universal suffrage and liberty of the Press. Apart from the second, all these have some question-mark after them in Sierra Leone.

The people are far from being sovereign. A survey just carried out on this shows that there has been a 45 per cent increase in poverty rate in the country (thirty per cent more than five years ago) and 33 per cent increase in the number unemployed (twenty-one-and-half per cent more than five years ago). The poor get poorer every day and the unemployed get less prospect for employment. Apart from these, there is continual restriction on freedom of speech and pre-trial imprisonment.

The press, even though it is claimed to be free, is not. "Liberty of the Press" suggests a situation in which the Press uses its ingenuity, adroitness and dexterity to procure justice for the people, demanding an exposure of anyone who attempts corrupt practices, and in which, if the liberty of the Press is in danger, the votes of the people can protect it.

As the country is far from having these ingredients, any attempt by Mr. Stevens to force the people to accept his contemplated republican proposal is treachery to the sovereignty of the people.

MICHAEL ALPHA

CIVILIAN RULE IN NIGERIA

Sir.—The letter of Mr. Seni Ogun (*West Africa*, June 7, 1969) makes very interesting reading. But in my opinion the record of Nigeria's first civilian Government is so bad and revolting that it is puerile even to contemplate, let alone demand, a return to civilian rule even in the next eight years.

The civilian leaders who partly form our present military authority have individually shown themselves obsolete in modern thinking and thus a potential danger to the Unity of Nigeria. The record of Chief Awolowo, who made his way into Nigeria politics through tribal preaching has remained virtually unchanged; his recent book advocating further creation of States in Nigeria according to tribal concentration is a vivid case in point. Chief Enahoro is an unpredictable personality who hardly has time to respond to complaints submitted to him by Nigerians. Maybe Alhaji Aminu Kano and a few others are not affected by these drawbacks in the same degree; but no one can be sure they will be faithful to our national Unity.

While corruption in any form among the Nigerian army officials must be decried, I wonder if the depth of their malpractice is really grave, comparable to that among the civilian officials. It is high time we appreciated the unprecedented political and social revolution the military Authority is pioneering.

M. O. AJARI.

THE IBOS AND OJUKWU

Sir.—Your leader of 7 June entitled "Two Years of Biafra" dealt exhaustively and brilliantly with the war. It is regrettable that foreigners, as your story implied, think only in terms of Ibos behind the secessionist line while they forget over 4m. Ibos in the liberated areas.

Those who talk about a form of sovereignty should remember that the idea would never appeal to Nigeria, otherwise two years of fighting would be meaningless. The Ibos in the East Central State are also determined to remain in the Federation. Ojukwu has no legal right over them; he and his henchmen cannot claim to speak for them. Having realised the futility of secession and its consequences, we Ibos are more determined than ever to defend our hard-won liberation.

Anybody in doubt should visit the East Central State and prove the contrary. The one sided "genocide" propaganda is designed to discredit the rehabilitation work of Asika's administration. Any future settlement of the crisis must ascertain the consensus of Ibos, and must include their present avowed aim to remain Nigerians. Nobody should condemn them to Ojukwu's authoritarian rule; we recognise and accept the principles of self-determination for all Nigerians irrespective of religion, creed or tribe. Of those Ibos in the secessionist territory, 25 to 30 persons weekly desert the secessionists and make for the liberated areas; even those formerly in their army still surrender and are happily accepted back.

To us, only Asika should speak for us in the future arrangement, much as we already accept the 12-state structure.

ALEX O. UCHIRI.

Lagos.

AHMADU BELLO

Sir.—If the name Ahmadu Bello University is revolting to many Nigerians as Mr. S. O. Marioghae claimed (June 7) names like Azikiwe Street, Awolowo Road and Okpara Way, as well as institutions so named, will be revolting to many more Nigerians.

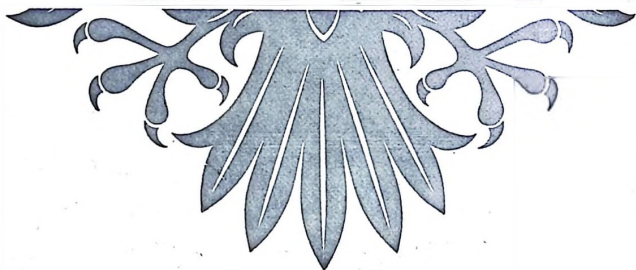
There is no need to go into the history of the habit of Nigerians naming things and institutions after personalities. But the highest educational institution in the former Northern Nigeria was so named because the Sardauna of Sokoto was considered as, and subsequent events proved him to be, the most illustrious Nigerian who ever governed Northern Nigeria. There are many Nigerians living in this area who, but for the efforts of Ahmadu Bello, would today not be able to raise their heads as proud Nigerians.

SAKA ALESINLOYE.

Ikoji.



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ROUNDBOUT

Enlightenment

Every time I read a story claiming that the South Africans are cross with the Rhodesians for insisting on creating a mini-South Africa complete with a little apartheid system, I get a little bemused. One knows, or rather, one has been taught to accept that this is the age of disillusionment—and that realism, knowing one's limitations in power terms are what matters; that black Africa can only bring about changes in South Africa by building itself up over a long period of time. What sticks in the throat is the *same* frowd with which the "enlightened" South Africans seem confident that they can, merely by virtue of their economic strength, build up a bloc of "friendly" black African states and thereby prevent the tide of African nationalism from ever lapping at their frontiers. The inhibitions of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are understandable, and are understood by African states, although even here there is room for shades of behaviour. Botswana, for example, is more conscientiously trying to pull out of the South African orbit than Lesotho, which is a total enclave. President Banda of Malawi, however, is much less obliged to curry favour with the South Africans, in spite of the market offered by both South Africa and Rhodesia for Malawi's emigrant labour; while President Tsiranana of Madagascar, who like Dr. Banda, feels there is some hope of converting South Africa to multi-racialism, is even less compelled to be nice, despite the strategic position of Madagascar as a large offshore island. I wrote as long as two or three years ago of the possibility of links developing between South Africa and French-speaking Africa, in the context of Pretoria's good relations with Paris. I have noted growing signs of informal entente between South Africa and Gabon; and one cannot but note in mild astonishment the behaviour of the Ivory Coast in the UN Decolonisation Committee. The delegate, M. Aké, said he would abstain in UN debates on Portugal and South Africa "to protest against the guilty silence of the world and particularly of Africans confronted by the Nigeria-Biafra drama and their inability to solve the problems"; what had happened in Biafra far exceeded horror conditions in South Africa and the Portuguese territories. But he added that his country continued to disapprove of their "unacceptable" racial and colonial policies.

Sahara Cave Paintings

In Dakar recently Professor Henri Lhote, the French archaeologist who has studied the Sahara cave paintings from the 1930s, organised a fascinating exhibition of photographs of these paintings, of which there are hundreds scattered

over the modern areas of southern Algeria, Niger and Chad. The Touareg of these areas believe the cave-filled mountains of these desert areas, where the paintings—*noted by Barth in 1851*—are found, to be haunted. They certainly contain vivid evidence of the life of the inhabitants of the area thousands of years ago—*negro African people, as Lhote and others agree (possibly the "Trogolodyte Ethiopians" mentioned by Herodotus)*. The most famous paintings are those of Tassih-n-Ajjer, in the mountains of the Algerian Sahara, for whose study Lhote is particularly known; but in other caves, too, the paintings are of excellent quality. Algeria and Chad have them on stamps. There are paintings—some very naturalistic, as in Tassili, others more stylised, like the very numerous rock paintings in the Ennedi area of Chad—of elephant, rhinoceros, domestic cattle, and often chariots, and commonly of people who tend to have round heads; both hunters and farmers are portrayed. Some thousands of years ago parts of the modern desert were fertile land, and the rivers whose ancient courses can still be traced from the air were really rivers; evidence of this, besides the cave paintings, includes old fishing implements in the Sahara (in those early days Lake Chad is thought to have been far larger than it is now, stretching into the Bodele depression). How early the Sahara went dry is a matter of dispute: Boville, in *The Golden Trade of the Moors*, points out that some of the paintings show scenes which could have occurred in the modern Sahara—cattle were still used here until recently, and their appearance in the paintings is not a sign that there was no desert when they were depicted. What is also uncertain is where the descendants of these skilled African painters of long ago live now. The Tebu of the Tibesti mountains and adjoining areas of Chad are widely believed to be among them; and so, according to one theory, are the Fulani.

What is a Nigerian Trade Union?

In Nigeria the definition of a "trade union" is surely much wider than in any other country. I have just noticed in the *Federal Gazette* that among organisations which have recently applied to register as trade unions are: Igbomina and Ekiti Hunters Association of Nigeria; Ekiti-Ifeledun Motor Owners Union; Central Ishan Contractors Association; United Sand Dealers Association of Lagos and Mainland; Agip Petrol Dealers Union of Nigeria; Ifeledun Yam Sellers Association, Abeokuta; Ifeledun Palm Wine Tappers and Sellers Union of Ilorin; Mid-Western Nigeria Children Welfare Cultural Home Organisers Association.



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books and publications

WHEN HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY WAS A "DANGEROUS RED"

France and the Africans: 1944-60, a Political History, by Edward Mortimer (Faber and Faber, 55s.).

THE epoch when African politicians went to parliament in Paris now has something of the period charm of an old movie. There, in flickering flashback, are some of the ageing stars of today at the time when they were first moving into their prime—Houphouët-Boigny in the days of his militancy; the brilliant Senghor with his "unrivalled mastery of the French language," parachuted into politics fresh from Parnassus—as well as dimly remembered figures now dead or fallen by the wayside, such as Fily Dabo Sissoko or Gabriel Lisette, Soppo Priso or Zinda Kaboret (a militant nationalist from Upper Volta, who became one of the first deputies for Houphouët's RDA in Paris in 1946 at the age of 25, and died suddenly a year later in Abidjan, according to some stories, of poison: there is a street named after him in Ouagadougou). And what a multitude of political parties (so different from today).

The main virtue of Mr. Mortimer's absorbing book is the way he puts these years, when the emerging politics of Africa became entangled with the politics of France in a way that has happened with no country outside Africa before or since, into some kind of perspective. As he records himself in his preface, he felt the need, after becoming involved in the subject as a VSO in Senegal in 1962, for some kind of book to answer the simple questions "who was who, who said and did what, when and where?" In this he has succeeded remarkably well, for the book is a bible of information on the subject, with countless potted biographies, studies of elections, accounts of set-piece debates at the Palais Bourbon, and an intricate tracing of the fortunes of personalities and political parties through 16 years which culminated in the decolonisation of black Africa (the Djibouti phenomenon always excepted).

The achievement is the more considerable when you think that not only were these the kaleidoscopic years of formation, re-formation and fragmentation of political parties and groupings (as studied in certain countries by the famous Ruth Schachter Morgenthau, whose researches he acknowledges, especially for Ivory Coast, Guinea and Soudan), but they were

also the years of the unstable Fourth Republic, with its complicated succession of governments, some of them brought down by caprice. These two stories are interwoven skilfully, and the points at which they touch fully examined.

He deals, for example, with the curious king-making role of the Independants d'Outre-Mer, the group of overseas deputies, notably Senghor, who were disillusioned with affiliation to French political parties. In the days of razor-thin majorities, their support was often essential for the survival of governments, and soon after their formation in 1948 they actually brought down the government of Robert Schuman, although this was a power they used sparingly.

Another theme is the inter-relation of French and African political parties—the early disillusion which led to the miserable failure of the socialists (SFIO)

to attract African politicians to their ranks; the obstructive right-wing role of the Gaullists in the days of their frustration; or the way the alliance of convenience between the French Communist Party and the RDA of Houphouët-Boigny was broken down at the time Francois Mitterrand was Minister for France d'Outre-Mer. There was opposition to the RDA from settlers and the colonial administration, many of whom sincerely believed Houphouët to be a dangerous red. It is now hard to remember how near Ivory Coast was to erupting in 1949-50, or how bloody-minded the French *colon* element could be. Mitterrand himself has said he was determined to avoid another Indo-China in Africa, and he took note of the way the British were handling Kwame Nkrumah in neighbouring Ghana.

Indeed, the question of precedents runs through the book. Indo-China was one; and the equally horrific Algerian war, which started in 1954 was another. The outbreak of rebellion in Cameroon in 1955, although nowhere near Indo-China or Algeria in scale, was a warning sign in this direction, and the 1956 *loi-cadre* of Gaston Defferre, in practice a genuine milestone on the road to independence (although at the time independence was still a taboo word), was a response to this.

Mr. Mortimer has talked to the civil servants who helped draft the *loi-cadre*, and discusses the thorny question of balkanisation—the break-up of the two colonial federations into 11 small states. He rejects Senghor's accusation that there

AUTUMN PUBLICATIONS

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA

P. Amaury Talbot

Talbot was one of those rare geniuses occasionally to be found in the British Colonial Service—a most capable administrator and a brilliant ethnographer. Author of numerous works, his crowning masterpiece is this four volume work published as a commentary on the 1921 Census. Extensive and comprehensive in treatment this republication is a tribute to a brilliant man who is still remembered with affection in Nigeria. 4 v. 625

THE OCCUPATION OF HAUSLAND 1900-1904

Being a translation of Arabic letters found in the House of the Wazir of Sokoto, Buhari, in 1913

Translated and edited by H. F. Bakwell

These letters, originally published in 1927, offer essential source material for historians of the late Fulani period. They shed new light upon the relations which existed between the central imamate in Sokoto, and the feudal emirates subject to it, they also provide insight into the social conditions and the general atmosphere of the time, particularly with regard to the causes underlying the decline in the central authority. In a new introductory note Marvin Hiskett assesses the historical significance of a work now regarded as indispensable by scholars in the field. 42s.

