

# WEST AFRICA

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## FRAGMENTED FRANCOPHONIE



Cameroon and Chad leave the Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation (OCAM). A crisis develops between Senegal and Ivory Coast over Cheikh Fall, the Chairman of Air Afrique. Mauritania leaves the franc zone and launches its own currency. Madagascar prepares to do the same, and negotiates the departure of French troops from the bases there. Cameroon, Congo, Dahomey all repeat their intention to renegotiate their cooperation agreements with France.

These are all separate events, affecting separate countries, but there is a strong inter-relationship between them, illustrating as they do different aspects of the current submerged crisis affecting France's relations with her former colonies in Africa, and their own relations with each other.

The most dramatic news is the

departure of two more states from OCAM, which look like body blows of such severity that the organisation could collapse. Cameroon's decision, announced by President Ahidjo while taking a fortnight's holiday in Senegal, is the crucial one, for Cameroon's capital, Yaoundé, houses the OCAM secretariat, and by virtue of its size and wealth Cameroon has been one of the key countries in the grouping. It has also been for some time lukewarm about its membership of OCAM, which it has increasingly regarded as a redundant body, and a post-colonial hangover. This can perhaps be related to Cameroon's own colonial past, when it was jealous of its status as a trust territory, and never joined the Equatorial African Federation, or the French Union, or the Franco-African Community. Since

independence, however, President Ahidjo, partly because of Cameroon's bi-lingual nature, has always pursued a consciously "African" foreign policy, with support for the Organisation of African Unity as its principal plank.

So, to the extent that the OAU, and the existence of sub-regional groupings like UDEAC, the Entente, and the East African Community, rendered OCAM unnecessary, President Ahidjo never gave it much priority. Cameroon, indeed, nearly followed Mauritania out in 1965, and although in 1970 Yaoundé housed an OCAM heads of state meeting, M. Ahidjo has made it fairly clear that Cameroon was only staying because of solidarity with some of the French-speaking leaders like Ms. Houphouët-Boigny and Senghor. Cameroon's departure from Air Afrique showed clearly the direction in which M.

■ Budget from  
Banjul

■ Cocoa pact  
in operation

■ Ghana:  
all detainees freed

Ahido was moving. He took the occasion of his holiday in Dakar fully to brief the Senegalese President of his intentions, and has been at pains to stress that no offence was intended, by announcing his decision in Dakar.

The likely collapse of OCAM must be painful for President Senghor, who threw his prestige into trying to breathe new life into the organisation when he took on chairmanship of the body in April last year. The summit meeting at Port Louis in May, which only attracted three Presidents and two Prime Ministers, indicated a general lack of enthusiasm for the grouping, which had already lost Zaïre and Congo in preceding months. An emergency Heads of State meeting was called for Dakar in December, to precede the regular meeting in Bangui, because it was recognised that all was not well.

Now, however, these meetings may not be necessary, for the organisation is coming perilously near to consisting of West African states only, plus Gabon and CAR, Madagascar, since the 1972 revolution, is fairly lukewarm, and the recent addition of Mauritius is a curiosity rather than a prestige-booster. Dahomey, too, has been expressing doubts about OCAM, and the recent frictions about the West African Economic Community (CEAO) revealed serious signs of fragmentation even among the West Africans.

Alongside this situation, one has to place the Cheikh Fall affair. This really

began last December, when it was announced that the successful President Directeur-General of the inter-state airline, Air Afrique, for the last twelve years would be retiring at the end of 1974. The suggestion was very strong that he would be seeking a political career in Senegal. At the same time, in the period before the Presidential elections in Senegal, there was a strange rumour that Cheikh Fall would stand against President Senghor.

## Cheikh Fall's threat

Nothing came of this, and M. Senghor was reelected unopposed, but the shadow of Air Afrique's PDG has remained over the Senegalese political scene. Some, believing the poet-president to be as much an artist with a manoeuvre as with a metaphor, professed to see simply a desire to create the illusion of a right-wing opposition to balance the threat of the extreme left, which has caused some turbulence in Senegalese schools in recent months. But no, the threat from Cheikh Fall has been real enough, it seems, and came to a head in an attempt by the Dakar government to oust him prematurely from Air Afrique and replace him with a three-man directorate until the time came to choose a new chairman.

The attempt failed, largely because of Ivorian opposition, but the incident, although it arises mainly from Senegalese

domestic politics, has reportedly seriously damaged Senegal-Ivory Coast relations, which had been so excellent since 1960 that people had begun to speak of a Dakar-Abidjan axis. Cheikh Fall's position now appears seriously compromised, and there must be concern about the effect on Air Afrique, a story of African inter-state cooperation which is also a profitable company, in crisis in management at the present time, is especially unfortunate, as there are interesting moves afoot to link Cheikh Airways closely (even organically) with Air Afrique, and to step up cooperation with East African Airways. So Air Afrique could realise its ambition to be the nucleus of a Pan-African airline.

However, fragmentation seems to be the air at the moment. On June 10, Mauritania formally left the franc zone and introduced her new currency after a week-long changeover operation. Madagascar will do the same later in the year. These may well be exceptions, as the French like to believe that the zone benefits the franc zone offers in the balance of payments problems will be ironed together; but the fact of the departures indicates some misgivings. The quest for renewal of cooperation agreements is a reflection of the desire for change, a shake-up, which is bound to continue. What is interesting is the attitude of the French themselves, gamely trying to meet the difficulties, and diminishing their importance. Contrast their reaction to Mauritania and Madagascar, with de Gaulle's reaction to Guinea independence in 1958: every time a country leaves OCAM, the franc zone, or French territory, the Guinea President sends a congratulatory telegram, indicating that he feels a little less alone. A trend is certainly visible, and the end is far from being in sight.

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# Observing Africa's eclipse

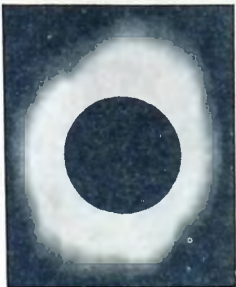
from a correspondent

On Saturday June 30, between 10.30 in the morning and midday, from one side of the African continent to the other, it was possible to observe what has been called "the eclipse of the century". This was a total eclipse of the sun (in which the moon totally blocks the rays of the sun) of exceptionally long duration: in some places it lasted six minutes, in others more than seven, making it, according to some experts, one of the longest eclipses in more than 12 centuries. There will not be another comparable until the year 2150, well beyond the lifetime of anyone living at the moment.

Not surprisingly, therefore, this univalued occasion for collecting information on the eclipse, and using man's recent technological advances to collect as much as possible, attracted hordes of astronomers, scientists, boffins, journalists, tourists and other fauna, to a number of selected observation posts in the sweeping parabola which the moon's shadow followed across Africa, from vessels anchored off Nouadhibou in Mauritania to Lake Rudolph in Kenya.

Mauritania was generally reckoned the best place for observation of the eclipse, because it was there that the duration was the longest. An area in the neighbourhood of Atar, Akjoujt and Chinguetti attracted many of the scientists, because it was there that visibility was supposed to be relatively free of both clouds and dust. Notwithstanding the appalling drought which has affected the area for the last seven years, and has taken an exceptionally heavy toll this year, 500 or more experts, some professional and some amateur, from a number of different countries, established themselves in this area. French scientific teams established themselves at the former French base at Atar, while Americans sponsored by the National Science Foundation set up the most sophisticated experiments at Chinguetti. Another US team launched an Aerobee 200 rocket to follow the eclipse a short way on its 10 minute flight so as to prolong their observations, an operation costing £200,000.

The most dramatic new form of "eclipology", however, was the use of the French Concorde 001, whose supersonic speed of 1,300 mph enabled it to follow the shadow of the moon for about 80 minutes, taking off at Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, and landing at Fort Lamy in Chad, which lay just to the south of the path of the eclipse. The total distance covered in Concorde in its "Operation Darkness at Noon" was 1,900 miles, and the French, British and American teams on board had the advantage of making their observations without weather hazards of the kind that



The eclipse seen from the liner Canberra, off Mauritania

often obstruct observation from the ground. Scientists enthusing about the potential of the Concorde for this purpose stressed that all solar eclipses in the past half-century added together only total 129 minutes.

For the tourists (possibly as many as 3,000 were there and more if you include the cruise ships off the Atlantic coast), the attraction was the beauty and mystery of the spectacle, the blood-red corona round the apparently black sun, the mauve ashen light, the appearance of "Bailey's beads" as the sun starts to peep back. But from the point of view of the scientists, an eclipse is the occasion to observe, above all, the atmosphere round the sun (the "solar corona"), and to test the sun's capacity to generate power, an important question in these days of energy crisis. There are also many observations to be made from the effect of the eclipse on the earth's atmosphere and environment, so the observation is not simply an academic exercise — a question which is most pertinent when comparing the sudden advent of all this highly advanced equipment, the most sophisticated products of modern technology, into an area which has lately been very much the victim of the obvious incapacity of technology to provide answers to the simple, basic problems of climate and the wherewithal for a livelihood.

Most of the reports of the eclipse were from Mauritania and Kenya, and those from Mauritania all commented on the proximity of the drought to the eclipse. A report in *The Guardian* from Akjoujt, for example, parallels the influx of American scientists with the influx to the town of large numbers of nomads, swelling its size from 6,000 to 10,000. "They pitched their rough tents and abandoned their camels and donkeys. These animals are now wandering in the

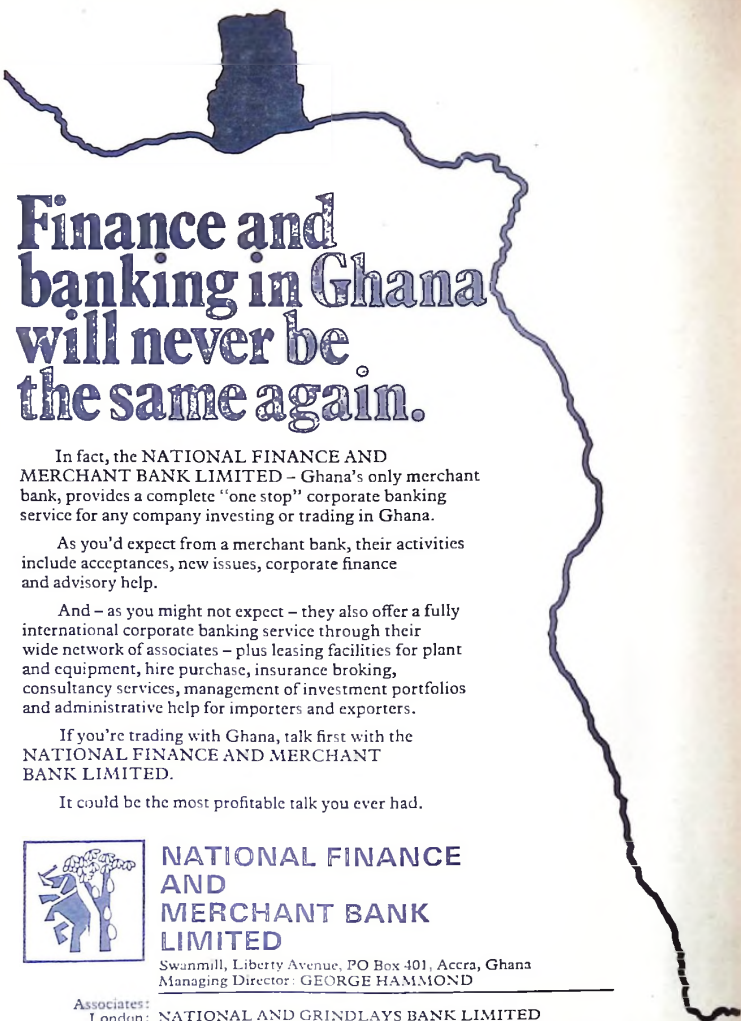


desert, starving and dying. By contrast the Americans have pitched glossy, nylon tents or are camped in air-conditioned schoolrooms or the very few hotel rooms available. "

The report in *The Financial Times*, after referring to the drought and saying that it was inevitable that the sums spent on eclipse-watching would be compared with the size of food aid donations so far, goes on to say that the arrival of the tourists brought home to the Mauritanian government their country's potential as a tourist centre, and some 300m. CFA francs (£600,000) has been spent on renovating and expanding available accommodation.

The reports from Kenya all tended to dwell more on the measures the government took to warn African populations of the eclipse, and not to take it as a bad omen that the sun should disappear in the daytime. In Mauritania there was a government campaign warning nomads not to look at the sun directly without protective glasses. *The Financial Times* reporter noted that many devout Moslems refused to accept that man could predict an eclipse. "According to the Koran only Allah has the power to bring darkness during the day. And who is man to predict the will of Allah?"

Eclipse snapshots. In Mauritania, June 30 marked not only the eclipse, but the day before the country left the franc zone, and launched its new currency, the ouguyia. In Chad, following the arrest of the army chief, General Malloum, there was some speculation that the unusually large number of passengers arriving at Fort Lamy were French troop reinforcements, but the official explanation was that these were scientists arriving to observe the eclipse at Moussoro. In Nigeria street lights were turned on during the eclipse.



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## THE GAMBIA

## Budget from Banjul : 1

In his first budget as Minister of Finance, Alhaji Garba-Jahumpa, The Gambia's Minister of Finance, was able to report both considerable economic progress in 1972-73, and a satisfactory financial position in the 1973-74 year.

