

West Africa

West Africa No 2880 Week ending 1 September, 1972

Recommended Prices U.K. 12p (Sterling) Nigeria 2s 0d (N) Ghana 40 pesewa Sierra Leone 25 cents (Leone) 36 cents (U.S.A.)

Assassination and OAU

One little remarked aspect of the Moroccan affair (the new attempt on the life of King Hassan II and its dramatic repercussions) is the fact that the Moroccan King is also the Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for the current year. It has not been unknown for OAU chairmen to run into political trouble. Kwame Nkrumah, for example, was overthrown while he was OAU Chairman, and Milton Obote was overthrown as he was about to act as host for the summit, which would have made him Chairman. President Mobutu hosted a summit in 1967 amid considerable domestic difficulties (such as the mercenaries' takeover of Bukavu). To some extent, given the nature of power in Africa, and the fact that most leaders face some opposition, sometimes violent, which might seek to make capital out of the international prominence that the Chairmanship of the OAU brings, such uncertainty cannot be avoided.

In the case of King Hassan, however, his position since the garden-party shoot-up at Skhirat in July 1971, has been open to question. If he was chosen at the Rabat summit meeting of OAU in June as Chairman, it was simply because precedent dictated the choice. Moreover, given his wish for the post, it would have been discourtesy on the part of OAU members to a particularly solicitous host to have passed him by. But the evidence of the massive security arrangements in Rabat, which any delegate could then observe, showed that the regime lacked



confidence. Quite apart from the risks for the prestige of OAU which come from passing its chairmanship on to an unstable incumbent, the fact that the King must concentrate above all on securing his position at home (he has now personally taken over the command and the responsibility for the reorganisation of the armed forces) could mean that the organisation may be less effective, at a time when an active and dynamic chairman is important. This places an increased burden on the new and inexperienced Secretary-General.

It should be noted, too, that, although a number of African Heads of State have sent messages of congratulation to their Chairman on his miraculous escape, by no means all have. Those abstainees who have attracted attention have been Arab,

28 AUG 1972

SERIALS & DOCUMENTS

RECORD SECTION

and to some extent to the Arab world which have been exacerbated by the new assassination attempt rather than anything which should concern Black Africa, more pragmatic in its judgment of regimes. The continued antagonism of the Libyan colonels to the Moroccan monarchy, and the apparent fence-sitting of Sadat's Egypt, shows that Arab revolution continues to be as important as Arab solidarity, and that the interests of the OAU would appear to figure fairly low in their scheme of things. The Libyans positively applauded this latest attempt on OAU's Chairman.

This is not to apologise for the present Moroccan regime, which seems to be suffering from a crisis of confidence not helped by the latest events, despite the King's presence of mind and remarkable escape. The disappearance of the detested General Oufkir may help the King to build up the image of a more genuinely progressive monarch which he needs to survive. But did not the monarchy also lean on Oufkir as protector (if General Oufkir was behind the attempt on the King, the régime which would have succeeded the monarchy could scarcely have been democratic)? Most commentators now agree that the King is entering his most critical political period since his accession to the throne twelve years ago. It is to be hoped that the "Rabat spirit" engendered at the June OAU summit is strong enough not to be damaged by the struggle for survival of the Moroccan throne.



Nigeria and the Olympics ● Acneampong and private investment ● Siaka Stevens at 67



Eboue and Chad ● The Gambia feeds itself

Victory at Munich?

Although the dismay with which the news has been received in Salisbury shows that the African states were right to see Rhodesia's exclusion from the Olympic games as politically desirable, these states can derive little satisfaction from the manner in which they achieved their objective. It seems that the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa under its Nigerian President, Mr. Abraham Ordiu, had committed the teams of the council's member bodies (it is non-governmental) to participation, on the grounds that Rhodesia had met the minimum conditions — a multi-racial team, acceptance of the former Southern Rhodesian flag and of formal British sovereignty. There appears, however, to have been no discussion between the council and the OAU, whose Secretary-General, after learning of the arrival of the Rhodesians in Munich, appealed (with or without consultation with all member states) to Africans not to participate.

At this point the lines were badly crossed and for a time the Nigerians seem to have been almost alone (The Gambia, however, was taking the same line) in saying consistently that it was the policy of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa which should be followed rather than the OAU call. But in face of mounting agitation — in Nigeria as well as elsewhere in Africa, among black



Nigeria's Ademola with Olympics Brundage.

Americans, and in the Caribbean — the council shifted its ground and the Nigerians, too, decided that Rhodesian participation was unacceptable.

In the end the African states were able to seize on the technical point that the Rhodesians had not entered Germany with British passports and therefore could be still regarded as representing the rebel regime. They were helped, apparently, by the indiscreet behaviour of the Rhodesians who are said both to have

failed to call themselves "Southern Rhodesians" (their colonial designation) in contrast to "Rhodesians" and by boasting of their cleverness in competing in the games in spite of the opposition to them.

Now that the dust has settled we can all hope that Ethiopia, Kenya, and Nigeria achieve the success in the games so widely prophesied for them. But whatever effect, if any, will the exclusion of Rhodesia have on the success or failure of the freedom struggle in the country itself?

As we said last week such African governments as took any interest in the matter appear not to have foreseen the willingness of the Smith régime to stand on its head and accept any arrangement, however inconsistent with its alleged independence, in order to take part in the Olympics and gain kudos from that. The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, naturally anxious that the games should proceed smoothly, seems not to have realised how tempting a political issue Rhodesian participation would be, while the African governments had assumed that the council could be trusted to ensure that there was no Rhodesian participation. It is idle in a matter of this sort to talk of keeping governments and politics out of sport. In fact, it would have been far better for everybody if the governments had made their stand plain in the first place, and thereby saved embarrassment not only to the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, but to other organisations whose main concern was to ensure African participation in the games, as well as to Africa's foreign friends.

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

Paterson, Zochonis
and Company Ltd.
(And Subsidiaries)

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

Head Office Bridgewater House,
60 Whitworth Street,
Manchester 1

Paris Office
141 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris 8e.

Department Stores
Manufacturers
Distributive Services
Industrial Enterprises

The Immortal Eboué

From a correspondent

The moment at which Félix Eboué achieved immortality is easy to define. On August 26, 1940, as Governor of Chad, he took the decision that the colony would support De Gaulle and the Free French rather than Vichy, and continue to fight against Nazi Germany, the first territory of any significance in the French empire so to do. The decision was actually announced by the military commander in Chad, Colonel Marchand, because of the importance of associating the military with such a move; but Eboué, following the visit of a mission from de Gaulle led by René Plevin, was the guiding force.

His rallying to de Gaulle was followed on August 27 by a similar move in Douala, led by Leclerc, and on August 28 there was another takeover in Brazzaville. But it was only in Chad that the Governor had been fully behind the declaration, and the success in Fort Lamy was vital for the success in the other two places, the three days were subsequently known as the "trois glorieuses" (three glorious days) because of their importance to de Gaulle and the Free French movement as a whole.

A new study of Eboué* puts it thus: "In three days the movement of General de Gaulle became something more than a dispirited group of people gathered in London. With the adherence of French Equatorial Africa and Cameroon to his cause General de Gaulle had control of a vast, strategically located territory: over 7,000,000 people; and resources not as valuable as those in West Africa but valuable nonetheless. Most important de Gaulle could now more truthfully claim that France was still in the war".

Up to that time Eboué's claim for a place in history was unremarkable, although it was an achievement to have risen in the face of considerable opposition to be the first black Governor in the French empire, and thus act as a kind of living vindication of France's assimilationist policies. He had been born in Guyane (French Guiana) in 1884, of a family brought from Africa as slaves in the early 19th century. His great-grandfather had been called Héboué or Eboé, an African name from either Ivory Coast or the Igbo speaking areas of Nigeria, and the family kept cowrie shells as a souvenir of Africa.

His family was poor but middle class, and his remarkable mother, Man-Lie, was convinced that her youngest son could make something of himself through education. He was sent on scholarship to Lycée in Bordeaux and thence to the "Colo", the Colonial School in Paris, as blacks from the "old colonies" were encouraged to go into the colonial civil service, and in 1910, two years after Eboué graduated from the school, over ten per cent of the service were from Guadeloupe, Martinique or Guyane.

He chose the African part of the service, perhaps because friends and relatives in Cayenne had already been there, but also because Africa attracted him. He was himself very black in colour, and conscious of the fact that Africa was the land of his ancestors. Yet, because of historic circumstance, he found himself a Frenchman, working within the French system. In all the period in which he worked in the colonial service — from 1908 until the year of his death — he does not seem to have questioned seriously his position, although, as Mr. Weinstein's book shows he was subjected to racial slights, and was very conscious of his dignity as a black man.

He was also interested in African culture, at a time when it was scarcely taken seriously, and in his twenty years in the colony of Oubangui Chari he made a study of languages and culture of many of its peoples. Towards the end he tended increasingly away from an assimilationist view of colonial policy, expressing an admiration for the British "indirect rule" and the role of traditional African authority.

Those looking for a great fighter for freedom in Eboué will be disappointed. As a colonial administrator, while he worked well with the Africans, and



General de Gaulle decorates Madame Eboué who was head of the Free French Auxiliary Female Forces in North Africa, and was responsible for secret recruiting. Governor Eboué is in the background.

espoused the cause of their advancement, he could be tough, and was often chosen to hold down difficult positions in trouble spots, as in Oubangui-Chari, parts of which were in a state of semi-permanent revolt against French rule. He was undoubtedly an upholder of empire, and sometimes seems to have maintained tactical silences about its less attractive aspects, perhaps in the cause of his own promotion. His was not among the voices raised in protest at the brutal methods used in the recruitment of labour for the Congo-Ocean railway. He was suspicious of political agitation in the black cause, and there was a coolness between him and his old friend René Maran because of the latter's greater militancy (Where Eboué was a friend and supporter of the Senegalese Blaise Diagne, who became a Minister in France, Maran had called him a traitor to the black race).

Even at the Brazzaville Conference in 1944, Eboué's otherwise enlightened and prophetic document, "Native Policy", nevertheless justified forced labour as long as it was controlled. Here it seems history was already beginning to pass him by, as forced labour was abolished two years later. Weinstein also notes a contradiction between Eboué's call for "decentralisation, recognition of dynamism in African cultures, finding the 'true chiefs' and so forth for the evolution of Africa" and the fact that he "like other administrators was unable to recognise a truly African movement like the Balali Amicale" (the organisation of followers of the messianist Andre Matswa, which was oppressed during Eboué's period as AEF Governor-General in Brazzaville). "He recognised African values but refused to allow them to be expressed in ways he did not determine. To allow their expression would, of course, have denied his own role as a foreign administrator and would have shown the paradoxes of colonialism itself".

This is not a critical biography, however. The subject is handled with respect, and if Eboué was in most things a black Frenchman, he was a genial and attractive personality, and above all a man of integrity and stature.

And he did rise to the occasion. He

was sent to Chad after a hot spell as Governor in Guadeloupe where he had tried to initiate reforms in line with those of the Popular Front in France with which he was sympathetic, and had run into a hotbed of political intrigue which had been too great for him to handle. Although he was widely loved in the island he was withdrawn, and he felt that his career was in shreds, referring to the event as "my fall". But he was sharp enough to realise that the international situation developing in 1939 Chad, bordering on the then Italian Libya as it did, could play a key strategic role. Subsequent events, in which Chad was used as the springboard for Leclerc's desert march more confirmed this.

Eboué had no doubts about what he had to do in the 1940 situation. It was true that some of the French in Chad, who had been very involved in military preparations such as road-building, were keen to continue fighting, so the support was there; but behind Eboué's own decision there is a fascinating complex of reasons. "One writer says he was a black man and could not see how he could continue his career under a régime linked with racist Nazi Germany; another that he was a Freemason and knew the Vichyists were taking action against the lodges; a third that he was a socialist and a Popular Front Governor and knew of the hostility of those in power to the popular Front; a fourth that he was compelled by the economic situation in Chad to follow de Gaulle in order to open French trade with Britain". His assistant, a Frenchman called Laurentie, played a valued role in the decision, but it ultimately relates to his desire to be a good loyal Frenchman, and to show that a black man could influence the course of history.

The symbolic value of the gesture was immense, given a further dimension because of Eboué's blackness. It was the fulfilment of his own career, but it was more than that. Here was a man of African descent showing the French how to be Frenchmen. Shall wonder he is buried in the Pantheon, with the heroes of the French nation. But does he not belong in an African pantheon too?

*Eboué, by Brian Weinstein (Oxford University Press, £4.00 paperback £1.40).

With all the competition around how come Ghana Airways are still on top?

Well, the fact is, if you are going to West Africa, there are some solid reasons why you should travel on Ghana Airways.

To start with every-one of our flights departs from London-Heathrow Airport. If you are bound for Accra, why travel to Surrey first.



Then, we fly the best planes. *There is no faster, more leg-stretching, more luxurious way to get to Accra than by VC10.* And remember Ghana Airways alone flies the VC10 to West Africa from London Airport. It's still a favourite aircraft with every passenger we meet.



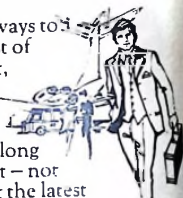
With new airlines springing up every month, Ghana Airways is getting to be one of the veterans. *To our way of thinking, this is a major plus.* It's eleven years since we first took to the air, and eleven years is a long time in the history of passenger flight.



It means we are a very experienced airline. With very experienced crews. And it's worth mentioning that through all the years we've been operating, *we've kept an unblemished international flying record.*



There are other ways to get to the West Coast of Africa, of course. But, before you go ahead and choose one, pause for a moment. Ghana Airways fly along the West Coast by jet — not any old jet either but the latest Fokker Fellowship — 28.



If your destination lies inside Ghana, nothing could be easier. There is a super internal service, bus stop-style, by Hawker Siddely 748 prop jets.



There's something else. We wouldn't bother to mention it, but people keep mentioning it to us. It's the nature of the service aboard every Ghana Airways aircraft. *When a Ghanaian hostess says 'Welcome', she really means it.* It isn't a matter of training, either. You can't instil genuine warmth into a stewardess by training. In our case, we're lucky. It's a national characteristic.

Did we say there were other ways to get to West Africa? Could we suggest you do yourself a favour? Forget them.



Ghana Airways

We make new friends on every flight.
12 Old Bond Street, London W1. Tel: 01-499 0201

MATCHET'S DIARY

After the customary interval, General Gowon has announced the name of the successor to the late Mr Abdul Atta as Secretary to the Federal Military Government. He is Mr Charles Olatunde Lawson. Of the administrative civil servants working in the Lagos Ministries, Mr Lawson, who joined the administrative service in 1947, is the most senior — he was even senior to the late Mr Atta — and has had long experience at the centre of things, so the choice cannot be faulted. The only criticism might be that since Mr Lawson is 53 he may, if he retires at the usual age, have too little time to serve in a job where experience means everything. But whatever force that argument has, it would have been very difficult for any much younger permanent secretary to attract respect and loyalty from men who had joined the service earlier. Mr Lawson was educated at Wesley College, Ibadan, and started his working life as a school teacher, but, like his predecessor, he was able to go to Oxford, where he took his M.A., and after 3 years in junior posts joined the Statistics Department in 1950. Independence saw him with the rank of deputy-secretary to the Council of Ministers. In 1961 he reached the rank of Permanent Secretary, and for many years has been head of the important Federal Ministry of Communications. His post is one of critical importance in Nigeria, although the holder operates "behind-the-scenes" — a role perhaps more congenial for Mr Lawson than it was for Mr Atta.

Chief Udoji's return

Another senior Nigerian civil servant in the news is Chief J.O. Udoji, who has been appointed chairman of the new commission which is to review the structure of the federal and state civil services, local government services, public corporations and state-owned companies, the Nigeria Police, the judiciary and the teaching services, including the universities. This commission is a result of the recommendations of the Adebayo Wages and Salaries Review Commission. The size of the new commission's task can be seen from the period given to it by the government — two years, and the government has appealed to all those who might be affected to allow the commission to do its work in peace, and to present to it any representations they may have about their salaries etc. rather than engaging in sporadic agitation. Chief Udoji was formerly head of the civil service in the Eastern Region, and when he retired from that post he took a Ford Foundation appointment, training administrators in East Africa. He returned to Nigeria at the end of the civil war. He will be assisted by two full-time and six part-time commissioners. They include senior civil servants, a UAC director, and university men, and will later be joined by an expert from a Commonwealth country.