ETHIOPIA UNBOUND

Studies in Race Emancipation

J. E. Casely Hayford

Although a remarkable and suggestive novel, Ethiopia Unbound is one of the most important contributions to the literature of African nationalism and contains almost all the ideas which are fundamental to modern African thought. In his new introduction K. N. Ugen of Ibadan University discusses the wider implications of a work which is as significant today as on its first publication in 1911. 60s.

FRANK CASS

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was an ulterior motive in breaking up the federations (that their political weight would have been embarrassing and might have led to independence), and asks: "Even if AOF had become independent as a federation, would its subsequent history have been any happier than that of Nigeria?" He goes on to say that while the federal solution was economically desirable, "politically it was impossible for France to impose it on Africans who did not want it, any more than Britain had been able to in Central Africa, or any more than the French West Africans who did want it were able to impose it on those who didn't in 1958 and 1959."

At the end of the book we see the beginnings of the de Gaulle era, as the situation begins to settle down, and all the hopes for grouping together seem to crumble away; even the two-territory Mali federation could not hold together. The forceful role of Houphouët-Boigny in all this comes through clearly (it is odd when you think of all the books about Senghor that there has never been one on Houphouët, the more powerful figure of the two).

The idea of putting names into bold type the first time they appear is perhaps distracting, especially when some of them appear in capital letters by mistake. The weight given to the activities of M. Apithy seems to depend as much on his willingness to be a source of information as on the lasting significance of his meandering political career (although he had one great moment styled la Bombe Apithy);

and if at times the weight of detail bogs the narrative down, one is soothed by Mr. Mortimer's elegant and extremely readable literary style.

K. W.

British Development Policies: Needs and Prospects 1969. Edited by James Lambie (*Overseas Development Institute, 12s. 6d.*).

This pamphlet is the third in the series of ODI annual reviews and it is an object lesson in lucid, concise writing. In 79 pages it touches on a variety of subjects including assessments of Britain's aid performance, UNCTAD and the debt burden of developing countries. Yet its brevity never leads to superficiality and its radicalism is always carefully thought out: it discusses, for instance, the possibility of a debtor country finding it worthwhile to postpone or renounce debt repayments even if this means forfeiting new aid and private capital inflows. "The point is not that countries should repudiate their debts but that they should be guided more by their real self-interest rather than any heroic attachment to a set of rules—rules which developed countries themselves break when they feel it to be in their interest." Essential reading.

D. N.

Empire and Commerce in Africa by Leonard Woolf (*Allen & Unwin, 50s.*).

Fifty years ago Leonard Woolf was urging the need to hand over all colonies

in Africa to the League of Nations, and expressing lack of confidence in the trusteeship system under which existing colonial powers would administer former German colonies under a League of Nations mandate. He did not believe in the readiness of African countries for self-government, but urged that they should be prepared for it as quickly as possible. Above all he was convinced and his book was largely directed at proving, that economic imperialism was a misguided policy for colonial powers. It might produce riches for a very few individuals or firms, but it could never benefit a country as a whole. The idea that by turning a country into a colony you established a profitable monopoly over its imports and secured exclusive control of its exports, was disproved by the trade figures. The important trading partners in the world were all independent countries.

The book, first published in 1920 and now re-issued, has far more to say on other parts of the continent than on West Africa, and is particularly concerned with European settlement. But today it is a pleasure to read a book so eminently civilised and perceptive.

P. N.

Lost Empire on the Nile. By Stanhope White (*Robert Hale, 35s.*).

Mr. White (a former colonial administrator in Nigeria who travelled extensively in the rest of Africa) has here

REFLECTIONS ON THE NIGERIAN CIVIL WAR A CALL FOR REALISM

by

R. C. UWECHUE, B.A.

(Formerly Nigerian Charge D'Affaires, Paris)

With forewords by

President LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR, SENEGAL, and former President NNAMDI AZIKIWE OF NIGERIA. "What he proposes to us... is more than just a solution. It is a method of finding solutions that are at once just and effective. Herein lies his double merit"—President SENGHOR.

"I commend this book to those who are interested in resolving the Nigerian Crisis with realism. The brevity of the chapters and its lucid style of presentation—MAKE IT A MUST."—former President NNAMDI AZIKIWE.

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Cashew cooperation plan

WEST AFRICA'S cashew nut production problem could be solved by the establishment in the area of a single processing plant, which could process the total local crop and make up its processing capacity with imports from neighbouring countries. This suggestion is made in a report, *Cashew Marketing*, prepared by the International Trade Centre at the request of West African Governments.

The basic problem is that although all West African countries are potential growers their output is still small, no single country being able to harvest more than a maximum of about 500 tons in one season at the moment, although it is estimated that world production of about 15,000 tons will have doubled by 1971.

The report describes three principal ways of dealing with the relatively small tonnages of raw nuts available: selling nuts to India, for further processing; establishing a small hand-shelling and peeling plant; building a low capacity (3,000 ton) mechanical processing plant to deal with local production plus sufficient imports to keep it operating at full capacity until the domestic crop reaches a level of 3,000 tons a year.

It lays particular stress on the third alternative, even if it was installed during the initial small-crop years, on the grounds that the very existence of such a factory in operation would be sufficient incentive to raise local production to the level at which the plant could operate on 100 per cent local products.

But it adds: "A combination of any two, or all, of the alternatives, could well pro-

commercial news

vide the solution, bearing in mind the effects they will have on the short term economy and the long term training for an accelerated build-up."

The report estimates that total investment and working capital needed for mechanical plant would be \$900,000.

Cashew nut processing has for years been dominated by India, but with the growing capacity of Tanzania, Mozambique and Brazil this position may soon be altered. "It might therefore be in the interests of the kernel producing countries," says the report, "to get together and discuss the possibilities of reaching an agreement in order to maintain some form of price stability and also to promote consumption of cashew nuts and uses of cashew products."

Cashew nuts account for 19 per cent, or about \$19m., of Mozambique's exports and about 13,000 people are employed in cashew processing there, mostly hand processing.

● A Federal Pest Control Unit which aims at eradicating pests from Nigerian export produce has been launched.

Slight rise in tin quotas

July 1 to September 30 is to be a fourth period of export control, the International Tin Council decided at its 12th meeting in London. But the quotas have been increased only slightly from 38,750 tons in the second quarter to 39,500 tons in July-September. It was also decided to authorise the buffer stock manager to continue to buy and sell within the middle price range of £1,400 to £1,515 a ton in order to help keep prices steady.

● Nigeria and Congo-Kinshasa were among major tin producers who met in France to prepare a policy for negotiation for a new world tin agreement which may be held in Geneva next February.

● A lull in trade activities in Angola's Cabinda area is reported by the *Standard Bank Review* following the completion of the first phase of the oil exploration project. Although land drilling at Cabinda has been abandoned, the oil flow from established off-shore wells has enabled 12 shipments of about 40,000 tons each to be made since the first exploration began in November 1968. Deep-sea drilling is expected to be intensified towards the end of the year.

● Five oil companies undertaking off-shore exploration in Ghana have completed a second survey. The companies are Signal Exploration and Development, Frontier Ghana, Jack Grynberg and associates, Standard Oil, Amoco Ghana Explorer and Occidental Oil of Ghana.

Fish talks fail

Talks on fishing rights between Japan and Mauritania ended without agreement on the annual tax of seven francs a kilo which Mauritania imposes on Japanese fishermen (higher than the rate for Spanish fishermen) or on Japan's opposition to the setting of the minimum quota of 20,000 tons of fish every six months, which they say is too high.

● African fish production totalled 41m metric tons last year compared with 37m tons in 1967. Last year's world total was 64m. tons, of which Asia provided the largest single share, 24.2m.

Research station opens

A savannah forestry research station has been opened at Samaru, North Central State, established by the Federal Government and the FAO. Aims include planting of pilot forest plantations to provide transmission poles for power lines and raw materials for local industries.

● March shipment of logs from Ghana totalled 43,610 tons, the highest figure since 1966.



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Lonrho seeks more profits—and a name

Lonrho forecasts that its 1969 pre-tax profits will total £13,500,000, compared with £7,169,000 in 1968. The figure in 1961 was £18,000. The annual report singles out Nigeria as giving "particular grounds for optimism" for the group's interests: the textile factory at Kaduna traded profitably throughout the year and is currently being extended so that future production will eventually be about 50 per cent above the present level. Fifty million yards of cloth were produced there last year. In addition, Lonrho has 25 distribution outlets for extensive merchandising and river transport interests. Plans are under way for the erection of a 14m building in Lagos, for which leasing arrangements have already been made. "Business is already very good and may be expected to improve still further when more settled conditions prevail."

Main acquisitions during the year were the John Holt group, the David Whitehead textile companies and the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, the last of which is expected to contribute greatly to the consolidated profits. Plans are in hand to substantially increase the current production rate of 40,000 ounces of gold a month. The report notes "a number of encouraging mining propositions elsewhere in the world which are currently the subject of investigation." Also in Ghana, two new breweries at Tamale and Obuasi are expected to be in production by the end of this year.

Operations in the Congo of the Societe Commerciale et Miniere du Congo, S.A. (Cominter) include agriculture, insurance, motor trade (the group is now one of the largest motor vehicle distributors in Africa) and transport, power distribution, timber and engineering. A consortium headed by Lonrho and including Belgian and Japanese interests, is making a study of 1,300 km of proposed railway linking Ilebo with Kinshasa, Matadi with Banana and Mwaka with an iron ore deposit at Lucho. The survey is scheduled for completion before 1971 "and in the meantime negotiations will take place for the construction and financing of the new railway line with a view to starting construction early in 1971."

Lonrho now has 90,000 employees and a £150m. a year turnover. But joint managing directors Alan Ball and "Tiny" Rowland admit that despite many suggestions a new name for the company, acceptable for all the countries in which it operates, has not been found.

Threat from 'giants'?

A new legal tax and institutional status for international companies must be worked out by the business community taking into account the interests of the smaller and poorer countries of the world. Sir Arthur Smith, chairman of the United Africa Company, told the Royal Commonwealth Society. This was because the resources commanded by these giants made the finances of indigenous companies increasingly inadequate for research, production and marketing. "The total national income of most African countries is already today inferior to the total annual sales value of many international companies. In the light of these growing disparities, we need to find new formulae if the underdeveloped countries are not to be driven to despair."

WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER Dempster Line

SOUTHBOUND—From Liverpool: **FOURAH BAY** slg. Liverpool Jun. 26; **PATANI** slg. Liverpool Jul. 10; **DUNKWA** slg. Liverpool Jul. 3; **BHAMO** due Lohito Jun. 29; **KUMBA** due Abidjan Jun. 29.

FROM LONDON—**PALABA** slg. London Jul. 1; **EBOE** slg. London Jul. 8; **KABALA** due Lome Jun. 29; **OWERRI** due Warri Jun. 29.

From Continent—**DARU** slg. Hamburg Jul. 2; **TOLEMI** slg. Rotterdam Jul. 2.

NORTHBOUND—To Liverpool: **AUREOL** slg. Appa Jul. 1; **DUMURRA** due Lagos Jun. 30; **OBUASI** due Port Gentil Jun. 28.

From Continent—**Bathurst** Jun. 28.
To Hull: **EGORI** slg. Abidjan Jun. 28.
To Avenmouth: **OTI** slg. Lagos Jul. 6.

To London—**KADUNA** due London Jul. 4.
ONITSHA due Bathurst Jun. 28.

To Continent—**FORCADOS** due Douala Jun. 29; **KOHIMA** due Hamburg Jul. 7.

EASTBOUND—From USA/Canada: **DEG EMA** due Dakar Jun. 30; **DUMBAIA** due Abidjan Jun. 29; **FULANI** slg. New York Jul. 5.

WESTBOUND—To USA/Canada: **DALLA** due Abidjan Jun. 28; **DEIDO** due Jacksonville Jul. 2.

From India/Pakistan/Burma—**BEECHBANK** due Douala Jun. 28; **PINEBANK** due Appa Jul. 30.

BARBER WEST AFRICA LINE

OUTWARD—**CORNWILLE** now due Monrovia, thence Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/ Appa, Tiko and Douala; **FERNWOOD** due sail Halifax NS Jun. 30 for Freetown, Monrovia, thence Monrovia Jul. 29, Lagos/ Appa, Douala and Takoradi; **TITANIA** due sail New York Jul. 15, Halifax NS Jul. 18 for Freetown/ Douala range.

HOMEWARD—**TITANIA** due Baltimore Jun. 29, thence New York, Carteret, Philadelphia and Norfolk; **TEMA** due load Lagos/Ghana N. Bound early Jul; **Abidjan/Buchanan** Monrovia first half mid Jul; **CORNWILLE** due load Lagos/Ghana N. Bound Jul. 5; **Tiko** Jul. 8; **Douala** Jul. 10; **Lago-Ghana N. Bound** third week Jul; **Abidjan/Buchanan/Monrovia** fourth week Jul.

