

WEST AFRICA

West Africa No. 2887
9 October, 1972

RECORD SECTION
OCT 1972

Recommended Prices: U.K. 12½p (Sterling) Nigeria 2s. 0d. (N)
Ghana 40 pesewa Sierra Leone 25 cents Liberia 36 cents U.S.A. 30 cents

GOWON'S NATIONAL GUIDANCE

It was the absence of any dramatic revelations or proposals in General Gowon's speech marking Nigeria's 12th independence anniversary that showed how completely Nigeria has achieved normalcy. He could say that the growth rate in gross domestic product was, at 12 per cent, about double the rate projected in the 1970-74 plan, but there is nothing dramatic in this when it is seen that the unexpectedly rapid increase in oil production is largely responsible. There had been, however, said the Head of State, considerable increase in directly productive investment and, perhaps with Uganda in mind, he emphasised that Nigeria's indigenisation decree was in no way "punitive action" against foreign

investors. It was intended only to ensure that Nigerians themselves participated more fully in their country's economic development and learnt, if necessary the hard way, how to manage modern enterprise. The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank would help any Nigerian businessman to take-over from foreigners in fields affected by the decree.

In the meantime, Gen. Gowon reported, they had been able to wipe out the backlog of external financial commitments and were arranging regular payments for current imports. He could also report progress in road construction and the like, including an £80m. workers' housing scheme, and announced that just as TWA was assisting Nigeria Airways in

its re-organisation and development, a major overseas power company would soon provide management and other assistance for the new National Electric Power Authority.

At the same time the Head of State noted, as has so often been noted before, that the performance of agriculture had been disappointing. He promised that the Federal Government itself would enter into large-scale agricultural production in partnership both with state governments and foreign interests. He also promised, although giving no details, steps to reform the marketing board system on whose faulty operation many blame the failure of farmers to increase the production and



Amin, Mobutu and the British

improve the quality of crops handled by boards.

When he came to discuss — although he did not call them this — steps being taken to return to civilian rule General Gowon emphasised the importance of the census and the detailed steps now being taken for holding it in November next year. Re-organisation of the armed forces was proceeding satisfactorily and there had been an appreciable reduction in defence costs. And although he did not list re-organisation of the public services when referring two years ago to the measures which had to be taken before civilian rule could return, he rightly emphasised how important for the future of Nigeria was the appointment of the high-level Public Service Review Commission under Chief Jerome Udoji. He might have added that the appointment of Chief Udoji, former head of the Eastern Nigerian civil service, was a notable example of the reconciliation on which his government sets such store.

Two new proposals in the speech concerned the establishment of compulsory national youth service, which at first would cover young graduates, and the embryo of a "Ministry on National Guidance", which should help in the fight against corruption.

While it is an excellent principle that graduates should perform some national service in Nigeria, they are still likely to find employment. The serious problem among the young, however, is that of

unemployment, particularly among school-leavers. The ambitious farm settlement schemes in the former Eastern and Western Regions, which could never have been very significant statistically in reducing the number of educated unemployed, are no longer regarded as the answer; and while the government is right to initiate the new scheme on a modest scale, with high calibre participants, ultimate success will depend on its ability to use the talents and energies of the unemployed. Eradication of corruption, as we noted last week, was one of the steps General Gowon thought necessary before civilian rule could return. We suggested, however, that this might mean an indefinite delay for civilian rule. While the new anti-corruption moves are welcome it is obvious that an evil so deep-seated cannot be removed by any institution, but only by a change of heart.

In his references to Nigeria's external relations Gen. Gowon was modest, since Nigeria has at last taken her rightful place in Africa as the continent's most populous country. But he noted that they now looked, too, far beyond Africa, to China, for example, and Australasia, for friends.

As a comment on and expansion of Gen. Gowon's remarks about indigenisation, one can take the speech by the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction, Dr. Adebayo Adedeji, to the indigenisation

businessmen's seminar of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce. The Commissioner's emphasis that in the indigenisation process it was economics rather than politics or administration that counted was a welcome note. Some countries pursued a policy of indigenisation by simple nationalisation, but in a country like Nigeria which has chosen a mixed economy, indigenisation required a new breed of entrepreneurs. It required people, for example, who realised that the day-one-man businesses had gone and that only joint-stock companies could compete effectively with expatriate corporations. Nor was the get-rich-quick attitude likely to assist indigenisation, particularly in productive investment countries where industrialisation by the capitalists lived frugally, to conserve their capital, and ploughed profits back, taking a long-term view they were prepared to self-sacrifice in the interest of their descendants. In Nigeria businessmen often consumed their capital and reduced themselves to penury.

Moreover, because of the desire to have your cake and eat it, sharp profits were the order of the day. Indigenisation scheme could not possibly succeed unless Nigerian businessmen themselves rose to the challenge by a change of heart. The Commissioner declared that successful indigenisation would be in the interest of the remaining foreign enterprises and of new investment. He appealed particularly to the banks to assist Nigerian businessmen in their new ventures.

Serving PATERS West Africa for over SO 80 years ZOCHONIS

Paterson, Zochonis
and Company Ltd.
(And Subsidiaries)

Widely Established Throughout
Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria,
Liberia, Republic of Guinea,
Cameroun Republic.

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

Paris Office
141 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris 8e.

Department Stores
Manufacturers
Distributive Services
Industrial Enterprises

Sierra Leone's £1m Star

Announcing that the "Star of Sierra Leone", the third biggest diamond ever discovered, had at last been found, "millions of dollars" President Stevens said that for security reasons he could give no more precise figure of the stone. The stone, which weighs about 100 pounds and is the size of a hen's egg, was bought by the New York firm of Winston, one of the firms which allowed to purchase stones in Sierra Leone itself.

The stone was discovered last February at the leases of the National Mining Company (Dimenco) and was transferred to the London headquarters of the Central Selling Organisation, the parent body of Diamond Corporation of Africa, which manages the Government Diamond Office on behalf of the Sierra Leone government. After consulting publicity tenders for the stone was opened at the CSO Headquarters in London in the presence of Sierra Leone's Minister of Mines and the chairman of GDO. One of the five tenders reached the figure of £1.1m., the reserve price. Mr. Stevens said he had been advised that, for a number of reasons, it would be prudent to carry on with the sale negotiations. He had been taking part regularly since July. He denied a report that a similar stone had subsequently



Dr. Davidson Nicol, when Sierra Leone High Commissioner in London, studying the "Star" with Mr. Anthony Oppenheimer, a Director of the Central Selling Organisation.

been found in Sierra Leone. He also said that some reports about its value had been unhelpful, notably a suggestion in the *New York Times* that it was worth almost \$12m, and in London Sunday newspapers that it was worth some £4m. The President added that the CSO had been responsible for most valuable publicity, for security, and for negotiations, but was charging no fee for the service. If a proper fee had been charged they could not have afforded to sell the stone at the present satisfactory price.

In New York itself, Mr Winston also used the expression "several million dollars" when describing his purchase. He said that for a period of up to two years he would be showing the diamond in museums all over the world, giving the proceeds to charity. There would then be a prolonged period during which the stone would be studied to find the best

way of cutting it. Cutting should produce some 400 carat of polished diamonds, although in its rough state the stone weighed some 970 carats. Mr Winston also recalled that, because of its size, when it was first discovered the stone was not thought to be a precious stone at all.

Mr Winston contributed the Hope diamond to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington in the 1950s. He also purchased and cut the 726-carat Jonker Diamond, the 726-carat Vargas Diamond and the 426-carat Niarcho Diamond. He refused to reveal the Star's present location, but it is assumed to be at the CSO headquarters, which normally contains many million pounds worth of diamonds awaiting international tender.

Chief beneficiary of the sale is the Sierra Leone government, which takes 51 per cent of Diminco's net profit, and in taxes well over half the gross profit

The Poor remain Poor

Current development programmes are seriously inadequate. They are inadequate because they are failing to achieve the fundamental goal ending human deprivation in hundreds of millions of individual lives throughout the developing world. This assessment is not made by one of the currently vociferous group of aid critics, or by advocate of any particular political panacea, but by Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, whose lending and investment operations last year for the first time totalled more than \$3,000m.

In his address to the Board of Governors of the World Bank Group in Washington last month, however, Mr. McNamara went further. He forecast that "given the unfortunate shortfall in official development assistance, the consequent aggravation of the debt problem, and the procrastination of the developed countries in dismantling discriminatory barriers to trade from the developing countries, the Second Development Decade's six per cent growth target is not going to be met by

many nations and is going to be an exceptionally arduous task for many others".

Then Mr. McNamara added: "But let us suppose that it were in fact to be accomplished by 1980. Would that achievement, in itself, guarantee a significant advance in the quality of life for the majority of the two billion people who live in our developing member countries? The frank answer is no".

The answer is no because increases in national income will not benefit the poor unless they reach the poor, which has not happened in most developing countries in spite of rates of growth during the 1960s which are historically unprecedented. Mr. McNamara identifies the problem as that of the poorest 40 per cent of the total population in all developing countries. "It is they who — despite their country's gross economic growth — remain entrapped in conditions of deprivation".

Until this speech the policy which has been most generally argued is that governments in developing countries should make rapid economic growth the

first objective, and that income redistribution and increased employment could be achieved later through fiscal and institutional changes. The majority of West African countries have accepted this approach, which embraces a belief that if the economy is growing the benefits will in time filter down to everyone.

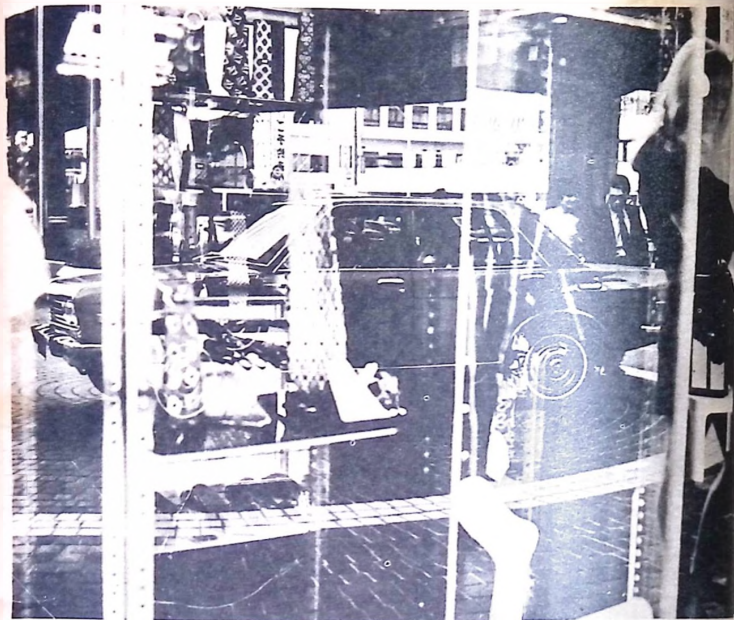
The World Bank is now giving its authority to the view that there is a conflict between rapid overall growth and comparable improvement in the incomes of the poor. It is therefore advocating policies explicitly to improve the conditions of life of the poorest 40 per cent. These include institutional reforms to redistribute economic power — such as in land, banking and taxation — and the raising of job-creation into a direct objective in itself. This would mean the organisation of public works projects, which the Bank, as with the institutional reforms, is prepared to promote.

Few would take issue with the principle behind these arguments. But the implications should not be overlooked.

For example, the Bank is eagerly supporting family planning programmes and is critical of the failure of many West African countries to appreciate the problems resulting from the present rate of population growth in the region; it is not difficult to envisage a situation in which the Bank holds back its investment, and even discourages other donors, until West African nations agree actively to support such programmes.

Even more seriously, it is only one side of the coin for the Bank to note that without a reorientation of policies social unrest is inevitable. "... absolute human degradation" — when it reaches the proportions of 30 to 40 per cent of an entire citizenry — cannot be tolerated" for too long "by any government hoping to preserve civil order".

But it is also a fact that most *coups* and demonstrations of civilian unrest of the immediate post-independence era have been of little relevance to the worst-off segments of the population. To discriminate in favour of the poorest is equally likely to provoke political difficulties. West African trades unions representing urban workers tend to oppose increases in food prices even if such increases would improve farmers' earnings. Similarly civil servants, businessmen and professionals get upset when governments restrict the importation of private cars even if the measure is intended to allow additional foreign exchange to be diverted to public transport vehicles. These are people whose disaffection can bring government programmes to a grinding halt. The institutions and assumptions which governments accepted at independence are already under pressure: if the World Bank's new thinking is accepted, and the belief that if the economy is growing the benefits will in time filter down to everyone is superseded by a more directly interventionary policy, many of these institutions and assumptions will be overturned in the next few years.



The Very Special Car You Can See Anywhere

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

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

the earth. The Datsun 1600 a very special car!

NISSAN MOTOR CO. LTD.

DATSUM



Three Common Market Doors

From our correspondent, Brussels.

Last week's article dealt with some of the difficulties encountered in setting on foot a meeting between the existing associates of the EEC, and the "associables" from Commonwealth Africa. At the moment it still seems likely that a meeting at ministerial level will take place, probably in Brussels, in November. But the meeting can only be exploratory, to locate points of conflict and of agreement. There is still on the books an alternative proposal for a study meeting on the whole question of association with the EEC to be held under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

What has emerged so far is how easy it is for anglophone-francophone frictions and misunderstandings to confuse more important issues with what President Senghor has deplored as "the Fashoda spirit". For example when "Commonwealth unity" on the EEC is cited as having aroused "Gallic suspicions", one is entitled to ask how much Commonwealth unity has really been achieved on the question of association, especially when none of the associables has yet stated categorically which option it is choosing, and also whether "Gallic" (with its echoes of Lord Salisbury) is the right word to describe certain misgivings which developed on the part of some of the Associates at a particular time. That a certain dialectic must exist between Associates and Associables cannot be avoided. The division the Association has, willy-nilly, created in Africa can now be clearly seen, and there may be a chance in forthcoming months to erode it. In the circumstances, the less a "bloc" mentality develops, the better.

An important factor in the attitude to the associables (and, for that matter, of the associates) is the position of Nigeria. The experience of Nigeria with the EEC has not been a happy one. In the first place the Lagos Treaty signed in 1966 is now accepted on both sides to have been unsatisfactory, but on the Nigerian side there is still the cloud of bad feeling left by the fact that the agreement was never ratified by the French because of their view of the Nigerian war, and thus never came into effect.

With Britain's entry to the EEC, and the new offer of the three options to Commonwealth "associables", Nigeria's attitude has again been a matter for some speculation. As long ago as last December, the Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, said that Nigeria would not seek Yaoundé-style association. Nigeria, however, has been participating in the series of talks organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat. At the last meeting, in July, she was represented very actively by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Mr. Victor Adegroye: so, in spite

of her opposition to Yaoundé, Nigeria is taking a close interest in the question.

At the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in London last month, Alhaji Shehu made a speech which contained the clearest statement so far on Nigeria's position *vis-à-vis* association. Nigeria, he said, "cannot subscribe to the Yaoundé Convention or Lagos type or Arusha type agreements with the European Economic Community". Nigeria could only consider a special kind of commercial relationship with the EEC. "We in Nigeria are not convinced that the Yaoundé Convention with its reverse preferences, or the Lagos type agreement with quota limitations, is capable of meeting our needs. It is therefore all the



Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigeria's Commissioner for Finance, with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Anthony Barber, during the Commonwealth Finance Ministers talks in London.

more necessary for us to intensify the search for an arrangement that will best serve Nigeria's national interests. It is in such a context that we will look into the third option of a special trade agreement when the time comes... African countries should come together and unite in spite of the well-known obstacles. We do not have to do this under the umbrella of the enlarged EEC, but on our own system".

All of which indicates very strongly that Nigeria is only going to take the third door, which as it stands at the moment means a trade agreement without preferences, without any common institutions, or any development aid. This is a political declaration of some substance (by a politician who might well figure in any future civilian regime in Nigeria) and, despite Nigeria's likely continuing presence at exploratory talks, it might seem that only a change in the options offered will induce any modification in Nigeria's attitude. There does appear to be a body of opinion within the Commission (by no means unanimous)

which now believes that the rigid offer of three options may have been a mistake. The choices are rather like Portia's three caskets in *The Merchant of Venice*, and induce understandable confusion on the part of those to whom they are offered. Might it not be better, it is argued, to leave the situation more flexible, especially as the associables are so uncertain about what is being offered to them, and let the options emerge in the course of negotiation? Is it fair, for example, to offer Yaoundé, cut and dried (with an emphasis on "renewal" rather than even "renegotiation"), when it may well be that the character of Yaoundé is to be changed in the course of negotiation? Even with Yaoundé II, the preferential aspects were diluted, with the reduction of common external EEC tariffs on cocoa and coffee, and this is not a trend that will easily be reversed. One forecast in many quarters is that the 1975 Yaoundé is likely to contain some sort of price guarantees for basic commodities (and not only sugar, a guarantee for which is more or less obligatory).