Agriculture and related activities, said the Minister, account for about one-half of the Gross Domestic Product at market prices, and practically all exports. Commerce including tourism, provides 15 per cent. Government and personal services accounted for an additional 12 per cent, and transportation and communications 5 per cent. Gross Domestic Product at current market prices is estimated to have risen by 12.9 per cent in 1970-71 and by 13.3 per cent in 1971-72, compared with an average rate of increase of 4.2 per cent during 1966-67 to 1967-70. This improvement was the result of "highly favourable export prices for groundnuts" as well as expansion in agricultural output and in most other sectors.

The rise in real Gross Domestic Product was about 9 per cent in 1970-72 and about 6 per cent in 1971-72. With the population growing at an annual rate of 2.1 per cent real per capita Gross Domestic Product probably increased by about 7 per cent in 1970-71 and 4 per cent in 1971-72, against an average rate of increase of 2 per cent in 1966-67 to 1969-70. Efforts to improve machinery for compilation of up-to-date and reliable statistics were continuing.

For agriculture, the Minister continued, the emphasis was still on diversification and increased production. In addition to groundnuts, rice, cotton and vegetables were emerging as important cash crops. With increased investment in these and other areas, the government could succeed in broadening the base of agriculture and provide more employment. Fisheries were already a major contributor to the national economy. Fish exports for 1971-72 amounted to 1,204 tons valued at D415,556, for 1972-1973 exports were 1,567 tons, valued at D1,026,175. A fish-processing company newly incorporated in The Gambia - Seacrop African Limited - intended to undertake processing of crabs, lobsters, cockles, oysters and crevettes. The company would operate a fish meal plant to assist production of cattle and poultry feed. The project would be export-oriented but limited production would be available for local consumption. The project was expected to be very labour-intensive.

The cattle Marketing Board had been re-established, continued Alhaji Garba-Jahumpa. The board's main function was maintenance of regular and sufficient supply of cattle to meet expanding local demand, and to promote exports. The Board now bought all over the country

The first part of its objective has been achieved to a large extent, it was now contemplating export of meat on a small scale to West African markets.

In September 1971-October, 1972, the Gambia Hides Export Company made net profit of D46,999. Control of the company will be transferred to the cattle board.

A D2.5m loan has been secured from the World Bank for rice production "We are confident that with the additional investment in rice production and the



Garba-Jahumpa: first budget

assistance we are receiving from the Chinese Agricultural Mission, this country will in the not too distant future have no need to import rice". Cotton sold by farmers to the marketing board last season amounted to 380,000 lbs. of seed cotton.

The Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of the Tropical Products Institute, had commenced investigation into the feasibility of producing tomato puree and tomato juice, said the Minister. "The possibility of producing mango juice was also being examined."

Referring to groundnuts, the Minister said that the last season crop turned out as expected with 100,000 tons of underexported groundnuts purchased, equivalent to some 70,000 tons deoiled. Although this was down on the previous year, the 1972-73 crop "must be considered a satisfactory achievement in view of the low rainfall and drought". Because groundnuts were in short supply on the world market, and with groundnut cake in great demand, prices moved up steadily throughout the season, "even dramatically at times up to D620 per ton". The Board therefore looked forward to another profitable trading year. The Government welcomed the EEC proposals for stabilising export receipts.

An enquiry was undertaken during the

season on river transport, continued the Minister. The two local oil crushing mills - S. Madi and T. Massey & Sons - had been invited to sell their assets to the Government. An independent valuer was jointly appointed. Efforts continued to develop the hand picked selection of groundnuts for the confectionery trade. The Marketing Board had taken full control of imported rice, which this season had been in extremely short supply; there was also greater demand for rice locally due to the partial failure of food crops. The controlled selling price was being heavily subsidised by the board.

A Gambian, the Minister noted, was now director of the Geneva sales promotion office of the African Groundnut Council.

In addition to some D680,000 granted towards the Department of Agriculture, the Board has given a grant of D1m. towards general development during 1973-74.

Tourism had continued to increase its impact on the economy, observed Alhaji Garba-Jahumpa. Bed capacity and charter tourists averaged 800 and 8,000 respectively during the 1971-72 season in 1972-73 bed capacity rose to 1,500 and some 17,000 tourists came. Cruise ships continued to call periodically.

Investment in tourism was insignificant in total gross fixed capital formation during the 1960s and less than 10 per cent in 1969-70, but in 1972-73 it amounted to D4.5m and constituted over 33 per cent of fixed investment. It was expected that this would rise to D6.5m. in 1973-74. Employment in hotels was around 1,000 during the last financial year and was expected to increase to 1,400 during 1973-74.

A project sponsored by ILO, UNDP and the government was U.N.D.P. and the government was established in July to assist in training courses for hotel staff. Through tourism opportunities had been created for agricultural and livestock produce, and for handicrafts. Net foreign exchange earnings from the tourist industry for 1972-73, was around D7m., much of this coming from handicraft sales.

Negotiations were under way with SIFIDA, an international investment agency, Vingressor and CDC, to expand Sunwing Hotel. In Banjul, Tunkara & Brothers had constructed a hotel, designed to accommodate 88 guests. By the end of the 1973-74 season, it was expected that about 3,100 beds would be available.

After discussions with a World Bank Mission, steps were being taken to assemble a "tourism package project", expected to include finance for water, sewage, power and airport runway improvements.

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# Political cinema

by a correspondent

Of the major films from black Africa in the now concluded African film season at the National Film Theatre, the two that made the most impression also happen to be the two most politically committed. They were *Soleil O*, made by the Mauritanian Med Hondo, and *Emittai*, latest film of the Senegalese novelist turned film-maker Sembene Ousmane. The techniques of the films are very different. *Soleil O* is full of symbolism and camera techniques, energy and surprise, while *Emittai* simply tells a story in cool, uncomplicated fashion.

*Soleil O* on one level concerns the difficulties of one African immigrant in France, and the relationship of all Africans to the French. It is an angry film, and perceptive in its studies of the various hypocrisies of racism, taking in *en route* the sterility of some left-wing politics in Europe, the paternalism of businessmen, the effiteness of white liberals, the venality of black politicians, and above all the use of technology and language in maintaining the system. There is no story, merely a series of incidents to illustrate these points.

The force of *Emittai* lies in its story, however, and the building up to its awful inevitable climax. Set in Senegal's Casamance in the year 1943, it tells of a village which has already lost its young men as conscripts, and which decides to resist a demand by the French army for rice. The army commander and his African lieutenants decide on punishment, and although before the end Marshal Petain has given way to General de Gaulle, the troops must have rice, and the massacre happens (thus for the Africans de Gaulle was no different from Pétain). If *Soleil O* is dealing with the psychological nuances of neo-colonialism in France, *Emittai* is an unvarnished picture of colonialism in Africa. Neither is designed to give much comfort to the French, or indeed to any European. But they both illustrate how potent the cinema can be as a medium for a message.

On a lighter level, but still very involved with the French cultural grip on Africa, are the two films of the Ivorian Desire Ecaré. *Concerto pour un Exil* and *A Nous Deux, France!*. *Concerto* deals sympathetically with the frustrations of students in Paris, with the question lurking in the wings all the time: "What are we doing here?" This is the question which is also behind *A Nous Deux*, a more ambitious film, and at first sight more superficial. Sometimes, studying Ecaré's portrait of a *jeunesse dorée* (well, more or less), one gets the impression that despite his satirical intent, he is half fascinated by some of the frothier trappings of Western consumer civilization. The film is



A scene from *Emittai*

also more pretentious than *Concerto*. It concerns a certain African student layabout who goes by the name of Tarzan, who has a depressing white wife, and a number of dizzy black girl friends, and wears a bowler hat and gloves. Ecaré's message of a sort about cultural alienation comes through in his ending, where an African girl in a blonde wig and fur coat, dances through a Paris shanty town, saying "I didn't realise Africa was so near", adding "I am afraid of the cold *c'est mon fiancé et moi*".

Lastly, briefer mention should be made of two colour films by Djibril Diop Mambety. One is a short film on Dakar architecture called *Contras' City*. The other is a longer film, *Badou Boy*, about a small boy being chased through the Dakar Medina by a fat policeman. It is good humour enough with plenty of visual appeal, but fairly plotless, and it was shown in the same programme as *Lumbye*, a much more high flying film by the Senegalese Mahama Johnson Traore. Intended as an African version of Gogol's *Inspector-General*, in its comments on the morals of petty officialdom it could have been a bitter indictment of the ruling class in Senegal, but, for want of cinematic and structural interest, it only succeeded in boring. A few tears, too, for *Les Tam-Tams Se Sont Tuis* by the Gabonese actor-turned cineaste, Philippe Mory. This tale of a sculptor who snatches a young maiden from the village to live in the town because of her innocence, only to find that she, too, is corrupted by urban society, could have been good. But the dialogue is too sententious, the situations too banal, that the good intentions, the excellent Gabonese locations, the imaginative musical backing by Cameroonian Manu Dibango, all ultimately seemed wasted.



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## SOUTH EASTERN STATE BUDGET

# Standing on one's own two feet

from a correspondent

Positive changes took place in the South Eastern State during the last financial year, the Military Governor, Brigadier Ewuene, said when presenting his budget for 1973-74. The South Eastern State, he explained, could claim to be the first in Nigeria to "explode the ageing myths about the British system of 'local government'" handed down to us by the colonial powers. Instead the State adopted "a forward looking and realistic system of development administration, the central philosophy of which is the comprehensive development of our material and human resources for inspired progress in the cultural, educational, economic, social and political fields." Although community councils could impose rates and levies for development projects, welfare associations were much better at raising money, and the Governor was examining the possibility of officially associating them with development councils.

For the current financial year the State has budgeted a total of 83.4m. naira for services. Of this, 33.9m. is for recurrent expenditure and 49.5m. for capital expenditure. Estimated recurrent revenue is 34m. naira and the capital development fund receipt of 29.4m. naira gives total revenue of 63.4m. naira. The recurrent revenue will just meet recurrent expenditure but the capital budget anticipates a deficit of 20m. naira. Recurrent revenue has grown steadily since the 1969-70 financial year when it was only 13.3m. naira, said the Governor. This growth, remarkably, he attributed mainly to internal sources. In fact, internal revenue has doubled since the 1971-72 financial year "but we still have a long way to go". Last year internal sources accounted for 26.3 per cent of total revenue, this has risen this year to 36.2 per cent - 12.3m. naira. Revenue receipts from the Federal Government have remained constant. The estimate is for 21.6m. naira, "a little less than what was expected last year".

Brigadier Ewuene described as the highlight of the revenue budget the abolition of export duty on cash crops, which he says will enable producers to receive higher prices. Previously, said the Governor, most capital projects had been financed from accumulated surpluses on the recurrent budget, which at the end of 1971-72 amounted to 8.9m. naira. In the current year, contributions from internal sources to the Capital and Development Fund will be 1.2m. naira. And 23.2m. naira is expected from Federal sources by way of loans and grants for capital development. The Governor hoped that contributions from external sources would amount to 10m. naira.

Inevitably, education dominates spending in both recurrent and capital budgets. It accounts for 17.5m. naira, that is, 21.3 per cent of total expenditure. A policy of "controlled expansion" was underway at the primary level and the State was trying to raise the enrolment rate at the secondary level to 25 per cent - the target set for the Federation. The policy was also to increase the percentage of trained and certified teachers and to increase the teacher training enrolment from the present average of 100 students to an average of 450 per college. From September there will be a five year teacher training programme, although some colleges will continue to run the two year course. The first students will graduate from the Advanced teachers training college at Uyo. In September the College of Technology and a

campus of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, will open at Calabar.

The Government was also concerned about health facilities in the State, and is "vigorously" pursuing its expansion of medical services. The Governor expressed satisfaction with the recruitment of doctors, of whom there were now 60 in the state.

Last year 30 kilometres of township roads in all Divisional headquarters and Calabar were tarred and 90 kilometres of tarred road were rescaled. Ten broken bridges were replaced with Bailey bridges. This year construction is to begin on three main and several feeder roads - for this 3.1m. naira has been provided from the budget. Transport has, in the past, been a problem in the South East State, and the long term solution is to link Calabar to the north and west by "motorable highways". A new ferry has been procured and the government is considering handing over ferries to agents.

Brigadier Ewuene sees the State's most serious impediment to development as the lack of an adequate and reliable power supply. Two years ago a feasibility study was commissioned for rural electrification and the project has advanced to the tender stage. Brigadier Ewuene expects that sufficient power will be available in most parts of the State by August 1974 when a gas turbine power station will be commissioned.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has been split into two separate portfolios so that greater attention can be paid to the development of agriculture and agro-based industries. Last year 6,200 acres of

new forest was planted to increase total acreage of new plantations to 17,800 acres. This year 15,000 more acres are to be planted. The Government aims to provide enough raw materials for a pulp and paper industry.

Rehabilitating oil palm plantations is another major concern and last year the Agricultural Development Corporation achieved "some measure" of success. But the breakdown of the Calaro Mill greatly hampered the processing of fruit in one of the largest oil palm estates. The South Eastern State Rubber Plantations has been making steady progress and its new crump factory was commissioned during the year. Its capacity is expected to double this year. The Government is providing 12.4m. naira for agriculture and natural resources.

There has been some progress in the establishment of industries, said the Governor. Calabar Flour Mill and the Oron Asbestos Cement plant are due to be commissioned this year. Work is to begin on a palm kernel crushing plant at Abak and the extension of the Calabar Cement Company. The ceramics factory, the wood working and the textile complexes should begin operating this year.

Governor Ewuene was pleased to announce that the two finance companies set up by the State, the Mercantile Bank of Nigeria and the Manila Insurance Company, were having a favourable impact on the economy. The Mercantile Bank has six branches and its share capital has been increased to 2m. naira. The Government has also established a finance company, the Investment Trust Company Ltd.