JAPAN-KO LINE

WESTBOUND—From Japan (via Hong Kong) to Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown etc.—**NORWAY MARU** slg. Japan Jun. 3, due Lagos Jul. 10.

EASTBOUND—From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown etc. to Japan (via Singapore)—**TEXAS MARU** slg. Lagos Jun. 26, Tema Jun. 28, Freetown Jul. 2, due Japan Aug. 6.

FABRELL LINES

HOMEWARDS—**AUSTRALIAN REEF** slg. Appa Jul. 1 for Abidjan, Monrovia for US Ports; **AUSTRALIAN GALAXY** slg. Matadi Jul. 11 for Luanda, Lohito, Abidjan Jul. 22, Monrovia for US Ports.

OUTWARDS—**AUSTRALIAN GEM** due Monrovia Jul. 1 for Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jul. 12 and Appa Jul. 14; **AFRICAN RAIN** due Rotterdam Jul. 8, Amsterdam Jul. 10, Bremen Jul. 14, Hamburg Jul. 18.

NORTHBOUND—To Continent: **CONGO-KERK** due Hamburg June 27; **TOGOKUST** due Rotterdam Jul. 8, Amsterdam Jul. 10, Bremen Jul. 14, Hamburg Jul. 18.

NOPAL WEST AFRICA LINE

EASTBOUND—**NOPAL TELLUS** slg. New Orleans Jun. 30, Takoradi Jul. 20, Lagos Jul. 22, due Warri Jul. 27; **NOPAL LUNA** slg. New Orleans Jun. 26, Takoradi Aug. 15, Lagos Aug. 18 due Warri Aug. 21.

WESTBOUND—**NOPAL LUNA** slg. Luanda Jun. 15, Takoradi Jun. 25, New Orleans Aug. 12, Houston Aug. 16; **NOPAL SUN** slg. Luanda Jul. 4, Takoradi Jul. 19, New Orleans Aug. 8 due Houston Aug. 19.

HUGO STINNES TRANSSOZIAN SCHIFFFAHRT GMBH

ELLEN HUGO STINNES slg. Rouen Jun. 21, Abidjan Jul. 1, Lagos Jul. 1, Lome Jul. 9, Lagos/ Appa Jul. 11; **DIRK VON MINDEN** slg. Rouen Jun. 28 due Dakar Jul. 7, Monrovia Jul. 11, Abidjan Jul. 14.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

CAPRIA due Lagos/ Appa Jul. 17, Tema

Jul. 23, Freetown Jul. 30; **JOINVILLE** slg.

MAERSK LINE

ANETTE MAERSK slg. Lagos/ Appa Jul. 1 due Tema Jul. 2; **TORREN MAERSK** slg. Luanda Jul. 14 due Matadi Jul. 15.

MITSUI OSK LINE

AMSTELSLUIS slg. Kobe May 21 due Lagos Jul. 3; **KINKANSU MARU** slg. Kobe Jul. 4 due Lagos Jul. 6; **KASUGANAN MARU** slg. Kobe Jun. 20 due Lagos Jul. 19.

HOEGH LINES

HOEGH BENIN slg. Antwerp Jun. 17, Rouen Jun. 20, Freetown Jul. 2, Abidjan Jul. 2, Tema Jul. 7; **HOEGH BEAVER** slg. Hamburg Jun. 27, Antwerp Jul. 1, Rouen Jul. 4 due Dakar Jul. 11, Monrovia Jul. 14, Abidjan Jul. 17.

GOLD STAR LINE

WESTBOUND—**NOGAIH** slg. Durban Jul. 2/3, Lourenco Marques Jul. 4/5, Capetown Jul. 4, Lohito Jul. 11, Luanda Jul. 12.

EASTBOUND—**SAHAR** slg. Kemei Jun. 15, Singapore Jul. 10, Kobe Jul. 23/24, Yokohama Jul. 25.

BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND—**BELA RIVER** Ghana Jun. 25, Boston Jul. 8, New York Jul. 15, Philadelphia Jul. 16 thence Gulf.

BLACK STAR LINE UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND—**BENYA RIVER** London Jun. 21; **SAKUMI LAGOON** Hamburg Jun. 21, Bremen Jun. 19, Antwerp Jun. 23, Rotterdam Jun. 25, Dunkirk Jun. 27.

NORTHBOUND—**KORU LAGOON** Rotterdam Jul. 1, Amsterdam Jul. 4, Bremen Jul. 7, Hamburg Jul. 8.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND—From London: **ILORIN PALM** due Lagos Jul. 28.

From Continent—**BADAGRY PALM** slg. Appa Jun. 30.

NORTHBOUND—To London: **AFRICA PALM** slg. Sapele Jul. 28, Boma Jun. 28.

To Rotterdam—**AKASSA PALM** due Boma Jun. 28.

To Rotterdam—**KEJIA PALM** due Takoradi Jun. 28.

To Amsterdam/Hull—**ENUGU PALM** due Lagos Jun. 28.

To Continent—**BAMENDA PALM** slg. Fernando P. Jun. 28.

ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES

INWARDS—**STRAAT FRANKLIN** from Japan slg. Kobe May 21 due Lagos/ Appa Jun. 30, Tema Jul. 6, Monrovia Jul. 8, Freetown Jun. 9, Abidjan Jul. 12, Takoradi Jul. 15; **STRAAT BALI** from China and Hong Kong slg. Hong Kong May 8 due Lagos/ Appa Jun. 9, Cononou Jul. 17, Lome Jul. 19, Tema Jul. 20, Abidjan Jul. 23, Monrovia Jul. 26, Freetown Jul. 27, Dakar Jul. 30, Gambia Aug. 3.

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

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

SOUTHBOUND—**BULLAREN** ldg. Scandinavia and Bordeaux Jun. for WA Jul.; **VIKAREN** ldg. Scandinavia including Finland and Bordeaux late Jun. early Jul. for WA second half Jun.; **TUMLAREN** ldg. Scandinavia second half Jun. for WA Jul.

NORTHBOUND—**HOEGH BISCAY** ldg. WA southern route Jun. for Continent and Scandinavia late Jul. early Aug.; **IJELMAREN** ldg. WA first half Jul. for Scandinavia including Finland late Jul. early Aug.; **YARRAWOGA** ldg. WA second half Jul. for Scandinavia including Finland Aug.

WOERMANN LINE

NEPTUN slg. Rouen Jul. 3 due Dakar Jul. 11, Conakry Jul. 14, Seneg. Jul. 17; **MALDIA** slg. Antwerp Jul. 2, due Lu. Palmas Jul. 9, Freetown Jul. 14, Monrovia Jul. 16.

WESTWIND AFRICA LTD.

WESTWIND slg. New Orleans Jun. 30, Houston Jul. 3 for Dakar, Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos, Appa, Warri, Douala, Luanda; **SOPHIE C** slg. New Orleans Jul. 25, Houston Jul. 30 for Freetown, Abidjan, Lagos/ Appa, Douala, Luanda.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

SOUTHBOUND—**RIVER BENUE** slg. Middle-strength Jul. 6, **ORANYAN** slg. Rotterdam Jul. 9.

NORTHBOUND—**RIVER NIGER** due Avenmouth Jul. 7; **NSAMDI AKPUIKE** due London Jul. 7; **AHAMUD BELLO** due Avenmouth Jul. 9.

EDWARD NASSAR LINES

TERESA slg. Genoa Jul. 9, Farnagusta Jul. 14, Beirut Jul. 17.

COMPANY MEETING

THE DAILY TIMES OF NIGERIA LIMITED

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

Alhaji Babatunde Jose was unanimously elected Chairman of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited group of companies on June 21, 1968, following Mr. Cecil H. King's retirement.

The opportunity is now taken of placing on public record a report of the growth of Mr. King's considerable contribution to the growth of the Daily Times group during the seventeen years of his active association with the Company.

The appointment of Alhaji Jose to the Chairmanship of the Company, to follow Mr. King, is a tribute to the successful policy of Nigerian and public participation in the Company actively pursued over the past years.

Chief Alfred Basige Osula who for the past six years has been Chairman of Times Press Limited has also retired and resigned from the Board of Directors of the Company in association with the Company through his own agency concerned with the sales of Daily Times publications in the Mid-West State.

Messages of goodwill on behalf of the shareholders and the Company were sent to Mr. King and Chief Osula.

Alhaji Jose who is 43, was appointed Managing Director of the Company in 1963 and has been constantly involved in the top management of the Company's affairs, taking an active role in the expansion of its many publications and its printing and packaging subsidiaries.

Having joined the Company in 1941, he was appointed Editor of the Daily Times in 1957, became a Director in 1958 and subsequently became Managing Director. He joined the Board of Overseas Newspapers Limited in 1967 and has gained a wide knowledge of the commercial aspects of printing and publishing in addition to his unrivalled editorial abilities.

Your Company is associated with the International Publishing Corporation Limited of London. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Cudlipp, a review of the Corporation's operations and organisation has been undertaken. We are fortunate that Mr. Cudlipp has also been associated closely with Nigeria and that the Daily Times group is able to benefit from this special relationship.

The Year's Trading

Trading in the year under review shows a marked improvement on the previous year when the economy had been disrupted. Now consistent with the Federal Military Government's progress towards resolution of the civil war, a brighter picture is emerging. Many complex problems remain but we face a future that should hold much promise provided we approach our problems as Nigerians, nationally committed, and without excessive individual or sectarian biases.

Revision of Management Structure

Within a group of companies such as ours we face vital problems of communications and the firm allocation of responsibilities at the varying levels of management. During the year, we have established a modern concept of management in our approach to both problems.

We have established four main operating divisions—Newspaper, Magazine, Distribution, Printing and Packaging—each headed by a Chief Executive who, with his Executive Committee, manages his Division as a self-contained profit centre, with its own budget agreed by the Group Board.

By this involvement of middle management in the overall direction of their Division, the staff are receiving practical preparation for their advancement in the group as development and expansion proceed.

The Staff

We feel sure you will want to join us in expressing our warm thanks to the staff at all levels for their efforts and loyalty throughout the past year.

During the year, we have been able to initiate the proficiency tests under the Grading Scheme agreed with the staff union and to date 35 members of the staff have successfully taken the tests and have been upgraded.

We also arranged for Arthur Nylander of the University of Lagos to train all Editorial staff in newspaper law, a specialist teacher for shorthand was engaged and we are continuing with our training scheme for new graduate entrants to the staff in a variety of spheres—journalism, engineering, lithography and personnel management—employees have attended courses at the Company's expense, both at home and abroad.

For our executive staff, we have introduced an improved contributory insurance provident scheme and we intend that this will be extended in the course of next year.

Times Press's quarterly staff newspaper, was first published last year and has been well received. Stockholders wishing to receive a copy should apply in writing to the Personnel Manager at the Daily Times.

Newspaper Division

Sales of our publications generally made only modest advances, though in most cases they have regained the levels achieved before January 1967 when the then Eastern Region Government banned our publications. The average daily sales of the Daily Times in April this year was 114,119, while the average sale of each issue of the Sunday Times was 217,157.

Sales on a national basis generally for the daily newspaper, demand efficient distribution which in turn requires well-maintained vehicles, operating on reasonable roads and regular air cargo services at economic rates. The last year presented us with particularly difficult distribution problems. Suppliers restricted delivery renewals and repairs to our vehicles, while military contingencies frequently interrupted supplies to the South-East and Rivers States. We must accept and work with these difficulties, but you will appreciate our problems when you realise that on each of the 362 publishing days of the year we had 18 lorries on the roads covering 1,400,000 miles a year.

Marketing

These difficulties aside, we are also conscious of the need to develop sales by getting nearer to the newspaper and magazine reading public. We have made our first Marketing appointment and, while it is too early to see results in practical terms, we are sure that this new approach will prove to be well worthwhile.

Lagos Weekend

The Lagos State weekly newspaper, Lagos Weekend, deserves special mention with an increase of sales during the year averaging 67 per cent and currently running at over 70,000 a week.

Advertising

Total advertising revenue improved over last year, but development was substantially inhibited by the general decline in competitive commercial activity and, of course, by import restrictions on a broad range of consumer products.

New Publications

During the year your Company purchased "Insight", a journal of current affairs. We hope that by maintaining and strengthening this quarterly we will provide a serious organ of opinion for the rapidly growing well-informed section of the community. Sales have risen to over 5,000 copies per issue since we commenced publishing.

In the past year we negotiated and planned publication of a new production—"Teacher's Journal"—which has now been launched. We hope that for our country's educational development—especially professional teachers—a bi-monthly magazine at once lively and informative which should strengthen the esprit de corps in this of this most influential but too often neglected profession.

Ekinke Committee

In the course of 1968, the Federal Military Government appointed a Committee headed by a respected lawyer, Mr. Aliyi Ekinke, to recommend such measures as may be necessary to secure a free and viable Nigerian Press and to examine the appropriateness of government ownership and the attendant problems. Your Chairman and a number of our senior editorial staff gave evidence before the Committee whose members visited our offices and works.