Next week the Choir of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, begin a tour of Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone, sponsored by the British Council. In Lagos the choir's first tour outside Europe. In Lagos their Conductor, Mr. David Wilcocks, will give an organ recital in St Saviour's Church, Tafawa Balewa Square. The Choir will give recitals in St. Jude's Church, Ebute-Metta and in the Independence Hall of the Federal Palace Hotel. The Choir's visit to Ghana will last for 10 days and coincides with the eleventh annual National Festival of Arts being held in Kumasi. They will also appear at the British Council Hall in Accra. From Freetown, where they will appear both in the Cathedral and the Buxton Memorial Church, the Choir will return to Britain. Half the choir of 30 voices are boys for whose formal education the college is responsible, as it has been since Henry VI founded the college 500 years ago. The rest are undergraduates of the college. Carols, as all BBC viewers and listeners know, are an important part of the choir's repertoire and they will sing carols with local groups.

The roots of disease

Addressing nurses, student nurses from Africa, and volunteers going to Africa, Dr. Majorie Nicol, wife of Sierra Leone's retiring High Commissioner, told a conference at London's Africa Centre that in developing countries, deficiency diseases are common for three main reasons — ignorance and superstition, shortage of the right food, and low incomes. Dr. Nicol, who worked for several years in Sierra Leone, said that to obtain a balanced diet it was necessary to eat a wide variety of foods. Essential nutrients were carbohydrates, protein, fats, vitamins, mineral salts and water. A shortage of any one could cause deficiency diseases.

In developing countries, Dr. Nicol went on, these diseases are rare, as suitable food is available. Most people are also sufficiently educated to understand what foods are necessary and can afford them. Deficiency diseases could be divided into two main groups, those due to protein malnutrition and those due to vitamin or mineral deficiency. An example is Kwashiorkor, the disease which is found in large areas of South-East Asia, and throughout Africa, but particularly in West Africa, where it got its name.

As for vitamin deficiency diseases, said Dr. Nicol, these are usually found in patients suffering from calorie-protein deficiency, they include beriberi, pellagra, rickets, goitre. Trachoma, she added, is the eye disease which is about the most widespread in the world, with some 50 million sufferers, and is responsible for more blindness than any other disease.

Modern drugs could clear up the conditions, but washing the face and a better diet were the best preventive measures.

Apart from specific diseases, malnutrition could cause weakness and vulnerability to all infections and vastly increased the death rate from disease such as pneumonia and measles. Dr. Nicc cited the example of a mission hospital in Sierra Leone, where the inter-relationships between malnutrition and infection was studied. The mortality rate from measles uncomplicated by malnutrition was 2.4 per cent, while that for children suffering from Kwashiorkor it was 18 per cent.

Tourists at a loss

Ghana lost over 3m. cedis foreign currency on tourism in 1970, chiefly attributed to spurious deals involving most Ghanaian travel agencies. This amount, according to the managing director of the Ghana Tourist Corporation, Maj. Odjidja, was based on a conservative figure of 35,486 tourists said to have spent three days in Ghana spending 15 cedis each a day. Total tourism earnings for 1970, he told representatives of travel agencies and tour operators, should have been 4.1m. cedis, but the government only obtained 1.1m. cedis. As a result, a committee had been set up to licence travel agents and tour operators and handlers.

A new decree has been issued, empowering the Commissioner responsible for the Ghana Tourist Corporation to impose conditions on the operation of any tour or charter flight. The Commissioner can impose conditions about the organisation, control and financial administration of any tour or charter flight and can also require any organiser to make good any loss caused to tourists by unreasonable neglect or default. Penalties on conviction are fines of up to 1,000 cedis or two years imprisonment.

Lucky Lucky

When Nigerian stowaway, eighteen-year-old Lucky Igbinovia, lit a small fire in the hold of a French freighter to cook some meat taken from the galley he can hardly have foreseen the consequence. Port firemen at La Rochelle in France took three days to put out the blaze, which destroyed 450 tons of cotton, four cars, coffee and plywood, causing damage estimated at £12,500. Lucky Igbinovia received a four-month suspended sentence in France and 400 franc (£33) fine for illegal entry into France, stowing away, and involuntarily causing a fire aboard the 13,500-ton freighter, *Irma Delmas*, bound from Abidjan to La Rochelle. The judge told him through an interpreter that the court was passing a light sentence on him because of his youth and urged him to return home as soon as possible. "We know he is not going to be able to pay the fine, but please don't tell him", the judge told the interpreter.



Life's been one long giggle since Fred's been in Exports.

You got the order. You're home. What more does your wife expect? You're supposed to be the life and soul of the party? Doesn't she understand that after travelling, entertaining, tummy upsets, and waiting hours for planes that you've had it? She understands all right but she's been alone for six weeks—and a frazzled, humourless Fred isn't much like the man she married.

Some people think that to survive in exports, let alone get to the top, you must be a little crazy, dedicated though you are. We agree because we have our frustrations with the letters of credit to check, the shipping documents, the currency and all the other money matters. Your problems are our problems and we cope with them. Generally speaking we're one of the calmer sides of your life.

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



BARCLAYS
International

A new name today. An even greater future tomorrow.

People

Looking forward to Christmas in Nigeria and Ghana this year are *Oubisa*, the London-based Afro-Caribbean rock group who since their formation over two years ago have twice visited America, toured Europe extensively and recently returned from a visit to Japan. "spreading happy vibes" all the way. Promoting the group's tour of West and East Africa will be Remi Salako, the Nigerian impresario who runs Baba Artists, a London-based music management, production and promotion agency. Salako is flying to Lagos this week to discuss details of the tour. He hopes to promote a regular two-way traffic for musical groups between West Africa and Britain. While British groups will learn a good deal of basic rhythms from Africa, African groups will become more professional in their stage approach through exposure on the European circuit. Given the right encouragement and promotion, African groups would take no time catching up with black Americans in dictating the pace in pop music the world over.

Meanwhile, the musician who helped popularise the "Afro rock" sound in Britain and thus pave the way for groups such as *Oubisa*, has run into criticism in Nigeria. Earlier this year, Ginger Baker drove across the Sahara to establish a multi-track recording studio in Lagos and to begin rehearsals with his new group, *Salt*, which includes five Nigerians. In recent weeks, however, a number of critical articles have appeared in the Nigerian press disputing the claims of Baker's publicists that he is "the world's number one rock drummer." Some of the articles have gone even further, claiming that the entire project is an example of Europe's plunder of Africa. "They can't take everything from us — our material resources, our religious traditions and now our music," exclaimed one anonymous critic. "God help us. Give our musicians the opportunity. Halt European pollution of our music today." *Salt* has left Nigeria for a European tour including a performance at a jazz festival in Munich being staged as part of the celebrations for the Olympic Games.

Diallo Telli former Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, has been named as Minister of Justice in Guinea. He replaces Siké Camara, who becomes Minister for Scientific Research, a post left vacant since the death of Nenekhaly Condotte Camara last month. Diallo Telli was Secretary-General of the OAU for eight years until June this year at the OAU summit in Rabat when he was defeated by Nzo Ekangaki, of Cameroon, on the fifth ballot by 30 votes to 10. He left Addis Ababa for Guinea, after August 1, when Ekangaki officially assumed duties. It was uncertain for some time that Telli would return to Guinea, as he was thought to be out of favour with President Sekou Touré, but they seem to have patched up their differences before the Rabat meeting, as Guinea sponsored Telli's candidacy for the Secretary-Generalship. King Hassan II, the OAU Chairman, in his tribute of appreciation to Telli, said that he hoped Africa would find him a high post of equivalent status to the one he was relinquishing. As a brilliant product of the Faculty of Law in Paris (he took his degree at the early age of 20 and came first in his year, going on to a doctorate), the Justice Ministry in Guinea is in a way apposite in spite of the difference between the people's justice in Guinea and law as taught in Paris. Telli, at 47, is in any case young enough to contemplate a new political career in Guinea with equanimity. And in his spell at the OAU, or for that matter in his struggle for a third mandate, he has shown himself as nothing if not a fighter.

Niamkey Adiko, the Ivory Coast MP, has been elected President of the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession at the organisation's annual assembly in London. It was the first time that the choice of President had actually been put to the vote — the defeated candidate was Fay Saunders, a Jamaican teacher.

Prof. Joseph Yanney-Ewusie, dean of the Faculty of Science and acting pro-vice chancellor of the University of Cape Coast, Ghana, has been appointed a member of the reconstituted Inter-African Panel of Scientists on Science and Technology. The appointment was made by the Scientific and Research Commission of the OAU.



"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



Diallo Telli with Moroccan leaders in Rabat

We are in the business of business efficiency

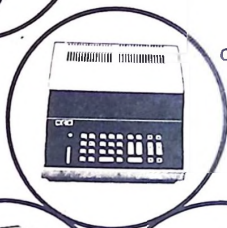
Postage
meters



Typewriters

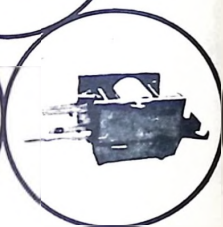
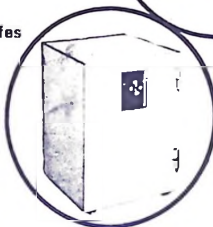


Adding Machines



Calculators

Safes



Duplicators

NCR. business machines;
office equipment; specialist
printing; a good fast service
- all that and cash registers
as well!

NCR The National Cash Register
(West Africa) Limited
NCR House, 6 Yakubu Gowon Street,
P.O. Box 509, Lagos.
Tel. 24191, 24198, 24199.

Letters to the Editor

Kwame and his friends

SIR—One innocuous line in my book *Kwame Nkrumah as I knew him* seemed to have upset Mr Timothy (Aug 4)

Many Statesmen have had books written about, for, or against them, by people who did not really know them and many have said so. Really to know someone includes physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, psychological and philosophical knowledge about that person. Can Mr Timothy claim such knowledge about Kwame Nkrumah? Kwame said to me "... at least you know more than they do" His letter to me fully testifies this. Yet even I will admit that does not mean all. The onus is on Mr Timothy to prove, conclusively, the contrary.

We are talking historically about two totally different periods in the life of Kwame Nkrumah. Mr Timothy is talking about the period covering Kwame's student days till before his achievement of Independence for Ghana, 1957—the very year Mr Timothy was reported by Dr Nkrumah only to return triumphantly after Kwame's overthrow in 1966. I am talking about the period 1957-1967 when Dr Nkrumah was a different person, with a far more critical personality, and when I was close enough to know him.

The Kwame of 1945-1955 was loved or admired by almost everybody including Busia, Danquah, Ankrah etc. He, in turn, loved, ate with, drank with, visited and invited almost everybody. He read and corrected almost all manuscripts about him, received autographed copies, wrote letters to, and dined with, most authors. But at the time Dr Nkrumah made that remark, dinner with Mr Timothy was definitely out of the question.

Dr Kwame Nkrumah in death seems to have many more people like Mr Timothy who "treasure" his letters, books and friendship than in life—when he needed them most.

I thank Mr Timothy for his "wishes"—which are timely. My second manuscript on a different subject, is complete, and I have begun research for my third book.

GENOVI VA MARIS KANU (Mrs)

London

All-African students

SIR—Your report (July 28) described the recent All-African Students' Conference in Kumasi as "the first". In fact the first conference of All African National Unions of Students was the "First Pan-African Students' Conference," Nairobi in 1964. It created the now defunct Pan-African Students' Movement. Delegates came from unions of the following to eighty-three countries: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Republic of South Africa, Malagasy, Basutoland, Cameroon, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Somalia and Gambia. Organisations representing the following also participated: Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and South West Africa. The following were represented: General Union of West African Students (UGAS) embracing francophone West African Students, based in Dakar; Federation of West African Students in France (FEANF); West African Students' Union (WASU); All-African Students' Union in Europe (AASUE); Pan-African Students' Organisation of the Americas (PASOA); the

two supra-African international student bodies—IUS (International Union of Students) and ISC (International Student's Conference)—were fraternal observers.

This conference followed a revolution at the Pan-African Students' seminar organised by the National Union of Nigerian Students (NUNS) in 1963. It established a preparatory committee of seven organisations—United Arab Republic, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, Tunisia, Basutoland and the Federation of Black African Students in France—which met in Cairo in preparation for the Nairobi conference.

Earlier there had been a number of All-African or Pan-African Students' Conferences at various places outside Africa, until recently, nearly all Africans receiving or engaged in higher education were in the colonialists' home ground. There was, for example the 1945 Pan-African Congress in Manchester, essentially a students' effort spear-headed by the West African Students' Union. The then embryonic props of Pan-Africanism—Nkrumah, Kenyatta, Padmore and Bankole Akpata were key participants. PASOA (the Pan-African Students' Organisation of the Americas) was created to embrace all African students in North, Central and South America. Finally, the All-African Students' Union in Europe (AASUE) links most National organisations of African Students based on the European continent.

In colonial days, the "African student" was based outside Africa, even today, the "African student" is both in and out of Africa.

I wish the Kumasi effort all success. My aim is to put events in historical perspective, the aims, methods of approach, reasons for failure, prospects of success, etc. are not my concern.

YOMI FERREIRA

(Past Vice President, African Affairs, National Union of Nigerian Students)
Edinburgh

The Cost of Living in Lagos

SIR—Please allow me to reply to some of the sweeping statements of Mr Osagie (Aug. 18). He said that cost of living in Europe and the U.K. is higher than in Nigeria. This is a generality, a two-bedroom flat in Lagos, where most of the job opportunities are, does not cost less than £40 a month in rent. Costs of household necessities such as soap powder, are much higher than in Europe and North America. Mr Osagie's definition of "cost of living" is probably different from the generally accepted one.

He also said that the duty of the employer is to the employees and not to their families. Does he not know that a domestic problem can have an adverse effect on an employee's performance at work? Or, does he think that those who design personnel forms do not know what they are doing when they provide space for items such as "married or single", "number of children"?

Finally, I hope Mr. Osagie will be prepared to accept EN220 p.a. in the "selfless service" of his country.

INIOLA OLANIPIKUN

London

We regret that in the last paragraph of the letter from Mr. G. M. Akutboye in West Africa week ending August 18 a line was accidentally inserted taking the place of the line which should have appeared. The line "Nigerian Public Service Commission (and)" should have read "Nigerians abroad. If patriotism means".

Europe - West Africa Service

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

Agents:

EUROPE

Antwerp
E. & J. G. Lohmann
Basle
Nippon Ltd
Bremen
R. & S. Stadlander
Copenhagen
Wilfrid Ltd
Hamburg
A. G. B. B. B.
Wm. Dickson & Nuchter
London
Escombe, McGrath & Co
Paris
Agence Fred Olsen & Cie
Rotterdam
C. J. J. Scheepvaart
Rues Rey

WEST AFRICA

Abidjan
S. I. A.
Cotonou
AGETRAIC
Dakar
AGESTS
Lagos/Apapa
Nigerian Ship Agencies
Monrovia
Carter Lines
Tema
R. T. Biscoe

COPENHAGEN/ARHUS
BREMER
HAMBURG
ROTTERDAM
ANTWERP
ROUEN



Dakar
Monrovia
Abidjan
Tema
Cotonou
Lagos/Apapa

THE EAC LINES THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY LTD INCORPORATED IN DENMARK

Heather loves... Shippers to phone

If you want to get your VW, Peugeot,
Mercedes to West Africa at the
lowest rate call Heather.

the action line is....

01-749 1764
LONDON & OVERSEAS
EXPRESS FREIGHT LTD.

Ocean House,
Coal Wharf Road,
LONDON W12.

HARRIMAN & CO.

Property Development

- *Feasibility Studies and
Financial analysis*
- *Valuation of commercial
& industrial assets*
- *Contractor Finance*
- *Estate Management.*

Head Office -
4/6, Oil Mill Street,
P O Box 3633 Lagos.
Tel 22161 (3 Lines)
Cables & Tels: Harrico

Branch Offices -
Speedwell House,
41-43, Itire Road,
Surulere,
Telephone 48388.