At the moment it is naturally hoped that all the negotiations can be carried out under one vast umbrella. From the point of view of the Commission this would make it easier. The Nigerian position as stated by Alhaji Shehu, however, makes such a possibility more unlikely. It may well be that some of the associates would be relieved if Nigeria were not of their number, but as many would be disappointed. Fears on their part, for example, that Nigeria would swallow up too much aid, would not be justified, because the aid criteria are flexible, and are not simply those of population.

There is also the question of whether Nigeria's example might influence other Commonwealth countries, both in East and West Africa, to follow her example. It is known that the East African countries also feel that their agreement has been disappointing, but the position there is now also uncertain because of Uganda. Ghana is still studying the question (there is a study group under Dr. de Graaf Johnson, former Ambassador in The Hague, under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance), but my impression is that there are serious doubts in Ghanaian official circles about Yaoundé as it stands. The loss of Commonwealth preferences on certain primary products would be of concern to both Nigeria and Ghana, and the latter has no oil revenues to cushion the loss. Sierra Leone has not yet said anything (she might be influenced by Guinea's renewed hostility to the EEC), and even the Gambian President has said that the announcement that The Gambia had positively decided on Yaoundé was premature.



Oh the wild glamour of life in exports.

This time you got the order. Heinrich couldn't make the price. (He's the ball of fire on the right.) And when the fog lifts you'll each trundle off to another zombie airline breakfast. And home.

Then someone at the office will say it: "Been swanning around again, have you? Talk about the jet set, eh?" This time you might actually hit him. If only as light relief from the two days of paperwork that are your reward for getting the order.

They say that to thrive in exports you have to be either dedicated or nuts. We find it helps to be both. Because half your paperwork will probably land on our desks. When you've got the order, we get the job of checking people's credit, and following shipments through, and organising the money side. Which is usually bedlam. If we foul it up, your work is wasted. When we get it right you don't even know we're there.

The support we give you hasn't changed—but something else has. You've known us for years as Barclays Bank PLC. Now meet us as...



BARCLAYS
International

A new name today. An even greater future tomorrow.

Matchet's Diary

Whatever the truth about what happened to Mr. Nguza Karl I'Bond at London's Carlton Towers Hotel, it was certainly convenient for him not to have to talk to British ministers in present circumstances. The Zaire Foreign Minister's visit to Britain had been arranged some time ago and had all the usual trappings of a Central Office of Information tour (visits to Concorde and Arnold Smith), and the question of the Uganda Asians only came up much later. The first mention of Zaire taking up the matter came from the United Nations. President Mobutu, it seems, who had been due to visit Kampala in any case on a return visit to one General Amin, had paid to Kinshasa earlier this year, offered to discuss the subject of the Asians in Kampala to keep it off the UN agenda. The British seized on the offer to avoid having to press the UN debate on Uganda, which would have been an extremely difficult political operation, especially in a week when Britain was vetoing an African move on Rhodesia.

How serious President Mobutu's offer was is hard to calculate, as is the extent to which the London hotel incident was emphasised where it could, in other circumstances, have been smoothed over. But since returning to Kinshasa President Mobutu has made it plain that he did raise with Gen. Amin the subjects of the deadline for the Asian's departure, the restrictions on transfer of their assets, and the possibility of their internment. And he is angry that Gen. Amin, having apparently agreed to some changes has now returned to his earlier stand. Gen. Amin had, however, declared that the deadline could not be changed just before Mr. Nguza arrived in London and Gen. Mobutu in Kampala. The Nguza incident could have provided Gen. Mobutu with the pretext for dropping a lost cause, although it could conceivably also provide him with a smokescreen, to enable him to deny that he was in any way a British agent. But from his remarks in Kinshasa, the Zaire President had not thought that he had been pushing a lost cause; he might, instead, have felt that he deserved Britain's deepest gratitude.

One result is to bring Britain-Zaire relations back to the frigid atmosphere of last year, when President Mobutu called off a projected official visit to UK. The reason for the cancellation was not disclosed at the time, but it seems to have been partly connected with protocol and Mr. Heath's reluctance to go to the airport to meet the President. This found an echo in Mr. Nguza's grievances, which, apart from the crumpled cheese sandwich and someone else's roses which he produced for newsmen, included the fact that he had been met at the airport only

by a "petty official". (Would it have changed the attitude of some newspapers to Mr. Nguza if it had been known that he is a relative of the late M. Tshombe?) It had been a slow haul bringing Britain-Zaire relations back to normal, even if they were helped by a visit from the late Prince William, and another from Lord Lothian, so there must be serious disappointment in the Foreign Office. In 1970 too, the red carpet had been laid out for Mr. Adoula, then Zaire's Foreign Minister, and a number of promising contacts were made, three weeks later Mr. Adoula had a stroke and has been incapacitated ever since from following up his London visit. There are, however, a



Nguza Karl I'Bond number of British firms with investments in Zaire who would like to see more cordial relations, and although Zaire, like many other African countries, may have reservations about some British policies, these need not be an obstacle to the development of good bilateral relations.

Japanese gems

Among factors said to be assisting the recovery of the gem diamond market, a recovery which matters so much to Sierra Leone, is the increase of demand in Japan. Japan now takes anything up to 20 per cent of the world supply of gem stones and Japanese women, it seems, now insist on engagement rings, a high proportion of them set with diamonds. Germany is another growing market. But it is still the health of the American economy which has the greatest effect on the prices paid to dealers by the Sierra Leone Government Diamond Office in Kenema, even if, because the stones are mostly consigned to London in the first place, the importance of the American market is not always appreciated. There is still, however, a very large export of diamonds from Sierra Leone direct to Antwerp, whatever the ultimate destination. These are smuggled stones. At one time a member of the staff of this journal, after a visit to Antwerp, arrived at an estimate of £16m. worth of smuggled Sierra Leone stones passing through the city's diamond market each year. The figure today is nothing like as great, although it is still very significant, and in Antwerp you can always see colourful people of many races and nationalities who are likely to have Sierra Leone connections.



"K" LINE

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



Monthly Direct Express Service

Japan to and from West Africa

via Hong Kong

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

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

Further details and space bookings obtainable through our agencies:

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

OR

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

Ghana's Subversion Trial



The accused before the Tribunal.

Arguments about the admissibility in evidence of alleged statements made by some of the accused dominated the hearings of the Ghana subversion tribunal. In what the Ghana newspapers referred to as a "trial within a trial" it was claimed that some of the accused had been physically maltreated to force them to make statements implicating themselves and others. In the case of Mr. George Ofoosu-Amaah, it was alleged that he had made statements before the national investigation committee before the trial without being warned that these statements would later appear in evidence at the tribunal. Mr. Ofoosu-Amaah's leading counsel, Mr. J. R. Harvey, QC, said that his client would have refused to

make a statement had he known that the committee were investigating a criminal case. Mr. Harvey later told the tribunal that he was obliged temporarily to go to London to appear in cases there but that he would ask for the adjournment of these so he could return to Ghana. The Judge Advocate, Mr. Justice D. Annan, ruled that Mr. Ofoosu-Amaah's earlier statements were admissible.

Mr. Justice Annan was sitting as sole judge for determining whether the statements were admissible.

Two of the accused have not objected to the tendering in evidence of statements they made before the trial. They are Sgt. Wilberforce Agyare and Pte Kwaku Oduro.

One of the accused, Staff Sgt. Nyantakyi, showed the Judge Advocate signs which he alleged to be the result of beatings.

Major Anthony Selormey, member and Commissioner for Transport and Communications, denied before Judge Advocate that he had played part in maltreating any of the accused did police witnesses.

The nine persons, four civilians and five soldiers, accused of conspiracy to commit subversion, subversion, and concealment of subversion are: Emil Adzima, former press secretary to Dr. Busia; Mr. George Ofoosu-Amaah, director of the Special Branch under Dr. Busia; Mr. Daniel Osei Darkwa Attakora; Mr. David Agyemang; Sgts. Kwaku Nmah Wilberforce Agyare, Sandys Johnson Opon-Nyantakyi; Ptes. Charles Boateng and Kwaku Oduro. The trial is being held in public before a military tribunal at Burma Camp. Members of the tribunal are: C. R. Tachie-Menson (president of the tribunal), Maj. R. K. M. Dzankpa, Maj. G. N. Goumil, Lt. Col. E. L. Utiuka, Mr. Justice D. F. Annan (Judge Advocate), Maj. Tern-Addy, Lt. Col. C. G. Lokko and Maj. F. M. K. ...

BLACK STAR LINE
TAKE BETTER CARE
OF YOUR CARGO

From West Africa to
 the Ports of the World...

HEAD OFFICE: 26th FEBRUARY ROAD,
 P.O. BOX 2160 ACCRA,
 LONDON OFFICE: 10 City Road,
 London, E.C.1

BLACK STAR LINE LTD

**FREIGHT AND
 PASSENGER SERVICES**

WEST AFRICAN BUSINESSMEN IN BRITAIN: 2

More recently, big businesses in West Africa, especially Nigeria, are finding it necessary to open London branches to handle their interests in Europe. Only last June the Nigerian G.N.A. Hamzer Group opened London offices when its chairman, Alhaji Hamzer, was there for the Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce Conference. As well as co-ordinating the supply of goods for the Group in Nigeria, the London office will concentrate on finding markets in Europe for raw materials and products, especially hides and skins and "Adua Kernal", a newly discovered seed from a wild plant, the oil of which is said to be medicinal.

The growth of West African-owned companies in London has resulted in, or at least created an excuse for, the rise of West African consultants and public relations men. There are now quite a few African-run agencies which co-ordinate technical and financial management and undertake research and advertising.

One such company, which came into existence only this year, is the Marketing, Advertising and Public Relations International run by Victor Olaku, a bright young Nigerian who was once a broadcaster with the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation and who also did freelance work with the BBC African Service when he first came to Britain to undertake a course in Management Studies. Victor Olaku's company, which has the support of at least two Englishmen, one a journalist attached to the Independent Television Authority, is mainly interested in locating and introducing investors to the African market, advising them on which areas are likely to yield maximum returns. Part of the job is to make feasibility studies into markets, and to provide up-to-date information on the tax structures of West African countries.

Nigeria the Springboard

"Nigeria is the spring-board to the African market, so for good returns we advise our clients to start there", Victor told me when I went to see him in his one-room, newly furnished and equipped, office in Edgware Road, London.

On the public relations side, Marketing Advertising and Public Relations International "concentrates on the cultural aspect": by which Victor means it "tries to promote a healthy atmosphere between the people in the developed areas and those in the developing countries but most especially to make sure that there is a better and more cordial relationship between Africa and the rest of the world".

Much older and with more experience of the scene is Unalrique Limited, a firm of consultants which is the brain-child of another Nigerian, Mr. Sylvester Okereke. From the very first meeting he strikes one as a man with no less than a million

problems to ponder upon at any one time. An able accountant, he personally handles the task of unscrambling the financial mess in which clients who turn to him find themselves.

"The main problem in the import-export field is of course finance, by which I mean liquidity", he explained, his forehead creased in deep furrows as he ran his fingers through his thick hair. His head came down finally to rest on his hand - his face a picture of total dejection reminding me of my former maths tutor. "Finance houses don't play ball easily when it comes to backing West African businesses. Foreign exchange restrictions limit the flow of goods so the question of getting facilities for liquidity in Europe for exports to West Africa becomes pivotal".

Politics and investment

On the investment front he claims that investors are reluctant to undertake any long-term investment in West Africa, as in other parts of Africa, because of political instability. "They will say 'we can lend you money based on any kind of authoritative guarantee' which usually means a government guarantee or that given by a reputed and accepted bank, but if you try to persuade them to invest on a long-term basis they begin to hedge. That is to say, they are always ready to lend you the money if you can get the guarantee and provide you with the technical assistance if you can pay for it".

This point was driven home by an official of the British Government-sponsored Exports Credits Guarantee Department, who recalled that even Ghana had to be removed last February from the list of countries exports to which could be covered by the department's guarantee, since both the political and financial position there was considered unsound. "Although Ghana has not been re-listed, we are constantly reviewing the position and she could be brought in at any moment, any other country can also be taken off the list any moment, too. But this is applicable to countries all over the world and is not aimed primarily at the African continent".

The help indigenous African banks in London provide to the West Africans is very limited. The two main banks, National Bank of Nigeria and the African Continental Bank, like all foreign banks in London, act mainly as intermediaries between their home offices and "banker friends" i.e. banks in other parts of the world with whom the home offices have a working relation. In principle they do not compete with the domestic banks so the business they handle is mainly that passed on to them from their home bases, in conformity with Bank of England Exchange Controls.

The presence of a sizeable African and West Indian population in Britain let Jewish couple as far back as 20 years ago to open Deins Food Stores, specialists Afro-Caribbean food. Since the sixties however, a handful of Nigerians have stepped in to take part in the supply of West African foods. The most recent entrant is Eko Tropical Food Stores opened last March by two Nigerians, Mr. Markus Foster-Aleru and Mr. Ilario Pedro, who himself spends his time taking part in stage and TV plays. These stores, usually located in areas of high immigrant population like Shepherds Bush, Brixton, Notting Hill and other districts in North London, which supply any kind of African food you may care to name, are usual meeting points for West Africans during their weekly shopping trips on Saturdays. It is here, too, they obtain such rare items as wooden combs, chewing sticks and native sponges, as well as newspapers and magazines printed at home, and of course their weekly copies of *West Africa*.

There are West Africans also involved in petty trading in market and street stalls all over London. Then there are those like Nigerian Chris Konyls, who owns a modelling and theatrical agency; another Nigerian, Remi Salako, is in the music management, production and promotion field. There are West Africans running clubs and gambling houses even in Soho, the heartland of London's night-life, and others still in the more respectable field of property; buying up houses, renovating them and selling them at substantial profit.

All in all, therefore, West Africans are gradually assuming positions in business circles in London and no doubt in other big cities in Britain. My list is anything but comprehensive and all-embracing.

Bowler hats and umbrellas

Those in the import-export and finance fields are the men who are slowly but surely transforming the colour of the faces of the pin-stripe suited and bowler hatted men seen striding briskly up and down the narrow alleys of the City of London, the hub of Europe's financial world, with rolled-up umbrellas and impressive brief cases.

These are the men whose thinking, style and method of operation are bound to have repercussions in business circles in West Africa, since they may be setting the pace and dictating the direction which their colleagues and counterparts back home could want to follow. Time will tell how successful and how effective they prove themselves to be in the highly competitive climate of Europe; but they are part of the African struggle for economic emancipation.

BOB OKONEDO

DAF

Rugged long-life trucks.

DAF trucks are built to operate under the most difficult conditions with maximum reliability, minimum maintenance costs and maximum performance plus an exceptionally long life. DAF trucks and tractors are sturdy and have an extra turn of speed when it is needed. DAF your best investment to get you ahead of the competition.

Your DAF distributor will give you all information about service and original spare parts.

DAF Eindhoven Holland

Write for full information to:
DAF Office West Africa
P.O. Box 1848 Abidjan Ivory Coast

DE 100 E



People

To be a leader of a parliamentary opposition is a rare position in today's Africa. Even those countries with civilian rule tend to have chosen a single-party system. Upper Volta is surely the only country in Africa to have both a General as President and a parliamentary opposition. This has been the case since the beginning of 1971, when the present quasi-civilian system, with an elected parliament guaranteed, as it were, by a military presence in government until at least 1974, was set up. The leader of the Voltain opposition, Joseph Ki-Zerbo was recently in London wearing another hat, that of one of Africa's most distinguished historians. In this capacity he is editing the first volume of the Unesco eight-volume history of Africa (other volume editors include Adu Boahen and Jacob Ajayi) and he has been discussing the project with a number of European academics. His own history of Africa is also due to be published in Paris before the end of the year.