We believe the Committee appreciated that the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., is one of the few commercially successful newspaper publishing houses owned by private enterprise in Africa south of the Sahara, as well as being a national public company.

We have taken with interest the publication of the Ekinke Committee report.

Magazine Division

This Division, responsible for the distribution and sales of all magazines with which the group is concerned—publications of Daily Times origin and those produced in collaboration with other organisations (often professional

bodies) and a wide range of English-language magazines (from a variety of sources in co-operation with Overseas Newspapers (Agency) Ltd. and the Distribution of Newspapers Ltd.) are well-known weekly magazine is printed by Times Press.

Printing Division

It is a pleasure to record an outstanding year's activity by this Division, which accepted the challenge of greatly increased output and a useful improvement on the results of the previous year. The emphasis of its management, led by Mr. Robin Flack, the new Managing Director, was on the training of staff. An Executive from International Printers Ltd. was now moving on to considerations of new improved plant allied to continued training of staff development.

At the end of the year Mr. Leslie Cook, Managing Director for nine years, returned to the United Kingdom and it is appropriate to record here our thanks to Mr. Coates for his whole-hearted and hard-working application to the business and our best wishes for the future in his new assignment with the UK group.

Packaging Division

The Packaging Division has also had to meet the substantial challenge of rising demand—the plant and staff at all levels having fully accepted. Substantial capital investment in additional plant has increased capacity and further extension of premises and production capacity is being planned. At the same time the essential training of Nigerian management and shop-floor staff continues.

At the beginning of the year, Mr. Michael Tilbrook, Chief Executive for three years, returned to the United Kingdom and was replaced by Mr. Frank Sheleton of the End Paper Group. Mr. Tilbrook joined Nigeria soon after its inception and quickly developed the Company's reputation within industry for its high quality products. We think for his contribution are ready pleased with sincere wishes for his successful future with Fields of Thatcham.

Investment in Associate Company

Selling activities of Pilgrim Books Ltd., its educational publishing subsidiary, continued with encouraging success stimulated by agencies which extended the range of books handled.

Technical Training and Co-operation

While additional plant and buildings can be purchased relatively easily, these assets are of little value without competent staff able to produce standards of international quality.

A complex delicate machine costing some £30,000 cannot be operated by untrained staff with no mechanical experience, without skilled direction and careful supervision. At this stage of our country's development, training under close supervision must be provided by expatriates. It is a costly and time-consuming business which is not facilitated in the manner in which applications for West Passports are treated. Such importance is attached to training by your board that a special department has been established to coordinate training arrangements at Times Press and Niprkap.

Furthermore through our association with the International Publishing Corporation Ltd. we are able to seek advice and assistance from larger and more technically advanced IPC companies—assistance that is never refused and extended freely after much thought about the benefits to the country of last year such specialist advice came from IPC Laboratory and mechanical and electrical engineers. We have helped also in the training of journalists, printers and artists in Nigeria in the recruitment of Nigerian students studying in Britain.

In addition, as we have mentioned, IPC companies or related companies were able to make available new Chief executives for our specialist activities and of equal importance, other responsible new assignments to Mr. L. Coles and Mr. M. Tilbrook when they returned to Britain after valuable service to us here.

Debiture Conversion

Debiture holders are advised of the second conversion of debentures in conformity with the report. If all the remaining Debiture stockholders fully exercise their right to convert to Indian stocks, this year the Overseas Newspapers Ltd of London would hold less than 50 per cent of the Company's equity capital.

commercial news

Irrigation plan agreed

An agreement has been signed between the government and Ghana Agricultural Development, a joint venture of four Italian firms, for studies for irrigation projects at Dawhena on the Accra Plains and Aidome and Afife in the Ho/Keta Plains, and for the Accra Plains irrigation scheme. The company is to develop and manage a working agricultural project which will bring 5,000 acres under cultivation for the production of rice, livestock and poultry at Aidome and Afife. Detailed studies are to be conducted on the Accra Plains on development of some 100,000 acres. The cost is expected to be US \$300,000, half of which will be met by the Italian Government as technical aid.

Two British trade missions, the British Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the British Export Councils, which are to visit Mozambique in the near future to study trading conditions, will be the forerunners in the establishment in the country of an office of the Anglo-Portuguese Board of Trade, which already has head offices in London and Lisbon. Barclays Bank Overseas Review says that that accentuated growth of trade between the two countries will be the stepping stone for future British investments.

West Germany will not break off aid projects underway in countries which recognise East Germany, a spokesman promised, because German aid was not intended to be a political instrument. But new aid agreements would not be arranged with countries with which it had no diplomatic relations.

Mali is to receive \$537,000 from the European Development Fund to finance tobacco growing, Niger \$640,000 for school administration, Madagascar \$445,000 for agricultural studies and instructions, Cameroon \$481,000 for handicraft developments and Chad \$243,000 for Fort Lamy hospital.

Trade between Italy and Africa had increased 50 per cent in the last three years and the balance was in Africa's favour, Italian Foreign Trade Minister Sr. Vittorio Colombo told an Italo-African trade congress.

Ghana farm experiment

The Ghana Government and the Standard Bank are co-operating on an experimental commercial farm project for which the Government has made available 2,500 acres of land in Altebubu in the Brong-Ahafo region. Only maize and rice will be used but if the experiment is a success it will be extended to other areas and other crops. One of the objects of the project is to enable banks to assess how they can assist farmers by granting loans.

Mr. Noel Dreveci, director of the Tema Food Complex, announced that the project's flour mill would start production by the end of this month. When operating at full capacity, the mill will produce 5,000 bags of wheat, each weighing 100 lb, every day.



Mr. Arthur Anderson, 53, deputy chairman and joint managing director of the United Africa Company, is to succeed Sir Arthur Smith as Chairman. Joining Unilever in 1935, he was appointed merchandise manager in 1955 and in 1957 to the Board of Directors and last October he became deputy chairman and joint managing director.

Mr. E. C. Judd, 51, joint managing director, will become deputy chairman as well and Mr. J. R. Gaudart, 49, chairman of Compagnie du Niger Francais, the UAC subsidiary in Paris, co-ordinating the Group's interests in Francophone Africa, will be appointed joint managing director with Mr. Judd in London.

Mr. Bassett Smith, general manager of Dunlop Footwear, has been elected chairman of Britain's Rubber and Plastics Footwear Group for 1969/70.

More Soviet cocoa buying

The significance of heavy cocoa buying by East European countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is drawn attention to in the latest Gill and Duff report, which points out that grindings in the region have more than doubled in the last decade and that the rate of increase seems to be continuing or even accelerating.

It points out that the USSR, with its population of almost 300m, and suitable climatic conditions for chocolate consumption, is probably the world's greatest potential cocoa consumer. The country is now spreading its buying throughout most producing countries, recently purchasing heavily in Brazil where it has already bought, in the form of cocoa beans and butter, some 350,000 bags from the Temporao crop. "The USSR has, therefore, displaced the USA as the traditional principal buyer of Brazilian cocoa so far this year. Changes are taking place in the world pattern of trade."

A reduction on moisture content in imported cocoa beans from 8 per cent to 7.5 per cent has been agreed by delegates from 49 countries meeting in Paris. They agreed that grading standards developed at a previous meeting six years ago had improved the quality of cocoa beans on the world market and recommended that standards should be reviewed in about five years.

Nigeria's Western State Government plans to spend £890,000 this year on subsidies to farmers to enable them to buy cocoa-spraying chemicals.

Production of cotton lint in Nigeria in 1968-69 has been very high, and latest estimates suggest a total of some 300,000 bales of which 190,000 bales have been allocated to Nigeria's textile industry.

Nigerian oil palm recovery

Figures for Nigeria's oil palm production in the first quarter of this year (excluding the South Eastern State) show that palm kernel purchases, at 44,000 tons, were considerably higher than a year earlier, says the Commonwealth Secretariat's *Tropical Products Quarterly*. Most of the expansion was due to heavier purchases in the Western and Northern States. Palm oil purchases, mainly in the Mid-West, were also somewhat higher.

Soya bean purchases this season have been extremely small, only 2,700 tons to March 27 compared with 4,300 tons in the same period of 1967/68 and 7,600 tons in the whole of last season. Sesame purchases totalled 13,400 tons to March 27 compared with the 1967/68 seasonal total of 12,300 tons. Seed cotton purchases are booming and cottonseed output is likely to be about 100,000 tons, double the 1967/68 total of 53,000 tons. Groundnut purchases this season are estimated at about 800,000 tons, a little higher than was first predicted but still below the 1963/64 to 1967/68 average of 830,000 tons of shelled nuts. Trade reports suggest that purchase figures this season would have been significantly higher but for a large outflow of nuts to Niger where higher prices have been offered.

In Sierra Leone, palm kernel purchases in the first three months of this year came to 10,000 tons, the corresponding 1968 figure is 13,000 tons.

A \$17m. loan has been granted by the World Bank for the \$29m. oil palm and coconuts development scheme in Ivory Coast. The money will finance the establishment of 55,000 acres of estates and a palm oil mill, and nearly two thirds of the increased output of the Bank project, valued at about \$8m. a year at full production, will be exported. Up to 4,000 farm families will shift from subsistence to commercial agriculture and a further 2,000 will be permanently employed on the estates and in the mill.

Money for the rest of the project is being provided by a French agency, Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, the Ivory Coast government, private investors and outgrowers. Other oil palm developments are being financed by the European Economic Community.

Monrovia port grows

A \$3.6m loan has been granted by the World Bank to Liberia to finance the dredging of the port of Monrovia to a depth of 45ft, to accommodate ships of up to 90,000 deadweight tons, double present capacity. The loan will also finance the purchase of harbour craft, navigational aids, management assistance to the newly established National Port Authority which will execute the project, the services of engineers for the port work and of consultants to make feasibility studies of road approaches to the port. The project will cut the transport costs of shipping iron ore, which accounts for 70 per cent of the country's exports. Port dues for ore carriers have been increased to raise funds to help meet the costs.

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 (5s. per col. inch. Box Numbers 2/6 extra. Copy is to be either PRINTED or TYPEWRITTEN 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 advertisement, on the date specified, no guarantee of insertion date can be given. Signatures of the two highest ranking officers must be received for advertisements unless they are already on file. The proprietors do not accept liability for loss or damage caused by printers errors or omissions and they may make any alteration or re-arrangement in the wording of any advertisement to ensure it conforms with the standards and style of "West Africa".

NOTICES

IMESHILE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Our Annual General Meeting was held at 18 Kensal Road, London, W.10, on April 13, 1969, the following officers were elected:—

President: Mr. Idowu Lawson.
Vice-President: Mr. E. T. Fadiya.
Gen. Secretary: Mr. D. A. Ogunshade.
Asst. Gen. Secretary: Mr. E. A. Akinyemi.
Financial Secretary: Mr. M. B. Olanrewaju.
Treasurer: Mr. S. O. Alao.
Publicity Secretary: Mr. "Wole" Ajanaku.

MUSLIM ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA

(London Branch)

"MAULUD-NABIY" FESTIVAL
This is the moment all Muslims lift up their hearts and sing "Yuhub Nabiy Ashim Y Muhammad" because annually at this time we commemorate the birthday of the Holy Prophet Muhammad. You cannot afford to miss this great occasion. Come and hear "Modur" Arabic songs and Quran chapters recited by our brothers and sisters, in Islam.

DATE: SUNDAY, 29th JUNE, 1969.
Place: Camden Studios and Hall, 20 Camden Street, London, N.W.1.

Time: 4.30 p.m.
Chairman: R. A. K. AZEEZ, Esq.
Donations: "Zakāt Al-Halal Haira".
N.B. Please send crossed cheques and postal orders made out in the name of the association to the Gen. Secretary, 86 Bethune Road, London, N.16.
B. KAYODE FASHOLA,
Publicity Secretary.

THE NIGERIAN MEDICAL

DIRECTORY

1969-1970

Doctors and dentists of Nigerian origin currently in practice or on postgraduate studies outside the Federation are requested to ask for formats to enable the inclusion of their names in the Directory now in preparation. All Entries will close on July 31, 1969.

The First Edition, 1967-1968 is available at £2 2s., post free from:

The Editor,

Dr. V. O. Awosika, M.B., M.R.C.P.,

P.O. Box 70 IKEJA.

NOTICES—Continued

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!! GREAT EBENEZER OBEY IN BRITAIN! NIGERIA UNION OF GT. BRITAIN CALLING!

The Nigeria Union of Great Britain and Ireland with the co-operation of the Nigeria Ethnic Groups have decided this year to bring the Band from Nigeria—Ebenezer Obey and his International Band on behalf of all Nigerians in Britain.

The band arrives in London on June 27, 1969, and would tour all big cities in Britain and Ireland, before leaving for Nigeria at the end of September.

There will be an All-night Welcome Dance by the Great Band on Saturday, June 28, 1969, starting from 9 p.m. until daybreak at The Africa Centre, 38 King Street, W.C.2 (nearest Tube—Leicester Square, Covent Garden etc.). Admission: 10/- Flat, at the door.

All interested organisations wishing to secure the services of the band should please contact the Social Committee of the Union through the organisers—Prince Ade Odukoja, 17 Northolme Road, London, N.5, Tel. 01-226 8855, or Kay Adeyale, 65 Fordwych Road, London, N.W.2, Tel. 01-452 6049.