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# Books and Publications

## A Ghanaian's America

Inside America, by Fred Kwesi Hayford  
(Acropolis Books Media Directions Inc \$6.95)

This is not a new John Gunther study. Its interest is far more limited, being concerned only with the experience of a junior Ghanaian diplomat during a Washington assignment which lasted for four years. It is not a profound book, but the author, who trained as a journalist and worked both with the Information Services and Ghana News Agency, had special opportunities of studying the US since he toured widely as an Information Officer of the Ghana Embassy from 1968 on.

Mr Hayford begins with an interesting account of his childhood in Elmina and Sekondi-Takoradi. He is particularly good when he discusses European influence on coastal Ghanaians — for example the interpolation into the vernacular of English words and phrases, sometimes unconsciously and sometimes with the intention of impressing listeners. The author recalls that he was expected by his father who "had no use for cutlery" even to differentiate wine glasses from water glasses. He is also honest about African responsibility for the slave trade.

Ghanaians with wider international experience and more extensive education may not have expected so much of the US as Fred Hayford seems to have done. But that makes his disillusionment all the more convincing. He was first upset about the Ghanaian students who had no intention of returning home. He was impressed with American democracy and (this was a time of serious austerity in Ghana) with American prosperity. But he was soon appalled by examples of racial ill-feeling in many parts of the country. He was more appalled when the feeling was modified if it was realised that he was an African and not a black American.

He did not take long to discover that Africans are more serious Christians than westerners, although Christianity and their education may have left so much confusion among Ghanaians. But his American experience convinced him that "black-white" conflict was universal, not least in communist countries. He became convinced, too, that the main trouble was that newspapers, magazines, radio, films and television in the United States continued to portray Africans as primitive people living in jungles. "The racism, the hate, the prejudice and the provincialism I found in America was

society with such a high rate of affluence, education, sophistication and supposed religious fervour, people would have such bitterness and hate against a people who through no fault of their own have been born Black.

"Before, in a country where Whites were once idealised, I had unconsciously imitated Europeans. After experiencing a country where I was in the minority, it was possible to see my race and its struggles in a new perspective."

All this may seem to many Americans to be exaggerated, limited, and partial. Mr Hayford's own attitude to freedom is far from progressive. He appears to see no reason why visiting journalists whom African governments do not like should not be deported at once, although he himself criticises the Nkrumah regime more strongly than most visiting journalists would have dared at the time. Yet this is an honest searching of conscience and account of an experience.

Mr Hayford was particularly and naturally upset by discovering that relations between Africans and Black Americans were often unsatisfactory. For example, because of foolish support given by militant Blacks to the notion that the CIA or Western agencies were responsible for the overthrow of Nkrumah, African embassies were suspicious of any blacks who applied for visas since they might be potential saboteurs. And while Black Americans often accepted the "Jungle" view of Africa, Africans often accepted the "feckless" and "lazy" reputation imparted to Black Americans by whites. On the other hand Mr Hayford is willing to criticise his own people. "I must express deep concern about an element in the struggle of Africans and peoples of African descent. It seems to me that rather than getting to the roots of our own mistakes and shortcomings we are beginning to find excuses for them. No one can deny that injustices against us still exist, that we have been oppressed for too long, that as a result of our colonial and slave experience many of us don't know where we belong, but let us be honorable enough to accept our own failings. A struggle becomes stagnant once the people involved engage in rhetoric instead of action. I wish to see more constructive criticisms in the struggle."

There is much else worth noting in the book. It is a purely personal view, but Mr Hayford is the kind of person who cannot be ignored.

D.W.

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**Growth and Development** (with special reference to developing countries) by A. P. Thirwall (Macmillan £4.50, £2.45 paper)

Referring readers to the suggestions of G. Ohlin on "The Evolution of Aid Doctrine", in *Foreign Aid Policies Reconsidered* (Paris: OI:CD 1956), this book says that there are four distinct systems of development assistance.

There is American involvement in world-wide political development. Secondly, there exists the assistance of colonial powers to former colonial territories. Thirdly, there are countries like Germany and Japan making grants and loans aimed at promoting economic relationships between donor and recipient. And fourthly, there are smaller donor countries which give assistance multilaterally. That is why to a certain extent many of the less developed countries have become a battleground in the cold war.

Apart from various forms of technical and multilateral assistance usually channelled through international institutions, such as the UN and the World Bank, Mr. Thirwall submits that as a substitute for official assistance, less developed countries are sure to gain from private foreign investment.

However, less developed countries willing to attract foreign investment must create a favourable environment. For the investor, this means political stability, facility for remittance of profits and dividends. Other points to be considered are dividends and interests and guarantees of full compensation in the event of expropriation or nationalisation.

From some case studies of private foreign investment, the author points out there are some major deterrents. There are possible threats of interference in the operation of business, labour problems, foreign exchange controls, political and legal uncertainties.

There appears to be one obvious disadvantage when compared with other forms of foreign assistance: the recipient has little or no control over the direction of resources. Likewise a large proportion of profits earned from investment may leave the country.

On the other hand, there is some net benefit as the demand for labour will increase, while external economies may be generated. Private foreign investment also possesses the advantage of being accompanied by advanced technology and technical expertise. As a result, argues the author, the national economic benefit from private investment will almost certainly exceed profit, provided, of course, that the total increase in productivity is not appropriated and limited abroad.

In this book much emphasis is placed on economic obstacles to development and economic means by which less developed countries may raise their rate of growth.

Mr. Thirwall explains that the reason for the apparent and sudden interest and change in attitude to development of the

Third World is that poor countries have become increasingly aware of their own backwardness. The final section of the book is devoted to the relations between trade and development, and the ways in which the present pattern of trade works to the relative disadvantage of the less developed countries. A.P. Thirwall is Reader in Economics, University of Kent, Canterbury

**Adeyemo Adeyeye**

**Faster Reading Through Practice**, Solomon O. Unoh, Oxford University Press, Ibadan, N1.50

This book, intended for use in secondary schools, colleges and universities, is based on the experiences and activities of the author as lecturer at the University of Ibadan Reading Centre and his work with a mimeographed edition administered to 500 undergraduates as well as students in upper classes of the Comprehensive School, Aiyetoro, Western Nigeria. After eight weeks of use of the book, improvement in speed of comprehension was 50 to 200 per cent, average gain for entire 500 students being 75 per cent.

Dr Unoh, an educational psychologist specialising in the study of psycholinguistic problems of reading and learning in a second language, lists 14 causes of slow reading. Among them are slowness in word recognition, word by word reading, vocalisation or moving of lips, finger pointing and head movement and lack of motivation and interest. He also lists nine aids to faster reading. As

the author points out, the exercises in the book are designed to give the reader 11 weeks of "book-centred" practice. There are 11 chapters in the book, and each of chapters one to 10 contains three exercises designed to give a week's practice. Two of three exercises are timed to enable the reader to measure his progress. The book is a useful aid to faster reading without sacrificing comprehension in a world in which there is so much to read and so little time to do so.

F.A.

**The High Price of Principles: Kaunda and the White South** by Richard Hall (Penguin Africa Library, UK 50p, Australia \$1.70, New Zealand \$1.70, Canada \$2.15).

Penguin have brought out a revised and updated edition of Richard Hall's competent study of Zambia's leader and his white neighbours, which was first published in 1969. The author is a former editor of *The Times* of Zambia.

**Boesman and Lena: A Play in Two Acts** by Athol Fugard (OUP, 75p)

Text of the South African play which received such wide acclaim when it appeared in London in 1971

**Cane Sugar: The battle for survival** (World Development Movement, 20p)

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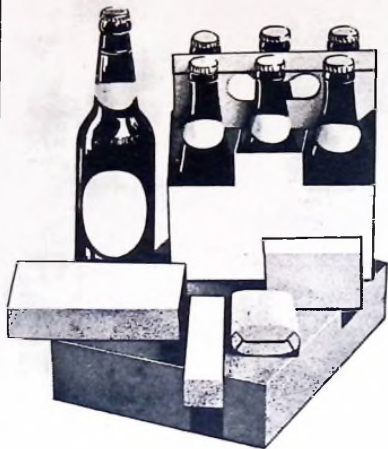
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## Matchet's Diary

In a unique *Official Gazette* (dated March 29, 1973, but published somewhat later) the Liberian government has given details of the activities of a Liberian citizen, Lemuel J. Walker, it is alleged, had progressed from past crime to a major operation. This was simply to forge documents purporting to reveal Western plans to subvert African governments. Walker, says the *Gazette*, was arrested by the security services of the Ivory Coast on December 18, in conjunction with the security forces of Liberia and Mali. At the time of his arrest, he was attempting to pass ostensible US Government documents to the Embassy of Gabon and to the Air Mali office in Abidjan, reporting on Western "plotting" to remove the Governments of Gabon and Mali. The Director General of the Liberian National Security Services took Walker in custody to Monrovia, where he underwent extensive interrogation.

During the period since February 1972, Walker, in various guises, continues the *Gazette*, participated in at least 18 "political maintenance operations" aimed at African countries in Monrovia, Abidjan, Bamako, Niamey and Freetown. The operations were intended to cause alarm to the Governments of Guinea, Ghana, Congo, African Republic, Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Gabon, Mali, Lebanon, Zambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Walker also met and approached the governments of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Brazil at some point, "although these activities cannot be confirmed." Walker's testimony also indicates "incipient plans" to undertake forgery operations in Libya and in East Africa.

Walker claims to have received \$3,307 in payment for his information from the embassies he approached in the last year. He also, it is alleged, committed various other crimes throughout West Africa which enabled him to gain additional funds. He forged checks, left hotels without meeting payments, and borrowed money from people without repayment. "Our psychological evaluation of Walker indicates that he exhibits elements of a psychopathic personality, is a habitual prevaricator and 'liar', and has the moral outlook and character of a hardened criminal."

## Nigeria's dancers in Britain

My photograph shows one of the dancers in the Nigerian troupe which is currently touring European countries, and is due in Britain on July 17. They will be in London (and elsewhere) for about two weeks, and will have shown



Sadlers Wells and the Commonwealth Institute, ending with a week at the Round House. The group includes dancers from the South-East State, instrumentalists from the northern states and Victor Uwaifo's orchestra. The two leaders are Alhaji Muhammadu Bashar, Emir of Daura, and Oba Laoye, the Timi of Ede. Their visit will be taken as an opportunity to publicise the forthcoming Second World Black and African Festival of Culture and the Arts, which is to be held in Lagos through the month of January 1975, and for which preparations, I am told, are now well in hand. The visit of the troupe will be used by the UK zonal committee as an occasion to launch the UK African Festival Trust. The zonal committee has had a certain amount of trouble in getting off the ground, and finally parted company with its first chairman,

Guyanese organist Ian Hall, in May, replacing him with Earl Cameron, the West Indian actor. It is hoped that the Nigerian troupe's visit will mark the Trust's first fund raising effort. Future plans in this direction include a mini-festival of plays, exhibitions, etc. some time next year.

In the meantime one of the more active exponents of African culture in London, Yubsa Amadu Maddy, has staged another of his lunchtime theatre plays at the Africa Centre. This time it was *Veronica Makes Up Her Own Mind*, an Onitsha market play by Ogali Ogali, which despite its brevity was vastly amusing and satisfying. Maddy says that in fact the play is only an extract from a much longer work, but it makes a complete play even at that length, because of the precision and speed with which characters are established. Chief Jumbo, plagued

by educated women (played by Jimi Rand), Veronica, his well-schooled daughter (Eisther Fiagbe), her equally schooled mother, Paulina (Elizabeth Adare), and the loquacious student, Billy, is played with "verboosity" by Maddy himself. Veronica, says Chief Jumbo, "is driving me bald with her obstinancy" because she wishes to marry a poor boy, and the play tells of how his opposition to the match is overcome.

## Chidzero and cocoa

In London for the interim committee of the International Cocoa Council, the remarkable Rhodesian economist, who is director of the Commodities Division of UNCTAD, Dr Bernard Chidzero, put the problem of the ever-widening gap between the rich and poor nations of the world in sensible perspective. In a lecture given at the Africa Centre, "Developing versus developed nations," Dr Chidzero noted the paradox of the co-existence of staggering scientific and technological advance, with man's inability to overcome poverty over huge areas. Experience of the first UN development decade gave credence to what he called "collective hypocrisy" about solving the problem of underdevelopment. Deeds had not matched professions about the strategy for international action to bridge the gap between rich and poor nations.

Much of what Dr. Chidzero said was not new but he argued his points quietly, with conviction and charm. He was also full of useful statistics.

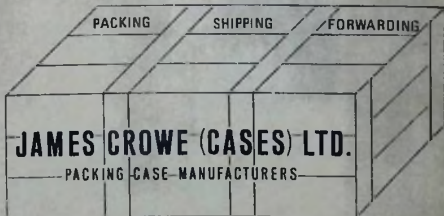
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Another aspect of the picture is the division of world trade. In 1961, developing nations accounted for 37 per cent, and developed nations accounted for the balance. But now developing nations account for much less — only 18 per cent of world trade. Trade among developed countries had risen by from 50 to 55 per cent in recent years while the figure for developing countries was 15 per cent.

Dr. Chidzero suggested that developing countries would help themselves by establishing regional economic grouping to "maximise their advantages and build strengths". Developing countries depended for 80 per cent of their livelihood on agriculture and raw materials exported to markets over which they had no control. Changes in these markets had affected the life of ordinary men in developing countries, affecting political stability. Instead of encouraging developing countries, Dr. Chidzero noted, developed countries were producing substitutes for tropical products. The "engine of growth" in developing countries was outside.