New Nigeria Bank Building,
Ring Road,
P O Box 554,
Benin City.

Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents & Valuers.

Raising Rice in The Gambia

From a Correspondent

A "soft loan" of \$13m. has been negotiated with the World Bank by a Gambian delegation headed by the Vice-President and Minister of Finance, Mr. S. M. Dibba, for development of rice. The loan will be for 50 years and bears no interest. After a 10 year grace period, 1 per cent of the credit will be repaid annually for 10 years while in the remaining 30 years 3 per cent is to be repaid annually. A service charge of ¼ of 1 per cent will be levied on the disbursed portion of each credit, to cover administrative costs.

Rice is the Gambia's staple food and the government, which intends to make the country self-supporting in the crop, has been much concerned that in recent years imports have been steadily increasing — from £364,000 worth in 1966-67 to £690,000 worth in 1969-70 (mainly from Burma). So important are rice imports that they are a major concern of The Gambia Produce Marketing Board, which has established storage in Bathurst to overcome the growing problem of keeping and fumigating the Burmese rice. In the agricultural sector of the Third Development Programme (1971-72/1973-74) rice development is the major project, accounting for some £350,000. So the World Bank loan will cover the greater part of the cost of the rice project in the plan. In the meantime the agricultural mission from China (Taiwan) has already increased total acreage under irrigated rice to some 3,164 acres.

The principal result of the project would be the additional production of about 5,000 tons of milled rice annually five years after the project's beginning. Farmers involved would be more fully employed in the dry season, and it is estimated that their annual income would increase from D540.00 to D680.00. The delegation has also agreed with the Bank to include D183,000 (US\$100,000) in the total cost of the project, to be used primarily for training of agricultural extension staff.

The project is estimated to cost D2.8m (US\$1.47m.). Its principal features would be developing 3,000 acres of irrigated land, assisting farmers to grow rice on this land, as well as carrying out studies and experiments to allow preparation of an integrated agricultural development project in the MacCarthy Island Division for World Bank financing.

The project will be implemented in 1972-75. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will carry out project development with a project Management Unit which would include a cadre of experienced field officers to be provided under the Republic of China Technical Assistance Programme. It will provide in-service training for Gambian staff.

The Project Management Unit, which will be headed by a project Manager, will be advised by a committee made up of government representatives and the

General Manager of Gambia Produce Marketing Board (GPMB). GPMB will supply seasonal inputs in kind, purchase the paddy and own and run the rice milling operations. Credit will be made available through Co-operatives managed by the Project Management Unit. The World Bank loan would finance 87 per cent of the project cost and the balance would be met by the government.

In February 1969 the Bank's permanent mission in West Africa "identified" the project and the FAO-IBRD Co-operative programme completed project preparation in July 1971. An official release reiterates government policy for The Gambia to be self-sufficient in rice in the shortest possible time. With this aim government had taken various steps in the past five years to encourage farmers to grow more rice.

The mission from Taiwan which has been working in The Gambia since 1966, has demonstrated the feasibility of developing intensive rice cultivation in the MacCarthy Island Division and in other areas by pump irrigation. The area developed by the Chinese, which has been increasing at the rate of 500 acres annually in recent years, reached 2,000 acres in June this year.

To achieve a substantial increase in rice production and reduce imports, a much higher rate of increase in development involving heavy investment is called

for, says the release. The government has therefore asked the World Bank to help finance the irrigated rice project in the MacCarthy Island Division.

The rice project exemplifies the strategy of agricultural development outlined in the development plan, a strategy of "diversifying output while at the same time intensifying production methods. Intensification of production methods means that each individual or family will be able to produce more from the same area of land. It does not necessarily imply that more labour will be required but that with modern techniques and inputs the desired results may be achieved without more labour. For the producer the result is a higher return per acre..."

Intensification does not imply "the encouragement of larger scale operations which will oust individual producers from their primary production activities except as hired labourers. The inherent dangers in such a policy in Gambian circumstances of a foreseen land shortage would be considerable. Larger-scale operations, whether in agriculture or fishing, are only acceptable if they carry out some function which the average producer cannot achieve, or if they pass on to smaller producers new techniques..."

To broaden the base of agriculture, diversification of output will be encouraged "by import-substitution and by diversifying exports. This will reduce the dependence of agriculture and the economy in general on a single export crop [groundnuts] and its fluctuating world price."

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)

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

AZAT ELECTRICAL DISCOUNT HOUSE

Offer you the best bargains
in town on:

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

Fully Tropicalised
and
Export Packed

Free advice on packing and shipping
Please write or call 01 580 4632
10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday
4 p.m. Saturday.

Azat (London) Ltd.,

3 Tottenham Street, W1P 9PB

Books and Publications

Post-independence Guinea

Mutations Sociales en Guinée by C. Rivière, (Paris, Editions M. Rivière, £4.50)

This book examines the evolution of social life in post-independence Guinea by focusing on four central themes: ethnic integration, the emancipation of women, the mobilisation of youth, and religion. These themes have been selected by the author in the light of the social goals articulated by leaders of the Guinea revolution. The author further accepts the Guinean leaders' claim that their aim is to transform Guinea from a traditional and colonised society into a "modern" and "progressive" society. In analysing each of the four themes selected, the author seeks to find out the extent to which the changes that have taken place since independence promote the objective of the Guinean revolution.

The book's overall verdict is that some positive results have been achieved in the different aspects of social life examined. In regard to ethnic integration, the goal of the Guinean revolution is, as in most African states, to unite the ethnic groups within the country by making the citizens accept a sense of belonging to the national community and place this national consciousness above their separate ethnic loyalties. After analysing the various methods used by the regime (national secular education, emphasis on nation-wide political, administrative, judicial and religious institutions), the author concludes, "while conserving a certain strength at the regional level, ethnic particularism has given place to the idea of a nation... the majority of the elite - and it is this group that will lead the nation - has been able to relegate its ethnic consciousness to an almost subliminal level, in any case, to a level much inferior to that of its national consciousness."

The degree of women's emancipation is also very impressive. The central issue has been the replacement of the subordination of women to men within the traditional social systems by a new social order in which men and women are treated as equals. To achieve this objective, the regime reformed the traditional practices related to marriage which, to a great extent, accounted for the subordination of women to men. A civil marriage became compulsory, a minimum age of 17 was fixed for the female partner, dowry was reduced to a symbolic sum payable to the female partner before a civil authority, and in 1968, polygamy was abolished. Although these measures

have not been fully applied - the law on polygamy has proved very difficult to enforce - they have considerably improved the social standing of women. Three other activities have also contributed to this improved social standing: the tremendous expansion in female education (the percentage of girls of school-going age in school rose from four in 1958 to 20 in 1967), the provision of social services for women, and the active participation of women in political life. In 1968, in addition to a female member of the government, 20 of the 75 members of the National Assembly and 140 of the 8,000 members of regional assemblies were women and there were hundreds of officials elected to direct the women's wing of the ruling party, *Parti démocratique de Guinée* (PDG).

It is through the youth wing of the PDG, *Jeunesse de la révolution démocratique africaine* (JRDA), that the Guinean régime has sought to mobilise the young generation. The major action directed towards the youth is the expansion of education. In 1967, 40 per cent of the school-going age population were in school compared to only nine per cent in 1958. This improvement in education has facilitated the régime's objective of mobilising the young in support of its economic and social goals. In particular, the JRDA is responsible for organising the cultural and sporting activities which have won many honours for the country.

There are two important changes in the evolution of religious life under the Guinean revolution. First, the régime has abolished the particularisms of the Catholic and Islamic religions by taking over all religious schools and by Africanising the Catholic clergy. And second, it has led a fairly successful campaign against some evil practices associated with Islam (fanaticism, inter-sect conflicts, and the exploitation of the masses by some religious leaders) and against the irrational beliefs associated with traditional forms of worship (magic, sacred forests, and human sacrifice).

Naturally, these changes have been accompanied by some negative effects. For example some people have not found it easy to adjust to the consequences of the measures taken to promote women's emancipation. Some women have misinterpreted them as a licence for moral laxity while some men resent them as an open challenge to their traditional supremacy. However, we are assured that in this and other similar cases, the

deviations are characteristic of only a minority.

Most of the credit for the positive achievements enumerated is attributed by the author to President Toure, leader of the Guinean revolution. In addition to an acknowledgement of his sincerity, integrity and austerity, we are told that "the resources which Guinea possesses in the person of Sekou Toure are worth a revolution" (italics added).

The only important reservation about this book is the presence of the lengthy anthropological-cum-historical details which precede the analysis of ethnic integration, women's emancipation and religion. These details could have been cut down to about half the length in most cases without any harm to the historical perspective which the author rightly seeks to provide. Fortunately, these unnecessary details do not obscure the extremely useful information the book provides on the evolution of social life under the Guinean revolution.

L K A

Introduction to Islam

Ideals and Realities of Islam by Seyyed Hossein Nasr (Allen & Unwin, paper £1.50, hardback £2.50)

While teaching at the American University of Beirut Professor Nasr, a Persian by birth, gave lectures which have now been developed into a guide "addressed to the Western reader interested in Islam and also to the Muslim who has received a Western education" to a religion whose followers number perhaps 550 million, including 130 million in Africa. In six chapters it sets out to explain what their religion means to these people.

It is a spiritual book, full of depth and subtlety, and to some extent it will be best understood and appreciated by Muslims. But the general reader will find much of it interesting. It helps one to understand the importance of the *Shari'a* in Northern Nigeria and other places as one reads of the general role in Islam of this body of law, which is supposed to govern the whole of a Muslim's life so that it has minute rules governing marriage, inheritance, trade, and much else, and a Muslim is supposed to bring his religion into all these things. That is why colonial powers and their successors gave the *Shari'a* a status not usually given to Christian or traditional African religious-legal systems.

The idea that Islam applies to the whole of life for a Muslim is stressed throughout this book. "Islam... being the religion of Unity has never distinguished between the spiritual and temporal or religious and profane in any domain", says the author. But he overstates his case when contrasting this attitude with that of Christians. No set of laws quite as detailed as the *Shari'a* is generally accepted by Christians, but the Churches have always taught that religion applies to all one's life, that it is more than Sunday observance; here Muslims and Christians do not differ. The difference is that many Christians, at least, no

IBADAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

A HISTORY OF THE NIGERIAN HEALTH SERVICES ^{Ralph Schram}

By Ralph Schram With a foreword by Sir Samuel Manuwa

This book surveys the development of the health services of Nigeria from 1460 to 1960, the year of Nigerian Independence. Much deserved prominence is given to the Christian missions. The survey, however, brings together into one story the growth of medical care from every direction - from the traders, from military expeditions, from government and local authority institutions, and from international aid as well as voluntary services. The key part played by Nigerian doctors from the earliest times is stressed. It provides an insight into the present health services and the control of epidemic and endemic diseases. This book will prove useful to the doctor, nurse, student and all interested in health in Nigeria.

450p. Maps, Illus.

£N1.15.0. and £N4.10.0.

YORUBA WARFARE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By J. F. A. Ajayi and Robert S. Smith

The collapse of the Oyo empire early in the nineteenth century precipitated a series of wars among the Yoruba kingdoms in their efforts to effect a new balance of power. Professor Smith discusses the general character and techniques of the wars. Professor Ajayi's treatment of the Ijaye war is a detailed case study of Yoruba politics and war. The appendix gives an eye-witness account of the same war by a British military officer.

Revised edition 1972. 172p.

(Paperback only) £N1.1.0.

Published in association with Cambridge University Press. The case-bound edition is distributed by C.U.P.

OWU IN YORUBA HISTORY

By A. L. Mabogunje and J. D. Omer Cooper

The Owu war played a catalytic role in nineteenth century Yorubaland. The first of a series of wars, it had the catastrophic effect of weakening the Old Oyo empire and consequently the balance of power among the Yoruba kingdoms. The effort to effect a new balance of power resulted in endless warfare, increased slave-raiding and population shifts.

123p. Illus. Maps

Ns12.6d.

THE YORUBA VERB PHRASE

Edited and with an Introduction by Ayo Bamgbose

A collection of seven papers on various aspects of the verb in Yoruba. The papers, which were originally given at a Seminar on the Yoruba Verb Phrase, discuss criteria for establishing verbs, verbs which resemble adjectives, sub-classes of the verb, auxiliary clusters and vowel elision in verb-noun constructions. Useful to all interested in African languages, and indispensable to the teacher and advanced student of Yoruba.

196p.

£N1.10.0.

Published in association with the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan.

TIV RELIGION

By R. M. Downes

This book by the author of the *Tiv Tribe* (1935) is a well-illustrated, fascinating document on the Tiv world-view. The discussion includes the central place of the *tar* (the land) in Tiv belief, the soul, the belief in a flesh debt contracted with evil spirits, birds and animals as spirit carriers and descriptions of religious rites.

102p. 22 Plates

Ns15.0d.

Order from your Bookseller or:

UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP, University of Ibadan, IBADAN, NIGERIA

In U.S.A. AFRICANA PUBLISHING CORPORATION

101 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N.Y.

longer seriously expect the State to follow their principles, while Muslims expect it to follow theirs. The arguments exchanged not long ago between Egypt and Tunisia over the number of mosques built by each have no parallel in the Christian world recently, still less have activities like the Sardanna of Sokoto's preaching campaigns. Nor has there been anything similar among modern Christians to inter-Muslim solidarity, which led to riots by Nigerian Muslims against the Zionist film *Exodus* and to the Arab League mission sent, a few months ago, to investigate reports of persecution of Filipino Muslims.

Prof. Nasr clearly prefers the more "integrated" world-view of the Muslims, and I do not think he does enough justice to the idea of partial Church-State separation which is accepted by a number of Muslims, such as President Bourguiba. But the contrary idea is still so very powerful in Islam that it is useful to see a clear explanation of it. Also interesting is the chapter on the *tariqah* (pl. *turuq*), the esoteric "way" to God for Muslims. Complementary to the *Shari'a*, and derived like it from the *Qur'an*, this "way" takes many forms but consists mainly of prayer, by which the Muslim, guided by religious leaders popularly called Sufis, attains closer knowledge of God. Prof. Nasr says that in much of Africa Sufis have been pioneers of Islam. In fact the two main *turuq* in West Africa (not described in this general work) are the Tijaniyya and the Qadiriyya; the way

in which they spread Islam among people who do not all follow them in the fullest sense no doubt illustrates this author's point. Another point of his, that Islam is not "fatalistic" and Sufis can be men of action, is illustrated by the 19th-century *jihād* wars in Sudanic West Africa.

There is much else of interest here: explanations of why the Arabic language of the *Qur'an* matters so much, why it is so important that the Prophet was illiterate, what Islam teaches on the status of women (what Prof. Nasr says on this will arouse some strong reactions), and how the four major schools of Sunni Muslim law - Malikite, Hanafite, Shafite and Hanbalite - arose. But, however worth reading, this book does not at all points represent the teaching of all Muslim thinkers, as the author's frequent polemics against other schools of thought make clear. Despite a basic unity which is amazing in view of its history, Islam has been, as much as Christianity, a religion of continual theological discussion and disagreement. For all that a non-Muslim can tell this book may represent "orthodox" Muslim thought, if there is such a thing, but it may take the interested reader into deep theological waters.

J.D.

Ghana - Official Handbook 1971
N¢0.50. The Public Relations Department, Accra.

At the beginning of this 222-page guide to Ghana and its government departments, its newspapers and other activities,

we are told that the contents "were true facts at the time of going to press. The publishers have even managed to insert a loose page giving the names of the National Redemption Council, the Executive Council, and the Regional Commissioners, and noting that it takes the place of the information about the government, including the constitution, originally provided. The handbook does not list individual civil servants, the other information about the government, legislation and the like remains accurate and useful.

The Long Safari by Bernard Gleason (Bodley Head, £2.10).

Story of a series of medical discoveries which began in Uganda in 1957 and is still continuing. Denis Burkitt, an Irish surgeon comes upon and identifies a form of cancer afflicting many African children. He then goes on to discover means of curing the cancer in a significant number of cases.