B. A. AYOOLA, Chairman, Social Committee.
PRINCE ADE. ODUKOJA, KAY ADEYALE,
Organisers, Social Committee.

GHANA ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Patrons: A. L. Adu, M.A., R. A. Gardner, Esq., M.A.

FIRST U.K. CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING GHANA

Dates: 4th-6th July, 1969. (Conference opens at 18.00 hours BST)

Place: Ghana Hotel, 3, Collinsham Gardens, London, S.W.5. (Nearest Tube Station: Gloucester Road)
Conference President: A. L. Adu, Esq., M.A., Deputy Secretary: General, Commonwealth Secretariat
Presiding Chairman: B. D. G. Fofor, J.B.S. (Linn.), B.Phil.(Oxon)
Presiding Vice-Chairman: B. B. OBEY, Esq., M.D.(Lond.), M.R.C.O.G., M.M.S.A.

SPEAKERS:

Friday, 4th July, 19.45 hours. The Problems of the Integration and Adaptation of the Laws and Legal Institutions of Ghana. Dr. S. Twum, Lecturer, SW London College.
Saturday, 5th July, 10.00 hours. The Economics Symposium—the economic problems of Ghana and Economic Co-operation in W. Africa. K. Amey-Kyer, Esq., M.A. (D.B.), Commonwealth Secretary.
Tony Killek, formerly Lecturer in Economics, University of Ghana. N. Pabli-Agye, Esq., M.A., Lecturer in Economics, University of Ghana. Dr. A. G. Boachie, Ghana Medical School, Accra, Ghana.

19.45 hours International Politics and Development. G. Ameteh, of the Africa Bureau, London.
Sunday, 6th July, 10.00 hours. The Integration and Adaptation of the Social Political Ideas and Institutions of Ghana. B. D. G. Fofor, University of Ghana.

Conference Fees: Students 12s. 6d. for refreshments. Staff 20s. for refreshments.

Rates for official participants from companies quoted in application. Accommodation available at hotel at 12s. 6d. per person per night. Facilities for lunch and dinner at hotels at extra rates. Incentive charges arranged on application.

Conference Sec. (Oxon),

27, Union Gardens, London, N.10.

or Ivan Addeh Nteah,
Cherchill College, Cambridge.

THE GOLDEN STAR CLUB

46 Westbourne Road, off McKenzie Road, N.7

proudly present

on

Saturday, 28th June

Sir Washington and the Sugar Truck

plus top D.J.

Bello the New Soul Boss

and Sir Gaynor.

This is a show you cannot miss.

Please come early.

Ososa Student Union of Great Britain and Ireland

presents

HUBERT OGUONE AND HIS NIGERIAN DANCE COMPANY

and that new sensational play

"OBANTA"

On Friday, 11th July, 1969 at 7.30 p.m.

At St. Pancras Town Hall.

Tickets, 15s., 12s. 6d., 10s.,

now available at

75 Bransford Road, S.W.2, and

15 Wheatsstone Road, W.10.

And also at the Gate.

BUNMI ADEBANJO, Social Secy.

WEST AFRICA

BACK COPIES WANTED, 1960-1968
INCLUSIVE.

Details to Box No. X1262, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, W.C.1. for cash offers. Full years required if possible.

DANCES

GHANA DANCE.

The Ghana Students Union of Great Britain and Ireland presents
A GRAND SUMMER DANCE

on
Saturday, 5th July 1969,
at

The Fulham Town Hall
(opposite Fulham Broadway tube station)

from 7.00 p.m.-11.30 p.m.

Music by:
The fabulous Diebo Green and his African Dynamites.

Guest artist: Mr. Rex Owusu.
Vocalist: Miss Esther Dadson.
Tickets: Single 7s. 6d., Double 12s. 6d.

Nearest underground: Fulham Broadway.

Buses: 11, 14, 28, 91.

All are cordially welcome.

F. Adu-Amponsah,
Organiser.

MEDE PROGRESSIVE UNION

(London Branch)
presents

THE GREATEST AND FIRST DANCE OF THE YEAR

on Saturday, July 5, 1969
at the Parkhurst Town Hall, Queensway, W.2,
commencing 7 p.m. until 12 p.m.

Under the distinguished chairmanship of Mr. H. O. Gbureke
Supported by eminent ladies and gentlemen.
Music by Ebenezer Obey and his International Brothers.

Tickets obtainable at the rate
Admission 21s double, 12s. 6d. single.
You cannot afford to miss this super combination—the concert will be colourful—bar inexhaustible.

Tube: Royal Oak, Queensway, Baywater
Buses: 7, 12, 15, 22, 24, 31, 52, 88.
All are welcome.

Organising Secretary: O. A. ALASE,
48 Mouthouse Road, W.2.

GHANA'S E. T. MENSAH

TEMPOS BAND

FIRST DANCE TODAY

The Ghana Crusaders Society presents the famous E. T. Mensah and his Tempos Band at the Ghana Republic Dance.

TODAY

SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1969

at the

BATTERSEA TOWN HALL, LONDON, S.W.11.

Gates open: From 6.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

MUSIC BY:

- (1) E. T. Mensah's Tempos Band from Ghana, and
- (2) The People's Band from London.

Some attractions:
Crowning of the 1969 Highlife Queen.

Admission: 10s. flat.

Bar and Buffet—inexhaustible.

Buses: 19, 37, 39, 45, 49, 77B, 77C, 137, 168, 168A, 255, 268.

Nearest Surface Train: Clapham Junction.

Nearest Underground: Clapham North.

* All are welcome *

Miss J. Brew-Formon

(Social Secretary)

GHANA REPUBLIC DANCE

ASHIKOS PROMOTIONS

The Ashikos proudly present you with a

GRAND SUMMER AND GHANA REPUBLIC DANCE

at the

Battersea Town Hall, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

Saturday, 5th July, 1969.

from 6.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

Music by the famous Ashikos Dance Band, Commonwealth All prize winners, led by Oly Pobee.

Special Attraction:

MINI SKIRT COMPETITION.

Admission 7s. 6d. Flat

E. K. POBEE

ALL ARE WELCOME.

SAGAMO UNION U.K. BRANCH

presents its

Grand Annual Summer Dance

at St. Pancras Town Hall, Easton Road, London, N.W.1.

on

Saturday, July 5, 1969.

6 p.m. to 12 midnight
under the distinguished chairmanship of

S. O. Onabiko, Esq.
and lady-chairmanship of Mrs. Aduke Dina

Music by Eddie Lamplie's People Band (a leading Ghanaian band touring Europe).
Highlights of the day: Miss Sagamo Dance 1969 to be crowned by last year's winner
Funniest proceeds for the winner and the runner-up.
The Oduwara Auction Sale is commencing on show too. Be ready, you may be the lucky winner.

Traditional Sarama—Duo menu inexhaustible.
Admission by invitation and tickets.
Single 12s. 6d. double 21s.

All are welcome.

Nearest Underground Station: Kings Cross (St. Pancras)
Buses: 14, 17, 19, 20, 25, 27, 33, 77, 143, 168, 214, 221

S. O. Onabiko, president.
"Biodun Oduwara, social pub. secretary.
Olu Adebisi, cont. soc. pub. secretary.

SIERRA LEONE STUDENTS UNION (LONDON BRANCH)

Presents

GRAND ANNUAL DANCE

25th July, 1969.

at Fulham Town Hall.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the High Commissioner for Sierra Leone.

Music by the new Sierra Leone band. Currently touring Europe.

THE SAND CASTLES.

All are welcome.

Jewlio Edwards, Social Secretary

EGRE OYO EGRA (GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND)

presents its

GRAND ANNUAL SUMMER DANCE

on

12th July 1969.

Under the chairmanship of Ahan A. O. Amosu and under the lady chairmanship of Mrs. C. M. Adebisi

THE ST. PANCRAS TOWN HALL.

Music by a top Nigerian Band

Dance commences at 7 p.m. until midnight.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

S. O. All Esq., Social Secretary,
62A Finsbury Rd., London, N.1.
Phone 01-226 0479.

G. A. Ar. w. Esq., Pub. Sec. Secretary,
5 Boundary Lane, London, S. E. 15.
Phone 01-01 8187.

THE AFRICA CENTRE AND THE 1960 NIGERIANS ORGANISATION

invite you to a
SUMMER DANCE

at

THE AFRICA CENTRE,
38 King Street, W.C.2.

on

Saturday, July 5th, 1969,
8 p.m.—1 a.m.

MUSIC BY THE DYNAMITES.

Admission: 10s.

Nearest Tube Station: Leicester Square and Covent Garden.

All are welcome.

DANCE!

Nigerian Diamond Dandles

of Gt. Britain and Ireland present a

Grand Summer Dance

at Ilminster Town Hall, London N.1.

on Saturday, 5th July,

at 6 p.m.—midnight

Music by Teddy Afro (Café's Paa)
Interval more sound recording
Baby Kasim

Tickets 12s. flat. All are welcome.
Publicity Secretary: A. Odu (OGO) Chief Host
Buses: 19, 172.

Underground: Angel Station

DANCE! DANCE! DANCE! OGDOMOSO PARAO (GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND)

presents the

ANNUAL SUMMER DANCE

on Saturday 5th July 1969

from 7 p.m. to 11 midnight

at the Royal Commonwealth Society Hall, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.1.

Under the distinguished chairmanship of J. O. Ige Esq., supported by eminent Nigerian personalities. Music by The Fabulous Tommy Obi and his band.

Tickets 7s. 6d. single 12s. 6d. double.
Nearest Tube, Charing Cross
O. Aazandji, publicity secretary.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

We should be pleased to hear from you or your friends if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining your copy of West Africa regularly.

Please write to—

The Commercial Manager,
"West Africa",
Cromwell House, Fulwood Place,
London, W.C.1.

Full subscription rates appear in this issue.

SITUATIONS VACANT



The NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE LIMITED

requires a general manager

Applicants should be at least 30 years of age and must possess a good honours degree or have a recognised professional qualification. They must be administrators of proven ability preferably with high level managerial experience in commerce or industry. Experience in shipping will be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be employed on contract for an initial period of 3 years. Salary will be generous but will be in accordance with experience and estimate of the candidate's potential. Benefits normally associated with contract employment at high level such as subsidized furnished accommodation, car, free medical attention, passages for self and family and generous annual leave on full pay, etc. will apply. Non-Nigerians at present not earning up to £4,000 need not apply.

Application Forms are obtainable from:-

The Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer,
Statutory Corporations Service Commission,
30, Marina,
P.M.B. 12033;
LAGOS.

The forms on completion should be returned not later than 22nd July, 1969.

SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

**GOVERNMENT OF MIDWESTERN
STATE OF NIGERIA INVITES
APPLICATIONS FOR MIDWIFE AND
SISTER TUTORS' DIPLOMA COURSE**

The Government of the Midwestern State of Nigeria invites applications for Scholarships from suitable candidates of Midwest origin to do full time courses to enable them to qualify for:—

- (1) Midwife Tutor's Diploma.
- (2) Sister Tutor's Diploma.

QUALIFICATION

- (1) West African School Certificate or its equivalent.
- (2) (a) N.R.N. + Grade I Midwifery Certificate or S.R.N., S.C.M. or their equivalent for the Midwife Tutor's Diploma.
(b) N.R.N. Grade I Midwifery Certificate or equivalent (in respect of Female applicants) or N.R.N. or S.R.N. (for Male) for the Sister Tutor's Diploma.
- (3) At least two years' experience as a Sick Nurse (Male).
- (4) Evidence of admission to an approved and recognised institution overseas.

Applications should be forwarded to:—

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare,
Benin City.

Closing Date: August 31st, 1969.

NIGERIA HIGH COMMISSION

Applications are invited for the post of

Students' Welfare Officer (Local)

who must be female, aged 35 years or above. She must also be a good mixer with good educational background and be prepared to travel all over the United Kingdom to visit students whenever the occasion arises. A pleasant disposition and the ability to inspire confidence are essential.

Please apply to the

First Secretary (Administration),
Nigeria House,
London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, NIGERIA

Applications are invited for post of (a) PROFESSOR or (b) ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ACCOUNTING in the School of Administration. Salary scales (a) £N1,000 p.a. (b) £N2,750 p.a. (EN1) — (£13,440 sterling). Salary supplemented in range £50-£600 p.a. (sterling) and education allowances and children's holiday visit passages payable in appropriate cases under British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme. Family passages; various allowances: superannuation scheme, regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 29 July 1969 to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS NIGERIA

Applications are invited for post of PROFESSOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION in the School of Administration. Salary £N1,000 p.a. (EN1) — (£13,440 sterling). Salary supplemented by £600 p.a. (sterling) and education allowance and children's holiday visit passages payable in appropriate cases under British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme. Family passages; various allowances: superannuation scheme, regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 29 July 1969 to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

**THE NIGERIAN PETROLEUM REFINING COMPANY LIMITED
DATA PROCESSING**

The Company has vacancies for Data Processing staff at its Refinery near Port Harcourt.

Applications for the posts are invited from Nigerian Nationals having the following qualifications:—

Punch Operators

Education: West African School Certificate.