The main problem for industrialisation in developing countries was access to markets, and tied up with their growth and development was population. Developing countries were breeding "like mice in a cheese factory", so average population growth offset economic growth. According to Dr. Chidzero, the similarity of agricultural products and raw materials produced in developing countries need not destroy his prescription for regional grouping. They could undertake joint marketing, transport, investment and industrial projects using their raw materials. They could also specialise in manufactures on a regional basis. Citing the successes of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in price negotiations, Dr. Chidzero noted that developing countries must "consolidate their bargaining power". He agreed that political and other problems in the way of co-operation among these countries were overwhelming, but they were not insuperable.

When I asked Dr. Chidzero about the prospects for the cocoa pact he agreed that at present, with world prices soaring far beyond the pact's ceiling price, and no stocks available for building up a buffer stock, it looked academic. "But the principle is established and the atmosphere has been created, and in this market, who will dare prophesy the future?"

## Francophones in Thurrock

Francophone African students in Britain are rare birds, even in this age of diversification. A number come by private means for brief courses in English (usually in the neighbourhood of Oxford Street), there are a handful scattered around universities, especially from Senegal, Ivory Coast and Zaïre. I know of two students from the Central African Republic in London at the moment, for example. But the greatest concentration has been at Thurrock Technical College, at Grays in Essex, which has maintained a little colony of "Francophone" for the last ten years, with its special course for teachers of English. When the experiment began in 1963 there were simply a handful of Malians and Guineans (at that time the francophone countries most likely to look elsewhere than France for assistance); but by the end of the decade the numbers had risen to forty or fifty a year, coming from almost every francophone country. In 1971-2 there were 48 last academic year this declined slightly to 36, but a number of teachers of English were sent elsewhere, to Colchester (Senegalese and Malagasies) and to Ealing (Ivorians).

In Thurrock for the last five years the principal national contingent has been from Cameroon, which as Africa's only bilingual (French and English) country, has a particular interest in training francophones to teach English, and vice-versa. This year there were 22, and next year there are to be twenty-five. At the end of June, the Cameroon Ambassador, Mr. Jacob Kisob, attended the presentation of certificates to the Thurrock francophones, and mentioned that bilingualism was built into Cameroon's new constitution. Waxing lyrical, the Ambassador told the francophones: "Go ye into Cameroon, go ye into Africa" to spread the English language in the interests of African unity.

This year all the students have been following the same course, for the now-established Thurrock diploma. Cameroon's arrangement is direct with the college, the rest of the students are financed by British technical assistance. The course itself makes full use of modern language laboratories, and has a special emphasis in giving confidence in speaking the language. Most of the students I talked to could converse fluently in English. Despite facilities offered by the College for such activities as photography and building hi-fi equipment, I heard some complaints at being in such an out-of-the-way spot as Grays, a bleak corner of outer suburbia on the misty Thames Estuary near Tilbury. Some of the students apparently also had serious *dépense* difficulties, especially over lodgings. But one of the Cameroonians is marrying the daughter of one of the Thurrock lecturers, so it can't be that bad.

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# Letters to the Editor

## Pollution threat

SIR, I was disturbed to read an article "Africa Faces Pollution Threat" in my local newspaper, *The Winnipeg Free Press*. What is perhaps most disturbing in the article is the deliberate contribution of oil companies to this threat. Here is an excerpt:

"West Africa's beaches already are being spoiled by giant oil tankers carrying crude oil from Saudi Arabia to the United States and Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

"The ships' oil tanks are cleaned off the West African coast, disgorging an oily film that hardens into a tar-like substance when it reaches the palm-fringed beaches."

Why have the oil companies chosen the West African coast? Surely they do not have to clean the ships' oil tanks off any particular coast? All they have to do, for example, is to construct the special chemically treated berths where the cleaning operation could be performed. It is on account of the Nigerian and other West African governments' relative lack of concern about ecological problems.

The article goes on to say: "As far as is known, Nigeria only requires petroleum companies to 'adopt all practical precautions to prevent pollution' and mentions no penalties."

This requirement is far from being adequate. As is well known, the profit motive, against which I have nothing, prevents most oil companies from taking the proper steps to prevent even a major oil spill if these steps are not legally demanded. In North America, for example, the captain of an oil tanker spilling oil is immediately brought to trial and penalised.

In order to prevent irreparable damage to fish and other marine life and to coastal vegetation it is necessary at the very least for the Nigerian and other West African governments to enact laws that would make it a criminal offence for ships' oil tanks to be cleaned off the West African Coast.

The earlier this is done the better.

Winnipeg, Canada

WOLE ADLTONJI

## Nigerian dons' strike

SIR, We refer to your correspondent's report on "The dons' strike" and would like to put the facts straight. We are motivated by the fact that for a long time a large section of the press in Nigeria has misrepresented our case. The reasons for the "strike" are as follows. University salaries today (minus Adebisi) were fixed in 1959. The committee of Vice-Chancellors recommended new salary scales to the Federal Government in 1967 but that was the end of the exercise. The Federal Government — through the University Councils — approved certain benefits (N50 per month car allowance, 20 per cent superannuation etc.) in September, 1972 as an interim award pending Udofin Commission's report, in response to teachers' demands for revision of their salaries. After much persuasion University teachers accepted these fringe benefits for what they were — an interim award — (in lieu of salary increases). These benefits were paid to University teachers from October, 1972 to

March, 1973. Without consulting either the University Councils or the Association of University Teachers, the Government changed its mind and reduced the benefits which had been paid for six months. The University teachers then argued that the two parties should return to the original position on the demand for salary review since the Government had acted unilaterally and abrogated an earlier agreement. This among other fundamental issues, was one of the causes of the industrial action.

We would like to comment on the often repeated argument that the University teachers belong to the "privileged elite class" and therefore cannot morally justify demands for improved conditions of service "in a country with a per capita income of N60".

First, University teachers are not the only elite in Nigeria and they certainly do not constitute a part of the ruling elite. Secondly, and more importantly, if per capita income in Nigeria is still N60 the responsibility is that of the rulers who have the powers and ought to have done something about it. It is "immoral" to blame the University teachers for the condition which they did not create and which they have no power to change. More fundamentally it is immoral to insinuate that University teachers only care for themselves.

Just as you have people earning N60 p.a. while University teachers earn N2,760-N6,600 so you have many others whose responsibility is much below that of the University teachers who earn or command N20,000 to N50,000. If there is need for any equitable sharing of the cake, as University teachers have often argued, this fact must be accepted by all Nigerians whether in government, universities, army or any other profession.

As to whether the University teachers "have destroyed their main plank in any future negotiation on their conditions of service", as your correspondent maintained, time will tell. But we wish to emphasise in the familiar Nigerian expression, "No Condition is Permanent".

Dr. W. AJIBOLA,  
Mrs. T. L. JOHNSON,  
Dr. O. SOLEYE

Ibadan University

*Our correspondent's article agrees on the main points at issue in the strike, except that the strike was initiated in view of the Udofin Public Service Review Commission appointed by the government, the outcome of which members of the association should have awaited — EDITOR*

## Amnesty International and Ghana

SIR, The letter from Mr. Martin Ennals, Secretary General of Amnesty International, published in your June 25 issue, makes interesting reading.

As Amnesty International well knows, former Progress Party members now in custody are not the first batch of politicians to be detained in Ghana. During the administration of the NLC, many former CPP members were held in custody for more than two years. Will Mr. Ennals tell your readers how many of them received aid from Amnesty groups. If none of them received aid, will he explain why?

In the case of the present internees, it will be interesting to know how and why only 23 top people came to be selected for adoption by Amnesty groups.

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# Commercial News

## Cocoa pact in force

The UNCTAD-sponsored 1972 International Cocoa Agreement has entered into effect as scheduled on July 1. Ratification procedures had been completed by the weekend, a UN spokesman said. The three-year agreement was concluded in Geneva last October under the auspices of UNCTAD, after 16 years of talks between producer and consumer nations. An interim committee of countries which had signed the agreement held a meeting in London at which administrative rules for the agreement were adopted. UNCTAD's Secretary-General is expected to convene the first session of the International Cocoa Council, which will administer the agreement, in

Geneva for July 30. The Council will decide the location of its own headquarters: the three sites under consideration are London, Hamburg and Amsterdam.

The Council will also consider the price range fixed in the Agreement - 23 US cents a pound to 32 cents - in the Agreement - 23 US devaluation of the dollar, according to Mr. Hackman, Chairman of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, who was chairman of the London conference. The aim of the Agreement is to ensure world price stability and the main instrument will be a buffer stock of about 250,000 tons. Its creation will be one of the council's biggest problems.

According to the

agreement, the manager of the buffer stock will seek to keep the price of cocoa in the 23 to 32 cent range by buying to defend the minimum price and selling to prevent prices rising above 32 cents a pound. At present, however, prices for nearby supplies are around 65 US cents a pound, and there is an estimated 200,000-ton deficit between supply and demand this year, together with low stocks. The Agreement states that as the price moves within the agreed range quotas for producing countries - based on past exports - can be adjusted to shifting supply and demand patterns.

## Basic quotas

Basic quotas are: Ghana 580,000 tons; Nigeria 307,000; Ivory Coast 224,000; Brazil 200,600; Cameroon 126,000 tons; Dominican Republic 47,000; Equatorial Guinea 38,700; Togo 28,000; Mexico 27,000 (total 1,500,000 tons). Consumer members of the agreement account for about 70 per cent of world cocoa imports but, the US, which imports 25 per cent, did not sign.

## Power on the plateau

Reporting on a recent visit to Nigeria, Sir Miles Clark, Chairman of Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation, said that he found "everything in an impeccable order and as good as one could expect". In his review of the year to February 28, 1973, Sir Miles said that a remittance covering all deficits declared by Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation (Nigeria) up to December 31, 1970, had been received from Nigeria. He has now been informed that dividends to December 31, 1971, and 25 per cent of those declared to December 31, 1972, will be provided for remittance to the United Kingdom during the next few months.

The Consolidated Revenue Account shows an increase in gross revenue from 1970 to current of £50.77 but with £40,000 of this attributable "to the weakening of the pound sterling against Nigerian currency when the former was floated in June 1972".

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Units sold during the year increased from 102.4m. in 1972 to 103.5m. Tariffs had remained unchanged since October 1968, and because of rising costs "there can be no doubt that some upward revision is inevitable".

Profit from sale of current at £286,948 showed an increase of £61,233 over the corresponding period in 1972, but this included a non-recurring gain on exchange of £32,112.

Plans for the rural electrification scheme in Benue Plateau State had progressed, said Sir Miles, to the stage where the corporation had provided a very detailed feasibility study to the State Government and the Federal Government had applied for a "soft loan" from Britain.

## Nigeria's hides and skins

Nigeria earns more than 12m. naira yearly from export of hides and skins, the North-Central State Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives, Miss Dorothy Miller, told graduates of the two-year hides and skin improvement course at the Federal Leather Institute, Zaria. Miss Miller said Nigeria had some 10m. head of cattle and well over 20m. head of sheep and

Commonwealth Development Finance Company records a consolidated profit after tax of £505,348 (1972 - loss of £170,008) for the year to March 31, 1973. This figure is reached after taking into account provisions totalling £684,317 for actual and potential losses on investments. "The year's results", says the report, reflect the fact that the group is now reaching the stage where it can divest itself profitably of mature investments.

Total new commitments by the group during the year amounted to £6,214,133. There was no new commitment in West Africa. CDFC now has investments or commitments in 145 undertakings spread over a wide range of activities in 38 different countries.

Succeeding Mr. B. Berkoff as Managing Director is Mr. Dennis Pearl, formerly Financial Secretary, Sierra Leone.

Among enterprises in which the group has an interest are: National Investment Bank of Ghana, Dunlop Nigerian Industries, The Metal Box Co. of Nigeria, Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, The Nigerian Sugar Co., Norspin and Guma Valley Water Company (Sierra Leone).

Paramount Distilleries, an associate company of Duncan Gilbey and Matheson, hope to introduce the cocoa and coconut liquor "Afrikoko" on the Ghana market by the end of the year. "Afrikoko" is brewed in Sierra Leone, where it was first developed. The chairman of Paramount said that Ghana's "Afrikoko" would be exported to the UK. He added that there were plans to produce "Afrikoko", which had found a favourable market in the US, in Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

The first group international conference of the Duncan Gilbey & Matheson Group of International Distilleries Companies was held in Kumasi. Some 35 participants came from all over the world to represent 15 associated companies operating in Africa, Malaysia, America and Europe. In the chair was Tunku Abdullah, Managing Director of D.G.M. (Malaysia).



Mr. E. Riseborough, Works Foreman, explains the finer points of surgical instrument manufacture to Mr. A.R.A. Balogun, Surgical Representative, Northern Region, Kingsway Chemists. Division of UAC of Nigeria, has been on a two-week visit to UK because of his performance in increasing the Division's sales of hospital equipment in northern states. Operating from Kingsway Chemists' Surgical Showroom in Kano, Mr. Balogun, a former Staff Registered Nurse, covers five northern states.

The UK Export Credits Guarantee Department has insured the equity investment by Lewis and Peat in the new Nigerian enterprise, Funtua Cottonseed Crushing Mill (see June 25 issue). Lewis and Peat's initial investment of 300,000 naira will give them an 18 per cent shareholding. EGGD's maximum liability is £239,665, the current sterling value of Lewis and Peat's initial investment plus possible additional equity investment up to a maximum of 100,000 naira.