Among Ki-Zerbo's other preoccupations are his work as an educationist. He has been director of education in Ouagadougou since 1965, and is also Secretary of the Afro-Malagasy Council for Higher Education (CAMES), one of whose concerns is the Africanisation of syllabuses. In Upper Volta he is involved in the setting up of the university there, now, for regrettable reasons of particularism, to operate separately from that of Niger. With Ki-Zerbo, however, one cannot divorce these activities from that of the politician, for they are part of an organic whole. The motive that leads him to write African history and see that it is taught is the same as that which compels him to work for a government that is responsive to African needs. His party, the National Liberation Movement, retains the name of a pre-independence grouping that stretched wider than Upper Volta. Although it only has six seats in the National Assembly, which meets for only three weeks of every year, Ki-Zerbo points out that at the 1970 elections only half the electorate voted, so the present RDA government says Ki-Zerbo cannot really be said to represent the majority of Voltains. Since coming to power, too, it has tended to revert to pre-1966 bad habits, which has not helped its image. It also suffers from leadership problems, as the two *Quedraogos* (Joseph and Gerard) have not got on together, and ironically the pre-1966 President Maurice Yameogo is waiting in the wings with a certain reconstituted popular following. The PRA, which also has two ministers, also has leadership problems. Where the RDA has support from the older generation of army officers, some of the younger ones are MLN sympathisers, which also helps guarantee the opposition's position. It has



Joseph Ki-Zerbo: historian and opposition leader.

a party newspaper *L'Eclair*, which appears once every two months. A recent issue contained a special homage to the late Kwame Nkrumah. Ki-Zerbo, who had admired Nkrumah from his student days in Paris, attended the funeral service in Conakry.

Mrs. Folake Solanke's appointment as a Commissioner in the Western State Government makes her not only the first woman to hold a ministerial post in the State but only the third woman to serve on the executive council of a state in the military regime. Her predecessors are Miss Dorothy Miller of the North Central State and Mrs. Flora Nkwakuche of East Central. Born in Abeokuta, Mrs. Solanke is a lawyer, being called to the bar in 1963, and also holds a Bachelor of Arts degree. She has three children. Miss Miller who holds the portfolio of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives, was recently in Britain in her capacity as President of Nigeria's Council for Social Work. She expressed interest in studying the effects of the Seeborn Report on Britain's social services, which are now being reorganised to ensure that any one family is visited by one social worker and not by a series of specialists in different fields of social work. "In Nigeria we had developed a generic system of this kind long before the Report appeared," she commented before returning home. "I think that this is an ideal way of operating, although I believe there is still a role to be played by the specialists, backed up by teams of these 'all-purpose' social workers." On the subject of Nigeria's illustrious women, the conference centre which is to be financed by Ife University's endowment fund is to have a committee room named after Dr. Abimbola Awoluyi, the country's first woman doctor. At the ceremony for the launching of the fund, a £3,000 donation to this committee room was made Dr. K. O. Mbadawe, the former Federal Minister.

EURO AUTO SALES of PICCADILLY LONDON

Supply New and Used
CARS - BUSES - TIPPERS
TRUCKS
Left and Right Hand Drive
All models supplied include

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

New LHD Bedford 10-ton tippers available.

PAYMENT TERMS:- STERLING.
DOLLARS. NIGERIAN £.

Delivery European Port or direct shipment to Africa.

Quotations from

EURO AUTO SALES

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

Shipping

Personal service in U.K. and in Nigeria for your shipments of

Personal Effects
Household Effects
Cars (we are AA and RAC
appointed agents)

Commercial
Consignments

♦♦♦♦

KEENEST RATES

♦♦♦♦

For quotations (to any destination) or further information contact

Michael Gibbons
and Co. Ltd.

6 Dock Street,
London E1
Telephone: 01-480 5211
or

NAPAK SERVICES
(Nigeria) LTD.

Lagos Airport,
P.O. Box 232,
Ikeja.

Books and Publications

The Legacy of Ashby

A History of Nigerian Higher Education, by A. Babu Fafunwa (Macmillan & Co (Nigeria) £1.25 paper, board £3)

For the 1972-73 year the Rivers State Government in Nigeria has awarded 396 scholarships, 60 of them for post-graduate courses. Yet as recently as 1951-52 the total student population at Ibadan, still Nigeria's only university, was 338 — although at the time there were 360 Nigerian students, in the US and Canada and some 1200 in the UK. Nigeria in fact is well on the way to the target of 20,000 students in her own universities within the next few years, the 10,000 figure having been passed some years ago. Dr Fafunwa, former Professor of Education at Nsukka and now Professor of Education at Ife, is rightly concerned that even now there is uncertainty about the aims, objectives and organisation of higher education in Nigeria and in this, his second major book

on education, he gives his lively and pertinent views on these matters.

Much of the book is concerned with the present organisation of Nigeria's five universities, with a great deal of material which might be more suitable for a university "calendar" rather than for a book for general readers, since it concerns constitutions and detailed organisation. In spite of the book's title it is really concerned with the present situation, while the most interesting comments are those concerned with the future. In dealing with the present the book is not entirely up-to-date. It does not deal, for example, with the post-war problems of Nsukka or the advent of the new university in the Mid-West. Since, however, Professor Fafunwa's preface is dated April 1970, he could not be expected to be entirely up-to-date here and certainly not to deal with the latest move of the Federal Government, which

has now made the National Universities Commission, through which funds are channelled to the universities, a statutory body responsible to the government. This, in effect, ended the distinction between the Federal universities at Ibadan and Lagos, and the other state institutions.

Prof. Fafunwa deals faithfully with the early history of higher training in Nigeria. He surprisingly notes that Nigerianisation of the civil service, particularly at the technical level, was unobtrusively started as early as 1901 because of the various departmental training courses. He also notes that it was not the government but the parents and guardians who paid the bills who dictated that the first Nigerian students abroad should study law and medicine rather than agriculture and engineering. He rightly draws attention, however, to the view of Lord Hailey's *Aims and Purposes of 1938*: "the considerations which decided the character of higher education are largely political, for the type of instruction given depends on the view held of the place in society which the educated African may be expected to fill." British policy as yet exhibits no clear view of the future of the educated African... There are few instances of British Colonial history when the views of the educated native have been consciously determined, or when the educational system deliberately adapted to fit him for it."

Prof. Fafunwa is very critical of the policy followed by Yaba Higher College, the first real centre of higher education in Nigeria, because of its insistence on increasing the number of students and the type of courses to the number of vacancies likely to arise in different government departments. Yaba can be criticised for all manner of defects. Prof. Fafunwa himself later in the book emphasises the need to relate university curricula to Nigeria's needs and employment possibilities.

Rightly putting the report of the Ashby Commission into Nigeria's higher education, published at the time of independence in 1960, as the watershed in Nigerian higher education, Prof. Fafunwa is still highly critical of the commission's "new-colonialist" attitude because although it recommended the creation of three new universities (the reasons which now, if not then, seem to the Federal Government agreed to the creation of a fourth at Ife, it still emphasises the need for overseas sponsorship of all new bodies. He notes that as a result of the creation of these new universities at Ibadan, the first university in Nigeria, it in fact remained dependent on London and the other universities had become independent. He is naturally critical of the system, not confined to Ibadan, under which academic staff appointments to Nigerian universities, even of Nigerian origin, had to be made through the Inter-University Council in London. He is critical of what he thinks to be the excessively high standards demanded for entrance to Ibadan, and has a good

WEMBLEY

MOTOR

COMPANY

LONDON'S LEADING LEFT-HAND DRIVE DEALER

Offer immediate delivery from a large selection of —

AUDI — BMW — CITROEN — FIAT

MERCEDES — OPEL — PEUGEOT

RENAULT — VOLKSWAGEN

All at bargain prices

With tax and duty paid for use in England

(Hire purchase arranged — Part exchange taken)

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

ALL OUR VEHICLES ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION THROUGHOUT
We offer you the opportunity to inspect and test any car prior to purchase.

Price list sent on request

Telephone 01-903 0266

or call at

14-16 Harrow Road,

Wembley, Middlesex.

(70 yards from North Circular Road).

interesting discussion of the places of sixth forms in Nigeria's education.

Not unexpectedly Prof. Fafunwa urges that Nigerian institutions should not follow external examples too closely, nor be fettered by them. Yet, like others who make these points, he does not really succeed in telling us what a "Nigerian model" should really be, since the criticisms he makes of, for example, the British system are freely made in Britain itself. There is nothing really original in saying that university curricula should be closely related to local circumstances, even if in Nigeria achievement of this has been slow. He is right, however, to urge the need in Nigeria for special attention to the position of "intermediate" staff. "today Nigeria is rapidly developing high-level manpower in managerial and other sectors, but the present and the prospective managers will continue to be over-worked and under-productive because of the lack of supporting intermediate technical staff. Well-qualified secondary school leavers will continue to apply for university education as long as the attitude of the Nigerian public remains relatively unchanged. One obvious way to lend prestige and dignity to technical and commercial education in Nigeria is for the universities to offer university diplomas to successful students of technical institutions. The more enterprising candidates could then be encouraged to proceed to degree courses in the faculties of engineering of the diploma-awarding universities."

This commonsense approach, however, has nothing particularly Nigerian or African about it. Yet commonsense is the hallmark of this book and nobody can dispute Prof. Fafunwa's final judgment about the main task of Nigerian universities if they are to strengthen the basis of their structure while retaining a super-structure with high standards.

(1) establish general education courses for undergraduate students irrespective of their areas of specialisation or emphasis;

(2) offer two-year diplomas in sub-professional courses at the intermediate level, e.g. laboratory techniques, public administration, personnel work, labour management, book-keeping, secretarial studies, adult education, nursery education, agricultural credit, co-operatives, journalism, African studies, pharmaceuticals, safety engineering, customary laws, teaching of English as a second language, etc.

(3) offer intensive vacation courses, as part of (2) above, which would maximise at the same time the use of university facilities that he fallow during the long summer holidays.

(4) associate more closely with all advanced teacher training colleges in the country (the University of Lagos has already taken such steps), and

(5) encourage and sponsor textbooks written for primary and secondary schools in Nigeria."

There are a small number of errors,

which do not detract from the book's value. They are more than offset by general observations about Nigeria of the greatest value.

Unhappily, on the personal side the book lacks warmth. Far too few of the characters who have been concerned with Nigerian higher education are named and fewer still are brought to life. An exception is the late Mr. Reginald Barrett with whom Prof. Fafunwa worked in Washington. Prof. Fafunwa describes briefly the many crises which Nigerian Universities have faced, but one is surprised that he should say about the war damage at Nsukka that during the war it only suffered "some damage".

M.D.

Monkeys and Men

Catch Me a Colobus by Gerald Durrell
(Collins £1.60)

Those familiar with Mr. Durrell's books on animals and animal collecting in Cameroon and elsewhere may be disappointed that so much of his new book is concerned with the care of animals in captivity. These chapters are very readable, amusing, and often instructive — but they lack the appeal of *The Overloaded Ark* or *The Rajut Beagles*. In this collection of episodes in Mr. Durrell's career, spanning seven years, this appeal is recaptured, however, in the episode which gives the book its name, an expedition to collect animals in Sierra Leone, in company with a BBC TV unit. This was in 1965, some years after Mr. Durrell had founded the Jersey Wildlife Trust, for whose Zoo the Sierra Leone fauna, including the 10 red-and-black and the seven black-and-white colobus monkeys, which in the end proved easier to collect than to keep alive, were destined.

The expedition's base was the staff quarters of the abandoned chrome mine near Bambawo in the Kenema area. Mr. Durrell speaks warmly of the full and kindly co-operation he received from everybody — particularly the local people who brought in leopard cubs, monkeys, pouched rats, pottoes, hornbills, pangolins, squirrels and the rest. Caring for these at the base (the leopard cubs escaped and were recaptured with much difficulty) transporting them to the m.v. *Accra* for the voyage to Liverpool, and caring for them at sea, was a complex task. For the journey to Freetown Mr. Durrell was assisted by the army, on the suggestion of a man as fascinated by, and apparently as fascinating to, animals as Mr. Durrell himself, Lt. Col. Ambrose Genda. He at the time was doing his famous "Uncle Ambrose" series with animals on Sierra Leone television (in spite of speaking enthusiastically of his talents, personality and good looks, Mr. Durrell mis-spells his name). Col. Genda, then a major, also found a charming Red River hog called "Blossom" for the expedition.

NEW BOOKS FROM

FRANK CASS

War and Society in Africa

Bethwell A. Ogot

Important conclusions emerge from these studies of ten different wars in pre-colonial and colonial Africa, and promote a better understanding of the nature and role of the military in post-independence Africa.

300 pages £4.00

The Pre-Colonial Economic History of Africa South of the Sahara

Z. A. Konczacki and
J. M. Konczacki, editors

Practically indispensable for the study of the economic history of pre-colonial Africa, this volume will also be of great assistance in general courses in African history

350 pages £4.50

Politics and Society in South-Eastern Nigeria 1841-1906

A Study of Politics, Diplomacy and Commerce in a Southern Nigerian State
Kannan Kutty Nair

This study deals with the political and social development of Calabar during one of the most critical periods of its history.

328 pages £5.00

A History of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Western Africa (1903)

Major J. J. Crooks
New Impression

A primary source for both the history of the colony as well as for its colonial heyday written by a sometime Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone

xx 376 pages map £5.50

Gazetteers of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria

Edited with a new introduction and preface notes by

A. H. M. Kirk-Greene
New Edition

The Gazetteers, collected here in volume form for the first time since their publication and limited distribution in the 1920's, have been regarded as the authoritative compendium on the history, geologies, and administrative developments of Northern Nigeria.

Vol. I: The Hausa Emirates
232 pages £6.00

Vol. II: The Eastern Kingdoms

264 pages £5.00

Vol. III: The Central Kingdoms

264 pages £6.00

Vol. IV: The Highland Chieftaincies

368 pages £7.00

Set of 4 volumes £22.00



FRANK CASS

67 Gt. Russell Street
London WC1B 3BT

MITSUI OSK LINES LTD

JAPAN/WEST AFRICA/JAPAN

FORTNIGHTLY EXPRESS SERVICE

CALLING AT HONG KONG AND (≠) SINGAPORE
FOR LAGOS (APAPA), TEMA, ABIDJAN, MONROVIA AND FREETOWN

ARIZONA MARU ≠ sailed Koko October 4 due Lagos Nov. 10

* ALSO CALLS AT LOBEITO, LUANDA AND LOBE
† ALSO CALLS AT DOUALA AND TAKORADI

U.K. AGENTS AND FREIGHT BROKERS

BROWN JENKINSON & CO. LTD.
BARKING ESSEX.

CROWN HOUSE, LINTON ROAD,
Telephone 01-594 3815.

LIVERPOOL AGENTS
BROWN JENKINSON & CO.
LIVERPOOL LTD
565 SEFTON HOUSE,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
LIVERPOOL L2 3SB
TEL 051 236 3742

MANCHESTER AGENTS
BROWN JENKINSON & CO.
LIVERPOOL LTD
BARTON DOCK ROAD
URVSTON,
MANCHESTER M31 2LP
TEL 051 748 1134

LONDON BRANCH
OFFICE
MITSUI OSK LINES LTD
KEMPSON HOUSE
CAMOMILE STREET
LONDON, E.C.3
TEL 01 263 7081

LAGOS REPRESENTATIVE
R. ITOH
MITSUI OSK LINES LTD.
216 PALM LINE AGENCIES
OF NIGERIA LTD
P.O. BOX 631
LAGOS, NIGERIA

TAKE OUT A SUBSCRIPTION TO WEST AFRICA

The most informative magazine on West African affairs

SUBSCRIPTION RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	52 weeks	26 weeks	13 weeks
Nigeria	NE5 4.0	NE2 12.0	NE1 6.0
Ghana	£20.80	£10.40	£5.20
Sierra Leone	Le.13.00	Le.6.50	Le.3.25
U.K.	£6.50	£3.25	£1.63
U.S.A., Canada and Latin America			
Surface	U.S.\$18.00	U.S.\$ 9.00	U.S.\$4.50
Airmail	U.S.\$27.00	U.S.\$13.50	U.S.\$6.75
Far East and Australasia			
Surface	£7.00	£3.50	£1.75
Airmail	£11.00	£5.50	£2.75
Other Countries			
Surface	£7.00	£3.50	£1.75
Airmail	£10.50	£5.25	£2.63

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

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

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

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

Copies to be sent to -
NAME

ADDRESS

W.A. 10/72

There is one other expedition book, to Mexico for a Volcano rabbit, a thick-billed parrot. Mr. Darrell, with the inevitable conservationist. But one wonders whether an collector, however excellent his intentions, is not sometimes likely to local people into capturing far more species than the collector needs. There is certainly a vicious circle, there is in fact done in preservation by governments that it may only be which can preserve a species until it home is really ready to receive it. And one can sympathise with Darrell's anger at the slaughter of magnificent animals once thought sary to deal with sleeping sickness Africa.

An Anti-Literacy Campaign?

Annual Report 1970-71 of the Christian Council Literature Bureau the Bamambu Press (Bo, Sierra Leone). By its policy of using only English primary as well as secondary schools Sierra Leone government, the claim is "virtually conducting an literacy campaign". In the schools, some 3,000 pupils became illiterate each year in English". To that number became inadequately in English and yet cannot read the local language. In English they cannot write their names. The report the government to teach children and write in their own languages. English to those who go to schools. It suggests that rural life might be made more attractive if the people in the villages were literate.