The Harsh Lands by David Grigg (Macmillan, £3.50).

A geography text-book concerned with the difficulties facing farmers in Africa, Asia and Latin America who they try to increase agricultural productivity. The first part of the book deals with economic and social obstacles to development and considers some ideas for overcoming them. The second part focuses attention on the physical environment in the underdeveloped world and the technical problems faced by the farmer.

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, Henschel etc.

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

All cars are left-hand drive

ALL VEHICLES MAXIMUM DISCOUNT - TAX FREE

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

ZANDON

International Traders N.V.
Westersingel 52 - P.O. Box 1238
ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND.

Telex 23213 - Tel. 36.05.87

After office hours: 32.16.87

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. Westwind Sailing New Orleans September 4, Houston September 7 for Tema, Lagos, Luanda, Freetown

m.s. Southwind Sailing New Orleans October 2, Houston October 7 for Tema, 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: Altrane Ltd (Freetown, Lagos, Monrovia, Port Harcourt, Tema, Takoradi, Warri)
Socopio (Abidjan, Dakar and Douala)
PIL Van Ommen (Angola) Ltd. (Luanda and Lobito).

U.K. General Agents: WAINWRIGHT BROS. & CO. LTD., 15-17 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7TD, ENGLAND, and 19 James Street, Liverpool L2 7RF.

Commercial News

Acheampong on the private sector

'Partnership, not take-over' in Ghana

Explaining Government policy on private investment, Col Acheampong said the Ghana Government intended to take partial control of industries which were seriously depleting the country's natural resources. The Government was not against private investment in the productive sectors of the economy but it was regrettable that private investors did not yet take account of the social desirability of some projects. "They have continued to operate on the largely abandoned assumption that profitability is a good measure of the gains of society. In effect, therefore, the Government does not contemplate a through-going take-over policy but rather a partnership of some sort," said Col. Acheampong. This policy would ensure a fair balance between the private and public sectors and would enable the Government to persuade private investors to take account of social factors. The Government, he stressed, was the first to recognise that Ghana could not industrialise without a dynamic private sector. Indeed, it would welcome private investment in such projects as the production of alumina, aluminium, clinker, caustic soda, quick-lime, pulp and paper and plywood. The Head of State made these comments at a meeting with directors of the Bauxite Alumina Study Corporation Ltd., a consortium of Japanese and American mining interests.

• The *Daily Graphic* has expressed reservations about the secrecy surrounding the negotiations between the Government and certain foreign-owned mining and timber concerns for government participation in these enterprises. "The people's anxiety is based on past experiences of the disappointments that could result from such negotiations. It is not that the negotiations should be conducted like a public enquiry, but that the positions taken by each side at various stages must be known for the necessary public comment". In the past, governments had signed fake contracts without any respect for the public's right to freely examine the implications. But the current negotiations were so crucial that the public should be given every opportunity to see that another sell-out was prevented.

• In Moscow, Ghana embassy sources said that Ghana might negotiate cocoa sales during trade talks taking place within the existing trade agreement between the two countries. The Ghanaian

delegation was led by Major Kweku Bah, Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources.

• Ghana has signed an agreement with the Agricultural Development Company of Israel for the preparation of a feasibility report on the establishment of a mechanisation company. Ghana's Commissioner for Agriculture, Major-General Dannel Adde, who signed for the government, said the report, expected to be submitted by next December, would provide the guidelines for the setting-up of a self-financing limited liability company which would possess land-clearing equipment and machinery for land reclamation and preparation. The Israeli ambassador, Mr. Abraham Cohen, signed for the company.

• Launching a "Harvest Campaign" in the Northern Region, Lt. Col. D. A. Iddisa, said in Tamale that Ghana's imports of food and agricultural raw materials rose from 57m cedis in 1963 to about 87m cedis in 1970. He said that the Government expected Ghanaians to work for a bumper harvest from which "we shall not only be able to feed ourselves but have enough surplus to export to earn foreign exchange".

• The Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board exported 200,860 tons of cocoa during the last main crop season (1 October 1971 to 31 March 1972), reports Barclays Bank International. The main importers were: United States, 63,691 tons; USSR, 26,171 tons; West Germany, 19,075 tons; Holland, 15,885 tons; and the United Kingdom, 14,775 tons.

New fishing company

A venture is to be set up by a Japanese firm, Kyukuyo Company, in partnership with a Nigerian company, Mesurado Fishing Company. The new company, Nigeria Ocean Products, will be financed equally by both companies, and will undertake prawn-fishing operations in Nigerian waters.

Another Japanese firm, Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, has formed a project team to look into prospects for projects in Africa. They include road construction, ports and harbours, and establishment of light industrial plants. The firm is placing special emphasis on Nigeria, Zaire, Ivory Coast and the Malagasy Republic. A delegation of the firm visited Nigeria this year.

West African Chamber agreed

Agreement to establish a Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce has been reached by businessmen from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia, at a two-day meeting in Lagos. A communiqué issued at the end of the conference, which was attended by observers from several Francophone West African countries, said that the Federation would be formally established in Freetown next November. It expressed the hope that the eight other countries who attended the meeting as observers, (Equatorial Guinea, CAR, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Dahomey, Guinea and Upper Volta) would by that time have decided to join the organisation.

The opening session was addressed by the Federal Commissioner for Industry, Dr. J. E. Adetoro, who welcomed the initiative to form an association which could foster closer co-operation among the people of West Africa and boost trade in the region. Chief Henry Fajemirokun, president of the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, told the meeting that Britain's entry into the Common Market was a final sign to African nations to plan their own economic front. He described the meeting as the first positive step towards the achievement of the common desire of West Africans for close economic co-operation.

The Federation, he said, would serve as a basis for generating a realistic, free-enterprise system which would reflect the peculiar characteristics and background of the West African people. He thanked the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce "for its initiative and sustained efforts without which the progress so far made would have been impossible".

A statement in Accra by the Ghana National Chambers of Commerce said that the proposed Federation would promote the establishment of an economic community and a common market in West Africa and encourage the speedy re-establishment of supra-national commercial institutions. It would also promote greater co-operation between member governments in the construction of common utilities and developing of inter-territorial infrastructures including transportation, power and telecommunications. It would provide suitable machinery for the mediation and arbitration of commercial disputes in the region and aim to facilitate the free flow of goods and services.

Butter 'mountain' rises

The European Community's "butter mountain" has risen to 293,000 tons, only 9,000 tons less than the record surplus of 1969. Most of the surplus is in West Germany and France. In an attempt to reduce stocks the Community introduced a number of measures last June, including the export of butter oil to developing countries as part of its food aid programme.

Air Council meets in London

The eighth meeting of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council opened in London on August 29. The last meeting of the Council was held in London in June 1969. The agenda includes a progress report on the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner, air safety, air law, the development of airports, the problems of accident investigation, the automation of air traffic control and the development of new types of aircraft. There will be exchanges of views after the specialist papers have been presented.

The Council's terms of reference are to keep under review the progress and development of Commonwealth civil air communication, to serve as a medium for exchange of views and information between Commonwealth countries on civil air transport matters, and to consider and advise on such civil aviation matters as the Commonwealth governments may agree to refer to the Council. The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone are among the members.

Tin body proposed

The one per cent a year increase in tin consumption during the last generation was "monotonous and almost pathetic", Mr. William Loy, former secretary to the International Tin Council, has said in an article urging the establishment of an inter-industry development organisation to boost consumption. The existing Tin Research Council, he argued, "has not given us the promotional results in terms of an increased tonnage of consumption which we might have reasonably expected". The proposed organisation could be financed by all sections of the industry, said Mr. Loy, who also observed: "The members of the London Metal Exchange have an immediate financial interest in maximising the turnover of tin as well of course, as of the other metals in which they trade, and I am rather surprised that they do not subscribe to the promotional and development work of all these metals".

• The Gambia Government has signed an agreement with Arco Petroleum of New York for an exclusive on-shore oil exploration concession. The area, covering all 2,400 square miles of the country's continental shelf, was formerly held by BP/II.

• Civil aviation officials from Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea met in Conakry, scheduled to create a zone of airports and air traffic control of the three countries.

• Dr. John Spono, chairman of Chart's Council and a director of Anglo-Tanzania, will speak on the world market for tin and its effect on the primary metal industry, at the London Metal Exchange exhibition.

Wood gives aid details

In answer to a Parliamentary question, Mr. Richard Wood stated that Britain's total disbursement of overseas aid for 1971-72, some £232m, £170m was grants and 62m in loans (net of amortisation). Of a total loan commitment during the period of £139m, the greater part was interest-free, while some £40m was being lent at an average rate of 2.9 per cent. Loans to the Commonwealth Development Corporation from the Exchequer, on the other hand, bore interest at the current Exchequer lending rate, which averaged from 7 to 8 per cent in 1971-72 for the £14m. lent during that year. But because of the seven-year waiver of interest on a proportion of the Exchequer loans, the effective rate for Exchequer advances to the CDC was some 6½ per cent.

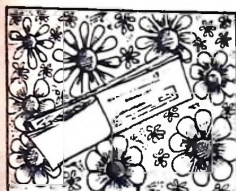
In answer to another question from Mr. John Tilney, Mr. Wood said that it was estimated that the Overseas Development Administration would spend over £42m. on research in 1972-73, an increase of some £370,000 on the previous year, of this some £200,000 would be spent on trypanosomiasis research, an increase of £250,000. Mr. Wood also stated that administrative costs of ODA in 1971-72 were 1.9 per cent of aid disbursements, while administrative costs and common services together amounted to 2.4 per cent.

• Commonwealth and foreign countries in the Far East and Africa have ordered £6.9m. worth of goods from British industry during June and July as the result of loans made by the Overseas Development Administration. The countries include Ghana and Nigeria. Ghana bought dumpers worth £41,000 from Lough Export, and Niger purchased £90,000 worth of fertiliser from Shell International and £38,000 worth from Potash Fertilisers.

• Britain's Overseas Development Administration has granted a further £90,000 to Bristol University's Isotop Research Laboratory. The Laboratory, part of the University's Department of Veterinary Medicine, and set up with British Government funds 10 years ago, breeds mice there on a large scale for research purposes. It has now received grants totalling £320,443.

• The Director of the United States Military Assistance Programme for Europe, Africa and the Middle East, Major Donald MacGovern, has met Col. Acheremping and senior Ghanaian military officers during a two-day visit to Ghana. He has also visited Nigeria, Liberia, Senegal and Zaire.

• The FAO Regional Fisheries Office for Africa, Mr. Herbert Alsop, a conference, is taking the organisation to become Fisheries Associate Director of the Fisheries and Development Research Centre, Accra.



VIVE LE CHEQUE

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

One would have concluded that this episode would immediately and permanently put this daughter of Eve off cheques in payment for services rendered. But really and truly who in this day and age would be so naive as to think that a small thing like an India rubber cheque would put off one of the madams - grappee, hippie or any other type - from one of the most practical innovations of modern times? These are cheques and cheques, but the fact remains that banks still enjoy, even with the wretched flower generation a fair amount of respect - after all the mad piece of silver is a pair of hot pants, but you could always find room to tuck in a dish cheque, could you not? So may be all is not lost yet - for what Americans in developing new words and phrases will be checking account.

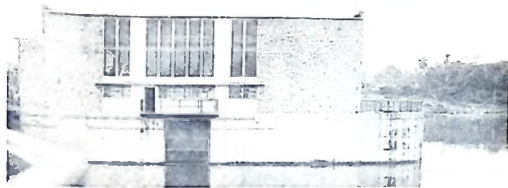
National Bank of Nigeria Limited still offers a checking account for you and up to 40 sub-branches in Nigeria as an employer and as for savings accounts even children who can hardly write are counted amongst those who have found Bank Power at National Bank - the bank you can trust.

One word of caution though if you need use the bank you can trust this is not the bank to use, that you get a customer that can be trusted, it's not difficult really - but you'll be sure to find many who will be surprised how much you can do with your money. Now check out the money matters. Now check out what The Bank Power Office can do for you. The Bank Power Office is at 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

NATIONAL BANK OF NIGERIA LTD

HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS
LONDON OFFICE





The low lift pumphouse which forms part of the 18m gallons a day Ibadan water treatment plant which has been constructed by Taylor Woodrow and Dillingham Overseas Corporation (see below).

Final stages have been reached on an 18m gallons a day water treatment plant for the Western Region Water Corporation of Nigeria and other works being constructed under a £3m. contract by a joint venture of Taylor Woodrow of Nigeria and Dillingham Overseas Corporation of Honolulu. The work, which began in March 1970 forms part of an expansion plan to end water shortages in Ibadan. Under the contract a pumphouse has been constructed on top of the wing wall of the new Asejere dam. The dam is one of several projects in the plan, financed with assistance from the US Agency for International Development and costing more than \$28m.

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 awarded by the Ministry of Works and Survey, North Western State of Nigeria. Design engineers are Ove Arup and Partners, Kano. Work starts in October with completion due by the latter part of 1973.

Nigeria's Federal Government has awarded two contracts valued at £5,820,000 for rehabilitation of the Kano-Kan road and for permanent repairs to the Niger Bridge.

A statement by the Federal Ministry of Works said that the contract for rehabilitation of the Kano-Kan road was awarded to Stirling Astaldi (Nigeria) for £3,845,000 while Dumez (Nigeria) was given the contract to repair the Niger Bridge at a cost of £1,975,000. The Kano-Kan road project covers rehabilitation of some 55 miles. The carriage-way will be raised above the existing level, embankments will be widened. Two major bridges will also be constructed.

The Niger Bridge was built by Dumez. Two of the 12 steel spans were totally destroyed at the beginning of the civil war.

Henry Simon Ltd., a British company, is to supply and commission machinery and accessories worth £427,000 for a £1.5m flour-milling complex being built at Sapele, Nigeria. The Late Flour Mill company will have a capacity of 180 tons of wheat a day, and will include a wheat intake and cleaning plant and facilities for bulk handling and packing of the finished product.

Dr L. K. Opeke, Director of the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, and his colleagues have announced that cocoa pods and pod husks can be used to make wine and jam.

Compensation to all companies affected by the take-over of Warri, Burutu and Calabar ports two years ago has now been paid, the Nigerian Ports Authority announced. The companies affected were John Holts Transport, and UAC and West African Properties. The assets of the companies in the ports were assessed by an arbitration panel. The chairman of the NPA, Mr Andrew Wilson, thanked the principals and representatives of the companies for the cordial manner in which the negotiations were conducted.

World Bank appointments

Seven new vice-presidents have been appointed by the World Bank as part of its administrative reorganisation. It was previously only one vice-president. Mr. Burke Knapp of the United States. The new appointments are: Mr. René Chafournier (French) to the West Africa region, Mr. Bernard Bell (American) to Africa, Mr. Munir Benjenk (Turkish) to Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Mr. I. Cargill (British) to Asia, Mr. Ger. Alter, South America and the Caribbean area, Mr. Warren Baum (American) and Mr. Bernard Chadenet (French) have been named as vice-presidents in charge of projects, and organisation and personnel respectively. Mr. Knapp becomes senior vice-president, in charge of co-ordination of regional bureau activities.

The Bank has reportedly completed mid-year review of its borrowing at lending operations and has decided to maintain a 7% rate for loans to developing countries. This rate was introduced August 1970. Borrowing by the Bank totalled a record \$1,774m in the year ended June 30, at an annual average interest cost of 7.38 per cent (the previous year's average was 8.07 per cent). It is understood that the Bank and its affiliates approved loans amounting to more than \$3,000m. in the year ended last June, an increase of about \$500m over the fiscal year 1971.

ROCKFORD'S BARGAIN OF THE MONTH

NEW WORLD BOTTLED GAS COOKER 45EL

Modern Styling in top quality brilliant white enamel, with four widely spaced burners, with automatic ignition, high level grill, and a large oven. (Suitable for use in West Africa).

Exp. Price: £49.35 YOURS FOR CASH £39.95

BUY NOW AND SAVE £ £ £
ON HUNDREDS OF OTHER BRANDED GOODS SUITABLE FOR WEST AFRICA

PYE TVs 24" (WITH OR WITHOUT SHUTTERS AND STAND).