As well as equity participation, Lewis and Peat have an exclusive seven-year management and marketing agreement with the company. ECGD is empowered to give guarantees for new investment overseas against the political risks of war, expropriation and restrictions on remittances.

## Douala contract for Britain

Bramest Textile Machinery, a subsidiary of The Guinness Peat Group, has signed what it says is the largest contract between the UK and francophone West Africa. The contract is for supply of a complete plan to produce jute sacks, to be erected on the outskirts of Douala. It is worth £2.4m.

Negotiations were conducted with Hlobum Afrika of Hamburg, which has overall responsibility for the project. Building materials will be delivered by

Taylor Woodrow (Building Export) and finance has been arranged by the Commercial Export Credit (Company), a subsidiary of Manufacturers Hanover (New York).

The Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, Alhaji Shettima Ah Monguno, has visited the Tin Research Institute at Greenford, Middlesex. The Commissioner was accompanied by Mr. U.K. Bello, Commercial Counsellor to the High Commission, who is a representative for Nigeria on the International Tin Research Council, and by Mr. E.K. Furze, Adviser to the Nigerian delegation to the International Tin Research Council.

Ivory Coast, with an estimated crop this year of 50,000 tons, is fast becoming Europe's major fresh pineapple supplier, ahead of Malaysia and Taiwan, it was stated at a meeting organised by the Co-operative for Banana and Fruit Production (COFRUCI) to examine sales problems.

Pineapple production has soared from 4,000 tons in 1964 to 40,000 tons in 1972. Processed pineapple in 1972 totalled 65,000 tons of tinned fruit, and 14,000 tons of juice.

The Agriculture Minister, M. Abdoulaye Sawadogo, said that this year's 50,000 ton crop could be increased twofold, fourfold or even tenfold, should a market be found. COFRUCI officials are trying to find markets in France, West Germany, Italy and Spain and Switzerland, and to increase sales to Benelux and Scandinavian countries. They will also try



Miss Dorothy Miller

goats. The Commissioner said it was regrettable that Nigeria still exported about 70 per cent of hides and skins in the raw state.

The acting principal of the Institute, Mr. B.K. Bello, announced that research into the chemical composition of Bagaruwa acacia-arabica pods, the main vegetable tanning material in Nigeria, had been successfully completed. The Institute would embark on research into other trees and plants from different parts of the federation.

to break into the British market, which has other supply sources, and to develop trade with Eastern Europe.

• The US has proposed priority treatment for some tropical products in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations to start in Tokyo on September 12.

## EDF grants

The European Development Fund has awarded £4m worth of grants for seven projects in Africa, most of them to improve water supplies.

Largest of the grants, worth 33m units of account (£1.6m), goes to the Ivory Coast to assist the Kossou project for developing agriculture.

Grants totalling about £900,000 go to Chad to increase the water supply of Fort Lamy and to resurface a 78 kilometre stretch of a highway from the capital to the north-east town of Massaguet.

Niger receives about £800,000 to supply more water to about 120,000 people living in rural villages, and the French territory of

Atars and Issas is awarded about £500,000 to clean its water supplies and to set up an educational centre for water purification.

A further grant of about £126,000 has been given to Madagascar for 10 tanker-torries to ferry water to the part of the island hit by drought. Gabon gets £110,000 as an interest subsidy on a loan from the European Investment Bank to build a 120-room hotel in Libreville.

These latest grants bring to about £250m. in payments paid out by the third Development Fund since it opened last January.

• At a meeting in Israel of leading diamond merchants from 12 countries the rising price of diamonds was criticised. American dealers were reported to be the most pessimistic about the effects of continued high prices on the market for polished stones. But the policy of gradual price rises by De Beers' Diamond Trading Company, the principal supplier of rough stones, was considered to help the markets.

One speaker pointed to great possibilities in sales if

the Soviet Union and eventually China were to become major consumers.

## GHANA Kingsway results

Kingsway Stores of Ghana declared a gross profit of 180,000 cedis at its sixth annual general meeting. The chairman, Mr C Richards, attributed the profit to an increase in prices rather than in the volume of goods sold. It also resulted from the repayment of part of the company's investment in National Development Bonds and the interest accruing from them.

Mr Richards regretted that in the year under review acquisition of suitable merchandise was a continuing problem. However, Kingsway continued to encourage the sale of locally manufactured goods and this had culminated in an exhibition of goods produced by the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation. The year the Government administered the issue of licences he described as the best ever in Ghana's history.

The chairman thought that

if mobilisation of capital can be achieved to achieve the aims of the government's investment policy incentives would be made. At present the Government taxes 55 per cent of shareholding profits.

• Small-scale business owners whose applications for loans are approved by the National Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) will not receive more than 20,000 naira. The managing director, Mr S I Danyan, announced this at Port Harcourt. He told the Chamber of Commerce that the Bank's Abu Branch had been informed and advised to process loan documents without delay. Mr Danyan said on Rivers State businessmen to pool resources to make their businesses viable and attract bank loans. Small-scale industries may individually might not attract loans because of lack of collateral securities. At the meeting said Mr Danyan the Bank could only finance companies which could produce 30 per cent of the equity. But loans to small-scale industries had been provided by the Federal Government through the state government.

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## Dunlop's Nigerian profits

Dunlop Nigerian Industries Ltd made a net profit of 1,154,000 naira in the year ending December 31, 1972. Profit before tax was 1,703,000 naira. This compares with profit after taxation in 1971 of 1,068,000 naira (2,928,000 naira before tax). Net current assets stand at 6,869,000 naira.

In his statement the chairman, Mr. P. D. O. Liddell, said that as forecast in 1971, 1972 had been a very difficult year for the industry as a whole and the tyre industry in particular. Consumer demand and business activity dropped substantially due to the general shortage of money following the very poor 1971-72 cash crop season and the tightening of credit availability by the Central Bank. Competition from cheap imported tyres — from the Middle and Far East — had resulted in a cut-back in production in the second half of the year. The Nigerian Automotive Tyre Manufacturers had made a detailed submission to the Federal Government for an increase in the marginal level of protection against low priced imports.

New sales depots have been built in Abu and Benin, said the statement, and larger premises secured in Ibadan. Plans were underway for expanding the Onitsha premises and re-opening the Port Harcourt depot in line with the Indigenisation policy a further 150 Nigerian main dealers were appointed in 1972, bringing the total to 550. Sales of Dunlopillo, Semtex floor tiles, adhesives, sports goods and other non-tyre products increased by 15 per cent over the previous year.

Trading results for 1972, however, had been disappointing, "due largely to the impact of competition from imported tyres, but also due to the generally dull market conditions prevailing during the year". Capital expenditure in 1972 was 2m. naira. Together with expenditure of 2½m. naira in 1971 this gave rise to substantial capital allowances, reducing the tax charge to

549,000 naira.

Eighty-four per cent of Dunlop's senior staff are now Nigerian, said the Report. There are 1,319 employees. "The results in 1973 will depend largely on the extent to which the Nigerian Automotive Tyre Industry obtains protection against low price imported products", says the report. The chairman forecast that without this there could be greater deterioration in turnover and a serious erosion of profit margins which may necessitate postponement of expansion and diversification plans. But he thought that with additional protection and a general improvement in trading conditions "consequent on better performance in the agricultural sector of the economy", 1973 would see an improvement in DNI's results.

## Dahomey loan

The World Bank Group's soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association, is providing a credit of \$118m. for a Dahomey road project which USAID is also financing. The project will rehabilitate major parts of the country's main north-south route.

● Both a World Bank loan of \$30m. and an IDA credit of \$26m. have been approved for a \$141m. equivalent Liberian highway project. USAID, the Federal Republic of Germany and UNDP are also assisting this project. The bank loan for Liberia is for 25 years, includes a grace period of five years and carries interest of 7½ per cent per annum. The IDA credits are for 50 years, including 10-year grace periods, and are interest-free except for a ½ of one per cent service charge to cover administrative expenses.

● The Lang Engineering Corporation of the US is to build a £4.8m. canning factory for tomato and pineapple juice in Lome. Initially pineapple juice production is to be 1,500 tons a year, but it is to be stepped up after a few years to 20,600 tons annually, also for exporting. The project is partly financed by the US Export-Import Bank.

● The UN Environment Fund has nearly reached its five-year target of \$100m. within its first year.

## Shipping News

ELDER Dempster Lines SOUTHBOUND — From Liverpool: FOURAH BAY due Apapa Jul 15, DECEMA s/g Jul 13; KOHIMA s/g Jul 12; EBOE s/g Jul 20; DINGOY due Freetown Jul 7; IRINI s/g Apapa Jul 9; From London: PIGU due Banjul Jul 6; FULANI s/g Jul 12. From Middleburgh: BHAMO s/g Arr Jul 8. From N. Continent: FREE-TOWN due Bakat Jul 12; KABALA due Takoradi Jul 14; From Southampton: AUREOL due Freetown Jul 12. NORTHBOUND — To Liverpool: DURKWA due Lofito Jul 6. To Glasgow: KUMBA due Jul 14. To London: KABALA due Jul 13; FIAN due Jul 6. To N. Continent: MAL'HAON s/g Apapa Jul 10. To Belfast: MANO s/g Apapa Jul 13. To Hull: DALLA s/g. Sapete Jul 6. To Avonmouth: EGORI s/g. Banjul Jul 26. Abidjan/Monrovia To Cardiff: CLEARWAY due Jul 12. EASTBOUND — From USA/Canada: DONGA due Abidjan Jul 6; DUMBARA s/g Lofito Jul 6; DUMURRA s/g Abidjan Jul 7. WESTBOUND — To USA/Canada: DARU s/g Montreal Jul 6; DEIDO s/g Baltimore Jul 6. Eastern Service: SPYBAK s/g Douala Jul 6. BARBER LINES OUTWARDS — BARBERGATE due Takoradi Jul 11, thence Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lome, Lagos/Apapa, Warri, Douala; BARBERBROOK s/g New York Jul 10; STEPHENSON s/g 31 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala. HOMEWARDS — BARBERBROOK s/g Takoradi, Abidjan/Monrovia Jul 10/13, Freetown Jul 14; BARBERGATE s/g Lagos S. Bound Jul 21, Sapete Jul 24; Douala Jul 26. Abidjan/Monrovia Aug 1/3, Freetown Aug 5. "K" LINE WESTBOUND — From Japan via Hong Kong to Lofito, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan. MISSISSIPPI MARU s/g Japan Jun 8 due Lagos Jul 16. EASTBOUND — From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown etc: MISSISSIPPI MARU s/g Lagos Jul 26, Tema Jul 27, Freetown Jul 30, Abidjan Aug 4, due Hong Kong Sept. 5, Japan Sept 9. BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA WESTBOUND — KLORTE LAGOON Ghana Jul 30, Abidjan Jul 31, Montreal Aug. 13, thence Great Lakes. BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRIC/SOUTHBOUND — BIA RIVER Hamburg Jul. 19, Bremen Jul. 21, Antwerp Jul. 24, Rotterdam Jul. 26. NORTHBOUND — NAKWA RIVER Bremen Jul. 17, Amsterdam Jul. 20, Rotterdam Jul. 23; AFRAM RIVER Avonmouth Jul. 17. DAFRA LINES — ESSEX s/g. Pointe Noire Jul. 13 due Calabar Jul. 19, Abidjan Jul. 22. EASTBOUND — GAUTATYR s/g. Monrovia Jul. 22, Abidjan Jul. 15, Tema Jul. 17. PALM LINE SOUTHBOUND — ANDONI PALM s/g Port Harcourt Jul. 14; IKEDA PALM due Freetown Jul. 12. NORTHBOUND — KATSINA PALM due Pointe Noire Jul. 12.

LAGOS PALM due Abidjan Jul. 11. N.Y.K. LINE WESTBOUND — SAIKYO MARU Lagos/Apapa Jun 22/26, Douala Jun 27/30, Abidjan Jul 7/11. EASTBOUND — SAIKYO MARU Douala Jun 27/30, Abidjan Jul 2/4, Cotonou Jul 5/6, Japan First Port Aug 6. MISITSIOSKI LINE ARIZONA MARU s/d. Kobe Jun. 5 due Lagos Jul 13, NORFOLK MARU s/d. Kobe Jun. 26 due Lagos Aug. 16. KINKASAN MARU s/d. Kobe Jul. 5 due Lagos Aug. 8. MAERSK LINE INWARDS — From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Abidjan — MAKEN MAERSK s/d. Kobe Jul. 5 due Luanda Aug. 1. OUTWARDS — From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Takoradi: JOHANNES MAERSK s/d. Lofito Jul. 1 due Luanda Jul. 12. SCAN — LLOYD AB BALONG s/g. Rouen Jul. 12 due Bona/Matadi Jul 26, Luanda Aug. 3, Lofito Jul 30. SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE NORTHBOUND — INDIANA s/g. W.A. late Jul./first half Aug. for discharge Scan. Late Aug./early Sept: VIKAREN s/g. W.A. Aug./early Sept. for discharge Scan. ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES INWARDS — STRAAT FRANKLIN s/d. Jun 18 due Luanda Jul 17, Monrovia Jul 23, Freetown Jul 29, Lagos/Apapa Jul 29. ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES INWARDS — STRAAT FRANKLIN s/d. Jun 18 due Luanda Jul 17, Monrovia Jul 23, Freetown Jul 29, Lagos/Apapa Jul 29, Tema Jul 30, Abidjan Jul 31, Monrovia Aug 3, Freetown Aug. 5, Dakar Aug. 9, Conakry Aug. 13, Abidjan opt. Takoradi Aug. 17. OUTWARDS — STRAAT FRANKLIN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan early Aug. STRAAT MAGELHAEN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt. Hong Kong, Japan and Shanghai Jul. 7/Aug. FARRELL LINES HOMEWARDS — AFRICAN SUN s/g. Matadi Jul 13 for Luanda, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports. AFRICAN COMET s/g. Lagos/Apapa Jul. 30 for Port Harcourt, Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports. OUTWARDS — AFRICAN COMET due Monrovia Jul. 15 for Buchanan, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jul. 23, Lagos/Apapa Jul. 25. Port Harcourt, Douala. AFRICAN NEPTUNE due Monrovia Jul. 27 for Abidjan, Lagos, Tema Aug. 4, Lagos/Apapa Aug. 6, Matadi, Luanda. WESTWIND AFRICA LINE WESTWIND New Orleans Jul. 12, Houston Jul. 17, New Orleans Jul. 19 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Sophie C s/g. Montreal Jul. 18 for Lagos, Pointe Noire Sept. 8. THE E.A.C. LINES SOUTHBOUND — SIMOLOA s/g. Hamburg Jul. 11, Antwerp Jul. 13, Rotterdam Jul. 16, Rouen Jul. 19 due Dakar Jul. 23, Monrovia Jul. 29, Abidjan Aug. 1, Cotonou Aug. 5, Lagos/Apapa Aug. 6. NORTHBOUND — ALAMEDA s/g. Lagos/Apapa Jul. 19, Abidjan Jul. 22 due Rotterdam/Amsterdam Aug. 1, Aarhus Aug. 4, Bremen Aug. 8, Hamburg Aug. 9, Antwerp Aug. 12, Rotterdam Aug. 14.