The report welcomes the government recent declaration that it intends to 50 per cent of the people literate by 1980, but suggests that this cannot mean literate in their local languages would require a change in education policy. Successive governments report claims, failed to declare intention of making the whole literate and have not persuaded mount Chiefs to take a lead in campaigns. Nor has any government at least the two main Sierra languages official for public announcements. Governments have failed to give sufficient resources Bureau, although it was only the work, and particularly the production books in local languages, that ensure the education of the people of the population.

In the year covered by the report 40,000 copies of various publications have been sold, with 124 books printed, the majority in Mende. The report puts the percentage of literate people in Sierra Leone including those literate only in language.

Letters to the Editor

Olympic selection

SIR—The Nigerian Sports Council may agree that there is great joy in taking part in the Olympic Games, but I do not think anyone would disagree that it is also a greater joy in winning gold medals. Our performances in the recent Olympic Games fell short of expectations.

Nigeria has many men and women with ability to win gold medals at the Olympic Games, but it appears that something is wrong in the method of selection adopted by Nigerian Sports Council. Except in boxing events, participants are usually selected from schools, colleges, police force, armed forces and a limited number of other areas. For the selection to be truly representative of the whole population, it must cover not only graduates and post-graduates but also such people as bricklayers and carpenters, farmers and hunters, fishermen and cattle-rearers, the unemployed and even vagrants. Some of them usually assume that such games are meant for school teenagers. In that case, the significance of the Games may have to be explained to them through the mass media and incentives may have to be offered in order to make the selection one hundred per cent success.

Thus, our future successful competition with Russia and America in the race for gold medals will not look like a daylight dream, but will in fact become a reality. However, it may be relevant to add that the cost of the selection must justify the glory of winning gold medals. That a balance must be struck between the two is of paramount importance.

NOAH A. ADETIMILEHIN

Nigeria's expatriate quotas

SIR—Please allow me some space to comment on Chief Fajemirokum's demand for the liberalisation of expatriate quotas.

There is no questioning the Chief's patriotic service to Nigeria, but on this very important and generally desirable policy, he seems to have gone off-tail. One can understand that in a way he represents employers (mainly foreign firms), but has he not heard of thousands of qualified Nigerians at home and abroad striving fruitlessly to obtain suitable jobs but not because the positions are manned by expatriates who seem to be handing over their staff of office in an unending relay to fellow expatriates? There is no doubt that foreign firms will for a time continue to require the services of those who must overlook their investments, but this must not be allowed to stultify the aspirations of qualified Nigerians.

Indeed the Federal Government should be congratulated and supported in its effort to regularise what has been a subtle and determined attempt to restrict the opportunities available to Nigerians in middle-management.

The Allocation Committee should be strengthened with powers to vet all expatriates entering Nigeria to assure itself that they are fully qualified and possess the claimed experience and qualifications. Furthermore it should have the power to order re-advertisement of a particular post specifically directed

to Nigerians. The Companies Decree should be amended to make it mandatory for Nigerians to comprise at least 80 per cent of each Board of Directors.

London.

STEPHEN C. OGUIKE

SIR—While I bow to the opinion and plea highlighted by the President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, I regard shortage of manpower in Nigeria a trifle. I have no doubt that the Lagos Chamber of Commerce had worked closely with the Government agencies at home and abroad. A close liaison activity would have revealed that statistics show there are thousands of qualified Nigerians in Europe and America, from whom the nucleus of liberalisation plea may be advanced or discounted.

To liberalise expatriate quotas against potential Nigerian employees, potential employers (indigenous or foreign-owned) must be aware of the necessity to give qualified Nigerians a chance.

I wonder why people don't receive replies to their applications for a job, perhaps the logical reason is that the Nigerian, although qualified, might not be suitable to the employer compared to the attributes of the expatriate employed in his stead.

Training Nigerians as management personnel may be a job for which an expatriate with special skill is best suited. But training whom? Perhaps those who are already qualified but without practical experience. Training on the job is the traditional method which has been tried and proved, the world over.

One might expect, however, that government efforts and commercial activities are being united towards unification of policies. In the not-too-distant future the ratio may be well defined for Nigerian personnel vis-a-vis expatriates by which our growth potential will be determined.

G. M. AKINGBOYE

Renaming the States

SIR—One of the things I have always wished to see in Nigeria is simple one-word names for each of our twelve states. When the States were created, the most convenient thing to do was to name them after their geographical locations. The fortunate states which had names different from this consideration were Kano, Lagos and Rivers.

After the creation of the states, Kwara State (originally West Central) became the first to change its geographical name. Eight other states are still keeping their geographical names. I would love to see changes in the names of these states. For example, the South Eastern State can change to Calaja State — which would show a combination of old Calabar and Ogoja provinces. The North Western State can change to such a sweet-sounding name as Kontagara State. The North Eastern State will sound sweet as Iorru State or even Adamawa State. Mid-West can change to Benin State, West to Oduduwa State, East Central to Engu, Benue Plateau to Benue State and to avoid confusion, Lagos State can change to Imorodu State. That would distinguish Lagos State from Lagos as the capital of the Federation. Just think of one name and adopt it.

U. E. UKPONG

Kansas

Oged Macaulay

SIR Thank you for the report of the London Memorial Service to Oged Macaulay. Could I, as the closest relative in Britain of the late Oged Macaulay, mention that a similar service is to be held at Manchester Cathedral on October 15 at 4.00 p.m.

K. E. MACAULAY

TAILORING



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

409 Holloway Road,
London,
N.7.,

or telephone
01-607 1945.

ELECTRICAL DISCOUNT STORE

Special Offer
PYE 24" TV

and

KELVINATOR 9.3 Cu.ft.

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

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

SPECIAL concessions to Diplomats and Students.

FREE delivery in London area.

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

Part exchange and instalment Plan.
EXPRESS TRADING CO.,
1/2 Leyton Bridge, Leyton High Road, London, E.10
(opposite Leyton tube station)
Tel: 01-539 2112/01-556 8329

Open until 7 p.m.

GREAT NIGERIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

We wish to inform
our clients that our
U.K. Chief Agent
has recently changed
his address.

The new address is
as follows:

Funso Omo-Ogunkoya
44 Parade Mansions
Watford Way
Hendon
London, N.W.4

Telephone: 01-202 4597

Rapid Express

SHIPPING AGENTS

TELEPHONE
01- 782-4655
or EPSOM
28301

SPECIALISTS IN SHIPPING
LUGGAGE, HOUSEHOLD
GOODS AND CARS

TO ALL WEST AFRICAN
DESTINATIONS
AT ECONOMICAL RATES

INSURANCE AND PACKING
UNDERTAKEN

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

Troubles at Tema

from a correspondent

To plan and develop a new town at Tema, a fishing village 20 miles east of Accra, a new type of local government body, the Tema Development Corporation, was established in 1952. Instead of a local council, a board of directors with a managing director was appointed, and the town, site of Ghana's new port, now has a population of perhaps 20,000. The Corporation has had a chequered career, in 1964 being reconstituted as the Accra-Tema Development Corporation. In 1965 Tema Development Corporation was re-established as a separate corporation. Following the summary termination of the appointment of Mr. B. W. A. Knight as Managing Director in March 1965, Mr. F. K. A. Jagge, a civil servant, was appointed Managing Director. After the military coup in February 1966 the members of the board, with the exception of Mr. Jagge, were removed by the National Liberation Council.

Then followed a period of uncertainty. The NLC entrusted to the Managing Director the running of the TDC as Acting Chairman, pending reconstitution of the Board. The heads of departments were then turned into a sort of temporary Board of Directors. But the substitute Board was not finally appointed until December 1, 1969. This appeared to be because of the uncertainty as to which Ministry was responsible, and the desire of the Principal Secretary, Works and Housing, to keep TDC under his supervision.

In November 1969 the Busia régime set up a committee of enquiry to examine the TDC. Its terms of reference were to enquire into allegations of irregularities and malpractices from March 1965 to October 1969. The chairman was Mr. George Otosu-Amaah, currently on trial on charges of subversion. The report of

this committee* has just been published together with a government White Paper on its recommendations. The report was originally presented to the Government, but the NRC has accepted most of its recommendations, and has produced the White Paper. However, the NRC did reject the recommendation to the committee that Mr. Jagge, Managing Director, should be dismissed from his post solely on the grounds that "he was the officer administratively responsible for the affairs of the corporation in the then Ministry of Works and Housing" when his predecessor and two others were dismissed, and he expressed the view that this dismissal was frivolous. The committee had recommended that Mr. Jagge be made pay rent for two houses converted into "Guest House", which he was said to have acquired irregularly. This recommendation the NRC regarded as unjust in the light of their previous decision. Mr. Jagge's wife, the former Judge, had been allocated accommodation. Various other recommendations concerning Mr. Jagge's Managing Director were also turned down by the NRC, which also found no foundation in the rumours of malpractices connected with money deposited by Mr. Jagge with the Corporation under the House Ownership scheme operated by the Corporation's parent.

* Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Alleged Irregularities and Malpractices in the affairs of the Tema Development Corporation (Ghana Publishing Corporation, 1 cedi).

White Paper on the report of a Committee of Enquiry into alleged irregularities and malpractices in the affairs of the Tema Development Corporation (Ghana Publishing Corporation, 10 pesewas).



Tema new town

tive landlords." The NRC did not agree however, that for "effective and harmonious administration" Mr. Jaggé, together with Mr. D O Annan, the Development Officer, and Mr. John Quashie, the Acting Chief Accountant, should be removed. They are now to be "redeployed".

The NRC, says the White Paper, viewed "with grave concern" the errors made by the Consultants, Doxiadis Associates, over a contract for the construction of 271 dwellings which resulted in overpayment of 75,000 cedis. However, it noted the Committee's view of the "efficient and high standard" displayed by Doxiadis, and accepted the recommendation that their current agreement be renewed for two years during which they should transfer their functions to the re-organised government department.

Irregularities

The committee discovered a number of irregularities and deficiencies in the Estate Department, whose main function is to take over houses built, allocate and maintain them. It appeared, said the committee, that the system was over-centralised, and that this explained some of the deficiencies. The Managing Director had become aware of this in 1968, said the report, and asked the Consultants to make a report. The committee thought that these recommendations, which have not been implemented, should be fully used. The government

accepted almost all of the committee's recommendations concerning housing allocation, and the Home Ownership scheme.



Old Tema

Concerning the allocation of farming land the committee was "intrigued" by the allocation, within seven days of application, of 2,154 acres to a company called "Q" Farms Ltd. It made several recommendations - that a joint allocation committee should be set up between TDC and the Ministry of Agriculture, that intended land allocations should be advertised and preference given as far as possible to farmers from Tema and that all farming land should be surveyed and that already occupied by indigenous farmers should be allocated to them. This was all accepted by the government.

Tema acquisition area is 64 square miles. It includes all Tema Stool land, and some land acquired from the Kpone and Nungua Stools in 1952. The Chief and subjects of the Tema Stool were resettled at Manhean in 1959 and others temporarily at Ashaeman. While the committee was sitting the Tema Chief and Elders spoke on behalf of those settled at Manhean and Ashaeman of the gross neglect of their areas. This the Committee found to be true and was "even surprised that no epidemic had yet broken out, having regard to the insanitary conditions under which the people lived." The government accepted the committee's two recommendations, that sanitary conditions should be urgently improved and that as a long-term project Manhean and Ashaeman should be considered as areas for "peri-urban development", considering the interest of farming communities in the area and exploiting local materials. The NRC agreed that steps should be taken to integrate Ashaeman and Manhean into one community and that as a matter of policy the Ministry of Housing should consider periodic visits by small independent groups to assess the Corporation's operations.

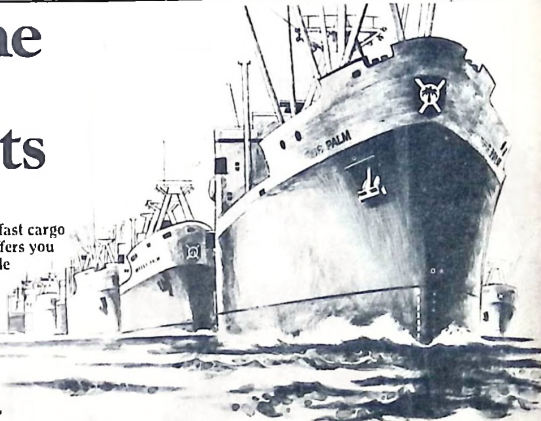
The inefficiency of the slaughterhouse was criticised and the government agreed that negotiations should begin for GIHOC to take over the assets and liabilities of the slaughterhouse which could be said to be proper, such as the 300,000 cedi loan raised from the Ghana Commercial Bank. Liabilities judged as improper should be written off and the TDC should collect all outstanding debts from customers.

Hot line to 40 ports

With a 16-strong fleet and fast cargo liner services, Palm Line offers you efficient, regular and reliable cargo-carrying facilities to and from UK, Eire, N.W. Continent and West African ports between Mauritania and Angola.

Palm Line also has agency interests in Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone, with clearing and forwarding facilities.

Passengers can be carried on some vessels with Owner's Suites.



PALM LINE

Head Office: Salisbury Square House,
8 Salisbury Square, London E.C.4. Tel: 01-353 5362.

RURAL MASTERS OF MUSIC

In the second of a short series of articles, Mr. Yao Aduamah of the University of Ghana describes in his individual way the reaction of the people of an Ewe village to the invitation of the Ghana Arts Council, telling them that their village had been selected to send a team to the Natural Arts Festival in Kumasi.

The great day came at last and the village musicians were ready to leave for the Arts Festival. But someone suggested that it was not necessary that they informed their chief.

"Of course duty is duty", said the group leader approvingly.

Agoo we say,

Agoo we say,

At the gates of the kings,

Agoo.

The chorus at once took up that march song with the hand-drum and the two iron piece accompaniment in their frank, natural exuberance. The atmosphere was damp with the recent rains, but the hand-drum was sufficiently warmed in the fire to a stirring rhythm over the village in a flash while the smell of ancient cloths worn by the musicians lingered on in the stagnant air. The villagers rushed out of their houses and the lane leading to the chief's house was soon lined by men and women, children and farmers with cutlasses in their hands. The crooked life of musicians came to a bend where in the nearby house a girl dropped her broom and letting her eyes remain on the passing musicians said: "Mama, Togbi, Togbi, come here! Here's such a fine sight!"

FULLY TROPICALISED and EXPORT PACKED

- Refrigerators • Televisions •
- Gas Cookers • Radiograms •
- Short Wave Car Radios •
- Cameras •

and many more items

BARGAIN PRICES EASY PAYMENT FACILITIES

Free packing and shipping advice
Please write, phone or call
01-580 4632

**AZAT
(LONDON) LTD.,**

3 Tottenham Street, W1P 9PB

An old decrepit couple thus invoked, slowly rose up from their kitchen fire and came to recline on their gateposts.

"Daavi Yawa is just like Siedu", said the woman. "She has a wonderful rolling tongue."

"Don't you know their grandfather? It is his leg they've taken. Don't you know the Siedu family? They all have it."

A tall, jolly woman ran across the road and spread her cloth on the ground for the musicians to tread on. "What a stay you are to us all!" said she.

"They are indeed!" cried another onlooker cordially. "I wonder what your mothers ate on conceiving you!"

The chief who was sitting in his open verandah received the musicians into the house warmly. He was glad they looked their best for the sake of their village. "Now let's see what we have in the corner" was heard spoken by him in a private voice to his spokesman who then disappeared into a back room and soon reappeared with a bottle and a glass which were received with a burst of music and dance. Siedu and his group are unpaid artists and all that the culture awards them is the honour to ask for drinks. At the Regional Arts Festival however, the awards would be cash prizes, there culture would be re-defined.

The march music had ended. The musicians were now seated drinking when all of a sudden Kwame Siedu the leader took the isolated proverbial sayings called *asabra* or *hamelododo* and solely spoke them at a great speed on end.

A beautiful girl will not pass by water and the water remains undisturbed.

A rich person will not buy a voice; let alone my voice to call the familiar persons

and so on and on. Most of the *asabra* however are sad and awe-inspiring, death being, as it does, the poetic medium of expression. But the more musical who does not pay much attention to words, will appreciate *Gabada* as a whole as the hoisterous and lively highlife music. And the resourceful Siedu could replace the old sayings with a short story composed by himself about his family life and cassava farm. The recitals, accompanied by the time-marking iron piece, the *adawuro* and *gankoku*, played by two or three men, went on until the cantor brought in the song, the song-catcher, the chorus and drums.

Siedu sitting on a low chair had said "It is with you!" and the cantor burst the preliminary *asabra* into the song:

Who will bury me when I die?