Experience: (a) At least 2 years experience of Automatic Key Punchers either IBM or ICL machines; including use of variable plugging operations.
(b) Punching speed of 9,000 Key depressions per hour minimum.

Machine Operators

Education: West African School Certificate.

Experience: (a) At least 4/5 years experience of operating the following: ICL 902/915 Tabulators
Collator
Sorter
Reproducer

Experience of operating 550 calculator an advantage.
(b) Plugging of Tabulator/Collator/Reproducer panels.

Salaries: The starting salary is negotiable and conditions will prove attractive to the right applicants.

When applying for the posts, please give age, qualifications, brief outline of experience to date, indicating present position and salary.

All applications will be treated in confidence. Only written applications can be considered at this stage and should be sent to:—

The Personnel & Training Manager,
The Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company Limited,
P.O. Box 2181,
Investment House,
21/25 Yakubu Gowan Street,
Lagos.

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**NIGER DAMS AUTHORITY
Vacancy for
Manager of Services**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerians for the post of Manager of Services.

Responsibility and Scope

The successful candidate will be responsible at the Executive Level for General Administration, Personnel, Labour Relations, Medical Services, Office Services, Local Transport and Property Management Business of the Authority. He will develop and administer policy on the foregoing responsibilities and organise the Sections to handle them.

Qualification

Candidates should be between 35 and 45 years of age and should possess a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration, Economics or Social Sciences. Post-Graduate training in any of these will be an advantage. He should possess marked managerial ability in Labour Relations, Personnel and General Administration, Property Management and a knowledge of Purchasing Procedures.

Conditions of Employment

The successful candidate will be subjected to probation of one year after which his appointment will be confirmed, subject to satisfactory work and conduct. He will also be subjected to the Authority's Conditions of Service.

Remuneration

As this is a senior career assignment, remuneration will be attractive and will be commensurate with Qualifications and Experience.

Location

The successful candidate will be stationed in Lagos.

Method of Application

Applications giving full details of education, qualifications, experience, present duties and salary should be submitted with photo copies of reference in an envelope marked "MANAGER OF SERVICES" to the Executive Secretary on the address below, to reach him not later than 16th July, 1969.

Niger Dams Authority, Cabinet Office, P.M.B. 12605, LAGOS.

SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

NIGER DAMS AUTHORITY

Vacancy for

Mechanical Equipment Superintendent

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerians for the post of Mechanical Equipment Superintendent.

Responsibility and Scope

Successful candidate will manage workshop and travelling crews maintaining equipment including cars, lorries, tractors, mobile crews, 150-ton rail road transporter, standby power plant, etc.

Qualification

Candidate should be between 30 to 40 years of age, and should possess Higher National Certificate in Mechanical or Automobile Engineering.

He should also have undergone Factory Apprenticeship with leading heavy equipment manufacturer and should possess sound technical judgment and administrative ability to organise work and keep meticulous records with emphasis on preventive maintenance.

Conditions of Employment

Successful candidate will be subjected to probation of one year after which his appointment will be confirmed subject to satisfactory work and conduct. He will also be subjected to the Authority's Conditions of Service.

Remuneration

Remuneration will be commensurate with the qualifications and experience.

Location

Successful candidate will be stationed at Kainji where Hospital, School, Recreational Facilities are available. Housing will be provided at nominal rent.

Method of Application

Applications giving full details of education, qualifications, experience, present duties and salary should be submitted to the Executive Secretary at the address below with photo-copies of references in an envelope marked "MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SUPERINTENDENT", to reach him not later than the 16th July, 1969.

The Executive Secretary, Niger Dams Authority, Cabinet Office, LAGOS.

Sierra Leone Ports Authority

Senior Accountant

There is a vacancy in the Sierra Leone Ports Authority for a Senior Accountant and applications are invited from qualified accountants of Sierra Leone origin from any of the professional bodies—Institute of Chartered Accountants, Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.

Applicants should not be more than 45 years of age, with at least three years' post-qualification experience in general accounting. A thorough knowledge of Costing and Budgetary Control would be an advantage. Salary for the post is Le4,500 per annum.

Duties:

The duties will cover financial studies, Budgetary Control, production of monthly and annual accounts, control of sales, purchases and nominal ledgers, production of statistical statements, sources and application of funds statements, etc.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Chief Accountant and the appointment is subject to confirmation after a probationary period of one year.

Applications should be addressed to the General Manager, Sierra Leone Ports Authority, Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Clive Town, Freetown, Sierra Leone, not later than 15th July, 1969.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Also on pages 750 and 751.

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MEETINGS

ASANTE YOUTH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (Non-Political)

The Asante Youth Association of Great Britain and Ireland will hold the general meeting at 3, Collingham Gardens, London, S.W.3, on Sunday, 29th June, 1969, at 2.30 p.m. to transact the following business on the agenda—

1. Approval of minutes
2. Approval of draft constitution, bye-laws and regulations
3. Election of officers for 1969/70
4. Arrival of the fabulous, indelible and unbeaten Asante Kotoko Football Club in July
5. Any other business

We are hopeful all the indigenous sons and daughters of the Asante nation, irrespective of one's political and unions' affiliations, will attend this vital and urgent national meeting.

KWASI OWUSU-ANSAH, Acting General Secretary

THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (N.S.E.)

SPECIAL MEETING
Mr. M. F. KANYE, B.Sc., M.A.S.C.E., M.N.S.E., Hon. Secretary of the Nigerian Society of Engineers, Headquarters, Lagos, will be the guest of honour of the Society on Sunday, July 6, 1969, at the Nigeria Centre, 20-22, Innes's Terrace, London, W.2.

Time: 3 p.m. (prompt)
Nearest Underground Station: Dunes 12, and 88 to Queensway

Agenda

1. Introduction of the guest of honour.
2. Secretarial affairs
3. Technical affairs
4. Finance
5. Publicity affairs
6. Address by the guest of honour
7. General

Mr. D. O. Igbafule, Publicity Secretary.
G. O. Omonitan, General Secretary.

NIGERIAN INSURANCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

There will be a meeting of the above association on Sunday, 6th July, 1969, at 103 Gower Street, London, W.C.1, at 2 p.m. All existing and new members are invited to take part in the election of officers for the session 1969-70. Nearest Tube stations: (1) Warren Street, (2) Euston Square. Buses: 73, 29, 24, 269, 127, 134, 2, 14, 176, 293.

MEETING 28th JUNE ON CURRENT NEWS OF NIGERIA

Speakers include:

- 1 A member of the Association of Nigerian Writers and Artists.
- 2 A leading member of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation in Nigeria.
- 3 An African Economist.
- 4 A Nigerian Trade Union Leader.

Place: Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, W.C.2. (Opposite Holborn College of Law.)

Time: From 6 p.m.

Tube: Holborn Station.

Buses: 7, 8, 19, 25, 38, 172.

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GHANA

ELECTIONS FIXED FOR AUGUST

ELECTIONS for a new National Assembly of 140 members will be held on August 29. Mr. Justice Vincent Crabbe, interim electoral commissioner, added in an announcement this week that before the elections the political parties must declare their properties and funds.

The Constituent Assembly, which is to finish discussing the Constitution before the elections, continues its debate in Parliament House, Accra.

Article 71 of the Draft Constitution, which disqualifies a person from holding public office as a result of the findings of a commission of inquiry has been passed by the Constituent Assembly. It disqualifies a person for five years if a commission has ordered his property to be confiscated, or if it has declared him incompetent to hold public office on the grounds that he acquired property unlawfully, defrauded the state, misused or abused his office, or wilfully acted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the state.

The new provision replaces Clause 2(b) in the original Draft Constitution. It was introduced by Dr. Jones Ofori Atta (University of Ghana) and seconded by Mr. Joe Appiah (Bar Association). An attempt to give a right of appeal to the Supreme Court to persons affected was abandoned.

Earlier the debate on this clause had been suspended when Mr. Victor Owusu, former Attorney-General, said he had confidential information which he would give only to the Speaker. Among speakers on the issue were the Rev. C. G. Baeta (who suggested a review committee set up by the Chief Justice should deal with adverse commission reports before a person was finally disqualified, and who later said the time was not right for a ban of this sort) and Mr. K. A. Boateng (Co-operatives), who opposed the clause, saying many politicians' careers would be destroyed and different standards were being set up for pre-coup and post-coup inquiry commissions.

Mr. Gbedemah's party, the National Alliance of Liberals, has said he is still party leader, despite the Assembly's decision— which, it was suggested, might affect him in view of an adverse finding against him by the Jiigga Assets Commission. The NAL statement was signed by the joint general secretary, Mr. Ibrahim Mahama (formerly Commissioner of Information). Mr. Gbedemah, asked if he had been excluded from politics, said, "They can't do it." It was not explained how he would escape application of the new clause.

Mr. Edgar Kaiser, chairman of Valco, has announced that his company will start large-scale drilling operations to assess the size of Ghana's bauxite reserves. He said an alumina plant to process Ghanaian bauxite for the Valco smelter at Tema had not been included in the agreement for con-

struction of the smelter, because it was necessary to wait and see if the smelter was successful first. Mr. Kaiser also said his company would invest another \$24m. in the smelter, for building of an additional pitline to raise total annual capacity by about a third, to 145,000 tons.

Earlier in the *Daily Graphic*, Mike Adjei mentioned large bauxite reserves at Awaso, Yenahin (about 17 m from Bibiani) and the Atiwa range (not far from Kibi), saying Ghana could cease to depend on cocoa exports if it could interest a company in an alumina plant using these reserves. Kaiser Engineers, of which VALCO is a subsidiary, in 1966, suggested that an alumina plant using the Atiwa range (or Kibi) deposits was feasible but "economically marginal"; this, Adjei adds, has been disputed. Jamaican alumina is now imported for VALCO, while the British Aluminium Co. makes alumina (about 67,000 tons a year) from bauxite mined by it at Awaso, and plans to expand bauxite mining in Ghana.

The *Daily Graphic* has now welcomed Mr. Kaiser's announcement and said there are good prospects for an alumina plant in Ghana.

The TUC has repeated, in an advertisement in the Government-owned *Ghanaian Times*, that it will call a nation-wide strike if there is more shooting of workers on strike as there was earlier this month at the Tarkwa Goldfields.

Four miners at the State Mining Corporation's Dunkwa goldfields have been suspended; after this a strike of 1,500 dredgers there was ended.

Further talks between the government and the Maritime and Dockworkers Union have been announced on the Cargo Handling Company (CHC) issue which is now before court, to discuss the fate of about 2,000 workers of the CHC who were dismissed last October after a strike. Mr. John Baiden, general secretary of the union, said the management of the CHC was expected to participate in the talks, whose outcome would determine whether the case could be withdrawn from the court. He said the matter was also on the agenda of the current ILO meeting at Geneva but the TUC delegate to the conference, Mr. B. A. Bentum, had been advised to hold up discussions on the matter pending the result of the talks.

The proscribed People's Popular Party has filed a writ of summons at the Accra High Court, restraining the NLC, its agents, officers, servants and others, from enforcing the provisions of NLC Decree No. 358, which banned 68 persons from holding public office and outlawed the PPP on grounds that its aims were inimical to the interests of Ghana (it was said to be planning to

bring ex-President Nkrumah back). The writ, served on the Attorney-General, also claims that the Prohibited Organizations Decree published on June 6, "is illegal and of no legal effect."

Mr. Prince Yaw Boateng, former Ambassador in Brazil, has been elected chairman of the Eastern Region branch of the NAL. Mr. E. H. Boohens, lecturer at the School of Administration, Legon, is now Eastern Region representative in the NAL national executive. Others on the list include Mr. R. K. Dokkyi, organising secretary, Mr. A. K. Akouku, propaganda secretary, Mr. E. C. Agyakwa, financial secretary and Mr. Ohene Djan, campaign strategist.

Mr. J. G. Amamoo, editor of the *Ghanaian Times* and formerly ambassador to Hungary, has joined the Progress Party.

The police have withdrawn the ban imposed on people travelling to Accra-Tema from other areas for political rallies.

Some railway employees have begun a sit-down strike demanding publication of the Quarshie Committee's report on the railway. Engine drivers have threatened to strike after June 29 if the report is not published. It has now been promised for the end of the month.

Mr. C. C. Lukko, Press Secretary to the NLC, has been appointed Principal Secretary to the Chairman of the Council, Mr. J. Amartey. Senior Publications Officer becomes the Acting Press Secretary. Mr. N. A. Quao, Deputy Secretary to the NLC, is to be secretary to the Executive Council. Mr. K. A. Sague, Deputy Chief Lands Officer, becomes Chief Lands Officer in place of Mr. C. N. D. Taakey, transferred to the Public Works Department. Mr. E. C. Quist-Therson and Mr. M. A. B. Sarpong retain their posts as Secretary and Deputy Secretary respectively to the NLC.

Mr. Joe Appiah has said his Nationalist Party has a scheme to revolutionise cocoa production so that "we will be able to pay prices which would satisfy cocoa farmers". He denied a newspaper report that his party had promised an increase in the cocoa price to NC14; what he said was that he thought the price paid to farmers was not commensurate with the recent high prices on the world market.

The foundation stone of the Eljira Barikese dam, the second largest in Ghana, was laid by Mr. J. W. Hartley, vice-chairman of the National Liberation Council. The dam is part of a water supply project for the greater Kumasi area and surrounding villages.