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From 8 p.m. - 3 a.m.

Admission £1 00 (It could be your lucky day!)

Saturday 14th July: **The Fabulous Empire Rooms**

161 Tottenham Court Road, W1

Nearest Tube Station: Warren Street

From 7 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Admission £1.25

Sunday 15th July: **"AFTERNOON JUMP"**

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## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## RICE RESEARCH STATION

## ROKUPR

Vacancy for

## DEPUTY DIRECTOR

RICE RESEARCH STATION  
ROKUPR, SIERRA LEONE

Applications are invited from suitable candidates for the above position.

## Requirement:

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

## Duties:

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

## Conditions of Service:

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

## Applications:

Three copies of application giving age, marital status, details of qualifications and all relevant experience including the names and addresses of three referees should reach the Secretary, Interim Committee, Rice Research Station, Rokupr, Sierra Leone before the 10th August, 1973. Applicants should request their referees to submit references directly to the Secretary under confidential cover.

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## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

# University of Lagos

## Academic year 1973/4

### FEDERAL MINISTRY OF TRADE FELLOWSHIP AWARD FOR THE POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

The Federal Ministry of Trade instituted some years ago six Postgraduate Fellowships, tenable in the School of Administration of the University of Lagos, to encourage graduate students of exceptional merit to undertake studies in Actuarial Science leading to the award of Postgraduate Diploma in Actuarial Science. The course will last two years.

Only students who have obtained a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics or Statistics, with at least a Second Class Honours (Lower Division), from a recognised University will be considered for the award.

The award covers an all-in allowance of N1,200 per annum payable to each Fellow, inclusive of tuition, boarding and books. It also covers the normal duration of the Diploma course, subject to good progress report on the Fellow by his supervisor. Candidates of good standing may also be considered for direct appointment into the Federal Public Service as actuaries-in-training.

The Diploma is recognised by the Federal Ministry of Establishment for professional status, while the holders of the Diploma are normally encouraged, with appropriate institutional support, to continue their professional training for membership of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

Application forms may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar, Academic Matters, University of Lagos, Lagos. All completed application forms should be returned direct to him, to reach him on or before Saturday, 16th July, 1973.

S. ADE OSIMULU  
Registrar

#### SITUATIONS VACANT

Also on Pages 930, 932, 933

Advertise your vacancies at £2.00 stg. per single column inch. Send to: Advertisement Manager, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6HZ

Advertisement No. NMC1173

### FEDERAL MINISTRY OF MINES AND POWER, LAGOS

#### Vacancy

#### GENERAL MANAGER

to the

#### NIGERIAN MINING CORPORATION

#### 1. APPLICATIONS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian candidates for consideration for appointment to the post of General Manager of the Nigerian Mining Corporation, a Federal statutory body, established recently to promote rapid exploration and development of Nigeria's solid mineral resources in fields other than Coal and Iron Ore, and to encourage greater indigenous participation in and control of the country's mining industry.

#### 2. QUALIFICATIONS

- Age not less than 35 years;
- Academic: a good Honours Degree or Diploma from a well-recognised university/school in Mining Engineering or Science or Mineral Economics;
- Experience: at least 10 (ten) years post-qualification experience in the mining or allied industry, including 3 (three) years in a top-management position;
- Personal Qualities: high integrity, dynamic leadership motivation and drive.

#### 3. SALARY SCALE

N7,000-N9,000 (old Nigerian £3,500-£4,500). Successful candidate's point of entry will depend upon acceptable experience.

#### 4. OTHER CONDITIONS

Appointment to the post will be made on permanent terms, with an initial period of probation. A car for official duties and housing will be provided in accordance with the Corporation's Conditions of Service which include a superannuation scheme and an annual vacation leave.

#### 5. DUTIES

The General Manager, as chief executive officer, will be responsible for the general administration of the Corporation and the transaction of its day-to-day business and the execution of its approved policies. As a Member of the Corporation's Board of Directors, he will also participate in the formulation of basic management policies, etc.

#### 6. METHOD OF APPLICATION

Application from eligible candidates should be typewritten (in 12 copies) and sent to the address given below, stating detailed curriculum vitae as follows:

- applicant's full names;
- place and date of birth;
- nationality and marital status;
- academic qualifications (including dates and institutions from which obtained);
- statement of experience (including summary details of posts/jobs previously held, scope or nature of responsibilities, and particular specialisations acquired, if any);
- names and addresses of three personal referees, including the Head of Department/Organisation of last occupation; and
- proposed date of availability for duties, if appointed.

#### 7. CLOSING DATE

Applications, addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Mines and Power, P.M.B. 12574, Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos, Nigeria, and marked for the attention of the Secretary for Mining Matters, should be sent not later than 16th of July, 1973. Only applications considered meritorious will subsequently be acknowledged.

W.E. AKPIEYI

for Permanent Secretary,

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF MINES & POWER  
LAGOS, NIGERIA

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

**NIGERIAN  
AGRICULTURAL BANK LIMITED  
KADUNA  
requires a  
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT**

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited is an agricultural development bank created by the Federal Government to stimulate Nigeria's agricultural production. The Bank will be managed initially by Technical Assistance personnel provided by the World Bank. Nigerian counterparts and staff will be trained to eventually take over these positions and to head divisions and branches as Nigerian Agricultural Bank expands.

Suitably qualified Nigerians are invited to apply for this post.

**Duties:**

Assisting the Manager of Administration & Finance; heading the accounts division; administering of accounts; preparing budgets, cash flow charts; annual reports; exercising budget control; financial analysis and appraisals.

The officer may be appointed as the counterpart of the department head and be trained as his successor.

**Qualifications:**

Certified or Chartered Accountant with post graduate experience, initiative and absolute integrity. Applicants who have held a post of high responsibility in the field of accountancy will enjoy preference.

**Conditions of Appointment:** Probationary appointment for six months. Salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience, but persons currently earning less than N6,000 per annum need not apply. Secondment terms can be negotiated where applicable.

**Method of Application:**

Applicants should submit curriculum vitae with the following headings:

1. Full name and address.
  2. Date of birth, marital status, number and age of children.
  3. Schools and Universities attended with dates.
  4. Qualifications with dates.
  5. Names and addresses of employers as well as Positions held, with dates up to date.
  6. Past and present salaries.
  7. Names and addresses of three referees, whose permission applicant should obtain.
  8. Date of availability for the new post.
- Curriculum vitae, copies of certificates and two recent passport photographs should be submitted to:-

The General Manager  
Nigerian Agricultural Bank Ltd.  
18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way  
P. M. B. 2155  
Kaduna, Nigeria

Closing date for application is July 16, 1973.

**THE NIGERIAN SUGAR  
COMPANY LIMITED**

which operates a 10,000 acre irrigated sugarcane plantation and a 35,000 ton capacity refined sugar factory at Bacita in Kwara State, Nigeria wishes to recruit an outstanding Nigerian for the position of

**DEPUTY  
GENERAL MANAGER**

This position has been specially created as a familiarisation and training ground so that after a suitable period the successful candidate will be able to succeed the present General Manager.

The successful applicant will be required to reside at Bacita. He is likely to be already earning a salary of at least N8,000 and his age will be between 35 and 50 but ideally in the range of 40 to 45.

**Education and Training**

A good honours degree will be desirable. A post-graduate training in business management or a successful attendance on a recognised substantial higher management course will be considered an asset.

**Work Experience****a) Essential**

Successful senior management experience in a major undertaking in the public or private sector involving multi-departmental responsibilities at either General Manager, Deputy General Manager or equivalent level.

**b) Desirable**

- i) Management experience in both a line and a staff capacity.
- ii) Experience of large scale tropical agriculture.
- iii) Experience of dealing with Government institutions and major international organisations.

**Conditions of Service**

These include rent-free accommodation with hard furnishing, an excellent pension scheme and the provision of a company car.

Applications giving details of qualifications and experience, age, present salary and two references should be addressed to:-

The Chairman,  
Nigerian Sugar Company Ltd.  
P.O. Box 3936,  
Lagos, Nigeria.

The envelope should be marked clearly on the left hand side "Deputy General Manager - Sugar Coy." and should reach him not later than 15th August, 1973.

# Dateline Africa

GHANA

## All detainees out

All 23 political detainees have been released from protective custody. They were freed on July 3, about eighteen months after they were first detained. They include Mr JH Mensah, former Minister of Finance, and two other former Ministers, Mr Richard Quarshie & Mr Reginald Ansong. Mr Alex Aboadi, an ex-Ministerial Secretary who was serving 18 months for perjury, receives remission of his sentence consequent on his paying a 500 cedi fine. General Afrifa has also been released from detention, but is under open arrest for the time being.

Col Iddisa, Brong-Ahafo Regional Commissioner, has warned youth and other organisations in the Region to desist from the arbitrary destoolment of chiefs. His warning followed an attempt by some people of Tanoso to destool their chief, Nana Buaheh Korkor II. Col Iddisa ordered those involved immediately to return the chief's sandals, forcibly seized, and threatened to hold the people concerned, who were led by the Queen mother, responsible for any breach of the peace in Tanoso. Despite several warnings, some youths had delegated to themselves the power of kingmakers and were destooling chiefs contrary to the Chieftancy Act, he said.

The NRC said Col Iddisa is determined to build a united country. "It is not where a person comes from that matters, it is what that person can do for the country". He urged both chiefs and people to give maximum support to the Coussey Committee.

He appealed to chiefs to influence their people to eschew all divisive tendencies. The NRC, he said, had committed itself to a policy that would generate con-

ditions for divided ethnic groups to be welded into a united nation. The unity of Ghana "is the essential prerequisite for the realisation of our national aspirations and goals. The unity which we are attempting to force is neither the unity of one tribe or ethnic group nor is it the unity of one region against the other", he said.

Meanwhile, the Kumasi Traditional Council appointed a seven man delegation to petition the Government about such incidents. Some chiefs in Brong-Ahafo had complained to the Council that certain youth organisations in the region were threatening to destool chiefs who owed allegiance to the Golden Stool of Ashanti. The Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, recalled that Brong-Ahafo was separated from the Ashanti region for administrative purposes and that chiefs in the Region could serve any paramount chief to whom they owed allegiance. He advised chiefs in the Region to be patient and co-operate fully with the Coussey Committee which is enquiring into Brong-Ahafo chieftancy affairs.

Koforidua Youngsters Club has appealed to the NRC to "weed out destoolment contractors". In a message to the chairman it congratulated the government on a decline in chieftancy disputes since it came to power, but pointed out that a group of "trouble shooters" which had "disintegrated" with the fall of the Busia regime, had begun to regroup and foment trouble in the New Juaben Traditional Area.

Ghana Airways rescheduled a flight on June 30 to enable passengers to observe the eclipse of the sun (see page 907).



Col Bernasko with the farmers at the Royal Show

Best farmers from the nine regions selected during the first phase of Operation Feed Yourself have accompanied the Commissioner for Agriculture, Col. Bernasko, to the annual Royal Agricultural Show in Britain. The farmers are Mr. Ayamba Anaba (Upper Region); Mr. Yakubu Mahama (Northern Region); Opanin Kwaku Kyere (Brong-Ahafo Region); Mr. E.K. Anta (Ashanti Region); Mr. Narter Samadji (Eastern Region); Mr. K.K. Cudjoe (Western Region); Nana Kwakye Arhin XVII (Central Region); Mr. ST. Narih (Greater Accra Region); and Mr. Nana Nandi (Volta Region).

A decree making it an offence to publish or reproduce any false statement, rumour or report has been published. The decree follows a recent increase in Govern-

ment warnings about spreading rumours.

Anyone convicted under the decree faces a fine of up to 1,000 cedis or up to three years gaol or both.

The full decree reads: "Any person who publishes or reproduces any statement, rumour or report which is false and likely to cause fear or alarm or despondency to the public or to disturb the public peace or to cause disaffection against the ruling National Redemption Council and the Executive Council among the public or among members of the Armed Forces or Police Service, shall be guilty of an offence.