CAR RADIOS, RADIO CASSETTES,

SANYO + NATIONAL MUSIC CENTRES THREE IN ONE GRUNDIG STEREOGRAMS
KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS BOSCH DEEPFREEZERS INDOLA FANS
HI-FI EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT SEWING MACHINES ETC.

Specialists in COLLECTION + PACKING + SHIPPING + FORWARDING AND DELIVERY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS TO "AUREOL" EVERY MONTH!

ROCKFORD DISCOUNT STORES,

28 Shepherds Bush Centre,
London, W 12

Tube: Shepherds Bush
01 743 9547/8/9

ROCKFORD MARKETING LTD.

53 Bryanston Street,
London, W 1

01 935 6884/5 or 01-935 1132/3
Tube: Marble Arch

HURRY! OFFERS ONLY OPEN WHILE STOCKS LAST OR UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER

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

WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER Dempster Lines

SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool: DUNKWA s/d Aug. 31; KUMBA s/d. Douala Aug. 26. From London: PALABA s/d Aug. 24. From N. Continent: DARU due Freetown Aug. 29; PATANI due Lome Aug. 25.

NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: FOURAH BAY due Sept. 3.

To London: FULANI s/d Apapa Aug. 25; BIHAMO s/g. Abidjan Aug. 27.

To Southampton: AUREOL s/d. Apapa Aug. 25.

To N. Continent: FREETOWN due Cape Palmas Aug. 25; KABALA due Sherbro Aug. 25.

To Dunkirk: MACHAON due Dunkirk Aug. 15.

To Le Havre: MANO due Aug. 30.

WESTBOUND - To USA/Canada: DUMURRA due Portsmouth Aug. 31.

EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: AKOSOMBO due Chicago Aug. 28; IAN due Quebec Aug. 25.

Eastern Service to West Africa: WAVIBANK due Luanda Aug. 28.

BARBER LINES

OUTWARDS - FERNLAND due Monrovia Aug. 29; thence Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Calabar, Douala. FERRGATE s/g. New York Sept. 1 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala.

HOMEWARDS - FERRGATE due New York Aug. 26. FERNLAND Idg. Lagos S Bound Sept. 4, Calabar Sept. 7, Douala Sept. 9, Ghana mid Sept., Abidjan/Monrovia 3rd week Sept. FERRGATE Idg. Lagos S Bound Sept. 18, Douala Sept. 21, Ghana 4th week Sept., Abidjan/Monrovia end Sept./early Oct.

'K' LINE

WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lobito, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan, Pointe Noire: DOMINICA MARU s/d Japan Aug. 5 due Lagos Sept. 11.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown, etc.: EL SALVADOR MARU s/g. Lagos Aug. 29, Abidjan Sept. 9, Freetown Sept. 14 due Jan. Oct. 11.

WOERMANN LINE

LOUGA s/g. Le Havre Sept. 2 due Dakar Sept. 10, Abidjan Sept. 14, Tema Sept. 17.

RUSS s/g Rotterdam Sept. 1 due Lilloreville Sept. 16, Port Gentil Sept. 18, Matadi Sept. 20.

DAFRA LINE

EASTBOUND - NIGERIA s/g. Monrovia Sept. 27 due Warri Oct. 2, Port Harcourt Oct. 5, Angola Oct. 9.

WESTBOUND - FRANKRIG s/g. Calabar Sept. 10 due Takoradi Sept. 12, Abidjan Sept. 14, Charleston Sept. 30.

GOLD STAR LINE

WESTBOUND - GIDIRA Lobito Sept. 10, Luanda Sept. 12, Matadi Sept. 18.

EASTBOUND - NOGAMI Singapore Sept. 8, Kobe Sept. 22, Yokohama Sept. 28.

BLACK STAR LINE/CSH/WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND - IBA RIVER Philadelphia Aug. 23, New York Aug. 30.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND - LAKE BOSOMTIWI Bremen Aug. 30, Hamburg Sept. 1, Antwerp Sept. 4, Rotterdam Sept. 6, Dunkirk Sept. 8.

NORTHBOUND - OTI RIVER Amsterdam Aug. 11, KORI LAGOON Avonmouth Aug. 15, London Aug. 21.

DELTA LINE

DEL RIO s/g. Port Arthur Sept. 9 due Mobile Sept. 11, Abidjan Sept. 20, DITTA PARGAY s/g. New Orleans Sept. 24 due Houston Sept. 19, Mobile Sept. 28, Dallas Oct. 5.

PAIM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - HESHA PAIM s/d. Apapa Aug. 27, HORIN PAIM due Las Palmas Sept. 7.

NORTHBOUND - ENCUO PAIM due Barbati Sept. 2, ANDONI PAIM due Liverpool Sept. 5.

N.Y.K. LINE

WESTBOUND - SHIMANE MARU Lome

Apapa Aug. 30/Sept. 2, Abidjan Sept. 9/10, Takoradi Sept. 11/12.

EASTBOUND - SHIMANE MARU Lagos/Apapa Aug. 30/Sept. 2, Abidjan Sept. 9/10, Takoradi Sept. 11/12, Tema Sept. 12/13, Japan 1st port Oct. 16.

MIITSUI OSK LINE

AKIBASAN MARU s/d. Kobe Jul 30 due Lagos Sept. 4; HOUSTON MARU s/d. Kobe Aug. 4 due Lagos Sept. 12; HODAKASAN MARU s/d. Kobe Aug. 19 due Lagos Sept. 20.

MAERSK LINE

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan: JOHANNES MAERSK s/g. Kobe Sept. 5 due Luanda Oct. 2.

OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi: JESPER MAERSK s/g. Abidjan Sept. 6 due Takoradi Sept. 7.

FARRELL LINES

HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN CRESCENT s/g. Luanda Sept. 2 for Lobito, Matadi, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports. AFRICAN STAR s/g. Lagos/Apapa Sept. 14 for Port Harcourt, Douala Sept. 18, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports.

OUTWARDS - AFRICAN STAR due Freetown, Monrovia Aug. 31, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Sept. 8, Lagos/Apapa Sept. 10, Port Harcourt Sept. 15, Douala. AFRICAN MOON due Monrovia Sept. 6 for Abidjan, Tema Sept. 12, Matadi, Luanda, Lobito.

NEDLLOYD - SWAL JOINT SERVICES

BATU s/g. Rotterdam Sept. 13, Rouen Sept. 15 due Boma/Matadi Sept. 28, Pointe Noire Sept. 30; AMSTELSTAD s/g. Hamburg Sept. 22, Rotterdam Sept. 25, Rouen Sept. 27 due Boma/Matadi Oct. 13, Pointe Noire Oct. 15.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

SOUTHBOUND - NSAMDI AZIKIWE due Lagos/Apapa Sept. 12, Port Harcourt Sept. 17.

NORTHBOUND - ELEZA M due Amsterdam Sept. 10.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

NORTHBOUND - CUMULUS s/g. W.A. end Sept./Oct. for discharge Sean, end Oct./early Nov. INDIANA s/g. W.A. mid Oct./early Nov. for discharge Sean, mid Nov.

HOEGH LINES

HOEGH DISCAY due Freetown Sept. 3, Tema Sept. 6, Apapa Sept. 8, HOEGH BENIN s/g. Rotterdam Sept. 5 due Dakar Sept. 13, Abidjan Sept. 17.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE

INWARDS - STRAAT FRAZER from Japan, s/d. Jul. 22, due Port Harcourt Aug. 29, Lagos/Apapa Sept. 1, Takoradi Sept. 6, Abidjan Sept. 9, STRAAT TOWA from Hong Kong, s/d. Jul. 4 due Monrovia Aug. 26, Freetown Aug. 28, Dakar Aug. 30, Conakry Sept. 2, Takoradi Sept. 7.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT FRAZER from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, opt., Hong Kong, Japan end Aug./early Sept. STRAAT TOWA from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, opt., Hong Kong, Japan, Shanghai end Aug./early Sept.

EAF, EUROPE - AFIKA LINE GmbH

BIHAIRIX I due Dakar Sept. 12, Abidjan Sept. 17, Lome Sept. 20, Lagos/Apapa Sept. 22, BOKKAND s/g. Rouen Sept. 6 due Santa Cruz Sept. 12, La Palmas Sept. 13.

NOPAL LINES

WESTBOUND - NOPAL HELLUS due Cotonou Sept. 10, Abidjan Sept. 11, Monrovia Sept. 14, NOPAL I NA s/g. Luanda Sept. 27, Douala Sept. 30 due Takoradi Oct. 2.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

WESTWIND s/g. New Orleans Sept. 4 due Tema Sept. 24, Lagos Sept. 28, Luanda Oct. 2.

MIRHWINN s/g. New Orleans Oct. 2, Houston Oct. 7 due Tema Oct. 23, Lagos Oct. 26.

THE I.A.C. LINES

SOUTHBOUND - SIMBA s/g. Hamburg Sept. 4, Antwerp Sept. 9, Rotterdam Sept. 9, Rouen Sept. 12 due Dakar Sept. 19, Monrovia Sept. 22.

SARAGODHA s/g. Copenhagen Sept. 13, Antwerp Sept. 15, Bremen Sept. 17, Hamburg Sept. 19, Antwerp Sept. 22, Rotterdam Sept. 24, Bremen Sept. 27 due Dakar Oct. 4, Freetown Oct. 7.

NORTHBOUND - PANAMA s/g. Douala Sept. 6, Lagos Sept. 3, Cotonou Sept. 8, Abidjan Sept. 11, Monrovia Sept. 14 due Amsterdam Sept. 23, Copenhagen Sept. 24, Bremen Sept. 26, Hamburg Sept. 29.

ELECTRICAL DISCOUNT STORE

Special Offer

PYE 24" TV

and

KELVISATOR 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, PYE, KELVISATOR, 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.

SIERRA LEONE

President Stevens looks ahead

President Siaka Stevens has just celebrated his 67th birthday. After the death of President Tubman he became the oldest West African Heads of State, and has been "executive" President since April last year. Mr. Stevens first became Minister in 1951. Sir Milton Margai's first government, at a time when he was general secretary of the United Mine Workers Union, and Sierra Leone's best known trade unionist. After leaving Sir Milton's party he finally formed his own All Peoples Congress in 1960, and became Prime Minister in 1968 when the military regime was overthrown. Dr. Stevens, although he no longer takes a seat in Parliament, is fully responsible for all government activities. In March last year he survived attempts on his life during an attempted military coup. Below we print a record of an interview he gave for this journal to Mr. Bankole Timothy, the Diamond Trading Company executive who was formerly a journalist and later Sierra Leone's chief information officer. Mr. Timothy was returning to Sierra Leone to participate in a seminar on "mass media and national development" held at Fourah Bay College.

According to a statement made by your Vice-President in Parliament, 19 new constituencies are to be established. What are the reasons for these additional constituencies, Mr. President, and will this exercise be completed before the next general election?

The exercise will definitely be completed before the next general election. The reason for the changes and additions is that experience has shown serious deficiencies and discrepancies in the last demarcation of constituencies. The present move is to bring the demarcation in line with present day thinking.

Sir, what is your assessment of the present situation in Sierra Leone - political, economic and social - and what are your hopes and aspirations for Sierra Leone?

Politically I should say that the country is settling down very well indeed to normalcy, although this settling down process is not lulling the government to complacency in the matter of security.

Economically, Government is going all out to get the indigenous people involved in economic development. Up to now it is a shame to say that something like 70 to 80 per cent of the economic activity of the country is in the hands of foreigners. That is why we are doing everything possible to get our own people involved in the day to day economic problems of the country. Of course, we realise that we cannot legislate people into business. There has to be the training and a certain amount of aptitude. We realise, too, that there is great need for outside capital and know-how. As I have said before in another interview, I would like to assure all those who are interested in investing in Sierra Leone that we would give them every possible encouragement so that they would gain satisfaction out of any investment which they would care to make here.

Socially I do not think we have any serious problem. Sierra Leone is a country in which people of all races mix very freely. From the very beginning this country has been a mixture of people from all parts of West Africa - indeed from many parts of the world, that trend holds until today so that we are able to work side by side with one another without much friction.

Judging by your recent utterances, you seem to be concentrating now on



President Stevens

economic and social development. Am I right in assuming Sir, that Sierra Leone has now achieved a measure of political stability which enables your government to concentrate on the important tasks of nation building?

We feel that we have had enough of politics for the time being, and we feel that it is time we concentrated more on economic development. I believe that it is economic development which puts flesh and blood on the skeleton of political development. That is why we have recently established a National Insurance Company so that we can keep some of the funds here for development. We have established a National Shipping Line and we look forward to setting up a National Commercial Bank in a few months time, plans are well laid for that. I have said before that since we cannot control the prices of our local produce which we export - prices fluctuate to our serious disadvantage - then we must do our utmost to make maximum financial benefits accrue to the country from our internal economic activities. Those are matters over which we have more control.

It is significant that since the formation of DIMINCO, an increasing number of large diamonds are being found in the Separator House Yengema. How do you explain this, Mr. President, is it related to the recent drive of strangers from Kono initiated by your government?

I am afraid I am unable to explain this. Looking at the matter from the face of present conditions, it may seem that you are right. It may well be connected with the "stranger drive". I can only say that we are going all out to strengthen security, particularly at the Separator House. It is one thing to steal at the places and from the dumps - because one has to do a lot of washing of the graves before getting the diamonds - another thing to steal from the Separator House. Separator House thieving is the most dangerous, because the diamonds are easily selected there within a short time. We are giving very serious attention to the matter of tightening up security around.

There is talk within diplomatic and press circles in London that Sierra Leone changes its representative in the person of the High Commissioner too often. Why is this, is there any hope that the successor to Dr. Davidson Nicol will remain in office for at least two years in order to ensure continuity?

We can give no definite guarantee about the length of appointment of any Head of Mission. There are certain circumstances which necessitate changes. In the case of London the Head of Mission has only been changed when it has been absolutely necessary.

Your Excellency, Sir, will your Government consider the advisability of establishing a Sierra Leone Consulate-General in Liverpool in view of the large Sierra Leonean population there and the great financial benefit which will accrue to Government through consular activities?

It is proposed to strengthen the Sierra Leone High Commission in London by the appointment of a Deputy High Commissioner and it is expected that this would take care of the Liverpool problem in the meantime. In any case the policy of overseas representation is under constant review. Government would do something about any needs which appear compelling.

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
MUST BE PREPAID**

DANCES Cont.

DANCE DANCE DANCE
St. Patrick's College Asaba (Nigeria) Old
Boys Association (UK)
proudly presents

A special fund-raising dance in aid of
reconstruction work of its Alma-Mater,
severely damaged during the war.

Featuring

**MIKE OSAPANIN
and his
BIG ROLL BAND
(KOTOKO)**

Place - St. Pancras Town Hall - Euston
Road.

Date - Saturday 9th September 1972

Time - 6 pm - Midnight

Tickets - 75p Flat

Chairman - D K Azinge, Esq. B.Sc. LL.B.,
Law Lecturer - Liverpool Polytechnic
Special Guests - Prominent Senior Embassy
officials and the education attaches.

Bar & Refreshments

Support us to help others

President - W C Omabala Esq.

Secretary - I Ikeoba Esq.

Social Secretary - S. Oliko Esq.

**IWUYE GENERAL PRINCE ADEKUNLE
YOUNG NIGERIAN LADIES
FELLOWSHIP & UNCO**

Presents a special

**GRAND
SUMMER
DANCE**

featuring

**Iwuye Dance of His Excellency
GENERAL PRINCE ADEKUNLE**

at

**St. Pancras Town Hall
Euston Road, London, NW1**

on

Friday 8th September 1972

From 6.30 p.m. until 12 midnight

Admission £1.00 Flat

Tickets available at the gate.

The Band will be led by the General's
13-year-old son while the Iwuye Ceremony
goes on.

ALL ARE WELCOME

*F. Solanke, Lady President YNLF
Olu Olaloko, Lady President UNCO
M. Olu Shakaya, Social/Pub Sec. UNCO,
28 Donald Road, E 13 01-552 4475*

DANCES

DANCE! DANCE!! DANCE!!!