The little songster bird and the parrot which have the voice,

The forest bird who knows and will tell the time for my burial.

which the song-catcher took and passed

over to the chorus. Two or three were sung during the one round.

*Dear co-wives, while you play,
Remember the quarrelling day
Co-wives are like the cassava fufu.
Never devoid of lumps.*

The foreigner with the crooked leg will not walk through his mother-in-law's farm

*The pepper trees,
They have fallen down.
The okro trees,
They have fallen down.*

These are all old songs orally handed from father to son through several generations down to the present characters. But these were developed the singers in so peculiar and intricate way that no one could deny them praise of creativity. It is a humbling to watch, for you begin once to suspect your own "intellectual superiority" as you see that what spends so much time composing, arranging and rearranging on paper and memorising, the man reciting the actual cantor and the song-catcher, with some skill improvise on the spot they could bring here and there little words or phrases of their own or twist old lines within the broad formula of song-theme. They don't, on the other hand, depend solely upon their inherited songs. They do create songs based on events in their own experiences.

*Blowing in the wind,
An aeroplane blowing in the wind
I heard it and my heart beat.
So I gave them a letter
To be taken to the warriors
vanguard.*

Oh! there's no letter reader, which must have been composed in the second world war. The time of war and the romantic era of progressive young men from Kpando-Ewe district went to Odumpe. Ashanti as sawyers and Buem as farmers are reflected in the folklore.

"Voice! neighbours!" someone shouted. The three drums rose and the village chief kept time to it with his hand. The master and the little drum holding their instruments between their knees were madly at them *ha-ha-hata* and *krepa-krepa-krepa* from additional *pingha-pingha-pingha* from hand drummer with his eyes on the drums.

Moved by the music the dancers stepped into the ring and danced at their persons - toeing and heeling, short steps and quick turns, shuffling with a childish good-humoured pleasure. Someone was dancing seated a chair which he dragged along on wheels. Someone had paused and erect to rearrange his cloth over his shoulder for the right one was left. And then seizing the edge of the again with each hand performed a dance making sure at the same time his gold ring was visible.

After a while the drums stopped and the leader Siedu again started reciting long interlude *asabra*.

Commercial News

New shipping line set up

A new North American - West African Line (NAWAL) has been set up in New York, embracing Compagnie Maritime Belge, Chargeurs Reunis, Compagnie Maritime du Zaïre and Elder Dempster. This new co-ordinated Atlantic service commences on October 16. All the participants are members of the American West African Freight Conference.

Mr. James Bell, Elder Dempster trade manager for USA/West Africa commented last week: "NAWAL has been set up to offer shippers a much wider range of sailing schedules and ports within one organisation than has previously existed. It provides for more efficient use of ships and much simplified

documentation for shippers. Elder Dempster Lines will be operating five of the 11 ships. Although current North America - West Africa trading is passing through a difficult period due to the downswing in the USA economy, the trade has considerable growth potential in view of the large West African populations and the evident improvement in the North American economies.

A total of 15 Gulf, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway and Atlantic Coast ports will be served on a regular basis. A fortnightly service will be run from New York covering St. Vincent, Dakar, (Bathurst), (Conakry, Freetown, Monrovia, (Buchanan), Abidjan,

(Takoradi), Tema, Lome, Cotonou, Apapa/Lagos, (Warri), Port Harcourt, Douala and (Victoria). Ports in brackets are subject to cargo demand.

An express service will also cover Abidjan, Apapa, Cotonou, Matadi, Lobito and Luanda, and a service will leave US Gulf ports and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ports monthly for ports in Dakar/Lobito range. Return services from West Africa to the same range of ports in the USA will be operated at approximately the same frequency.

In North America the agency representation has been rationalised so that all four lines have the same agents in all ports. Columbus Overseas and Compagnie Maritime Belge have formed a joint company called Atlantic Overseas Corporation, who will be the general agents and have their head offices in New York. A joint berth will be used by all NAWAL ships in New York and joint berths will be utilised in other North American ports.

● Nigerline (UK) has been established as a subsidiary company of the Nigerian National Shipping Line.

Headed by Mr. Okwuraibe, the new company takes over the technical and commercial services provided to NNSL in Europe by the present Liverpool branch office. It has a full paid up equity capital of £2m. and has purchased three vessels with a gross tonnage of about 17,000.

● An overall profit of nearly 2.25m. cedis was made by the Volta River Authority last year, an improvement of almost 400,000 cedis over the previous year.

Chamber criticised

The Nigerian Chamber of Indigenous Contractors has criticised the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce and Industries for the comment made recently by its president, Chief Henry Fajemirokun, on expatriate quotas.

● An evaluation unit is to be set up under the aegis of the Nigerian Enterprise Promotion Board to determine the value of businesses to be sold by aliens.

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



INTERCONTI
FORWARDING LIMITED

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

14 PHILPOT LANE . LONDON . EC3

FOR TAX FREE
CAR SALES

FIAT



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

INTERCONTI
CAR SALES

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

Westwind Africa Line Limited

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

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

m.s. Southwind Sailed New Orleans October 5, Houston October 9 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown.
m.s. Sophie 'C' Sailing New Orleans October 17, Houston October 14 for Lagos, Freetown.

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

WEST AFRICAN AGENTS

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

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

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

Gabon urges change in Highway route

An appeal for a re-consideration of the route of the Trans-African Highway was made by the Chadian delegate at a meeting in Addis Ababa at which seven countries discussed the proposed feeder links from their countries to the Highway. The route was agreed in April, but at last month's meeting the delegation from Chad observed that the Highway was to cross six semi-forested African countries of which only two were land-locked. Owing to its geographical situation as a land-locked, semi-desert country and falling in the category of the least-developed among the developing countries, Chad "urgently requested" all organisations and donor countries, and all the African countries which were directly or indirectly concerned with the Trans-African Highway, to reconsider the alignment of the Highway. To back its request, the delegation produced a map showing a proposed alteration in the alignment of the Highway, which would ensure that the route would pass through the potentially rich portion of the south of that country. In addition, new proposals of feeder links were submitted by the Chad delegation for consideration by the Trans-African Highway Bureau and the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee. Representatives from Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan and Tanzania attended the meeting, but Congo, Gabon, Niger and Somalia were unable to attend.

● Nigeria and Volkswagen have signed the agreement for the establishment of a car assembly plant in Lagos. The Federal Government will hold 35 per cent equity shares in the plant, Volkswagen 40 per cent, other German interests 11 per cent, distributors 10 per cent and "other interests" four per cent. (An agreement with Peugeot for an assembly plant in Kaduna was signed in August).

● A CFA 53m. loan has been made by the African

Development Bank for the improvement of the Wangolodougou-Zegou road in northern Ivory Coast. Another agreement has been signed with the Ivory Coast Government for a loan of CFA 834m. for the purchase of two locomotives and 18 railway carriages.

● Purchase tax on private cars in Ghana is to be assessed in direct relation to their prices. Where the value does not exceed 1,362 cedis the tax will be 10 per cent; between 1,362 and 1,949 cedis it will be 15 per cent; between 1,949 cedis and 2,729 cedis 20 per cent.

Progress of Fund reviewed

The fourth meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, held in London recently, discussed a report showing that during the period May to August this year the Fund was handling over 90 technical assistance projects. These projects ranged from tourism and transport planning to the development of natural resources and the drafting of legislation. In 1971-72 a total of £400,000 was pledged to the Fund (established last year to provide technical assistance for economic and social development). It is expected that in 1972-73 the amount will be increased to more than £750,000 — a target of £2m. a year was set by Commonwealth leaders in 1971. The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. Arnold Smith, told the meeting that with assistance from the Fund, a Commonwealth West African Regional Health Secretariat was about to be established. The Fund was providing a Secretary for this body, who will be based in Lagos.

● The French Central Bank for Economic Co-operation is to assist the Congolese National Development Bank's five-year programme with a contribution of CFA 900m.

Evans Nigena



Mr. Joop Berkhout (centre), managing director of Evans Brothers Nigeria, gives a talk on West African public during a recent visit to London. With him are Mr. Red Adegbayo, the company's Northern States representative, and Mr. Robin Hyman, managing director of Evans London.

Zaire on IMF committee

Zaire has been appointed to the Committee of 20 set up by the members of the International Monetary Fund to study reform of the international monetary system. Also named to the committee are the Ministers of Britain, France, West Germany, the USA, Japan (representing only their own governments) India, Brazil, Morocco, Sweden, Ethiopia, Argentina, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Indonesia and Iraq (representing groups of countries). Ethiopia will represent Botswana, Burundi, The Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zambia. Zaire will represent Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta. Ghana is among the countries to be represented by Morocco. Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Jeremy Morse, executive director of the Bank of England.

● In order to double aid to developing nations there should be a link between "paper gold" and development finance, Mr C. Kamara-Taylor, Sierra Leone's Finance Minister, told the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in Washington. He said that

Sierra Leone supported proposals to replace the dollar and sterling balances in foreign exchange reserves with other countries by a special issue of special drawing rights (SDRs), created by the IMF as a supplementary asset. It would be necessary to raise interest rates to level close to the rate paid on current assets in order to induce official holders of reserve currencies to switch to SDRs, but the rate would not be so high that a heavy burden was imposed on developing countries. SDRs could be used as freely as other assets and there should be no limit in their acceptance. Mr. Kamara-Taylor suggested that the World Bank could use the purchase excess balances held by monetary authorities and utilise the interest earned on them to finance soft-loan development through the International Development Association.

● The US House of Representatives has cut \$1,000m. from the Nixon Administration's request for foreign aid programmes. It approved \$4,195m. appropriations for the year beginning in July 1, including \$450m. US financed military sales for arms purchases.

● British companies spent \$9.4m. in orders and contracts placed last year by international agencies executing projects assisted by the UN Development Programme, according to figures released in New York.

Poor farm record

In 15 African countries, per capita agricultural production in 1971 was below their average for 1961-65. The 15 included Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Mauritius. Overall, agricultural and food production in the developing African countries rose by four per cent in 1971. The figures are given in the preliminary version of the UN Food and Agriculture's Annual Review, the final version of which will be presented to the FAO Council meeting in Rome next November. In several countries, said the Review, per capita levels had shown "a clear downward trend". Nevertheless, agricultural development was being given more attention throughout the region, and was now top development priority in many African countries.

Looking at the effects of Britain's entry into the European Common Market, the Review concluded that it might lead to increased co-operation between African states on agricultural matters.

Agricultural exports declined during the first part of 1971 because the inter-

national financial crisis led to cautious stock-piling. The situation was reversed when world stocks of tropical agricultural produce products fell to "alarmingly low levels". In spite of this development, the sharp increase in foreign earnings from agriculture which were registered in 1970 were not repeated in 1971.

Tropical Africa was the only region in the world where the annual rate of growth of population economically active in agriculture and of the population dependent on agriculture was actually increasing. The numbers dependent on agriculture were expected to increase from 181m. in 1970 to almost 240m. in 1975.

"Rural employment in tropical Africa cannot be solved by creating new jobs in urban or industrial sectors

Development priority must be given to agriculture, with emphasis on human welfare. For this, balanced and carefully tested technological changes should be introduced, but these will have adverse effects if institutional patterns and incentives for agricultural production are not worked out at the same time, at national and regional levels".

'Special drive' needed

An "urgent and special drive" by African countries to expand agricultural sectors has been called for by the director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, Mr. Addeke Boerma. Addressing the organisation's seventh regional conference for Africa, held in Libreville, Mr. Boerma warned that Africa's future "for some time to come" would hinge on this. Although the Continent had the highest rate of agricultural growth among developing regions this growth was failing to keep pace with population increases. Last year Africa was the only region to achieve the four per cent agricultural growth target, but favourable weather was largely responsible and it was important that Africans did not allow themselves to be over-impressed with the result. In most developing countries agriculture was the largest sector. "It

they fail to expand it fast enough they are thereby reducing their best hope of breaking the general bonds of poverty"

- Singapore's Finance Minister, Hon Sui Sen, has called for the creation of a regional marketing system to improve the position of natural rubber against synthetics

- The Nigeria Industrial Produce Company, closed down after a dispute with the East Central State Marketing Board over the price to be paid for palm kernels, has been allowed to resume operations

- A £700,000 cotton ginnyery is to be established by the Kano State Government.

- Purchases of mam crop cocoa in Ghana were estimated at 12,585 tons after three weeks of the season.

Shipping News

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES - SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool: DEIDO due Port Harcourt Oct. 19; DUMBAIA due Warri Oct. 6. KOHIMA due Monrovia Oct. 7. From London: BHAMO due Takoradi Oct. 6, FALADA due Tema Oct. 15; FORCADOS sig. Oct. 13.

From N. Continent: FREE-TOWN due Lome Oct. 9; KABALA due Takoradi Oct. 14. NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: DUNKWA due Oct. 19; FOURAH BAY due Oct. 15. To London: EBOE due Oct. 12. To Avonmouth: EBANI due Oct. 16.

To N. Continent: MANO due Luanda Oct. 7; MACHAON due Rotterdam Oct. 13; PEGU due Antwerp Oct. 7.

To Southampton: AUREOL due Oct. 12.

To Poole: CLEARWAY Oct. 18.

WESTBOUND - To USA/Canada: DARU due Monrovia Oct. 8; MORIAS sig. New York Oct. 11.

EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: AKOSOMBO due Appa Oct. 6.

Eastern Service to West Africa: ERNEBANK sig. Bathurst Oct. 6. TEAKBANK due Pointe Noire Oct. 16.

BARBER LINES OUTWARDS - FERNLAND sig. New York Oct. 3 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Appa, Douala.

HOMEWARDS - FERNLAND Idg. Lagos S. Bound Oct. 20, Sapele Oct. 22, Douala Oct. 24, Ghana Oct. 28. Abidjan/Monrovia end Oct. 28/early Nov.

"K" LINE WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lohito, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan - TENNESSEE MARU sig. Japan Sept. 6, due Lagos Oct. 11. EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown, etc.: TENNESSEE MARU sig. Lagos Oct. 16, Freetown Oct. 21, Abidjan Oct. 25, due Japan Dec. 1.

DAFRA LINE EASTBOUND - FRANKRIG sig. Houston Oct. 21 due New Orleans Oct. 23, Monrovia Nov. 15. WESTBOUND - NIGERIA sig. Angola Oct. 19 due Calabar Oct. 22, Takoradi Oct. 26.

BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA WESTBOUND - IJA RIVER Douala Oct. 9, Sapele Oct. 12, Ghana Oct. 17, Abidjan Oct. 19, Montreal Nov. 2, thence Great Lakes.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA SOUTHBOUND - KORLE LAGOON Bremen Oct. 4, Antwerp Oct. 6, Rotterdam Oct. 8. NORTHBOUND - KULPAWN RIVER Bremen Oct. 21, Hamburg Oct. 25.

PALM LINE SOUTHBOUND - ANDONI PALM due Freetown Oct. 10. ILESHA PALM due Appa Oct. 10. NORTHBOUND - ELMINA PALM due Warri Oct. 6; LOBITO PALM due Lagos Oct. 9.

N.Y.K. LINE WESTBOUND - SAIKYO MARU Lagos/Appa Oct. 10/13, Douala Oct. 14/16, Abidjan Oct. 23/24, Takoradi Oct. 25/26.

EASTBOUND - SAIKYO MARU Lagos/Appa Oct. 10/13, Douala Oct. 14/16, Pointe Noire Oct. 18/20, Abidjan Oct. 23/24, Takoradi Oct. 25/26, Tema Oct. 27/28.

MITSUBI OSK LINE ARIZONA MARU sig. Kobe Oct. 4 due Lagos Nov. 10.

MAERSK LINE From Japan via Inmars, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan - MAREN MAERSK sig. Hong Kong Oct. 10 due Luanda Nov. 1.

OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi: SUSAN MAERSK sig. Takoradi Oct. 9 due Los Angeles Nov. 1.

FARRELL LINES HOMEWARDS - AFRIKAN MOON sig. Lagos/Appa Oct. 17 for Douala, Luanda, Lobito, Matadi, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports: AFRICAN SUN sig. Lagos/Appa Nov. 14 for Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports.

OUTWARDS - AFRIKAN MOON due Monrovia Oct. 2 for Buchanan, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Oct. 10, Lagos/Appa Oct. 12, Warri, Douala, Luanda, Lobito, Matadi, AFRICAN SUN due Dakar Oct. 27 for Freetown, Monrovia Oct. 31, Buchanan, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Nov. 8, Lagos/Appa Nov. 10.