It was announced on June 14 that Col. Okar, Commissioner for NRC Affairs, has taken temporary responsibility for the Ministry of Information during the absence of Lt. Col. Benni.

### SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

SIERRA LEONE  
Applications are invited from

## Sierra Leonean Nurses

for appointment as

## WARD SISTER

in the medical establishment of  
THE NATIONAL DIAMOND MINING  
COMPANY (SIERRA LEONE) LIMITED

Applicants must hold S.R.N. and S.C.M. They must have had considerable theatre experience as well as medical and surgical experience since obtaining these certificates.

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Applications stating age, marital status and experience should be sent to:

The Appointments Officer, (Ref. 312),  
Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited,  
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Mason's Avenue,  
London, EC2V 5BU

● Projected rehabilitation and expansion of the sugar factories at Asuware and Komenda will cost 31m cedis, of which 20m will be in foreign exchange. Col. Adjeitey, Commissioner for Industries told the newly inaugurated board of Ghana Sugar Estates Ltd Ghasel has taken over the operation of the factories. IDA, the soft loan affiliate of the World Bank, has granted Ghana a 15.6m. cedi loan for the project. Of this 50,000 cedis will be used to finance feasibility studies for a third factory. Col. Adjeitey said that rehabilitation was necessary because the factories had lost six million cedis up to last December. They had not been able to achieve one quarter of their combined production capacity - 36,000 tons of refined granulated sugar per year. The Government holds 95 per cent of the shares in the new company and IWA International, the managing company, 5 per cent.

● Lt. Col. Odartey-Wellington, chairman of the Ghana Timber Marketing Board, has appealed to timber contractors to minimise the rate of log shipments overseas and concentrate on feeding local saw-mills. Log shipments to Europe had increased, he said, much to the detriment of local industry.

● Special machinery has been set up in the Ministry of Transport to deal with the "alarming" rate of thefts of parcels, postal and money orders. The Commissioner for Transport and Communications, Maj. Kwame Asante, said that many reports had been received from Ghanaians abroad that postal and money orders sent home never reached their relations and dependents. The commissioner said that any complaints should be addressed to the Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Ministry of Transport and Communications, P.O. Box M. 38, Accra.

● An exhibition on the work of Leo Frobenius, the German explorer of Africa, has opened in Accra. Sponsored by the West German Embassy and the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board, the exhibition is to mark the centenary of Frobenius' birth.

● Civil servants who wish to engage in commercial farming may now do so without retiring prematurely.

● The Government has ordered over seven million cedis worth of spare parts to repair engines and trucks to improve rail transport.

● Rice production in the Northern and Upper Regions fell by 17,000 bags last year. It amounted to 35,000 bags, compared to 52,000 in 1971.

● The Posts and Telecommunications Department is to be re-organised.

● School heads in the Northern Region have complained that food supplied by the Food Distribution Corporation arrives irregularly. They maintained that food could be brought more cheaply and easily from traders.

● The electrical division of GHOC is to produce refrigerators and gas cookers.

## LIBERIA

### Plotter to hang

Three men convicted of plotting to kill President Tolbert and overthrow the government have been sentenced to be hanged. Judge Roderick Lewis pronounced the sentence on Prince N. A. Browne, former Assistant Defence Minister, and Lt-Col. William Saydee and Moses Kpardeh. The three denied any knowledge of the alleged plot, but were found guilty by a jury in a month-long public trial.

● Because of "loss of confidence" in him the Foreign Minister, Dr. Rocheforte Weeks, has been dismissed by President Tolbert. Dr. Weeks, 49, a lawyer, and a former President of the University of Liberia, became foreign Minister in January last year. He accompanied President

## SIERRA LEONE

### Budget before new parliament

In his first budget in the new Parliament, the Finance Minister, Mr. Kamara Taylor said that it had "come to light" that while farmers and fishermen, petty traders etc. had for a long time been paying their Le2.50 and Le3 per annum local tax in the provinces ("sometimes at great strain"), while also paying their indirect taxes, their "counterparts in the western and rural areas do not pay any such tax". Local tax of Le3 per annum would now be paid by all adult males.

Among other proposals the tax on non-alcoholic concentrates for soft drinks would be increased; the duty on oxygen will rise from 6 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem; the excise duty on suitcases will go up from 10 per cent to 15 per cent; the duty on sweetened biscuits will go up from 4 cents to 6 cents per lb. Import duty on leaf tobacco will also be up.

Among reductions proposed, import duty on cement will be reduced from 22 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent valorem. The excise duty on locally manufactured cigarettes will be reduced (the manufacturers have

Tolbert on his recent visit to the US and the OAU. President Tolbert made a state visit to Tazara last week. He was accompanied by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Francis Odu, the Information Minister, Mr. Edward Kesselley, and the Agriculture Minister, Mr. James Phillips.

frequently requested a reduction to assist them to compete with smuggled cigarettes). The annual import duty will be reduced.

Current revenue, said the Minister, continued to be mainly on receipts from foreign transactions. Receipts from indirect taxes in 1973-74 are estimated to be 55.5 per cent of total expected receipts, 34 per cent from import duties, 11 from excise and six from export duties.

Receipts from direct taxes are expected to go up to Le19.5m, compared with revised estimates of Le14.7m for 1972-73. Company taxes are estimated to yield Le13.4m, compared with the estimate of Le10.7m for 1972-73. Mining taxes are estimated to yield Le2m and personal income tax Le2m. Other tax sources are expected to yield Le19m.

The budget for 1977-78 estimates recurrent revenue at Le65.9m, and recurrent expenditure (excluding public debt) at Le55.8m. Public debt servicing is estimated at Le10.1m. Development receipts are estimated at Le2.2m, and expenditure at Le17.4m.



Members of the new Parliament photographed with the President, the Speaker and the Clerk outside the House. All are members of the APC. Their Mao-type suits are green. Behind the President is Major-General Bailor-Caulker.

• Former Brigadier David Lansana has been released from detention, together with a junior officer who was alleged to have been a party to the Bangura plot.

• Dr. S.H. Kanu, Deputy High Commissioner in London, is to succeed Mr. Desmond Luke as Ambassador in Bonn.

• A new connection to the Guma-Freetown water pipe is to be constructed by the Guma Valley Company to replace the existing pipe and bring relief to Freetown, at present hit by a water shortage. Mr. T.F. Hope, General Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the company has announced. The pipe has been damaged by work on the construction of an embankment for the new Congo Cross Bridge.

• Mr. O.L.A. Gordon, 68, has been appointed Chairman of Sierra Leone Airways, the first Sierra Leonean to be chairman since the government acquired a majority share of 51 per cent in the company. The other shareholders are British Caledonian 43 per cent and Mining and General Services, six per cent. Mr. Gordon was a schoolteacher for 39 years. At present he is Education Secretary of the Sierra Leone Church Schools.

• One student and four workers have been dismissed from Fourah Bay College following an enquiry set up by the Principal, Professor Canon Harry Sawyer, on the leakage of examination questions. They were found guilty of stealing the papers from the Registrar's office.

• Mr. John Malamah Thomas has been appointed first Government Director and Chairman of the Sierra Leone National Shipping Company. Mr. Thomas worked for Elder Dempsters for 38 years and retired in 1965.

• Mr. Alfred Max Bailor, a member of the Public Service Commission, has died at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Bailor had been Education Secretary of the United Methodist Church since 1954. He was the husband of the M.P., Paramount Chief Madam Honoria Bailor-Caulker.

• The wife of the President, Mrs. Rebecca Stevens, is on a visit to the US.

## CONGO

### Election results

The new constitution has been approved by 73.47 per cent of voters, with 21.13 per cent voting against in the June 24 referendum. Final figures show 411,272 voting "Oui", and 118,311 voting "Non", in an 83.18 per cent poll. In Brazzaville itself, of 127,384 voters, 64.56 per cent (82,238) voted for the constitution, while 35,620 voted against. There were 54,923 abstentions, so the total of abstentions and "no" votes came to a little more than the "yes" votes. In two areas Bakongo and Makelekele, around 60 per cent voted "no", while in Poto Poto and Ouenze around 90 per cent voted "yes". In the "Pool" region south-east of Brazzaville, recently the scene of the Diawara guerrilla movement against the government, 70,680 people voted "oui" (79 per cent) and 15,086 voted "non".

The new 115 member National Assembly, was approved by a smaller margin than the referendum, with 375,382 "oui" voters for the single list and 184,152 against, of a registered list of 662,093 voters. Members of the District Council for Brazzaville were also elected, but in Dolisie, Pointe Noire and Jacob there was no absolute majority.

The Central Committee of the ruling Congolese Labour Party has now met to study the results. A statement following the meeting said that "the votes were cast in complete freedom, calm and order, without any constraints to force the electorate to the polls and without obliging it to cast its vote one way or the other", but "reactionary and subversive elements had tried every means to sabotage the elections".

## CHAD

### Army chief arrested

President Tombalbaye has confirmed that the Commander in Chief of the Chad Armed Forces, General Felix Malloum, is under house arrest in his village. The President refused to give the reason, but referred to the

activities of the Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry charged with "purging" Chad. This Commission had already denounced the activities of the former Finance Minister, Elie Romba, and Adoum Aganaye, former Transport Minister.

A subsequent communique from the Presidency, however, accused General Malloum of trying to gain influence over the officers of the Chad army to seize power by force or by murdering the head of state and members of his family with the backing of some politicians. Among them was Madame Kalthouma Guebang, head of the women's section of the ruling Chad Progressive Party (PPT), who is reportedly under arrest and accused of subversive activities.

According to *Le Monde* the arrest of General Malloum was first announced in Paris by M. Jacques Foccart, Secretary-General for African Affairs at the Presidency.

## IVORY COAST

### Army plot

A government communique issued after a secret meeting of the Ivorian National Council says that the President, Felix Houphouët-Boigny, gave the Council details of a military plot which was being planned for August 7, 1974, date of the 14th anniversary of Ivorian independence. Twelve young officers, said the communique, including five captains and seven lieutenants, had been planning for the last three years to overthrow the present regime by force. Faced with the difficulties of recruitment of accomplices in the army, the chief plotters, Lt. Bony-Bi-Gole decided to go on a course in France. His place was taken by Captain Sio Koulahou, but the plot was postponed from one year to the next.

Believing in omens, Captain Sio Koulahou killed five foreign fishermen who had been found illegally on the waters of the Kossou Lake, near the dam inaugurated last November. The aim was to ensure the success of the operation. Other foreigners having notified the authorities of the disappearance of the fishermen, an inquiry was instituted, which resulted in the arrest of Captain Sio

Koulahou a few days ago, and documents were found in his house relating to the plot. It involved particularly removal of the present leaders. The Council heard the testimony of the Captain's chauffeur, who had assisted under duress in the execution of one of the victims. The Captain and his accomplices were presented to the Council, who decided to refer them to the special military tribunal, creation of which had been announced by Philippe Yace, President of the National Assembly, two days earlier.

## PORTUGUESE AFRICA

### London plans Caetano protest

The Committee for Freedom in Mozambique Angola and Guine are to hold a massive demonstration in London on July 15, the day before the arrival in Britain on an official visit of the Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Marcello Caetano. The demonstration will leave the Embankment at Charing Cross at 2.30 p.m. and will proceed via Downing Street and Belgrave Square (Portuguese Embassy) to Hyde Park, where a rally will be held, to be addressed by, among others, a representative of the PAIGC. Other protests are planned during the three-day visit. Amnesty International is planning vigils outside the Portuguese Embassy and the ten Portuguese consulates outside London.

Prior to the visit the exiled Secretary-General of the Portuguese Socialist Party, Mario Soares, will be the official guest of the Labour Party. Last month the Vice-President of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Marcellino dos Santos, was in London as the guest of CFMAG, and told a news conference in the House of Commons that the Anglo-Portuguese alliance was not in the best interests of the British people, because it helped to suppress the liberties of the people in Portuguese territories in Africa. The Labour Party is to boycott all official occasions connected with the visit, as will all African and some other third world diplomats in London.

## DROUGHT

## "Sustained shift?"

A report in *The Economist* quotes Professor Lamb of the University of East Anglia as saying a *propos* of drought in Africa and India that we may now be experiencing what may be the "greatest and most sustained shift in the world's climate since 1700. The shift, which began around 1950 and took definite shape in the 1960s does not mean drier weather everywhere all the time; the equatorial zone has been getting perceptibly wetter as the arid zones have been getting drier. "The change, says Professor Lamb, could last for the rest of the century, which means that drought areas which have been marginally productive at the best of times may soon cease to support their present populations. The cause may have been fluctuations in the sun's heat, producing an expansion of polar caps, and alteration in wind patterns, which in turn could increase climate variability. Most experts, says *The Economist*, agree that poor land use has been a trivial factor compared with climatic change. "What is happening on the ground is that increasing human and animal populations are putting increased pressure on scarce resources. Traditionally African nomads have adapted to scarcity by moving to greener pastures. But now governments want their herdsman to settle down within national frontiers."

● In Paris, Upper Volta's Agriculture Minister, Antoine Dakoure, who is also Secretary of the Inter-State Drought Aid Committee said that Sahel countries faced two main problems, sowing the new crops, and transporting food aid. He said 3,000m CFA francs (nearly £4m) would be needed to buy new seed for the whole area so as to provide a maximum harvest. It was a pity, he told the French Association of Religious Journalists, that the advice of African technicians and experts on the spot had not been heeded in time by European organisations. A lot of suffering and damage could have been avoided if

preparations had been made in time, as local African officials had urged. The area lacked four-wheel drive all-purpose tracked vehicles to transport food to remote villages. Roads were poor, and food was piling up in ports, without transport to the hinterland. He also said governments in the sub-Saharan area must start working out long-term projects for drilling new water wells, planting forests and constructing irrigation systems.