SIERRA LEONE

A committee has begun meetings to advise on a republican constitution. Committee members are drawn from even areas of the country, and from the Bar Association, Medical Association, Labour Congress, Christian and Muslim faiths, University, chiefs and politicians. The Chamber of Commerce and the SLPP are not represented, as they did not respond to government invitations to attend. Mr. Jusu Sheriff said he considered the committee unnecessary and his party's participation inadvisable; the present constitutional position needed no study, and the constitution

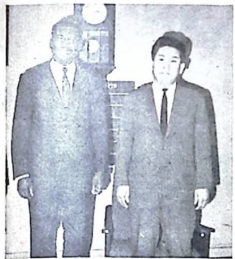
contained clear provisions on how fundamental changes should be effected.

Mr. Stevens told the 28-member committee that the monarchical constitution had outlived its usefulness. It tended to maintain political links with the old colonial power and prevented Sierra Leone becoming a "fully independent sovereign state." The committee is to spell out the sort of republican constitution to be adopted, and advise on any other relevant matters.

● Parliament has passed a bill to repeal the Diamond Dealers (Development Levy) Decree passed by the NRC in 1967. During the debate on this and on the appeal of the Road Traffic Decree of 1967, the Prime Minister said the Government was considering repeal of the remaining decrees of the military-police regime, but had to be very cautious.

Two other decrees have been turned into Acts of Parliament, the Statutory Nuisances (Summary Punishment) Act and the Freetown Municipality (Amendment) Act, which lays down rules on gratuity and pension benefits for City Council employees.

In the debate on the Diamond Dealers Decree, Mr. K. J. Kai-Samba said this was



Mr. Kim Kyeung Ryew, Minister for Economic Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of North Korea, has headed a five-man delegation from his country to Sierra Leone. He is here with the Minister for External Trade, Mr. D. F. Shears.

not the time to relieve diamond businessmen, mainly foreigners, of the burden of taxation. In view of the country's financial state, the decree should be kept until publication of the new budget. He also said some NRC Decrees restricting liberty were still in force.

On the repeal of the levy Decree, Mr. Stevens said the levy imposed on Lebanese diamond businessmen was based on business transactions as recorded in their books; when the levy was imposed, the businessmen had stopped making entries in their books. The Government was now trying to make smuggling to Liberia uneconomical by repealing the decree.

● Sierra Leone is showing distinct signs of recovery from the stagnation of two years ago when the then Government's financial difficulties at home and abroad were nearing crisis proportions, according to a Barelays Bank market report. Further recovery is anticipated at an overall growth rate of about 4 per cent. for the year. Prospects for exports are "very favourable" but smuggling, particularly of diamonds, and unemployment remained problems.

A 56 per cent. rise in exports last year converted the 1967 trade deficit of Le14.9m. into a surplus of Le3.9m. for 1968. External reserves almost doubled during the year to reach Le22.9m. and at the end of February 1969 they had risen again to Le23.3m.

● A four-man IMF Mission has been in Sierra Leone, headed by Mr. Ali Bengur, assistant director in charge of the fund's West Africa Division.

● Hearings have continued in the election petition arising from the by-election in Kenema East in March. The declared victory of the APC candidate, Mr. E. Quee-Nyagua, is challenged by Mr. J. G. M. Wassaka-Bomeia, the defeated SLPP candidate.

● The SLPP is now the official opposition party in the House of Representative. Announcing this, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Jusu-Sherif, said the party condemned violence and intimidation and had often made representations to secure an end to the policy of organised thuggery by certain influential people. He said chaos was brought into the country by the APC

● Mr. M. O. Bath Taqi, Minister of Works, denounced the former government in a speech in parliament on a motion of thanks for the speech from the throne. He accused them of being responsible for alleged swindling of the nation over the Freetown Development Co.'s purchase of land, the inflation of the cost of the Wellington Palm Kernel Mill, "dubious transactions" in the establishment of the cement factory, the bankruptcy of the plantations of the SLPMB, and the failure to produce enough rice for Sierra Leone's needs.

Dr. D. M. Yilla, in a maiden speech as opposition M.P. for Kenema West, said the Government's policy as outlined in the speech was inadequate, and the Government had no intention of fulfilling its promises to voters. He said it had reduced the number of employees of the Marketing Board from 7,000 to 300, and criticised a proposal for a new prison for 1,500 inmates at Waterloo; but he praised the Government for the healthy external reserves of Sierra Leone (now stated to be Le 27m.).

● Mr. C. P. Foray, Minister of External Affairs, said that Sierra Leone's resources made it impossible to run two university colleges properly with less than a thousand students. Mr. M. Kpaka, former Deputy Minister of Education and now a member of the SLPP Opposition, said differences in salaries between public corporation staff and civil servants should be removed, and fewer trade licences should be issued to expatriate business concerns.

● Mr. S. D. Koroma, M.P. for Port Loko South, has been elected Deputy Speaker.

● The prime minister has said strong action is planned against newspapers making attacks on individuals. Some journalists, he said, were going beyond the mark; it was good to have a critical press, but some newspapers made personal attacks; he

referred to some reports ^{which have been info-} about Brig. Bangura. ^{in four o-} The new press bill (about ^{usual,} Stevens was speaking) has been ^{or, A} referred to ^{ced} **Unity.**

LIBERIA

Mr. Samuel Z. Westerfield is the new US Ambassador to Liberia. Since 1967 Mr. Westerfield has served as deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs. In Manrovia he succeeds Mr. Ben H. Brown, who has been in the post since Nov. 1964. Mr. Westerfield was educated at Howard University, the major negro American educational institution. He held Government posts in the treasury and other departments before joining the State Department in 1963.

● Liberia has announced that the Emergency Powers Act has fallen into abeyance and that the country's labour legislation would be brought into full harmony with International Labour Organisation conventions. This followed ILO protests against the legislation which enabled the President to ban trade unions and to consider illegal all strikes threatening the security of the state and preventing agricultural workers' unions being represented by an industrial labour organisation.

CAMEROON

President Ahidjo, in a speech at Bafoussam in the heart of the Bamileke country bordering on West Cameroon, has denounced the *Union des Peuples Camerounais* (UPC), the revolutionary party which fought against the French and against the Yaounde Government from 1956 until a few years ago, mainly in the Bamileke areas. Although peace had been restored, he said, there was still banditry in the area, and all traces of the rebellion had still not been wiped out, although the Bamileke areas were now developing.

● The President criticised spending on armaments in a period of a widening world rich-poor gap. In a speech to the ILO in Geneva, he also denounced colonialism and racial discrimination.

Mr. Ahidjo has now gone to France, where he is spending a holiday in the South.

CHAD

M. Djibrine Keralla, former foreign minister arrested in 1963, has been released with 62 other political prisoners and about 35 others in a widespread amnesty, under which all remaining common law convicts had their sentences reduced. Among the political prisoners freed are also M. Mahamat Baroud, former minister of justice; M. Robert Delsia Soussia, ex-minister of defence; M. Abbo Nassour, ex-minister of the interior; M. Abdelkrim Djual, former vice-chairman of the national assembly; and M. Mahamat El Gony, former minister of state. Others, the President said in a broadcast, would be tried by ordinary courts for treason, conspiracy and other such offences (some plotters have in the past been tried by military courts).

● In the presidential election, the first held under universal suffrage, 95 per cent of the electorate voted for the sole candidate, M. Francois Tombalbaye. In Greater Fort Lamy he received 100 per cent of votes cast. The election was held on his 51st birthday.

CORRECTION

We apologise for the mistake in last week's issue about the award made to the Speaker of the Sierra Leone Parliament. Sir Emile Luke is in fact a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

...just thanking the people for... President Tombalbaye pro- ensure well-being and justice for... to provide help for traders... by big firms' "lack of understand- and to aid civil servants affected by... high cost of living. There would be a "spirit of general reconciliation and forgive- ness", and foreign policy would still aim to be one of "good neighbourliness, peace among all nations and international solidarity." He added, "To all those who continue to massacre their fellow citizens, destroy their property, steal their herds and kill the imams and the officials who are faithful to the legal government, I say: the 15th June election has shown that you are in the wrong. There is a place for you within the Chad family."

The President said he hoped the Union of Central African States (UEAC), among whose members are Chad and Congo-K would "consolidate more and more in spite of its detractors."

- Two men have been sentenced to five years' hard labour, and two acquitted, at a trial in Fort Lamy where they were charged with threatening the integrity of the nation, inciting revolts, and making defamatory comments about the authorities. The trial arose from a conference at the Chad cultural centre in "traditional family ties and development", which, it was alleged, became a seditious meeting. M. Michel Ngambet, assistant secretary-general of the Chamber of Commerce (who received a five-year sentence) was said to have spoken of nepotism and tribalism in the administration, and to have said embezzlement by officials led not to dismissal but to promotion after a term in prison. Dr. Oulet Bongo, director of Health (similarly sentenced), was alleged to have said the Government was not devoted exclusively to human well-being. Those acquitted were M. Aziz Sabit, director of civil aeronautics, and M. Saleh Kegzaba, ex-editor-in-chief, Chad press agency.

GUINEA

Three more people have been imprisoned for taking part in the plot for which 13 people were earlier sentenced to death. M. Oumar Sow, treasurer of the army battalion based at Labe, received 10 years, and M. Lamine Traore of the Labe revolutionary sub-committee (six years). M. Balla Camara, former secretary of state, was given a five year sentence for harsh criticism of the regime and close dealings with "enemies" of Guinea.

- President Sekou Toure has accused former Interior Minister Fodeba Keita (recently sentenced to death) of causing the deaths of 250 people arrested when in 1965 the government had decided to round up the unemployed and send them back to the land.

The air, sea and land wings of the Guinea armed forces staged a march of support for the President in Conakry last Saturday.

Opening the 5th congress of the CNTG (National Confederation of Guinean Workers) the President said that purges in the party, the state and the unions should continue.

- M. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian foreign minister, has visited Guinea. He brought a message for President Sekou Toure from the Algerian head of state.

CONGO-K

The MRP (ruling party) Political Bureau has decided to end all student organisations and associations, leaving the party's youth movement to deal alone with students' and pupils' interests. All schools must base training of youth on the party's charter, the N'sele manifesto, said the resolution. It also decided, to end rumours made by a "fifth column" that there was no point in a second party, and that nobody—whether student, worker, employee or minister—will any longer be "permitted to play about with the Party's orders for discipline."

Foreign diplomats have been barred from direct contact with students (outsiders were blamed by the Government after the Lovanium University disorders, which led to the killing of several students).

Lovanium students have been sent down pending reforms in education.

More measures were later announced to ensure respect for state authority in universities and more discipline there. Lumbari and Kisangani universities were ordered to close if their students had not returned by June 16.

Eighty-six students of the administration school have been expelled and arrested for obstruction of the school entrance; the national teachers college and the school of medical teaching have been closed by presidential decree.

- Twenty-six countries are taking part in the International Trade Fair in Kinshasa from June 30 to July 21. The fair will be opened on the ninth anniversary of independence, celebrations in connection with which are to be attended by several visiting heads of state and other dignitaries, including King Baudouin of Belgium and President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast.

● The legal minimum wage has been raised by 10 per cent with effect from July 1. There will now be regular promotions (for the first time since 1957) for 15,000 state employees.

- Gen. Léopold Massala has been appointed head of the Congo army in succession to Gen. Louh de Gonzague Bobozo.

● Congo Kinshasa's foreign exchange holdings rose from \$27m. in mid-1967 to \$168m. at the end of 1968.

SENEGAL

The state of emergency, declared on June 11 following a general strike threat, was lifted on Monday by presidential decree.

The announcement of pardon (reported last week) for M. Joseph Mbaye (the former minister jailed in 1963), said it was for "strictly humanitarian reasons", and did not imply amnesty (there has been speculation recently that an amnesty for political prisoners, including former Premier Mamadou Dia, was in the offing. M. Dia was jailed for life at the same time as M. Mbaye and two other ex-ministers, MM. Valdigou Ndiaye and Ibrahim Sarr for attempting a *coup d'état* against the regime).

OAU

The OAU and the UNHCR have agreed to co-operate and consult regularly over the problem of refugees in Africa. The agreement was signed by M. Diallo Telli, Secretary General of the OAU, and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, UN High Commis-

sioner for Refugees. UN estimates put the number of refugees in Africa at more than 900,000 (this excludes refugees who do not leave their own country, such as the millions in former Eastern Nigeria).

EEC

African ministers leaving their countries to attend the meeting of ministers of the EEC and the Eighteen associated states in Luxembourg have expressed hopes that a new agreement will be concluded at its meeting (due on June 26 and 27).

FRANCE

Two senior appointments have been made in the French Co-operation Secretariat. They are M. Michel Hausworth, a senior civil servant from the Foreign Ministry, who becomes Director of Aid and Development for French-speaking states of Africa south of the Sahara and for the Malagasy Republic, and M. Jean Herly, former ambassador in Central African Republic (with a background in the colonial administration, first in Indo-China, then in Guinea and Ivory Coast). He will be under M. Laurent, Director-General of Cultural and Scientific Affairs, an appointment made at the time of the re-structuring of the Co-operation Secretariat within the Foreign Ministry in March this year.