**OGBOMOSO PARAPO
(Gt. Britain and Ireland)**

presents it's

1972 GRAND SUMMER DANCE

at

**HAMPSTEAD TOWN HALL
Haverstock Hill, London NW3**

on

Saturday, September 2nd, 1972

7.00 p.m. - Midnight

**Under the Distinguished Chairmanship
of**

**Mr. Alfred A. Owolade
Managing Director,
Pamlex Co Ltd.**

*Guests of Honour: Eminent Personal-
ities from the West Indies.*

*Music by: Prince Adekunle and his
Western State Brothers Band.*

Admission: £1 Flat

*Nearest Tube: Belsize Park Station -
Northern Line.*

*Last Appearance of The Milkiki King
this Summer in London*

All Are Welcome

Akin Olu Oyelakun,
Publicity Secretary.
I. A. Alagbe, President.

**FREE PRESENTS!
TWO AFRO-PUFFS
GIVEN FREE**

with every 6 pairs
purchased £1.75 per pair

Black Yak Short wigs £2.00 each

Black Yak Long gipsy wigs £3.00 each

Black Yak Hair pieces £1.75 each

Black Pop Corn wigs £1.75 each

Black Afro wigs £1.25 each

916 also 720

Large Yak Hair Pieces £2.95

Freedom wigs £2.75

(Send cash with order)

HAIR RAISERS LTD.

31 Goudge Street, London W1

Telephone: 01 520 3546

Sat open 10am - 1.30pm

Nearest Station: Goudge Street.

TAILORING

TAILORING

LIGHT WEIGHT SILK MOHAIRS

ALEX SALISBURY well known West End Tailor attends to you at SAVILE ROW,
Piccadilly, London W1 or visits you during business hours. Contact showrooms at 409
Holloway Road, N7 or telephone 01 607 1945.

SERVICE TO VISITORS IN LONDON

EDUCATIONAL

SELF TUITION MADE SIMPLE

At half normal fees.

New system for G.C.E., School Cert., etc. Make rapid progress.

Amaze your friends. Apply now for FREE prospectus.

THE LONDON EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE

60 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1, England.

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE
OF EDUCATION**

First class tuition by annual without book
books, for G.C.E. School Cert., Lab.
(LLB) Accountancy, Bookings, Marketing
and Secretaryship. Over 220,000 students.
Very highly recommended by many West
African students. For FREE book YOUR
CARDER write today to

THE PRINCIPAL

THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE

Dept. NR1, Tuition House,

London SW19 4DS

Member of the Association
of British Correspondence Colleges.

**FOR EXAM SUCCESS
STUDY WITH WOLSEY HALL
OF OXFORD**

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

Examinations for CIS, AIB, IOS and
Business courses.

London University degrees including H.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 & enrol-
ment form to Wyndham Milligan, M.B., MA,
Principal, Dept. PG4, WOLSEY HALL,
Oxford, OX2 6PR, England.

Wolsey Hall

Oxford OX2 6PR, England

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING

This private college provides efficient theoretical and practical
training in these subjects. One year day courses are available for
beginners and shorter day courses for men with experience. The
prospective from London Electronics College, Dept. LX 5, 20
Barnes Lane Road, Lamb Court, London, S.W.5.

TEL: 01-373 8721



NOTICES

FOR SPECIAL EMBROIDERY
VELVET & LACES

Remember -

PAK CLOTH
HOUSE

1 The Boulevard, Balham High Road,

London, SW17 7BW

Tel 01-673 8199

Business Hours Mon - Sat

8 a.m. - 7.30 p.m.

Near Balham Underground Tube Station

Special discount

for visitors and traders.

BOUTIQUE
AFRICANA

The Centre for West African High Fashion

ORIENT HOUSE GRANBY ROW MANCHESTER 1

Tel: 061-236 7805

Open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

Embroideries, Laces and Velvets,
Georges, Wax block prints

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF GENUINE

LOGANBERRY SATIN HEADTIES

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

*Malendijk - 92 - Melissant -
Holland or contact our London
Representative.*

R. MIRZA,

Telephone: 01-624 9643

Excelsior Textiles Ltd.

LACES, VELVETS, BROCADES

with

- * Design * Quality *
- * Price *

74 Wentworth Street, London E1.

Tel. 01-638 8475

Open Mon. to Fri. 9am-6pm

Sunday 8.30am-2pm

Nearest Tube Station - Aldgate East

HIGH DISCOUNTS
EXPORT ORDERS TAX-FREE

TROPICALISED FRIDGES Export packed

Kevlinator K99 EDT E67

K77 EDT E60, K66 EDT E48

T.V. Pye 24" 4375 E68 4377 E67

BOTTLED GAS Cookers New Model

46L E58 50 45EL E45 50 36AL E40 70

TROPICALISED RADIOGRAMS

Grundig Mandello E101, Trento E100

KS 850 E130 50

FANS, BEDDING, FURNITURE,

CARPETS.

Ask for lists

MOLENS EXPORTS LTD.

600 Lea Bridge Rd., Leyton, E10

Tel. 01-556 9111

BEST QUALITY DAMASK
LACES & VELVET LACES

Guinea Brocade, Hair Ties at

KINGSLAND

FABRICS LTD.

Phone 01-739 5743

229 Kingsland Road

London, E.2.

Buses 9 22 48 67 97 149 and 243

Alight at St. Leonard's Hospital

EXPORT CENTRE - TAX FREE
PLUS DISCOUNTS

Goods for shipment overseas

Tropicalised models of: Televisions, tape
recorders, radios, car radios, radiograms,
washing machines, typewriters, sewing
machines, Color gas cookers, refriger-
ators, etc., etc.

Special packing and shipping arranged.

Special prices and personal attention.

Special easy payments arranged if neces-

sary. Contact - Mr. Bradford

COLTRIC AGENCY &
EXPORT SUPPLIES LTD.,

Coltric House, 575 High Road,

Chiswick, London, W.4.

Tel. 01-995 1588

(Between Kew Bridge and Chiswick
Flyover). Nearest Tube Station
Gunnersbury. Bus routes - 22, 27A,
267, 117.

Write for details.

MOVING YOUR
HOME

We are specialists in Packing and
Shipping household furniture and
effects, to all parts of the world.

Trunks - Suitcases and Owner-packed
items shipped.

Baggage packed and delivered.

For rates and details contact:

CURRAWEEA LTD.

107-109 Raiton Rd., SE24.

Tel: 01-733 9591/2

SHIPPING

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

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

Freight payment can be arranged in
Nigeria

For competitive rates please
contact

WEST AFRICAN FREIGHTING
SERVICES

7-7a London Road

Bromley BR1 1BY

Tel. 01-464 7221

SITUATIONS VACANT

VOLKSWAGENS 1963 to 1969

LARGE SELECTION OF SECOND-HAND LEFT HAND DRIVE

Beetles, Saloons, Estates, Fastbacks

OTHER MAKES AVAILABLE

ALL MOT TESTED AND GUARANTEED

L.H.D. Car Centre

(SPECIALISTS IN LEFT HAND DRIVE CARS)

PLAY LANDS CAR PARK, WOOD LANE, WHITE CITY, LONDON W12

(opposite White City Stadium)

Tel. 01-749 2470 & 01-743 8559

OPEN 7 DAYS

GHANA STUDENTS' HOTEL

1 Collingham Gardens, London SW5

requires

HOSTEL ASSISTANT
AND
COOKS

Apply to The Secretary,

Administrative Committee,

Ghana Students' Hostel,

Ghana High Commission,

48 Queen's Gate,

London SW7

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following vacant posts:

1. Department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery:

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER

Applicants should be holders of appropriate qualifications and should possess some teaching and research experience.

2. Department of Surgery:

LECTURER IN MAXILLO-FACIAL/ORAL SURGERY

Applicant should possess the Fellowship in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons or equivalent and additional requisite clinical experience in maxillo-facial surgery. Previous teaching experience will be an advantage. The applicant is expected (to be willing and able) to participate in the relevant academic and professional clinical responsibilities in the training of medical undergraduate as well as postgraduate students in Surgery.

3. Department of Zoology:

LECTURER IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applicants should have basic qualifications, teaching and research experience in the area of Comparative Cellular Physiology. He should be prepared to teach undergraduate courses up to the degree level and supervise research of postgraduate students.

4. Food Science and Applied Nutrition Unit:

LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER

Candidates are expected to possess field experience of nutritional problems of the country and Africa. Applicants with postgraduate qualifications and with special interests in one or both of the following areas will be given preference — nutritional problem of children, food consumption techniques.

5. Department of Economics:

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/LECTURESHIP

Preference will be given to specialists in

- Statistics
- Economic Theory
- Business and Social Accounting
- Mathematical Economics
- Economic Development

6. Department of Education:

SENIOR LECTURER IN MOTHER TONGUE METHODOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF LEARNING

Applicants should have good first degrees and research degrees in one of the two fields. They should also be competent in at least one major Nigerian language and should possess considerable experience in research into some aspects of language learning. They should also have at least five year's experience of University teaching both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Experience in the supervision of the teaching of a mother tongue at primary and secondary levels is very essential, and experience in the supervision of research in these areas would be an added advantage.

7. Ibadan University Press:

EDITOR (Promotions)

Applicants should have good University degrees, preferably in the Sciences, as well as experience in publishing or related professions. The successful candidate will work with other editors under the guidance of the Publishing Director, and will have special responsibility for promotions but will also assist with copy-editing, sales production correspondence.

8. Department of Statistics:

(a) SENIOR LECTURER (b) LECTURER

Applicants should possess good honours degrees and considerable postgraduate experience in the field of Statistics.

For the post of Senior Lecturer, adequate experience of teaching at University level is essential.

Continued

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

University of Ibadan - Vacancies continued

9. Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages (Jos Campus)

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER/ ASSISTANT LECTURER

The Lecturer's main responsibility will be in the teaching of Linguistics, but he/she may be required to teach some courses in Phonetics. Applicants should possess good University degrees and some training in Linguistics and/or Phonetics. Research or teaching experience in African linguistics will be an advantage.

10. Department of Religious Studies (Jos Campus)

LECTURER

Applicant must have a good honours degree in Religious Studies and must have had research experience in one or more of the following fields:

- (i) African Traditional Religion
- (ii) Biblical Studies
- (iii) Islam.

11. Department of Mathematics: (Jos Campus)

LECTURER

Applicant must be able to teach Pure and Applied Mathematics. Teaching and Research experience will be an advantage.

12. Institute of African Studies: (Jos Campus)

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER/ ASSISTANT LECTURER IN AFRICAN STUDIES

The appointee's main responsibility will be in the teaching of a compulsory course on the Background to African Culture. Applicants should possess good degrees in any field in the arts or social sciences, but with emphasis on Africa. Preference will normally be given to candidates who have had some research experience and/or a higher degree.

13. Medical Illustration Unit:

SENIOR MEDICAL ARTIST

Candidates must have sound training in art at a recognised institute of fine art or commercial art or a school of medical illustration. A diploma in teaching would be an advantage. Knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgical procedures and experience in Medical Photography is desirable.

14. Department of Psychiatry:

LECTURER IN PSYCHIATRY

Applicants should be holders of D.P.M. or M.Phil (Psychiatry) degrees or M.R.C. Psychiatry, or equivalent. Candidates should possess at least two years of full-time clinical experience in Psychiatry after specialisation. Teaching and Research experience in Psychiatry would be an advantage.

15. Registry:

(a) SECRETARY GRADE II

Applicants should be holders of at least bachelors-degree plus minimum qualifications of 100/50 words per minute in shorthand and typing respectively from recognised examining bodies. Experience in secretarial duties and university administration will be an advantage.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS GRADES I/II

A good honours degree with at least four years postgraduate experience for Grade I and one year experience for Grade II. Experience in University Administration will be an advantage.

SALARY SCALES

Senior Lecturer (Vet. Medicine)	£N2,515 x 100 - £N3,075
Senior Lecturer Lecturer (Medicine)	£N2,515 x 75 - £N2,875
Consultant	£N2,440 x 100 - £N2,900
Lecturer (Medicine) (Non Consultant)	£N1,980 x 100 - £N2,415
Lecturer (Vet. Medicine)	£N1,980 x 100 - £N2,415.
Lecturer	£N1,380 x 75 - £N1,830/ £N1,905 x 75 - £N2,415
Assistant Lecturer	£N1,070 x 50 - £N1,280 (if holding an approved higher degree £N1,230 x 50 - £N1,330)
Senior Medical Artist	£N1,380 x 50 - £N1,680
Administrative Officer Grade I	£N1,380 x 75 - £N1,830
Administrative Officer Grade II	£N1,070 x 50 - £N1,330
Secretary Grade II	£N1,070 x 50 - £N1,330

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Except for the positions at the Jos Campus which appointments are to commence in January, 1973, all other appointments are to commence as soon as possible and for three years initially, subject to review thereafter. Passages are paid for family on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination, where applicable. F.S.S.U./N.U.J.S.S., children and car allowances. Part-furnished accommodation or housing allowance is provided.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Detailed application (4 copies) stating age, full qualifications, experience and naming three referees by 14 September, 1972 to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan from whom further particulars on the Departments may be obtained.

SITUATION VACANT Cont.

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

VACANCIES FOR DATA PROCESSING STAFF

The West African Examinations Council, an International Government-financed organization responsible for the conduct of a wide range of public examinations below University level in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and The Gambia, is looking for persons preferably West Africans with requisite training and experience and proven record of success in data processing to fill the important positions indicated below in its Data Processing Department. The persons selected would be expected to assume duty early in 1973.

1. SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

(a) **Duties** To be the Administrative and Technical head of all I.P.D. activities of the Council for the two computer installations, in Lagos and Accra. In that capacity, to be responsible for the fulfilment of all data processing performed within the Council, including equipment selection, systems analysis and programming, and to develop improved techniques and methods. Also to develop and train personnel.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or similar professional qualification.
(ii) Experience of IBM Systems 360 and/or 370.
(iii) Several years' data processing experience, the last three of which must have been in a Senior Management position in a thoroughly professional environment.
(iv) Ability to present data processing proposals to all levels of management, up to and including Board level.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: G6,406 x G343.20 - G8,122.40 (Under Review)
(b) In Nigeria: N2,480 x N120 - N2,720; N2,900 x N120 - N3,140

2. DATA PROCESSING MANAGER

(a) **Duties** To be the Administrative and Technical head of one of the Council's computer installations, in Accra or Lagos, and to be responsible to the Systems Development Manager for the provision of technical and analytical assistance in the identification of systems problems and the provision of solutions.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or similar professional qualification.
(ii) Experience of IBM System 360 and/or 370.
(iii) At least 3 years' experience of two of the following areas: systems analysis, programming, computer operations management.
(iv) Ability to deal on a day-to-day basis with other departmental heads.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: G5,434.00 x G286 - G7,436.00 (Under Review)
(b) In Nigeria: N2,080 x N100 - N2,180; N2,340 x N100 - N2,740; N2,900.

3. SYSTEMS ANALYST

(a) **Duties** (i) To establish objectives, scope, project steps and manpower required for each newly assigned computer system.
(ii) To provide services in systems investigation, problem analysis, system and/or procedural solution, system design and development for new or revised systems; preparation of policies, procedures or departmental job instructions for assigned data processing projects.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or similar professional qualification.
(ii) Experience of IBM System 360 and/or 370.
(iii) At least 3 years' experience of systems analysis.
(iv) A working knowledge of at least one programming language.
(v) Ability to plan new projects in collaboration with other departmental heads.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: G5,434.00 x G286 - G7,436.00 (Under Review)
(b) In Nigeria: N2,080 x N100 - N2,180; N2,340 x N100 - N2,740; N2,900.

4. SENIOR COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

(a) **Duties** (i) To provide the technical expertise for the programming development of new or revised computer systems within the Council.
(ii) To communicate with and assist subordinate programmers with new and conventional programming techniques.
(iii) To consult with the Systems Analyst, Data Processing Manager, and Operations staff, and relay new programming methods.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or equivalent professional qualification.
(ii) Fluency in both the Assembler and R.P.G. languages for System 360/20 with tapes (or any higher model in the 360/370 series).
(iii) Ability to advise systems analysts on technical programming problems, and to communicate with and assist subordinate programmers.
(iv) 3 years' recent, continuous programming experience.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: G4,447.30 x G243.10 - G6,635.20 (Under Review)
(b) In Nigeria: N1,735 x N85 - N2,160; N2,305 x N85 - N2,560.

5. FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits for all the posts include 25% of salary contribution towards staff retiring awards, car maintenance allowance, children's allowance of £100 per annum per child up to a maximum of three children who are separated from their parent by reason of the officer being posted outside his own country, overseas allowance ranging from N\$100 to N\$300 to officers posted outside their own countries, furnished quarters at subsidised rents.

6. METHOD OF APPLICATION

Applications (typewritten in sextuple), stating full name, age, educational institutions attended (with dates), academic and professional qualifications (with full details), details of present and previous employments (showing periods and posts held), present salary, and giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to:

The Registrar,
West African Examinations Council,
Headquarters Office,
P.O. Box 125,
Accra.

to reach the Registrar by 30th September, 1972.

(V. Chukwuemeka Ike)
Registrar

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

**FOURAH BAY
COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY
OF
SIERRA LEONE**

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Technician in the Department of Engineering. Applicants should have completed a full trade apprenticeship in fitting and turning, and should be familiar with all types of modern machine shop equipment. The applicant should hold an HND, HNC, or full City & Guilds trade certificate or the equivalent. He will be responsible to the Head of Department for the organisation of the workshop staff (i.e. senior technicians, technicians and apprentices) and will be expected to carry out the administrative work associated with the post. He should be capable, through his technical staff, of supervising laboratory classes and also be responsible for the construction of research and project apparatus. The Department is at present moving into a new building equipped with many modern machine tools, which also contains a student workshop to familiarise students with machine shop practice. The successful applicant may be expected to act in the practical teaching capacity of workshop technology instructor.

Salary scale (Under review) Le1,400 x 100 - 1,900, 2,400 x 150 - 3,450 per annum (Le2 = £1 sterling). Initial placing according to qualifications and experience.

The appointment will be for two years initially, following which the position will be reviewed. Gratuity of 15% of basic salary is paid in lieu of super-annuation. Outfit allowance Le120, where appropriate, family allowance Le200 per child (maximum Le600), car allowance Le300 per annum, annual leave paid passages on appointment, on periodic leave, and on normal termination, where appropriate. Car loan negotiated.

Detailed applications (8 copies) stating age, nationality, marital status, education, qualification, experience, and present salary, and giving the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the Registrar, Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone, not later than 15 September 1972.

**Government of the Western State
of Nigeria**

**MEDICAL OFFICERS (General Duties)
CONSULTANTS/ SENIOR
CONSULTANTS** Paediatrics, Anaesthetics,
Radiology and Psychiatry

QUALIFICATIONS

For Medical Officers- MB, Bs or MB ChB plus G.M.C. Registration and completed housemanship.

For Consultants- Appropriate Specialist qualifications recognised in the U.K. plus at least five years post-specialist qualification experience for Consultants and eight years for Senior Consultants.

DUTIES

Medical Officers are to work in Government Hospitals with level of responsibility according to experience.

Consultants (Curative) are to work in hospitals and guide Registrars in their Units.

Consultants (Preventive) are to take charge of a Health District and perhaps a Special Unit. They will plan, execute and supervise programmes.

SALARY AND BENEFITS.

(a) Medical Officers up to £N2,070 depending upon years of experience.

(b) Consultants £N2,736

(c) Senior Consultants- £N3,000

1. **NIGERIANS** will be appointed on a pensionable basis.

2. Benefits for **EXPATRIATES** on Contract for two tours of 15-18 months each initially are:

(i) Salary as above with 20% Contract Addition.

(ii) Gratuity £N150 p.a.

(iii) Nigerian rates of taxation which are considerably lower than those of the U.K.

(iv) Free passages for Officer and family (with certain limits as to number and ages of children accommodated) at beginning and end of each tour.

(v) Leave at the rate of 5-7 days for each completed month of service.

(vi) Pleasant accommodation at a maximum rental of £N150 p.a.

(vii) Liberal loan to purchase car and allowances to run it.

(viii) In addition, a tax-free supplementation may be paid to U.K. citizens.

(Note: £N1 = £1.17 sterling)



Application forms may be obtained quoting reference WNSPC from The Recruitment Section, Nigeria High Commission, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BX.

NOTICES Cont.

Good News to Ghanaians returning home and all concerned.

WE TAKE CARE OF YOUR SHIPPING

**PROBLEMS
WITH NO DELAY**

24 Hours prompt delivery.

Please ask your forwarding agent to route your shipping documents through us or write directly stating the vessel carrying your Personal Effects, Vehicles etc. etc. to:

**INTERCOTRA SHIPPING
SERVICES LTD.,**

P.O. Box 7115, Accra-North
Office: Tema Main Harbour.
Tel: 81-2222

PHOTOGRAPHY

YOUR WEDDING

Complete Coverage at the Church and Reception

Choice of Service

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

Write or telephone now:

JULIAN BROWN

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

**COLOUR
PHOTOGRAPHY**

Specialised True-to-Life colour photographs.

Personal 48-hour service.

Contact: OLU ELUFOWOJU
20 Huntingdon Street, London N1 1BS
Tel: 01-607 8072

Dateline Africa

GHANA

Defence plea at plot trial

When the trial of nine men facing subversion charges (see last week's issue) was resumed on August 22, defence counsel argued that the tribunal could not give a fair trial as the members were potential victims of the crime the men are alleged to have committed. Counsel suggested that the case either be heard by a civilian court or that non-Ghanayan officers be asked to form the tribunal. Mr. J. K. Agyeman, counsel for one of the five soldiers accused, said that it would be against the principles of natural justice for members of the tribunal to sit in judgement on their own cause. Mr. Bob Anana, counsel for one of the four civilians accused, submitted that tribunal members were interested parties in the case "by the very fact of their rank".

Mr. E. N. Moore, Attorney-General, told the seven-man tribunal when it opened on August 10 that the plotters had planned to murder all officers above the rank of captain. The trial, which had been adjourned on August 10 to enable the accused to seek defence lawyers, had been due to resume on August 21, but was postponed for one day because of the illness of two of the accused, Mr. George Otusu Amah, and Mr. Daniel Attakora.

Members of the military tribunal under the chairmanship of Col. Tache-Menson, are Maj. Tern-Addy, Maj. R. K. Dzakpau, Lt. Col. E. K. Utuka, Maj. G. N. Guomil, Lt. Cdr. F. C. G. Lokko and Maj. V. M. K. Adu. Judge Advocate is Mr. Justice D. F. Annan.

The Government is seriously looking into the participation of aliens in the retail trade. The Ashanti Regional Commissioner, Lt. Col. Baidoo, told members of the Kumasi Bazaar Sellers Association. It did not intend to allow aliens to compete with Ghanayans in the retail trade, he said. The Association had complained that aliens, especially Gans, had taken a monopoly in maize and were offering high prices to farmers in the interior and retailing maize at "cut-throat" prices. They complain that the farmers had refused to sell their produce to fellow Ghanayans because they paid less than the aliens.

The Medical and Dental Board has dismissed allegations of discrimination against Soviet-trained doctors as "entirely without foundation". The Board, however, said that it reserved the right to accept or reject any medical quali-

cations it deemed fit in the interests of Ghanayans. The statement follows a petition from Soviet-trained doctors to the government, alleging discrimination. The Board said that a good number of the students were educationally unqualified to do courses in medicine. Over the years some Soviet-trained doctors who had attained the minimum requirements for registration had been registered.

Col. Coker-Appiah, Commissioner for Local Government, has promised that a local administration decree providing for traditional rulers to become members of district councils would soon be published. He told a durbar in Central Ghana: "We expect Nananom to use their unique position to establish links between the local councils and the people and foster a spirit of co-operation and understanding in their areas of authority".

The NRC has announced the suspension of its directive that all landlords must reduce their rents by 20 per cent from the end of the month. Announcing the reduction the Commissioner for Local Government, Col. Victor Coker-Appiah, said that any landlord who failed to comply with the order should be reported by their tenants to the nearest police station or military unit. The Commissioner warned against arbitrary eviction saying that landlords should first seek the approval of the Ministry of Local Government. Teams of rent inspectors are to be appointed to enforce the order.

Any drug firm spreading false rumours about drug shortages will be barred from the Ghanaian market, the Commissioner for Health, Col. Adietey, has warned. He said there were no shortages of vaccines as recent press reports had suggested. His Ministry had set up machinery to ensure that drugs were available as necessary. Col. Adietey accused some drug firms of raising false alarms about shortages because their own brand of a particular drug might not be in the country.

Opening the national exhibition for continuation schools the Chief Education Officer, Mr. J. W. L. Mills, described the progress made in implementing the Amussah Committee's recommendation that the teaching of practical subjects be intensified in middle (continuation) schools. The response by UNICEF to their request for assistance was very good. "Up to date UNICEF has

supplied to the Ministry of Education 9VW (Kombi) buses and large quantities of simple tools for carpentry and agriculture. It is estimated that by the end of 1973, this world body will have reported the 'Continuation School' project with over \$125,000. The project caught the interest of the Australian High Commissioner and in 1971 he donated large quantities of woodwork, metalwork and masonry tools. The Ministry promotes annually about 164,830 cedis for running the continuation schools".

Because of the glut of herring fishermen along the western coast are reluctant to go to sea, according to M. I. K. Dadzie, chairman of a fish marketing company. He said that they had sufficient catch and buyers were in a forthcoming. Current prices are approximately 80 pesewas for 600 herrings.

The Ghana Timber Marketing Board has placed a temporary ban on the export of certain species of log in great local demand such as utile, krokod, mansonia and walnut. Contracts for export which are already approved will be honoured. Lt. Col. Odatrey-Wellington, executive chairman of the board, expressed concern over the waste in logging and the increase in abandoned logs. Anyone deliberately leaving merchantable logs in the forest to rot would be declared "an economic prisoner of war".

Ghana has announced guaranteed minimum prices for certain staple food. Launching a "Freedom from Hunger" campaign harvest week in Accra, the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. George D. Addo, said that a bag of maize weighing 220lbs would sell at seven cedis and that 204lbs of millet would cost 1 cedis.

On his way back to Ghana from the meeting of non-aligned nations in Guyana the Foreign Affairs Commissioner, Mr. Gen. Aleri, stopped over in Nigeria, where he was High Commissioner until last March. Gen. Aleri delivered a special message from Col. Acheampong to Gen. Gowon. While in Guyana the Commissioner unveiled a bust of Kwame Nkrumah in Georgetown.

A life-size statue of Kwame Nkrumah is to be presented to the state by the former Mr. Paa Prempeh, of Direct Air Services. Mr. Prempeh said that the statue cost 2,000 cedis and took three months to complete.

Asotumara Sugar Factory has announced that it will not sell molasses to petty distillers or the public from the next production season which began in February as it will use the molasses to distil ethyl alcohol at its own plant.

Mr. Justice E. K. Apaloo, Supreme Court Judge, has been appointed chairman of the Council for Law Reporting. The Council is to be responsible for publication of "The Ghana Law Reports", which will contain the judgments, rulings and opinions of the Supreme Courts.

• A government delegation, led by Maj. Kwame Baah, Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources, has begun a visit to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and East Germany. Maj. Baah, said that the trip follows the NRC's policy of non-alignment.

• Maj. Selormey, Commissioner for Transport and Communications, had two hours of talks with President Eyadema of Togo when he delivered a message from Col. Acheampong. He said "We discussed our common frontier and the results of our talks will be felt shortly".

• M. Jean Deciry has been named as the new French Ambassador to Ghana, replacing M. Pierre Anthozioz. Since 1969 he has been ambassador to Panama.

SIERRA LEONE Old problems remain

Sierra Leone's central economic problem remains the same as ever, according to the Standard Bank's review of 1972. Attempts by the government to diversify the economy away from its dependence on diamond production must be "part of a long-term and slower process, channelling the earnings from minerals into the improvement of agriculture and infrastructure. Such policies will need not only the assistance of foreign aid but will also require a significant contribution from domestic resources, a larger part of which will, it is hoped, be generated by budgetary means".

"A forecast for the next 12 months," says the review, "must recognise the part to be played by the diamond industry". In the first half of 1972, the value of purchases of diamonds by the Government Diamond Office were some Le 0.75m, ahead of purchases in the same period last year. Monthly purchases in the second quarter were, however, at a low level and "it would appear that they have continued on this smaller scale, in part due to the early rains. So, despite this comparative recovery of the world diamond market from its recent depression, the outlook for 1972 is less buoyant than it was at the beginning of the year."

• Appointment of Sierra Leone's Ambassador to the US, the Rev. I. A. C. Davies, as High Commissioner to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in succession to Dr. Davidson Nicol is now officially announced. Mr. Davies attended the Prince of Wales School and later studied agriculture at the University of Reading, where he graduated Bachelor of Science. He pursued courses at Selwyn College, Cambridge, and at the Imperial College of Tropical Agricultural between 1950 and 1952, and then served in various capacities in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, finally becoming Permanent Secretary.

Mr. Davies was project Co-Manager of the U.N. Development Project/SI/Food and Agricultural Organisation Project between 1967 and 1969 and was later appointed Chairman of the Public Service Commission. He is already in London.

• The former Director of the Statistics Division of the U.K. Ministry of Overseas Development (now Overseas Development Administration), has arrived in Sierra Leone for a short visit. He is Mr. Charles Hubert Harvie; he has been recruited by the ODA under the special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan to advise on the extension and re-organisation of the statistical series now being collected by the Central Statistic Office.

• In evidence before the Barthes-Wilson Commission, which is enquiring into the causes of price increases, a witness claimed that indigenous importers sold licenses to foreigners who were then able to profiteer. The Domestic Bursar of Njala University College claimed that goods bought locally might cost more than 250 per cent more than the same goods bought from the Crown Agents in London.

• Some 100 people from various West African countries have appeared in court charged with entering Sierra Leone without valid travel documents and also with failing to register as non-citizens. All pleaded not guilty. Seven of the arrested men and women were released on bail. The rest were remanded in custody. All were arrested after a routine police check to halt the current influx of foreigners.

• A statement from the company says that only four of the eight people who stood trial on a charge of conspiracy from DIMINCO were company employees. The other four were government employees. They were discharged following a prosecution decision not to proceed with the case, the company employees, all expatriate engineers, had already been dismissed.

• Mr. Hector Bultman, Ambassador to Liberia, has also been appointed Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, while still being based in Monrovia. Mr. Bultman was educated at the Sierra Leone Grammar School and worked as an education instructor in the army from 1947 to 1954. He was appointed Ambassador to Liberia in 1970.

LIBERIA

President Tolbert, making one of his regular impromptu visits to ministries, found at the Ministry of Labour that the Minister and senior officials were absent. He reaffirmed that it was government policy that all Ministers should be in their offices promptly at eight. In a letter to the Minister of Labour the President said: "I shall hereafter require resignation of any Minister who is not at his desk promptly at eight in the morning whenever I visit his Ministry". Earlier the President expressed fears that his policies were not getting across to the people.

GABON

Five visiting heads of state were present at the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Gabon in Franceville (President Bongo's home town). The guests were President Ahidjo (Cameroon), Mobutu (Zaire), Houphouët-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Bokassa (CAR) and Nguouab (Congo). They witnessed a military parade for more than two hours. The French Secretary of Cooperation, M. Billecocq, also attended the celebrations.

Three days before the anniversary President Bongo inaugurated the new airport of Franceville-Mvengue, with a runway of 3,000 metres capable of taking long-distance jets, thus making it Gabon's second airport.

On the anniversary it was announced that the former leader of the opposition, Jean-Hilaire Aubame, had been released on probation. M. Aubame was sentenced to ten years in prison in August 1964 for his involvement in the coup of February that year in which the late President M. Bongo was temporarily overthrown. Announcing the news, President Bongo said that freeing M. Aubame was not betrayal; the memory of President Mba "Pardon the best revenge" he said, adding that he hoped M. Aubame would adapt himself to the new Gabonese society. M. Aubame is the last of the 1964 plotters to be released.