● An article in *Le Monde* from the Rome correspondent says that the FAO has so far sent 57,000 tons of cereals to the affected areas, and now has acquired about \$6m. for relief work. The article therefore suggests that French Premier Messmer's statement of May 31, that the FAO had only contributed 25,000 tons of cereals, and \$200,000 financial aid, was "little related to reality", and had caused bitterness in the FAO, where it is stressed that co-operation with the French government and the FAO representative in Africa, Moise Mensah, whose base for the drought operation has been in Ouagadougou, is excellent. "It is not easy to see what motives inspired M. Messmer", says *Le Monde's* correspondent.

● Chad Lands Minister Abdoulaye Djoumouma has stressed the increased need for "polder" agricultural lands on the northern shores of Lake Chad. A project already mounted will involve three polders covering about 7,000 acres, of which two, representing 2,750 acres, have already been drained. The third will come into being when the necessary dykes have been built. The drained polder lands are expected to yield two crops a year and will be used for cotton, wheat and silk production.

● A report in *The Financial Times* says that the Lac de Guiers, the lake in northern Senegal which has recently become an important additional source of water supply for urban Dakar, has dried up.

● Japanese Minister of State Susumu Nakano, Chief Cabinet Secretary, has said that the government would extend 4.5m CFA francs aid for West African drought relief.

## EEC

## Meeting of minds?

There have been confused reports about the Council of Ministers meeting of the EEC in Luxembourg on June 26 at which the question of trade links with developing countries was discussed. Some reports have said that the ministers agreed to abandon the traditional EEC view that any trade privileges offered to African countries should be matched, even if only in principle, by similar commercial advantages for the EEC in the African countries concerned. Sir Alec Douglas Home, British Foreign Secretary, is quoted as saying that it was no use forcing African countries into largely symbolic free trade agreements with the EEC.

Other reports said progress had been made towards agreement on this issue, but that differences between the French and British in particular still remained. Because of a "tacit acceptance" that the EEC should "not necessarily" ask for trade concessions, reported the *Financial Times*, the Council could agree on a mandate for negotiations with five Mediterranean countries which are to set the pattern for the EEC's new "global" policy in that area. Britain had not been able even to accept the European Commission's proposals under which "free trade" would have been only a notion which developing countries would not have been obliged to put into practice. Another report described the Council of Ministers' attitude as being "the clearest indication so far" that the EEC is no longer insisting on free trade.

Another report described the British, Dutch and Germans as standing firm on the position that they would not support the global policy of co-operation with the Mediterranean states as urged by the EEC as long as the Community does not decide to give its financial and technical aid to all the third world, and not just "associates". The French are reported to have expressed

fears that such a widening of aid would reduce the EEC's present effort towards African countries, many acknowledged to be among the "least-developed". M. Jobert, the French Foreign Minister is also said to have expressed doubt that Community institutions were legally competent to operate financial aid policies outside the associated states. He also opposed the creation of a Community Development Aid organisation operating alongside the present European Development Fund. Europe could not extend its aid to the third world, said M. Jobert, when member states took the political decision to devote their resources to aid.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, M. C. Cheysson, Commissioner for Development Co-operation, said that those countries already associated which wished to continue reciprocity could continue to do so. The prime concern of the nine was to enable the African states to work on their own joint approach to the forthcoming conference with the EEC in Brussels on July 25. "The European Community does not want to divide the African continent. The EEC would see considerable difficulty in rejecting what the Africans want if they were to speak with one voice". M. Cheysson also said that although the concept of free trade is longer figured as such in the draft mandate for negotiations with Mediterranean countries, he thought most of them would accept the concept of mutual concessions.

The Council of Association, which groups existing associates of the EEC, has held its bi-annual meeting in Port Louis, Mauritius. It was the first to be attended by representatives of Britain, Denmark and Germany. The meeting agreed to close consultations the period before the coming ministerial conference of GATT in Tokyo. On the problem of African sugar exports, which concern Congo and Madagascar, there was no agreement on an offer of preferential treatment for a greatly reduced quota. The Africans considered the proposed quota too low and the proposed price was lower than the current world price.

## NIGERIA

Ekangaki  
in  
Lagos

In a special interview on Radio Nigeria, the OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, has said that member states affected by drought had been exempted from paying their annual dues this year. Instead, they should use the money to solve their problems and other members should give financial and material aid. The Secretary-General had two days of talks with Gen. Gowon, current chairman of the OAU, on a wide range of subjects including implementation of decisions and resolutions adopted at last month's summit meeting.

Discussions between the two centred on relations between Africa and Europe with particular reference to the July 9-11 meeting of 49 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries in Lagos planned to enable the countries reach a common approach in negotiations with EEC at the meeting called for in Brussels on July 24-25.

Mr. Ekangaki noted that existence of the EEC made it imperative for African states to work towards regional co-operation in preference to distant association. His discussions with Gen. Gowon also covered decolonisation, Burundi-Rwanda conflict and the Middle East. He described his discussions as fruitful.

On the setting up of an OAU radio station, Mr. Ekangaki said that this was being studied but stressed that members should themselves give publicity to OAU activities.

• The *Daily Times* has urged developing nations to present a united front in negotiations in their future relationship with the EEC. Commenting on the July 9-11 meeting of 48 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries scheduled for Lagos to discuss future relations with the EEC, the *Daily Times* urged Nigeria to bring pressure on other African countries to reject complete association with the EEC in the interest of African development.

• The Middle East News Agency has reported the Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing, Mr. Femi Okunnu, as saying that Nigeria supported Egypt and other Arab countries in their conflict with Israel. Mr. Okunnu told a Press conference at the end of his visit to Egypt that "Egypt's destiny and fate are the same as those of Africa". He said that African people stood by Egypt in the past, especially during the Suez crisis of 1956 and the 1967 war with Israel. Africans condemned occupation of Egyptian lands by force. He noted that Nigeria herself considered occupation of any part of Egyptian land as occupation of African territory and therefore intolerable. Mr. Okunnu praised Egypt's efforts in building its economy and hoped that co-operation between the two countries would increase.

ACB now  
has cash

Cash is now available for customers of the African Continental Bank who thought they had lost their pre-war savings. The bank has decided to pay anybody who saved with it before the civil war. "Your money is safe", the chairman, Mr. P.O. Ahimie, assured clients at the reopening of the Kano branch of the bank. The bank was founded in the East-Central State. Reopening of its Kano branch, said the chairman, not only represented a return

to business in the Northern States, but also demonstrated a desire to play an active role in the economic development of the country. "It is also to show a greater faith in the oneness of the country", Mr. Ahimie added. One obstacle to the bank's expansion in Kano and other parts of the north before the crisis had been lack of staff of Northern States origin. He commended the government of the Northern States for ensuring the safety of the bank's property during the war. He announced the Federal and Eastern states governments had made available 11.8m. naira for reactivation of the bank.

• The Federal Government has approved the appointment of Mr. Birama Toure as Ivory Coast's Ambassador to Nigeria Relations between the two countries were strained following recognition of the secessionist regime by the Ivory Coast but relations were resumed soon after the civil war.

• The Federal Commissioner for Finance, Ahaji Shehu Shagari, has led a six-man Nigerian team to the one-week board meeting of the African Development Bank in Lusaka.

• The Calabar campus of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, will admit 150 students for its first academic session by concessional entrance examination, the deputy registrar, Mr. O.A. Ufoi, has announced. Acceptances would be in arts, science and social science.

Gowon greets  
Jipcho

General Gowon has sent a message of congratulations to Kenyan runner Ben Jipcho for his "brilliant performance" during the World Games in Helsinki, Finland.

The 29-year-old Olympic silver medalist clocked eight minutes 14.0 seconds to shatter his week-old 3,000 metres steeplechase world record by more than five seconds.

General Gowon said in his message to Jipcho: "On behalf of all Nigerians, and indeed all Africans, I send you warmest congratulations on your brilliant performance in setting a new world record".

• The Students' Loans Board has given loans to 284 students in five universities to meet fees owed by them. A breakdown of beneficiaries shows that there were 109 from University of Nigeria, Nsukka, 60 from University of Ibadan, 52 from University of Lagos, 43 from University of Ife, and 20 from Ahmadu Bello University. All recipients were in their final year.

• Chief Abdul Eke, Federal Commissioner for Education, has inaugurated the Natural Sciences Research Council in Lagos. Chief Eke said at the ceremony that the Federal Government attached great importance to scientific research because it was vital to rapid transformation of the country. The Council has 12 members.

Brig. Rotimi's  
warning

The governor of Western State, Brig. Oluwole Rotimi, has warned that forces of disintegration were at work again in the country. Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the University of Ibadan, Brig. Rotimi said: "There is today in this country some indication that the forces of disintegration are again beginning to rear their ugly heads... and if these destructive forces are not annihilated in time we may well be moving once again to the brink of national catastrophe".

Governor Rotimi, who did not give details about his allegations, referred to recent editorials in a state-owned



The Emir of Kano, Ahaji-Ado Bayero [centre] and the Emir of Katsina, Ahaji Sir Usman Nagogo [right], with the managing director of BEWAC, Mr. M.B. Phillips at the Royal Agricultural Show in Warwickshire, where Kano State had a stand. Behind is Ahaji Shehu Ahmadu, Madakin Kano

newspaper criticising certain sections of the community. The governor described the editorials as "deliberately provocative and capable of inciting one section of the country against the other".

• The *Daily Times* has published a pictorial souvenir of the state visit of Gen. Gowon to Britain. Entitled "Gowon's UK State Visit June 12-14, 1973", the publication contains photographs of the head of state's engagements on each day of the historic four-day State visit. It also carries extracts from the speech of the Queen at the state banquet in honour of Gen. Gowon at Buckingham Palace and of Gen. Gowon's reply. On the front cover are the Queen and Gen. Gowon photographed in the Royal carriage. On top of the photograph are the Nigerian flag and the Union Jack. The publication sells for 20 kobo.

• The three-day old strike by the 6,000-strong Nigerian Railway and Port Workers' Union has ended following agreement reached between the management and the union. Radio Nigeria has

reported. It quoted the Federal Director of Labour, Mr G.C. Okogwu, as saying that the workers had decided to end their strike, but details of agreement were not given. The strike, in defiance of a government ban on strikes, had been called in protest against delay in implementing awards approved by a government-appointed industrial tribunal. Railway services and shipping at Lagos port were paralysed by the strike.

## Youth corps takes off

Over 2,600 graduates from Nigerian universities have begun one year of compulsory service under the National Youth Service Corps programme. Reports from state capitals indicated that virtually all affected graduates had arrived at their stations. But some 200 corps members posted to remote parts of northern states failed to arrive at their stations on time following railway and ports workers' strikes which had paralysed rail services. They were flown in by the

airforce.

Under the scheme graduates will be assigned to jobs in rural areas other than their states of origin. They will be given leadership training and will also receive lectures on history, culture and social life of the states where they are posted. The scheme is costing the Federal Government 6m. naira this year and each corps member will be paid 155 naira a month.

While launching the scheme last month, Gen. Gowon noted that if Nigeria was to make rapid progress in all fronts, her youth must be fully mobilised and be prepared to offer their best in the service of the nation at all times without asking for rewards.

Breakdown of corps members assigned to states is as follows: Lagos 148; Western 248; Midwestern 199; Kwa 236; North-Western 222; Kano 237; North Central 219; North Eastern 217; Benue Plateau 202; East Central 166; Rivers 196; and South Eastern 200.

• The governor of Midwestern State, Col Ogbemudia, has arrived in London on an official visit

## "Toothless bull-dog"

The northern state-owned *New Nigerian* has described as mere hypocrisy recent on-the-spot investigations in Salisbury by a British government's secret mission to Rhodesia in an editorial (titled "That secret mission", the newspaper said that "Salisbury was a throbbing again but it is premature to predict a substantial change in Britain's notorious 'toothless bull-dog' diplomacy towards the Ian Smith clique".

• An External Affairs Ministry spokesman has said in Lagos that Nigeria welcomed any move aimed at a just settlement of the Rhodesian independence issue. Commenting on the secret mission to Rhodesia by Sir Denis Greenhill, permanent Under Secretary in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the spokesman noted that it was too early to comment on the visit but the results were known and we welcome any move aimed at a just settlement.

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### LOADING BROKERS LIVERPOOL

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. Telephone: 051 236 8421  
 \*Nigerline (U.K.) Ltd. Telephone: 051 236 2501/2  
 \*\*Brown, Jenkinson & Co. (Liverpool) Ltd.  
 Telephone: 051 236 3742

### LONDON

Killick, Martin & Co. Ltd. Telephone: 01-623 3100.  
 \*\*Brown, Jenkinson & Co. Ltd. Telephone: 01-623 7555.

### GLASGOW

Roxburgh, Henderson & Co. Ltd. Tel 041-221 9891.  
 \*\*For Hoegh Lines Only. ††For Black Star Line Only.

### NEWPORT (Mon.)

Jones, Hward & Co. Ltd. Telephone: 0633 64011  
 ††Sir James German & Sons (Cardiff) Ltd.  
 Telephone: 0222 66800

### MIDDLESBROUGH

McGregor, Gow & Holland Ltd. Telephone: 0642 45141  
 ††H. P. Marshall & Co. Ltd. Telephone: 0642 43231.

### DUBLIN

R. A. Burke Ltd. Telephone: Dublin 48517/0.

### SWANSEA

Burgess & Co. Ltd. Telephone: 0792-50021.  
 \*For Nigerian National Shipping Line Only.