- M. Henri Langlais, French ambassador in Malawi, has been appointed new envoy to Togo, replacing M. Claude Rostain. Langlais was for nearly ten years French consul in Cardiff and Swansea.

● Two agreements providing Senegal with just over £1m of aid from France have been signed in Dakar. Among projects which it is to finance are the production and distribution of a new drought-resistant groundnut seed; improvement of the virology section of the Veterinary Laboratories at Hann; eradication of trypanosomiasis in the Niayes area; technical assistance for the Doli ranch; improvements to the school of Military Health in Dakar; and assistance to agricultural schemes in the Senegal delta.

- Togo is to receive £327,000 from France for the construction of a hospital at Atakpame and the development of the savanna areas in the northern part of the country. A further £156,000 is to be given for its instrument landing system at Lome airport and a study of telecommunications between Lome and Sokoda.

- M. André Mandi has been appointed Congo-K ambassador to France.

● A French gift to Niger government of two C-47 transport aircraft has been handed over.

THE GAMBIA

The final period of the three-year Rinderpest Eradication Campaign, which started in The Gambia three years ago, has been concluded. A Veterinary Department official described the success of the campaign as "very outstanding," and said that a total of 678,866 cattle over the past three years were vaccinated against the disease. He attributed the success of the campaign to "the excellent co-operation of the cattle owners."

(The 1969-70 budget will be summarised next week.)

dateline Africa

NIGERIA

DISPUTE ON RELIEF

RELIEF supplies for Biafra-held territory have almost totally ceased, and great numbers of people dependent on them are threatened with starvation or illness.

Chief Enahoro said on June 21 the river relief route was only in its planning stages, technical facilities and "conditions necessary for any firm arrangements" had to be resolved. He did not confirm or deny that—as Dr. Ankpo had stated—agreement had been reached in principle. ICRC officials on June 24 said talks on the Cross River plan and daylight flights were going on. Dr. Eke said only relief supplies coming straight into Biafra, not touching at Federal ports, would be accepted.

Another ship for the route, *Donna Maria* (a sister ship to *Donna Mercedes*) was expected in Lagos this week.

Col. U. Esuene, South-East State Governor, said people of his state and other Nigerians were worried about the Cross River plan. He thought the Biafrans would seek military advantages from it. He and Chief Enahoro said the Biafrans have begun shelling in the area where it was planned to unload supplies.

M. Jacques Freymond, acting ICRC chairman, said on June 20 that the first river-borne supplies would take three weeks to arrive, while the secessionist areas had run out of food reserves. Many feeding centres are reported to have closed or cut down their meals. As this time of year is normally one of food shortage, the 1m to 3m people thought to be dependent on the airlift will, it is said, suffer real famine very soon.

Joint Church Aid has said it might try to increase its flights, now cut to a minimum carrying medical supplies (two aircraft loads of dried milk every 24 hours might keep washbowl or at bay, it is reported). JAC pilots have demanded guarantees for food flights.

Federal bombers were still active over Ulu when Frederick Forsyth left by the last French Red Cross DC4 flight to take food from Gabon to Biafra; he reported (*Daily Telegraph*) that there were new MiGs flown with more precision than formerly, and raiding by day and night, sometimes from only 100 ft. (He said they were MiG-19s, and suggested the pilots might be East European; another report suggests there are more modern MiG-21s.)

A report prepared for the ICRC by three experts—from Dahomey, Liberia and Switzerland—says 14 m people have died of hunger as a result of the war. The report dealt mainly with the Biafran agricultural situation; it said seeds, tools, pesticides and fertilisers already familiar to farmers should be flown in. It also said the Biafrans apparently took no prisoners at Owerri, and young people in secessionist areas were said to be hiding in the bush to avoid conscription; the experts said they could not check these reports but "they do not sound just like gossip or casual remarks". They also said the Church relief workers put out religious propaganda and there might be friction among ICRC

workers; such things were normal, and the experts did not know how far this hampered work. Some Biafran officials were unpleasant to deal with and seemed callous, they said.

The Federal Government has invited all relief organisations to a meeting on June 30 for a review of their work.

● Dr. August Lindt has now resigned from his Nigeria relief post "so as not to jeopardise the future of mercy operations." He blamed Biafran air attacks organised by Count von Rosen for setting off a chain of events, which culminated in his being expelled.

Dr. Lindt said that before the attacks by Biafran light aircraft on federal targets, the Red Cross operation was expanding in a climate of goodwill. Afterwards "a cam-



Federal soldiers with the wreckage of the Red Cross DC6 relief aircraft that dawn near Uyo. Chief Enahoro has said the aircraft twice refused to land at Port Harcourt, when it was shot down, there was a series of explosions (this, he said, showed it was not only carrying rice) Nigerian newspapers have referred to the aircraft as a gun-runner. The Biafrans have denounced the shooting down of the DC6, which led to the virtual end of night food flights.

paign was mounted against me in the Nigerian Press. Then an ICRC plane was attacked and shot down in the air without the Federal Government indicating any change of policy."

Dr. Lindt said that if the aid operation was allowed to stop now it would have served only "to prolong for a few months the life of hundreds of thousands of children." He declared, "In private and in public I have declared that the conflict should be settled peacefully. It is impossible for me to consider that attitude as the taking up of a political stand."

Prof. Jacques Freymond, acting ICRC president, said in Geneva that the organisation had no intention of resuming night flights. Negotiations were under way to get both sides in the Nigerian conflict to agree on daylight flights; he said it was imperative that the negotiations should begin as soon as possible to bridge the gap until the water corridor was functioning properly. The ICRC did not intend to replace Dr. August Lindt. It was determined to carry on its relief work in the war but operations would be directed from Geneva.

● A Swiss Red Cross medical team leader, Dr. Kurt Fischer, has been released in Lagos after being arrested on suspicion during a routine military check.

● British MP John Tilley, a member of Commons that he had been informed by the end of the war one in four of Federal troops would probably be casualties. Urging more British medical assistance, Mr. Tilley said that hospital equipment need servicing; there was no anaesthetist in Benin. Brigades were lucky to have a single doctor and most soldiers with more than superficial wounds died in the bush. Britain's armed forces should provide "a medical chain of evacuation" with field hospitals and advanced dressing stations capable of immediate surgery. They should be distinctively unarmoured, probably be unarmed and not rely on civilians for their administration. "The general chaos in the freight terminal sheds at Apapa or Ikeja Airport is a warning against that."

Mr. Foley, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said medical assistance was already being given to the Federal side but the Biafrans had refused British help. Much of the Government and public donations to relief organisations had been spent on medical care.

● Federal Army Headquarters has said the Owerri oilfields is firmly in the hands of Federal troops and far behind their lines. It refuted a Biafran report of the capture of this oilfield, and said rebel troops had gained no ground from the 3rd Division or anywhere in the other sectors.

Another Airstrip Attacked

The Nigerian air force has attacked a Biafran airstrip at Okwuzo, 20 m. south of Biafran-held Oguta and west of Owerri, it has been announced in Lagos. This announcement, on June 2, came soon after Chief Enahoro reported a lull in air force activity due to servicing; there had recently been only surveillance flights.

Nigerian fighter aircraft have attacked a Biafran base on the Niger at Atani, 15 miles south of federal-held Onitsha, hitting military equipment and an ammunition dump, says a Lagos report.

● The Biafra air force has raided the Shell-BP oilfields at Ughelli (Mid-West), hitting an empty storage tank.

A Biafra pilot, Squadron-Leader August Okpe, has been awarded the Military Cross by Gen. Ojukwu.

Biafra radio has made detailed accusations of Federal air raids "on civilian locations" earlier this month. It spoke of raids, all killing some civilians, on Oguta, Nnewi, Achina (where three Federal POWs in prison were said to have been killed), and a clinic and hospital in another place.

Biafra radio has denied the air raid on Ibusa reported by Nigeria. The military observers have visited Ibusa.

Unconfirmed reports in Lagos this week suggested federal troops might be on the outskirts of Owerri, which the Biafrans recaptured in April.

There have been reliable reports that the Biafran Army is facing great manpower difficulties, with children of 13 being forcibly conscripted, given two days' training and a rifle and sent to the front.

● Ghana has denied a Biafran allegation that it had succumbed to British pressures and granted permission to the Nigerian Air Force to use Accra airport for "genocidal raids."

... aimed
...erian military aircraft made a
...anding yesterday near Porto Novo,
...pital of Dahomey, piloted by Mr.
...iel William Thomset, a British
...ractor in the Nigerian army. The two
...aid they had been flying from Port Har-
...ourt to Lagos, but driven off course by
...ad weather.

● Gen. Ojukwu now spends much time on post-war planning, says E. V. Gatacre in an article in *The Guardian*. He also says the climate in Biafra is civilian rather than military, with "nobody carrying arms except at the front and no curfew or restrictions on movement; the soldiers depend closely on the people and there is a mobility in jobs (academics in the Government, for example) which is likely to go on. He mentions efforts at continuing normal life, such as restoration of water supplies for Owerri and opening of new branches of the African Continental Bank; and a return to the villages and a reversal of the drift to the towns, with the educated turning to farming. When defeat seemed imminent last September none of the privileged started to flee, he says; but he adds that prices are enormous, and hunger and anaemia continue, though disastrous malnutrition and starvation have been checked in most places.

● Brig. F. O. Ekpo, chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, and Brig. Hassan Usman Katsina, chief of staff, Army Headquarters, have been promoted to substantive ranks of Brigadiers; they had been temporary brigadiers. Four temporary colonels—Cols. Benjamin Adekunle,

Mohammed Shuwa, I. B. M. Haruna, O. Obanajo—have been made substantive colonels. Lt.-Col. Abba Kyari, governor of North Central State, is now a temporary colonel.

● Mr. Michael Imoudu, veteran trade unionist, has called on union leaders to step down and agree to a plebiscite for a new leadership.

The Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC) and the Nigerian Workers Council (NWC) have said they question the sincerity of the recent call made by Alhaji Adebola for a united central labour organisation.

News from the States

The detention of Chief Mojeed Agbaje, a prominent Ibadan politician, from June 1 to 14 has been declared illegal by an Ibadan High Court judge. He was detained under an order signed by the Inspector-General of Police on May 20, the order expired on May 31.

● The Rivers State Governor has announced a budget of £19.1m. expenditure. In view of the State's new economic position, he said, efforts have been made to tap the human, mineral and other resources of the State to obtain £1.5m.; the State's share of Federal grants was £6.7m. The major commitments of his Government would be in the fields of education; agriculture (including fisheries and natural resources); health; works and transport as well as economic development. Education has the highest vote, more than £2m.

● The Mid-West tribunal inquiring into Biafran actions during the 1967 occupation has been empowered to recommend detention of anybody who "constitutes a source

of danger to the public safety or security of the State". It is retrograde to 1967.

● Mr. Justice D. A. Alexander—became Chief Justice of the Southern State. A Guyanese, he headed the move into the Mid-West Owege cult in 1967.

● Tax collectors will launch raids July 1 in the Western State to increase charge anybody who fails to produce receipt for his 1968-69 taxes.

(More Nigeria News, p.4)

FRANCE

There have been numerous reactions in Africa to the election for seven years President of France of M. Georges Pompidou. A congratulatory message General Gowon, head of state of Nigeria said "it is my sincere desire that with wisdom and under your able enlightened leadership, relations between France and Nigeria will develop to improve to the mutual advantage of both peoples." In Owerri, a prominent Biafran leader was reported as welcoming the Pompidou victory, saying he was "more likely to continue a policy of support for us than any current French leader we know."

President Senghor of Senegal called it "very warmest congratulations" and in an interview with *Le Figaro* he described Pompidou as his "best friend in France" adding he was "happy at his election in his own sake, for France and for the Third World." "You know the links which exist (M.M. Senghor and Pompidou were friends as students at the Lycée Louis-Grand) but I insist he will not give special favours, nor would I ask him. France, a foreign and brotherly country believe he will keep the best elements of the visionary genius of General de Gaulle." For the third world M. Pompidou had told the truth objectively, when he said it was essential for the peace of the world that under-developed countries should be aided by the generosity of rich nations. In generosity, self-interest also included, for M. Pompidou had said, M. Senghor claimed, that cooperation was not one-way.

Many other Presidents, especially French-speaking Africa have also messages of congratulation, including Houphouët-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Zaire (Dahomey), Diiori (Niger), Bokassa (Congo-Kinshasa), General Eyadéma (Cameroon). Togo said he had heard the news of Pompidou's election with relief, as General de Gaulle's departure had set African states worrying. The Togo President commented that the election would mean no fundamental change in French policy "which is a good thing for us." M. head of state, Lt. Traoré, called it a "glorious victory" and expressed his hopes for increased cooperation between Mali and France. President Bongo of Gabon said the election result met "the most fervent desires of the Gabonese people," and Tsiranana (Madagascar) called Pompidou's success "a tribute to General de Gaulle and all who assisted him."

President Nyerere of Tanzania called for the continuation of good relations between France and Tanzania established under M. Pompidou's "illustrious predecessor." Kenya radio, however, said for ten years France had worn "Gaulist mantle," and M. Pompidou would surely find this too large and difficult to cut it to size.

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