NEDLLOYD - SWAL JOINT SERVICES AMSTELHOEK sig. Rouen Oct. 25 due Tema/Matadi Nov. 10, Pointe Noire Oct. 12, HOGH SELLING sig. Antwerp Oct. 27 due Boma/Matadi Nov. 11.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICAN LINE NORTHBOUND - COVENTRY CITY sig. W.A. late Oct./Nov for discharge Scan late Nov./early Dec, HOGH HERON sig. W.A. Nov. 2/early Dec. for discharge Scan mid Dec.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE INWARDS - STRAAT FRENANTLE from Japan, sig. Sept. 18, due Luanda Oct. 17, Monrovia Oct. 22, Freetown Oct. 24, Port Harcourt Oct. 30, Lagos/Appa Nov. 2, Takoradi Nov. 7, Abidjan Nov. 11.

STRAAT MOZAMBIQUE from Hong Kong, Sept. 1, due Cotabato Oct. 12, Lome Oct. 14, Tema Oct. 15, Abidjan Oct. 17, Monrovia Oct. 20, Freetown Oct. 22, Dakar Oct. 26, Conakry Oct. 29, Takoradi Nov. 2.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT FRENANTLE from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, opt., Hong Kong, Japan early Nov; STRAAT MOZAMBIQUE from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, opt., Hong Kong, Shanghai opt., Japan late Oct.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE SOUTHBOUND sig. New Orleans Oct. 13, Houston Oct. 18 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown, Sapele, C. sig. New Orleans Oct. 26, Houston Oct. 21 for Lagos, Freetown.

THE E.A.C. LINES SOUTHBOUND - BOGOTA sig. Hamburg Oct. 4, Antwerp Oct. 7, Rotterdam Oct. 9, Bremen Oct. 10, due Dakar Oct. 19, Monrovia Oct. 22, Abidjan Oct. 24, Cotonou Oct. 27.

NORTHBOUND - SIMBA sig. Douala Oct. 6, Lagos Oct. 7, Cotonou Oct. 8, Abidjan Oct. 11, Monrovia Oct. 14 due Amsterdam Oct. 23, Copenhagen Oct. 26, Aarhus Oct. 28.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
MUST BE PREPAIDBY CASH, POSTAL ORDERS
OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID. The charge is 25p per line (approx. five words), minimum £1.50. Display classifieds are £2.00 per col. inch. Box Numbers £1.00 extra. Copy is to be either PRINTED or TYPEWRITTEN and is required at Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6HZ, BY FRIDAY 2 PM. SEVEN DAYS PRIOR TO PUBLICATION. All orders for advertisements are accepted on the express terms, they are subject to cancellation without notice at the discretion of the publishers and whilst every effort will be made to publish the advertisement on the date specified, no guarantee of insertion date can be given. Signatures of the two highest ranking officers must be received for advertisements using lists of elected officers. The proprietor does not accept liability for loss or damage caused by printed errors, inaccuracies or omissions and they may make any alteration or rearrangement in the making of any advertisement to ensure its conformity with the standards and style of 'West Africa'.

NOTICES

Compare our prices
on
Second-hand cars

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

Transit Vans
Tipper Trucks

All top condition, left-hand drive.

For details and Free Price List please apply to:-

GARAGE J.C.V.d. WERF
Molendijk 92 - Melsvoort -
Holland or contact our
London Representative:-R. MIRZA,
Telephone 01 624 9643XTRA HAIR WIGS
WHOLESALE

Lower Prices and widest selection of Yak wigs, Hair Pieces, Top Knots and Half wigs. All lengths of Yak Hair Afro, Parted Afro, Freedom, Pop Corn, Gypsy and Human Hair wigs. Afro Pulls, Afro combs and wig Sprays.

XTRA HAIR LTD

Wholesale Showroom, 1st Floor, 166 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 (Barnt Gate Entrance) Tel: 01 254 1883

Retail Shops: 166 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 and 51B Blackstock Road, N4.
Open 9-6, half day Thurs.
Wholesale 4pm Sat

SHIPPING

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

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

For competitive rates please contact:

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

SALE OF
1000Stiff Brocade Headties
at £2.00 per piece

Taylor-Barrett Ltd.

AFRICAN SHOP
16 Chepstow St.,
Manchester M1 5JF
061-236 6191

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

KINGSLAND
FABRICS LTD.

Phone 01 739 5743

229 KINGSLAND ROAD
LONDON E2

Buses 9, 22, 48, 67, 97, 149
and 243
Alight at St. Leonards
Hospital

LIME PRODUCTS We market high-quality lime products, etc., to all African countries. For competitive prices please contact: CHURSTON & CO., Chemical Products Engineers & Consultants, West Point House, Green Lane, Buxton, Derbyshire, England. Tel (Buxton) 01798 6473.

BOUTIQUE
AFRICANA

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

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF GENUINE

LOGANBERRY SATIN HEADTIES

The Centre for West African High Fashion

ORIENT HOUSE GRANBY ROW MANCHESTER 1

Tel: 061-236 7805

Open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

NOTICES Cont.

VOLKSWAGENS
1963 to 1969

LARGE SELECTION OF SECOND-HAND LEFT HAND DRIVE

Beetles, Saloons, Estates, Fastbacks

OTHER MAKES AVAILABLE

ALL M.O.T. TESTED AND GUARANTEED

L.H.D. Car Centre

(SPECIALISTS IN LEFT HAND DRIVE CARS)

PLAYLANDS CAR PARK, WOOD LANE,

WHITE CITY, LONDON W12

(opposite White City Stadium)

Tel: 01 749 2470 and 01 743 8559

AFRC-PUFFS

2 free with every 12 purchased
- £1.75 per pair

Black Yak Short Wigs

£2.00 each

Black Yak Long Gypsy wigs

£3.00 each

Black Yak Hair pieces

£1.75 each

Black Pop Corn wigs

£1.75 each

Black A ro wigs

£1.25 each

916 also 720

Large Yak Hair Pieces

£2.95

Freedom wigs £2.75

(Send cash with order)

HAIR RAISERS LIMITED

31 Goodge Street, London
W1 Telephone: 01 580 3846Open Daily Sat open 10am - 12.30pm
Nearest station
Goodge StreetHIGH DISCOUNTS
EXPORT ORDERS 4X-FREE

Tropicalised Fridges -

Export packed.

Kelinator K99F C68

K77FT E54, K66F T E46

Trento - Pys 745 - 4378 E68

Bottled Gas Cookers - New

World 320U E36, 358L E40,

46L E58, Conquest E50

Tropicalised Radiograms

Grundig Mandelino E117,

Trento E115, KCB50 E145,

System Audio III E124

Fam - Indola 16" Pedestal E41,

12" Table E35 39

15" Table E32 39

Bedding, Furniture, Carpets

Ask for lists

MOLENS EXPORTS LTD.

600 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton,

E10 Tel: 01 556 9111

PHOTOGRAPHY

YOUR
WEDDING

Complete Coverage at the
Church and Reception
Choice of Service

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

Write or telephone now:

JULIAN BROWN

15 St. Leo Mansions,

St. Leo Avenue, Chelsea, SW3.

Tel: 01-352 8850

EXPORT CENTRE
TAX FREE
PLUS DISCOUNTS

Goods for shipment overseas
Tropicalised models of Televisions, tape recorders, radio-car radios, radiograms, sewing machines, typewriters, sewing machines, Colour cookers, refrigerators, etc. etc.

Special packing and shipping arranged.

Special prices and prompt attention.

Special easy payment arrangements if necessary. Contact:-

Mr. Bradford

COLGIC AGENCY &

EXPORT SUPPLIES LTD.

Colric House, 575 High Road,

Chiswick, London W4

Tel: 01 995 1588

(Between Kenilworth and

Chiswick Flyover) Access

Tube Station - Gunpowder

Bus routes - 27, 27A, 28,

117.

Write for details.

PANLA! PANLA! PANLA!
STOCK FISH!
STOCK FISH!

Wholesale or Retail at very cheap prices.
ORDER DELIVERED
YOUR DOOR
Place your order through
COMOKA COMPANY
of 30 Baker Street, London
W1M 2DS or tel 01-476 5141
at any time of the day.
Enquiries welcome, write to above address.

SITUATIONS VACANT

VACANCY. Qualified Accountant with at least 3 years work experience. Nigerian or Commonwealth for a challenging post requiring high design ability and supervision of new projects. Nigeria. Attractive. Applications in candidate's handwriting giving full details of curriculum vitae including qualifications and present salary should be addressed to The Managing Director, PO Box 2747, Lagos, Nigeria.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY (E.C.N.) VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian candidates for appointment to the following vacant posts in the Finance Division of the National Electric Power Authority (E.C.N.).

(i) SYSTEM ANALYST:

Qualifications:

A good University Degree in Mathematics, Science or Economics or Professional Certificate in Accounting, Engineering or Statistics with not less than 3 years extensive practical experience in Data Processing.

Salary Scale:

SAPF (i.e. EN2,690 (Consolidated))

Duties:

- Investigation, documentation and analysis of systems after gathering data about current methods.
- Recording of data collected in a suitable manner for analysis by use of computer systems so as to be useful to train user personnel in system analysis work.
- Design input and output documents and computer files.
- Co-ordinate and monitor systems testing and implementation to needs of user.
- Specify clerical procedures and prepare feasibility studies for further applications.

(ii) ANALYST PROGRAMMERS:

Qualifications:

A University Degree in Mathematics or Science with full training and extensive programming experience in a Commercial environment. Sound colour experience and knowledge of Fortran and Basic Assembler Language will be an advantage.

Candidates with GCE (Advanced Level) or Higher School Certificate in relevant subjects with considerable practical experience may be considered.

Salary Scale:

SAPF (Upper) = EN1,640 x 60 = EN2,060 per annum. (Point of entry will depend on qualification and experience).

Duties:

- Investigation, documentation and analysis of components of systems and operations.
- Data preparation and control programming in user departments.
- ASSIST in the development of computer systems design and input and output documents and the compilation of computer files.
- Design computer programmes, prepare detailed flow-charts.
- Code, test, implement and document computer programmes.
- Co-ordinate and monitor the work of programmers and trainees in the areas of programmes development.
- Review standardisation and programme testing manuals, prepare manuals and file documents of systems.

Conditions of Service:

Appointment is pensionable but selected candidates will be on probation for three years. Other conditions of service will be the same as for other senior Officers.

Method of Application:

Application must be made on prescribed forms obtainable from:

The London Representative
National Electric Power Authority (E.C.N.),
5th Floor,
York House,
Westminster Bridge Road,
London, S.E.1.

and returned to reach him not later than 22nd October, 1972.

C. K. O. Adenike
Chief Personnel Officer

THE NIGERIAN PETROLEUM REFINING COMPANY LIMITED PORT HARCOURT NIGERIA

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerians for the post of

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING ASSISTANT

DUTIES: (i) To provide the technical assistance for the programming developments of new and revised Computer Programmes.

(ii) To communicate with and assist the Computer Services and Superintendent with new and conventional programming techniques.

QUALIFICATION: (i) At least G.C.E. (O/L) in 5 subjects with at least 2 years' recent and continuous programming experience.

(ii) Fluency in either NICOL or RPG Programming Language.

AGE RANGE: Between 21 and 35 years old.

PLACE OF WORK: The work will be in Port Harcourt Area. No accommodation will be provided but there is a housing allowance.

SALARY: The salary is negotiable and all applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Written applications which should give details of age, qualification, brief outline of experience to date and salary should be addressed to:

The Personnel Manager,
THE NIGERIAN PETROLEUM
REFINING COMPANY LIMITED,
P. O. Box 585,
Port Harcourt.

PARTS MANAGER NIGERIA

Applications are invited from qualified Parts Managers for vacancies within the parts department of a large Automobile Engineering and Distributing Company.

Applicants should have a minimum of 5 years experience in a senior position in the parts department of a Main Distributor and be conversant with modern methods of stock control and administration.

A Purchasing and Supply, Institute of the Motor Industry or similar qualification would be an asset, but experience is essential.

Handwritten applications should state age, qualifications and experience and reach us before the end of November.

Post to: Training and Development Dept., P.O. Box 2083, Lagos, Nigeria.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

VACANCY IN NIGERIA COMPANY SECRETARY/ MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE

Qualified Nigerian with overseas post-graduate commercial management experience.
Preferably holding A.C.I.S., A.C.A., B.Comm. or equivalent.
Required by old-established Company for their Lagos Head Office.
Applications in writing giving full particulars to:

Busi & Stephenson Ltd.
Tower Building,
22 Water Street,
LIVERPOOL L3 1BW

MEETINGS

MIDWEST STATE UNION OF NIGERIA

This is to inform the general public that we as conveners only hereby invite all Mid-westerners following approaches from our STATE LEADERS to a general meeting for purposes of re-inaugurating the defunct Union and electing a vigorous Executive to serve the interest of Midwesterners in London and environs at

PLACE: Toyinbe Hall, Commercial Street, London, E1.

TIME: 2 pm prompt

DATE: 15th October, 1972

TUBE & BUSES: Aldgate East

Buses 257, 78 & 35

CONVENERS

1. P. J. O. Akpoveta
2. S. E. U. Igbe
3. J. U. Orosin
4. Chief B. Monty Maduku
5. M. O. Nwabuzo
6. A. A. Ovie
7. O. O. Afari
8. I. V. Edebiwe

CHANGE OF NAME

I, FORMERLY KNOWN and addressed as Cajetan Bidoye Ojewale now wish to be known and addressed as Fola Ojewale. All documents bearing my former names remain valid.

BIN UNION OF UK & IRELAND

GENERAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

There will be a General Meeting followed by election of officers of the above union on Sunday, 15th October, 1972 at W.A.S.U., 69 Warrington Crescent, London W9 at 2pm prompt.

This is a very important meeting and an opportunity for members with new ideas aspiring to the leadership of the union to get elected.

ALL BINS ARE
CORDIALLY INVITED

THE NIGRIAN LAW SOCIETY of Great Britain & Ireland

All Nigerian Lawyers and Law Students are invited to an Emergency General Meeting of the above-named Honourable Society to discuss:

Agenda 1. The seven-year ban on young Nigerian Lawyers from appearing in the Supreme Court of Nigeria as an Advocate.
2. Any other business.

Date: 15th October 1972
Place: Friends' International Centre, Torrington Place, London WC1 1JY (near Senate House). Time: 2pm prompt.

EDUCATIONAL

LL.B. INTERMEDIATE - London external degree full-time course now commencing at Conway Hall, Artists' Room, 25 Red Lion Square, Holborn, London WC1R 4RL. Enrolments 205 weekdays between 10 and 1 pm from 2nd, October 1972. Printed notes on all subjects.

GENTLEMEN'S CUTTING

Taught expertly by post Overseas Students Welcomed. Pay As You Learn Reasonable terms. Write: L. Rosenborg, 68 Gyley Drive, Gant, Hill, Essex. Phone after 7pm 01-5510676.

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

First class tuition by airmail without text books, for GCE WMC School Cert., Law (Bot & L.L.B.), Accountancy, Banking, Marketing and Secretaryship. Over 220,000 successes.

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

THE PRINCIPAL THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE

Dept. NRT, Tuition House,
London SW19 4DS
Member of the Association
of British
Correspondence Colleges

DANCES

STAR PROMOTIONS Present COMMONWEALTH SHOW and DANCE

Saturday 14th October
12.30 midnight to 7 am
at Hammersmith Palace
Shepherds Bush Road, W6
featuring

Arthur Conley
USA King of soul
Doris Troy
USA Queen of soul
Roy Shirley
King of Reggae
from Jamaica

with his own band, THE Undivided.

And the fantastic young African band from Ghana West Africa, the people's favourite sound

BUKUTU

U. Roy from Jamaica
Also Trinidad Steel Band.
Admiral Ken Sounds
Comper from Barbados
London's Reggae Time, Steve Burnard.
Guests Artists invited:
Jackie Edwards, Count Prince Miller, Jimmy Cliff, The Pioneers, Desmond Dekker. Plus officials from various Commonwealth.

Tickets in Advance £1.50 obtainable at the gate.

All are welcome
Head Office Star Promotions
38 Down Park Road,
Dalston E.8
Tel: 01-249 0475.

EDUCATIONAL Cont.

FOR EXAM SUCCESS STUDY WITH WOLSEY HALL OF OXFORD

Thousands have passed the exams through our course. We look forward to helping you to succeed! Tuition Form for FREE "O.A." leaflet - the gateway to successful careers. We offer courses in wide range of subjects.

Examinations for CIS, All O.S. and Business courses. London University degrees including B.Sc. Econ., LL.B., B.A., B.D. & B.Sc.

Modern maths for Primary & Secondary - Schoolteachers. Fees are low, and you can pay by instalments. Help us to help you - Write today for FREE Prospectus & enrolment form to Wolsley Hall, 2, Wolsley Hall, Wolsley Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR, England.

Wolsley Hall
Oxford OX2 6PR,
England

Dateline Africa

GUINEA

Sekou Touré and the WHO

President Sekou Touré opened the conference of the World Health Organisation regional African committee in Conakry with a stong attack on the organisation for its "lack of practical effect" in Africa. President Touré criticised the organisation for its bureaucratic nature and its tendency to finance what he described as empty projects and conferences. He called for a revival of traditional medicine as a way of tackling public health problems in Africa, saying that the African people "lived for a long time without Western medicine".

The President also called on the WHO to attempt to persuade African doctors working outside the continent to return. Their number was far higher than that of foreign doctors stationed in Africa under technical assistance agreements, he said. The holding of the session in Conakry showed that the dispute between the WHO and the Guinean Government over the presence or absence of cholera in the country was now over, said the President. This was a good omen for the success of the committee's work.

The Guinean President also delivered a fierce attack on imperialism saying: "The true scourge of the people is not disease, but imperialism". If there is "any further imperialist aggression" against Guinea, "the citizens of countries taking part will be liquidated". Recalling that the abortive invasion of the country in November 1970 had killed 400 people, President Touré said that a new attack on Guinea was being prepared and that foreign troops were to be found on the country's borders. In the course of his address the President attacked the great powers for

the space race, saying that space "is not a valid object for conquest as long as the earth we live on has not been finally cleansed of the causes of social and human misery".

The conference decided to hold next year's conference in Lagos. The committee also elected M. Kekoura Camara, Guinea's Minister of Health as chairman, Dr. Amadou Moss, (Niger) and Dr. Adesuyi (Nigeria) as Vice-Chairmen, and Dr. Papa Gueye (Senegal) and Dr. Oloji Tiptip (Kenya) as committee chairmen. The committee also approved a budget provision of about \$18.8m. for the next year.

Enter "sily"

President Sekou Touré has announced the introduction of a new monetary unit, the "sily", to replace the Guinean franc which has been in circulation since 1960. In a broadcast on the 14th anniversary of independence (October 2), the Guinea President said the sily was equivalent to 0.036 grammes of gold, or ten former Guinean francs (about 1.6 sterling). It is divided into 100 corilles, or six centimes. The changeover to the new system began on anniversary day, and was due to last for four days during which no foreign exchange movement would be allowed. The decision to introduce the new system was made necessary by monetary inflation "created by imperialism to sabotage the Guinean economy".

The former Guinean franc was officially equal to the CFA franc before its 1969 devaluation, but the black market rate has been running at about 750 CFA for 5,000 Guinean francs. Sily is a word meaning "elephant" in Susu. The elephant is party symbol of the PDG-RDA.

CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE

Dissident elements of the Kinshasa-based Angola National Liberation Front (FLNA) clashed on a number of occasions with the local villagers in the Pool area after crossing the Congo river to flee from Zaïre. Two villagers were killed, three Angolans wounded and five taken prisoner. President Nguabi flew to the area by helicopter to interrogate the prisoners and army units have been mobilised to search for other elements. The Voice of the Revolution radio in Brazzaville said the Angolans objected to the recent conciliation between the FLNA and the Brazzaville-based MPLA of Dr. Neto. They will soon be put on trial.

President Nguabi has denied rumours contained in pamphlets circulating in the capital that he recruited "mercenaries" from the North to suppress those responsible for the clashes (which began on September 5) or that "pygmies" had been sent from the North to seek out Lt. Diawara, author of the abortive coup of February 22, who is still on

the run in the Pool area. While in the area the President pledged that mercenaries, pygmies, or even Congolese soldiers would search any villages, even if Lt. Diawara has taken refuge in the Pool area.

A communiqué from the FLNA in Kinshasa accepted Maj. Nguabi's version and asked for punishment for "the deserters".

- Cuba has given 18 tractors and 12 earth-levelling machines for the use of the state sugar growing company. The gift is reported to have been the first material assistance Congolese sugar has had since it was nationalised with the agreement of the French companies in 1969.
- Italy is to provide the Congo with a long-term loan of 4,500m. CFA francs (about £7m.). Half the loan will be used for improving the road system.
- East Germany is to build a printing plant in Brazzaville, and East German technical experts will train Congolese printing workers.

CAMEROON

President Ahidjo has now named the governors of the seven new provinces created under the new unitary constitution to replace the old regions. They are: Centre-South Province (capital Yaoundé) - Gabriel Mouafo, former Federal Inspector in the East Region, Eastern Province (Bertoua) - Stanislas Bias, former Federal Inspector in Littoral; Littoral Province (Douala) - Marcel Mengueme, former Director of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Northern Province (Garoua) - Ousmane Mey, former Federal Inspector for the North, North-West Province (Bamenda) - Guillaume Nseke, former Federal Inspector for West Cameroon; Western Province (Bafoussam) - Marcel Medjo Akono, formerly Prefect of Mbam; South-West Province (Buea) - Tandjong Enow, formerly Technical Adviser at the Finance Ministry. It will be recalled that the North-West and South-West provinces

formerly constituted the Western part of the Cameroon federation.

- Details of the functioning of the High Court of Justice, the new highest court of the land introduced under the new unitary constitution, have been issued. It will sit in Yaoundé, with nine titular judges and nine substitute judges, all chosen by the National Assembly. It will be aided by a Commission of Instruction, comprising a President (chosen by the Assembly from its ranks), and two magistrates of the Supreme Court. The new High Court will judge crimes against the internal and external security of the state.
- A Social and Economic Council of 65 members of Cameroonian nationality has been set up. Members are nominated by the President for five-year terms. The Chairman of the Council, also named by the President, is to come from the members, aided by a bureau elected annually.

GABON

National jobs shortage

The cabinet has decided Gabonese without jobs are to be rounded up to help fill a national labour shortage, and firms are now allowed to recruit staff from other African countries with which Gabon has cultural, economic and trade agreements. A government announcement said that every Gabonese had to prove that he was working.

The cabinet has also decided to ban participation in sporting events abroad for a minimum of one year. A special body is to be set up to organise recruitment and training of sportsmen. The aim is to "renovate" Gabon's sporting community in the light of certain bad results abroad.

• Jean Ribo has been named as new French Ambassador in Gabon, in succession to M. Jean Delauday, now appointed to Madagascar. M. Ribo has for the last two years been a senior official in the Secretariat for African and Malagasy Affairs of M. Foccart.

• ELF-SPAFE, subsidiary in Equatorial Africa of the French oil company ELF-ERAP, has announced that a new drilling, called *Pateau Marine*, located 12 kilometres east of the major oil well, *Torpille*, has given indications of oil at a depth of 2,900 metres. It is not yet known whether it is a commercial field.

• Foreign trade last year showed a notable increase and the balance of payments surplus exceeded 2,000m. CFA francs (£3m).

CHAD

The Chad National Liberation Front (Frolinat) has said it will continue fighting the government of President Francois Tombalbaye "until our people really achieve power". A communique from the Frolinat office in Algiers said that the recent announcement of the "disengagement" of the French army expeditionary force was "just a

perfidious manoeuvre of imperialism aimed at getting Frolinat to abandon its armed struggle in favour of a problematic political action". The French clearly saw that "their defeat is certain and they want to flee from it without being disgraced". With elections coming up in France "the current government is seeking to make sure that its intervention in Chad cannot play to its detriment".

A separate military communique claimed that over 50 Chad soldiers had been killed in clashes with Frolinat troops in May, June and July. It said that five Frolinat men had been killed.

• President Tombalbaye has asked for an extension of six months of the six months notice he gave for leaving Air Afrique. This means in effect that traffic will continue normally, and talks will continue to settle Chad's differences with the multinational airline. It is now felt by observers that Chad will not leave the airline but will seek some way to be reintegrated without loss of face.

• President Senghor has been in Fort Lamy for talks with President Tombalbaye on, among other matters, Air Afrique.

SPANISH SAHARA

The new liberation movement for Spanish Sahara, *Morohob* ("the blue men"), has appealed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to put the Spanish Sahara question on the agenda of the General Assembly. It appealed to Mr. Waldheim to persuade the Spanish government to "end its acts of terrorism against the inhabitants of the Sahara". Since August, said the message, the Sahara people had been subject to "expulsion measures", while "rigorous police methods" were being used against those active in the independence movement. Meanwhile, following a visit of the Foreign Minister of Morocco to Nouakchott, a communique said that Morocco and Mauritania would continue efforts to bring about speedy decolonisation in Spanish Sahara.

NIGER

Co-operation talks soon

President Diouri, on his return from France, said that, prior to going to Paris, he had had a message from President Pompidou informing him of his willingness to revise the co-operation agreements concluded between the two countries in April 1962. France wished to have "privileged but not exclusive agreements" with Niger. "It is in this spirit that we are going to conduct negotiations for the modification, adaptation and arranging of the various co-operation agreements for the greater benefit of both countries," said President Diouri. "These negotiations will be held in the first half of October during the meeting of the France-Niger Commission. I can tell you they will take place in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding".

• Education officials have proposed reforms in the Niger education system, including the introduction of national languages in schools in the coming school year, and new criteria for assessing school work. Primary school inspectors, educational advisers and head-teachers made the recommendations at a seminar in Niamey. Officials said the new assessment methods would have to conform to national objectives in the social and economic fields.

• In an interview with *Dominique Nouvellet d'Abzac*, President Hamani Diouri said that at a time when France is seeking to import meat to help keep down the price, Niger with 5m. head of cattle was willing to supply cheap meat to the French market. Mentioning the ban which had existed for a long time on countries south of the 38th parallel to export meat to Europe, the President, who submitted a dossier on the subject to President Pompidou, insisted that it was simply a quarrel of yesterday. There remained only two isolated pockets of foot and mouth disease in Niger.

• Education Minister Dan Kouloko has announced that all students banned from school after unrest in January during the visit of President Pompidou are reinstated. The move aimed, said the Minister, "deflating the tension which exists between the student and the government". He is optimistic that the school would open on October 1 at a "normal year".

• Projected law relating to the fiscal and customs regulations applicable to countries financed by the French and Co-operation Fund (FAC) has been rejected by the National Assembly. A report presented by the Assembly's Finance Commission said that a clause exempting proposed the law "in depriving Nigerien budget of revenue amounting to 16 per cent of the volume of French aid could only gravely compromise the execution of the budget". The law has been referred back to the French National Commission for discussion.

FRENCH AID

The Algiers weekly *Moudjahid* (the Arabic language paper of the FLN) has published a strong opinion on Franco-African co-operation, denouncing a strategy of an anti-colonialism, stripped of morality and sentiment, for France nothing to aid the African states to evolve. "France has contempt for independence and development of these states". (Particular examples of French participation in mining in Mauritania and uranium in Niger, the FLN said France had double volume of its exploitation in Africa "above all since has seen the influence, once had in Africa disappear", and had in her investments in Africa ten times between 1959 and 1968. Denouncing the presence of French in Africa as a result of "unjust agreements" a journal went on to refer to France as "an obstacle to give neo-colonial human face, while putting a shameful exploitation and cultural imperialism

SIERRA LEONE Search for new name

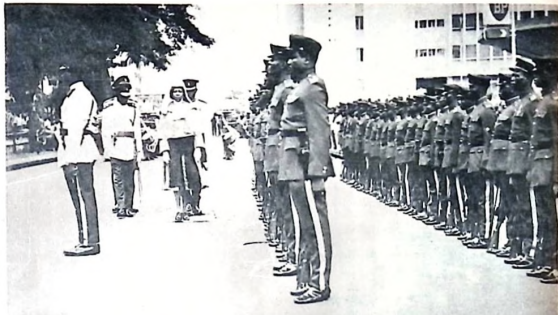
Under the chairmanship of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Alimamy Khazah, the 13-man committee which the President said would consider changing Sierra Leone's name, has begun its sittings. When he announced the government's intention of establishing the committee last July Mr. Stevens said that the name Sierra Leone "smells Portuguese". He also said that foreigners found the name difficult to pronounce.

Commenting on the President's announcement *Matchet's Diary* wrote: "the Portuguese named the peninsula where Freetown was later to be built, Serra Lyonia; there is disagreement whether the name was chosen because the peninsula's mountains, the only ones on the West African coast until you reach Cameroon, had a rugged 'leoning' look or because the thunder that the Portuguese mariners heard among the peaks sounded like the lion's roar."

The diary later noted that "it has already been suggested that, following the precedents of Ghana and Mali, Sierra Leone might appropriate the name of an old West African Empire, even if it has no right to do so. Songhay has been mentioned. Whatever the choice the change will be expensive since all government stationery and notices will have to be altered, as well as, presumably, the currency, at least the Leone itself."

• Accusing rice dealers of hoarding their stocks and thereby causing the shortage of which there has been many complaints, the *Daily Mail* says that there is no real shortage to justify the recent price increases. The newspaper urges the government to follow the example of Ghana where the army and police have systematically raided places believed to hold hoarded stocks.

In evidence before the Barthes-Wilson Commission into the causes of price increases the Chief Agriculturist said that most able-bodied men who might have been on the farms have migrated to diamond areas.



Mrs. Justice Agnes Macaulay inspects a guard of honour outside the Law Courts in Freetown after the Assize service

Nevertheless the country should be self-sufficient in rice within a few years. He was, however, not optimistic about supplies of palm oil, particularly, because people were no longer ready to climb palm trees to obtain the fruit.

Mr. Kawa also said that most of the 30,000 head of cattle believed to be in Sierra Leone were owned by people in Guinea or elsewhere who brought them in for grazing.

• In evidence before the Barthes-Wilson Commission Mr. John Solomon, managing director of the government-sponsored National Trading Company, said that because of the world-wide shortage of onions the company stockpiled them, but because of the company's inexperience much of the stock had been spoilt. He said that the public in Sierra Leone had to be educated to buy within their means and not to insist on certain brands, whether they could afford them or not.

• Dr. Sheka Hassan Kanu has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner in London. He is 40, and comes from Port Loko District in the Northern Province. He took the Teachers' Advanced Certificate at Fourah Bay and an honours degree in English. Later he became M.A. and Ph.D. of the University of Alberta. He has won a number of literary prizes including the National Essay Contest for the Sierra Leone Festival of Arts in 1957, and the University of Alberta Dissertation Fellowship for the Department of English. He is the author of *A World*

in Everlasting Conflict. Joyce Cary's Views of Man and Society, being prepared for publication by Ibadan University Press. He has been a lecturer in English at the University of Alberta, and at Njala University College.

• Fifth and sixth form pupils in secondary schools are to receive military training. Announcing this at a meeting of chiefs and people in the Northern Province, the President said that to begin with training will be given on Saturdays to pupils in Freetown and the three provincial headquarters. The police and the army, said Mr. Stevens, are doing a fine job but Sierra Leone could not afford an army or police force big enough to cope with all emergencies.

• A three-day conference on the "implications of the English language" for West African universities has been held at Njala University College. Delegates from the universities of Ibadan and Nsukka, Cuttington College (Liberia) and of Ghana attended.

• Under new income tax legislation the President's income and half of the salary of the Vice-President are exempt from personal taxation.

• Five doctors from the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta have arrived to investigate Lassa fever, which has been diagnosed in the Eastern Province.

• Mr. Alpha Daramy, the former Minister of Development and Information in Mr.

Stevens' government has died. He was born in Bathurst in 1922, and was a lawyer.

• Because of the demonstrations outside the Freetown court building the acting Attorney-General asked for a further adjournment in the case of alleged murder against Opposition leaders. Mr. Buck said that they should allow feelings to cool down.

• Immigration officers are now empowered to enter or board any vessel, aircraft, train or vehicle, or to enter any building without a warrant, to apprehend illegal immigrants. Introducing a Bill in Parliament to confer these powers the Vice-President said that local authorities already had the right to arrest any immigrant who entered a chiefdom illegally.

LIBERIA

Speaking after his return from his visit to Switzerland and Greece, President Tolbert said the ILO's Secretary-General, Mr. Wilfred Jenks, had told him it was open to ILO members to expel Portugal from the organisation if they disapproved of her actions. His view was that "if they do not comply, they should be thrown out of the ILO. My feeling is that Portugal has no intention of occasioning a voluntary change of circumstance, whether politically, socially, or otherwise, for the African in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau".

GHANA Aliens Policy Change?

Ghana has invited comments from West African governments on its Aliens Compliance Order with a view to reviewing it. Col. Acheampong told the national executive of the Ghana-Nigeria Association that he was against the order because it was ill-timed and improperly executed. He said that the views of prominent Ghanaians on the order had been forwarded to West African governments for their foreign ministers to discuss so that nationals of these countries could move and work in each other's countries.

The Aliens Compliance Order, under which many non-Ghanaians without residence permits were expelled from Ghana, was passed by the Busia régime.

The *Weekly Spectator* has asked the British government to repatriate Dr Busia immediately as a gesture towards creating a better relationship between the two countries.

An editorial headed "Surrender Busia, Britain", regretted that "the British government has failed to reciprocate the government's determination not to mar the age-long fraternal links between Ghana and Great Britain". Although Britain was "fully aware" of Dr. Busia's activities, she still harboured him giving "personal and legal protection".

The *Weekly Spectator* accused Britain of "placing her national broadcasting station at his disposal to facilitate his clandestine and subversive activities against the 8m. of us here who strive to maintain our traditional and fraternal links between Ghana and the British Isles".

Writing under the title "Move Busia out of his Den", the independent weekly *Palaver* asks the NRC to redouble its efforts to arrest the ex-Prime Minister because of his "potentials for subversion". For, it says, anyone who knew Dr. Busia would agree that the longer he remained a free man outside Ghana, so long would he continue to pose a danger to the security of the state.

Unemployment benefits are to be paid to contributors to the Social Security Fund, with retrospective effect from July 1 according to a newly published Legislative Instrument. The benefits will be payable for a period not exceeding two months from the time the person becomes unemployed.

Application for the benefits may be made at the end of the second month. The benefits will be 50 per cent of the average monthly pay of the worker in the preceding year. If the period of unemployment exceeds three months the worker is entitled to claim further benefits equal to 15 cedis or 20 per cent of his average monthly pay, whichever is the higher.

The new Chinese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Ko Hua, has presented his credentials to Col. Acheampong. The two countries recently resumed diplomatic relations after a break of six years following the overthrow of Dr. Nkrumah in February 1966.

Ghana believed that her strong links with China would be based on mutual trust and respect, said Col. Acheampong at the ceremony. "It is for this reason that the NRC is deeply grateful for the warm reception accorded to Ghana's goodwill mission which recently visited China".

A research officer of Encyclopaedia Africana, Mr. Lebrecht Fift Hesse, has been appointed Director General of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation. He succeeds Mr. Steven Bekoe Mfudwo, who resigned recently to return to his former post as Senior Assistant Registrar at Legon.

The Soviet Union hoped to co-operate closely with Ghana in her efforts to revive the economy, the Russian ambassador, Mr. Tcherednik said after a tour of the Tema fishing complex. He commended the efforts of the 41 Soviet experts at Tema.

Lawrence Ofosu-Amaah, a cousin of Mr. George Ofosu-Amaah, one of the nine men accused of plotting to overthrow the NRC, is named as one of five businessmen (the others are Dominic Owusu Sekyere Akoto, L. E. N. Ampadu, Joseph Vernal Agenim Boateng and Samuel Yaw Bront)

wanted by the police on charges of alleged conspiracy to commit subversion.

Early in the proceedings of the military tribunal trying the men accused of plotting to overthrow the NRC a prosecution witness, Mr. H. O. Lamptey, said that on July 13 Mr. Lawrence Ofosu-Amaah revealed an alleged plot to him. The witness alleged that Mr. Ofosu-Amaah further told him that the plot was planned by himself and his cousin (George Ofosu-Amaah). When asked whether he was serious or joking, continued the witness, he replied that he meant everything he said. All this, alleged the witness, was said in the presence of one Mr. Ampadu.

Lt. Col. George Yaw Boakye, Vice-Chairman of the Ghana Amateur Football Association, has been appointed Director of Sports in place of Mr. Francis Selormey. The team manager of the Black Stars, Maj. D. S. K. Amengor, has been appointed his deputy.

Mr. Justice Samuel Adu Crabbe, an Appeal Court Judge, has been appointed acting Chief Justice, following the resignation of Mr. Justice Bannerman. Mr. Justice Crabbe, 54, also serves as acting Chief Justice in 1970.

The State Housing Corporation is to sell about 8,000 of its rental units (one room and two rooms) to those who have occupied the units for at least six years and have been paying their rents regularly.

A spokesman for SHC said that the cost of maintaining the units had been eating too much into their resources.

Mr. Emmanuel Laud Quartey, Chairman of the Volta River Authority, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the international executive council of the World Energy Conference. He will serve for three years.

Over 177,000 cartons of fish, valued at 1m. cedis are being stored at Tema by Ghana Cold Stores for release during the lean season, said the General Manager.

A nine-member regional planning committee has been inaugurated in the Eastern Region.

NIGERIA Arikpo on Amin

Dr. Okoi Arikpo strongly criticised the British Security Council vote of a resolution calling for Rhodesian constitutional referendum and majority rule. He thought the British action deplorable. Dr. Arikpo, at a news conference in the Federal Government, attacked the difficulties which the British Government had faced, but when the South African rebellion took place in 1966, if the British had made prompt show of force, the rebellion would have collapsed.

On the expulsion of British Asians from Uganda, Dr. Arikpo said the problem had to be separated from Uganda's right to expel foreigners and President Amin's methods of getting the Asians out. President Amin's "style" was "unpalatable". Dr. Arikpo said he had to ask 50,000 people to leave their homes and property within 90 days. On the other hand, "Uganda had the right to exclude from its territory citizens of another country and Britain had a duty to receive its citizens". Dr. Arikpo blamed international commentators for heating up the Ugandan situation and said President Amin was "patently sane".

Three state government Colonels Mobolaji Johnson (Lagos), Colonel Abba K. (North Central) and Force Colonel Musa Uba (North Eastern State), have been promoted Brigadier. The list released to mark the 12th Independence Anniversary.

Colonel Benjamin Adekunle has also been promoted Brigadier. Colonel Adekunle commanded the 3rd Marine Command Division during the war. He is now Director of Planning and Training at Supreme Military Headquarters.

Details of credit policy guidelines to be followed by commercial banks in the current financial year have been published. Producers are to take up 45 per cent of loans and advances for agriculture 4.0 per cent, mining 4.0, manufacturing 30.0, real estate and construction 7.0 and general commerce 32 per cent.

(exports 10.0, imports 10.0, domestic trade 10.0, bills discounted 2.0), services 11 per cent (public utilities 3.0, transportation and communication 8.0), others 12 per cent (credit and financial institutions 1.0, Government 2.0, personal and professional 6.0, miscellaneous 3.0). The minimum of 35 per cent which was previously to be directed to Nigerian businesses has been increased to 40.

■ The Federal Government has confirmed the Supreme Court's order banning lawyers with less than seven years experience from appearing before it. The move had been opposed by the Nigerian Bar Association.

■ There will be no salary increases in the public service while the Public Service Review Commission is doing its work but in order not to keep those who may be affected waiting indefinitely the Commission has been told to submit its report within 24 months. This was announced by Gen Gowon when formally inaugurating the Commission, which is headed by Chief Jerome Udoji, former head of the Eastern Region Civil Service. Gen. Gowon said that the civil service should be overhauled to make civil servants contented and to inspire them to greater efficiency, productivity and discipline. The Commission will review the structure of the public services, local government, corporations, state-owned companies and universities.

■ Nigeria's Customs Preventive Service is to establish a further 132 customs posts before the end of the current



East Central State Administrator, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, and Rivers State Governor Lt. Cdr. Diete Spiff leading a tug-of-war team against senior officers during the 3 Infantry Division sports week in Port Harcourt.

financial year, the deputy commandant, Mr. Samuel Ajayi, has stated. Twelve of the posts will be in the Western States, 14 in the Eastern States and 106 in the Northern States.

■ General Gowon has urged the organisers of the 1974 World Negro Arts Festival in Lagos to ensure adequate participation of all African communities in the interest of continental unity.

In a message to the inaugural meeting of the festival's International Committee, General Gowon said the importance and significance of the festival should not only be seen as a platform for reunion and re-discovery but also in terms of its potential impact on a culturally starved world.

"Culture for us has become a matter of great priority", he said, adding that every national effort should be geared towards its development.

About 30 leaders from Africa, the Caribbean, South

America and Europe are attending the five-day conference which will work out details of the Lagos festival.

■ State census officers are to take immediate charge of the demarcation of enumeration areas in their respective areas, it was decided at a five-day conference of census officers in Lagos. Publicity and the training of enumerators and supervisors were also discussed at the meeting.

■ Although "judging from recent history the coming head count is charged with considerable emotion and misgiving", inflation of population figures would be ruled out if the problems were faced squarely, the East Central State Administrator, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, said in a lecture on the census to the Third Infantry Division in Port Harcourt. He noted that the 12-state structure had fundamentally altered the structure of political competition.

■ Vice-chairmen of the first Whitley Councils in the Federation have called for the early establishment of a national Whitley Council as recommended by the Adebayo Commission.

■ The Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission, Alhaji Sule Katagum, has deplored the attitude of graduates who refuse to work in rural areas. He said that many posted to State Governments had not turned up for duty.

■ Occidental Petroleum Corporation has announced a second Nigerian off-shore oil discovery.

Ife fund launched

More than £300,000 was given during the ceremony to launch the University of Ife's £2m endowment fund. The Western State Governor, Brigadier Rotimi, said that the fund was a realisation of the fact that the university could not rely indefinitely on government subsidy (he donated £100,000 on behalf of the State Government). The Chancellor, Chief Awolowo, described the fund as a national challenge in the educational field and said that its aim was to stimulate Nigerians and the business sector to give more voluntary donations to universities throughout the country. He recalled that foreign organisations and individual expatriates had given £1.6m. to the University during its first decade. The Federal Commissioner for Education, Chief Eke, said that the establishment of the fund was "an example which other institutions are likely to follow".

■ Chief of Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Wey, has expressed concern about the continued violation of Nigeria's territorial waters by foreign vessels. He was visiting Calabar during an inspection tour of naval installations in the South-Eastern State. Admiral Wey announced that plans were underway to develop and equip the Eastern Command of the Navy. Vessels had been ordered and arrangements begun to build quarters in the area.



The High Commissioner in London (right), Alhaji Sule Kola chats with Sir Denis Greenhill, Head of the Diplomatic Service, and the High Commissioners for Zambia and Botswana at a reception to mark Nigeria's 12th Independence Anniversary

FROM THE STATES:

Ikoku goes

Four Commissioners, including Mr. Sam Ikoku (Health and Social Welfare) have been dropped in a Cabinet reshuffle in East Central State. Also dropped were Mr. P. Nnameka-Agu (Attorney-General), Dr. Lawrence Ohiaku (Establishments) and Mr. Zachaeus Dibiaezue (Agriculture and Natural Resources). Seven have been appointed to the expanded Cabinet.

The new Commissioners are Dr. M. Onwamaegbu (Attorney-General) and Commissioner for Justice, Mr. Gideon Hebhig (Education), Mr. A. C. Orah (in charge of the divisional administration department of the Administrator's Office), Mr. Eric Ohiaku (Industries), Mr. Osiata Okeke (Establishments), Dr. F. Aligwe (Natural Resources and Agricultural Extension) and Mr. U. O. Umezurike (Trade and Transport).

A woman lawyer, Mrs. Folake Solanke, has been appointed a civil commissioner and member of the

Western State Executive Council. Mrs. Solanke, who is yet to be assigned a portfolio, becomes Nigeria's third woman commissioner in the present military governments.

The other two are Mrs. Flora Nwaku, East Central State and Miss Dorothy Miller, North Central State.

• Six people standing on charges of armed robbery have been discharged by the special Firearms and Armed Robbery Tribunal in Enugu; earlier five were discharged "for want of evidence".

• The Immigration department in the Mid-West State is soon to mount an operation to inspect the travel documents and other particulars of aliens in the state. The department advised all aliens to carry their documents always.

• The Mid-West State Government is to establish an electricity company in partnership with indigenous electrical contractors.

• The South-Eastern State is to spend £150,650 this financial year on the establishment of medical institutions under the rural health programme. They include

seven polyclinics, seven health centres and five 10-bed Maternity/Child Welfare Clinics.

• A newspaper industry and television station are to be established in the North Western State during the next four-year development plan period. The two establishments will be independent of those in Kaduna.

• Taylor Woodrow of Nigeria is to construct a 750 ft long bridge over the River Sokoto at Bunza, together with four miles of approach roads, under a £750,000 contract from the Ministry of Works and Survey, North Western State.

Kano scholarships

Kano State has taken over all scholarships awarded by various local government authorities. The State Commissioner for Education, Alhaji Mutari Sarkin Bai, said that the takeover would enable the local authorities to concentrate on primary education, for which they were solely responsible. Kano State has increased its vote for scholarship awards by

over 80,000. The Commissioner said the state would award scholarships for seas if the course were run locally. Alhaji Mutari said for a review of the whereby non-indigenes state were excluded state government scholar-

• Benue Plateau State handed over 102 in belonging to people of Central State origin to owners. A total of £100,000 rent collected during after the war during owners' absence was handed over.

• Nigerian Coal Corporation mines in Enugu are merged with the coal in Kwara State from October.

• A four-man delegation led by the North Central State Commissioner for Information, Mr. U. Dikko, has visited Zaria to study the tourist industry.

• Lagos State is to acquire 3,100 acres at Maroko and Moba villages, 20 miles from Lagos area. Occupants have been given six weeks to quit.

barberlines

Regular Freight and Mail Services

between

U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Ports

and

Ports on the West African Coast and the Azores.

Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands

via "FERNGATE" sailing Baltimore October 14, New York October 18 for Mombasa, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Akoka and Durban.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to

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

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

SECOND HAND CARS, BUSES, TRAILERS, TIPPERS, FORK LIFT TRUCKS ETC. Now available at Export Prices!

Speciality:

Used cars: Peugeot, Mercedes and Volkswagen

Tippers: Bedford, Mercedes, Hanco etc.

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

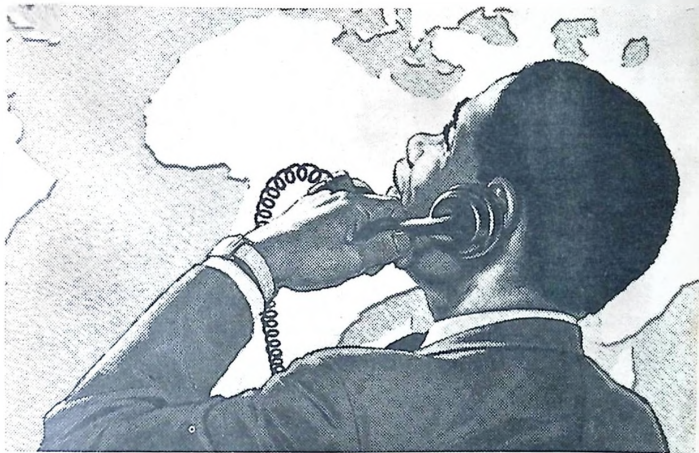
All cars are left hand drive
ALL VEHICLES MAXIMUM
DISCOUNT - TAX FREE

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

ZANDON

International Traders N.V.
Westersingel 52 - P.O. Box 12
ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND
Telex 23213 - Tel. 36.05.87
After office hours: 32.16.87

You're in touch with the world



... through the Standard Bank

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

The Standard Bank is uniquely positioned

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

Go-ahead international people bank with

STANDARD BANK

MEMBERS OF
STANDARD AND CHARTERED
BANKING GROUP LIMITED

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



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

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

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

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

Published by the Proprietors, Overseas Newspapers (Agency) Ltd., at their Editorial, Advertisement and Publishing Offices, Cromwell Road, Fulwood Place, London, WC1V 6HZ. Telephone: 01 242 0661. Cable: Westnews London P54. Typesetting and Printing by Colibri Press Ltd., 100 Terrace, London E8 2BT. Telephone: 01 254 1245/6 and in Nigeria by Times Press Ltd., Abba

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

Elder Dempster Agencies (Nigeria) Limited at:

P.O. Box 147 Lagos Tel: 21420

P.O. Box 149 Sapele Tel: 121

P.O. Box 46 Port Harcourt

P.O. Box 9 Calabar Tel: 728

Elder Dempster Agencies Limited at:

P.O. Box 257 Bathurst Tel: 100

Linear Agencies (Ghana) Limited at:

P.O. Box 96 Accra Tel: 2871/2

P.O. Box 210 Takoradi Tel: 271/2

P.O. Box 214 Tema Tel: 284/4

Sierra Leone Shipping Agency Limited at:

P.O. Box 24 Freetown Tel: 210

Paterson, Zochonis & Company Limited at:

P.O. Box 214 Monrovia Tel: 210

Elder Dempster (Cameroun) Limited at:

P.O. Box 6, Maroua Centre, Cameroun

London Office:

100 Coleridge Road, London E.C.3 Tel: 01-659110

Southampton Office:

100 Coleridge Road, Southampton SO9 1AG Tel: 0703 70711/2

Head Office:

100 Coleridge Road, London E.C.3 Tel: 01-659110