• Gabon has denied any intention to quit the multi-national airline Air Afrique, said Radio Libreville. It attacked reports that Gabon would soon withdraw from the airline as "mere unfounded speculation designed to stir up trouble and discredit Gabon". Gabon has proved by paying its way in Air Afrique that it had no intention to withdraw.

• Companies setting up in Gabon, and increasing their capital, must offer the state a ten per cent holding under a new law.

In Brief

Morohob, the newly-formed nationalist movement for Spanish Sahara, has called for a boycott of the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla on the Moroccan coast, and of Spanish Sahara. The movement called on Moroccans to "sabotage the enemy's economic potential".

The call followed the closure by Spain of the Melilla frontier. In Madrid the reason for this was said to be cholera fears.

• According to government sources, Nouakchott Mauritania plans to open an embassy in London. Mauritania, which broke diplomatic relations with Britain from 1965 to 1968, has hitherto been represented in London from Paris.

• Mr. Wang Chin Chuan, Peking's first Ambassador in Senegal, has arrived in Dakar to set up his embassy. There is also a Taiwan trade office in Dakar.

CONGO-B Relations with OCAM

The 9th anniversary of the "Trois Glorieuses", the three days of revolution which led to the overthrow of President Fulbert Youlou in 1963, was celebrated in Brazzaville with the usual festivities. In a speech on the occasion, President Nguabi said that the Congo's membership of OCAM (the Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation) was a contradiction that needed to be resolved. He said that OCAM was showing dangerous orientations for the unity of Africa and the interests of its peoples, and was "emerging increasingly as a vehicle for the political concepts we are fighting against."

The Congo's membership of OCAM, "in spite of the fact that its members did not share our political options, made of this organisation a model of cooperation and a brilliant denial of the charges made by those who think that Africans cannot transcend their ideological differences and promote a veritable economic cooperation. Our presence in OCAM was an act of confidence in inter-African economic cooperation, a mark of our will to see it work in the interest of our peoples."

Relations with some other countries would also have to be revised, said the President. On relations with France he was happy to announce that the talks begun in March were continuing in a manner which was taking account of the interests of the people, both in terms of the new political orientation and "our inalienable sovereignty".

- In a joint communique released in Brazzaville and Kinshasa, Congo and Zaire announced their full reconciliation. They will now exchange ambassadors, negotiate new cultural, economic and commercial agreements, and reestablish normal traffic on the river between the two countries. Relations have been greatly improved since early this year, and in May President Mobutu went on his first visit to Brazzaville since becoming President in 1965. The Communique was signed by the respective Presidents during their visit to Franceville for Galoon's independence anniversary celebrations.

ZAIRE

The cabinet has decided to take economic measures against Belgium, which is accused of permitting speculation against the Zaire currency. In future not more than 15 per cent of Zaire's imports are to come from a single country. Up to now Belgium has supplied about 65 per cent of Zaire's imports. The transport monopoly enjoyed in Zaire exports by the Belgian merchant navy is also to end, to be replaced by the Compagnie Maritime Zairoise, the State shipping line. They will handle all Zaire's exports, including the 400,000 tons of copper shipped a year, but will have the

power to contract out some of the business to other countries.

In recent weeks President Mobutu has on several occasions criticised "so-called friendly countries" which permitted a "veritable liquidation sale" of the Zaire currency.

- Foreign Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond has asked all foreign diplomats to open a regular bank account in Kinshasa, saying that all individual operations should go through the accounts. The reason was the government's need to protect the national currency against speculation.

- President Mobutu has dissolved the national police force and replaced it with the national gendarmerie, which becomes an integral part of the army. Previously the police were under the control of the Interior Ministry and the gendarmerie under the Defence Ministry.

- The new Commander-in-Chief of the Zaire Armed Forces, Brigadier-General Bumba, has officially assumed duties.

- Recently President Mobutu told nine army generals, including the Commander-in-Chief and the acting Commander-in-Chief, to resign before September 30. Other reports from Kinshasa have said that the resignation of these generals meant the biggest ever re-organisation of the army command since 1965 when Gen. Mobutu came to power.

- Foreign travellers in Zaire are now obliged to spend at least 40 US dollars a day (20 Zaires) under new regulations. Those who leave with more than 200 dollars must deposit the money in a frozen account. Below this amount, with special permission, the money may be left in the country in a convertible account. National Bank Governor Sambwa Pida Nbagui said the new measures were designed to restrict black market trading in the zaire.

MALI

According to *L'Humanité*, the French communist Party newspaper, there are reports from Bamako of the death in detention at Taoudent of Captain Diby Silas Diarra and Captain Allassane Biarra, both of whom were arrested for plotting in August 1969. The news follows reports in May of the deaths, also at Taoudent (a camp at a salt mine in the south Sahara), of Captains Incouura Sogodogo and Bakary Camara, Lieutenant Jean Bolon Samake and another junior officer, Pagonne Dakoro.

- An agreement has been signed between the Mali government and the Catholic church for the integration into the national educational sector of all private Catholic institutions, with the exception of vocational training schools.

CHAD Death call for plotters

Radio Chad has been broadcasting petitions from a number of district heads and other local personalities calling for the death penalty on those recently imprisoned for plotting against the government, including notably the former Prime Minister, Ahmed Koumallah, a well as former ministers Marc Douina and Antoine Bangui. M. Koumallah who was arrested early in July (as reported in *West Africa* of week ending August 4), was Prime Minister for a few days in 1959 before the accession of M. Tombalbaye. In 1963 Koumallah was detained for his part in a plot to overthrow the government, and was released as part of President Tombalbaye's reconciliation policy early in 1971.

- President Tombalbaye has announced that Fort Archambault is to be renamed Sarh (meaning encampment) in memory of those who assembled there to help in the liberation of France and the building of the Oubangui railway.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

A United Nations spokesman has denied that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sent any message of criticism to President Bokassa on recent punishments meted out to thieves. President Bokassa had attacked Dr. Waldheim as a "pimp", a "colonialist" and an "imperialist". When asked about pressing world problems the UN Secretary-General had been as "dumb as a corpse" said President Bokassa, who also criticised the UN's lack of interest in building a railway to the Central African Republic. He gave Dr. Waldheim a warning that if, by December 1, he and the League of the Rights of Man had not settled the problems of South Africa, Angola and Mozambique and the Far East they would be hearing from him "because what I have just said is only a preface to what I shall give to them then".

President Bokassa has also responded angrily to criticism of the beatings from the New York City Correction Commissioner, if a Central African civil servant of the same rank allowed himself to indulge in such criticism of a head of state "I would throw him in prison and would have him beaten".

GUINEA

President Sekou Touré is to visit Zaire next November for the 7th anniversary of the Mobutu régime. He will be present at the inauguration of the Inga Dam's first phase, electricity from which will supply the alumina plant which is to be built, and will use Guinean bauxite.

- A Guinean delegation, headed by Ismael Touré, Minister for Economic Development, has been in Kinshasa for talks on economic cooperation.

NIGERIA Controversy over Olympics

Although Chief Enahoro announced on August 17 that the Federal Government supported the Nigerian Olympic Association's stand, that Nigeria should take part in the Munich Olympics despite the participation of Rhodesia, several newspapers strongly attacked the decision. Earlier Mr. Abraham Ordia, the Nigerian President of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, had called on members to participate in the Olympics "Otherwise we shall break faith with the world body and Africa will not be taken seriously again in future". Brigadier Henry Adefope, president of the Nigeria Olympic Association, said that the Nigerian team would not withdraw if the agreement that Rhodesia would compete as a British colony was not violated. Brig. Adefope, who is also chairman of the National Sports Commission, said that he did not think Nigeria's decision to go to Munich would lead to a boycott of the All African Games due to be held in Lagos in January. He stressed that Nigeria had always objected strongly to Rhodesia's participation and did not rule out the possibility of it being excluded from Munich. Before flying to Munich to attend meetings of the International Olympic Committee, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, Patron of the Nigerian Olympic Committee and retired Chief Justice, said, "As far as I am concerned, I am a sportsman and I think it is a question of honour for us to participate". Referring to the statement by Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Federal External Affairs Commissioner, urging the Committee to heed calls for an African boycott he said: "The politicians can do what they like. I hope Nigeria will think well and take a good decision".

Commenting on the various statements the independent *Daily Times* said: "The discordant tunes being sounded by some African states over the participation of Rhodesia is disquieting. For one thing, it reflects on the ability of African nations to present a united front in matters that seriously affect the continent. To say the least it was politically naive of any organisation to have committed itself to a position on Rhodesia's participation in the games... A few days ago the president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Mr. Abraham Ordia made an unfortunate pronouncement. He urged African countries to participate in the Games. It is more preposterous for the Chairman of the Nigerian Olympic Association, Brig. Henry Adefope, to announce that the Nigerian team will not be recalled at this stage... The only honourable path now is to recall our team immediately". The Mid-West government-owned *Nigerian Observer* said that the issue had gone beyond the scope of sport "and regrettably only Nigeria's Mr. Abraham Ordia and perhaps the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa which he heads have refused to see this nakedness". Said the independent *Daily Express*: "We are happy that the Federal Government

attitude as explained by Dr. Okoi Arikpo is in line with the view of the OAU. It is rather shameful therefore that some eminent Nigerians find themselves out of step with the OAU and the government". The Western State-owned *Daily Sketch* thought that an African stand on the games was important: "It is sad to note that African bodies and countries seem to be pulling in different directions". The *New Nigerian*, owned by the six northern states, called for a boycott of the games and accused West Germany and the Olympic Committee of using a "clever artifice... to let in a rebel team to compete by riding piggy-back under a British flag". The government-owned *Sunday Post* called for the immediate withdrawal of the Nigerian team. The only dissenting voice was the independent *Nigerian Tribune* which said that Nigeria was honour-bound to participate. "We do not accept the assumption that the OAU Secretary-general has authority to order African countries out of the Olympic Games... We accept that there is politics in sport... But there is also honour even in politics. And African nations should not wantonly disregard decisions and agreements to which they are parties".

The Nigerian intention to participate was attacked by Kenyan and Ghanaian newspapers. The Ghana government-owned *Daily Graphic* said that it left a sour taste in the mouth, the least that could be said about it was that it was uninspiring and ran counter to Nigeria's influential role in recent years.

■ Mr Charles Olatunde Lawson, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications, has been appointed Secretary to the Federal Military Government in succession to the late Mr. Abdul Atta Mr Lawson is 53.

Mission to China

Commenting on the visit of a Nigerian economic mission to China Lagos radio said that it marked a significant turning point in the growing cordial relations between the two countries. Nigerian governments since independence, said the Radio, were apprehensive of China's "brand of fiery communism and revolutionary past". Two essential factors brought about the growing cordiality continued the radio. The first was that Gen. Gowon had faithfully kept to his foreign policy goal of non-alignment and the second that China had "crawled out of her shell of isolation following the 1968 cultural revolution". There were, concluded the radio, several areas in which China and Nigeria could cooperate, e.g. military, medicine and transport.

The Nigerian delegation, which has just returned from China, led by Commissioner for Economic Development, Dr. Adedeji, held talks with the Premier, Chou En Lai, in Peking before travelling to Shanghai and Canton.

● The Interim Common Service Agency has approved the decentralisation of the operations of the Northern State Marketing Board, and a new secretary Alhaji Abdu Abubakar, a permanent secretary in Benue Plateau State, has been appointed. He succeeds Malam Adam Fika, the secretary since 1968, who was recently appointed a commissioner in the North Eastern State.

Oil in the North-East?

There are strong prospects of finding petroleum deposits in the Chad basin in the North Eastern State, the Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Al-Monguno, has announced. The Federal Government had already received letters from some experts indicating their willingness to explore the deposit and the Nigerian National Oil Corporation had been detailed to work with them. He also announced that the Government would explore another mineral deposit recently discovered in Kano State.

● The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Head of the Department of Animal Science, Professor Anthony Afolabi Adegbola, has been appointed deputy Vice-Chancellor at Ife. The appointment is for a period of 2 years. He replaces the Dean of the Faculty of Education, Professor Babs Fafunwa, who has been deputy Vice Chancellor since August 1970. Professor Fafunwa will be on sabbatical leave in the 1972-73 session during which time he will take up a visiting professorship in the US.

● Stating the Government's view that Nigeria's security would be jeopardised if free entry of Europeans into Nigeria was allowed, the Commissioner for External Affairs, Dr. Okoi Arikpo, said, "Nigeria won't enter into any agreement with a non-African country which will mean the abolition of visas to enter the country by foreigners". He was denying a claim that such an agreement had existed between Nigeria and West Germany.

● Addressing the inaugural meeting of the Western State committee on the implementation of the Nigerianisation Decree, the Western State Commissioner for Industries, Mr. Bayo Akinola, urged Nigerian businessmen to invest their capital in long-term commercial and industrial projects rather than in short-term speculations.

● A Nigerian-born magistrate in Nassau has been imprisoned for accepting a bribe, despite a plea that he may be in danger from other prisoners. Anthony Ijoma Iferanta was sentenced to nine months imprisonment on each of two charges of agreeing to accept a bribe from the father of a youth on drug charges. Mr. Iferanta was appointed to the Bahamas bench last January.

• The Supreme Military Council has decided that the running of all universities is now the exclusive responsibility of the Federal Government and that the Federal Government will participate in the running of primary and secondary schools throughout the Federation, the East Central State Administrator, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, said in Enugu.

• United Nigeria Textile Ltd. in Kaduna made a net profit of £115m. in the year ended last December. The managing director, Mr. Cha Chi Ling, noting that the pre-tax profit amounted to £3.4m. described the rate of company tax as "frightening". The current slump in the textile industry was having an adverse effect on the company and he was confident that the Federal Government would take action to ameliorate the situation. The factory had cut down on overtime but had so far avoided laying off any of its work force of 4,600.

• A new ruling restricting the appearance at the Supreme Court of lawyers with less than seven years experience has been criticised by the Lagos State branch of the Nigerian Bar Association as "unconstitutional, unnecessarily restrictive and oppressive".

• Plans are in hand to develop the College of Science and Technology in Port Harcourt into a technological university, the acting registrar, Mr. Sofon Green, has said.

• With the death of two more workers in hospital, the death toll from the Apapa Flour Mills explosion has reached 21.



Mr Jomo Adapovi, Director of Prisons, meets Lt. Cdr. Diets-Spiff during inspection of prisons in the Rivers State.

• The British Council Representative in Nigeria, Mr. R. A. F. Sherwood, is leaving Nigeria on transfer on Aug. 22. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Peter Gordon Lloyd.

• A French company, Speichin, has entered into a partnership with the Rivers State Government to establish a £1.6m. palm oil and crumb rubber processing company.

• Alhaji Baba Danbappa has been dismissed from his post of Commissioner for Economic Planning in the Kano State Government with effect from August 5, the Governor's Office in Kano announced.

• Chief of Air Staff, Brig Emmanuel Ikwue, is to visit Britain for the Farnborough Air Show after his current goodwill mission to the USSR.

• Mr. I. T. Ordo, previously general manager of the Aba Textile Mills, has been appointed general manager of the Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company.

• The Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company will be fully Nigerianised by 1976, the chairman, Chief M. O. Fasola said in Port Harcourt.

• Mr. Nathaniel Ejiogu, chairman of the East Central State Public Service Commission, has died, aged 61 (he was the father of the wife of the state's Administrator, Mr. Ukpabi Asika).

• The Governor of the North Western State, Usman Faruk, has been promoted to the rank of assistant commissioner of police.

• The central committee on hours of work for civil servants has been inaugurated in Lagos. The chairman is Mr. J. D. Atolabi.

• The Nigerian Airforce will be in a position to give leadership in any liberation war in Africa, the Chief of Air Staff, Brig. Emmanuel Ikwue has stated.

• A school of Business Administration is to be established at the College of Science and Technology in Port Harcourt.

• Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Foreign Affairs Commissioner, visited Indonesia and Bali on his way to Australia.

• Playwright Wole Soyinka has been appointed professor of drama at the University of Ife.

• Two blind students are among over 1,000 candidates offered admission to the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Their admission would bring the number of blind students to three.

A total of 1,319 candidates have been offered admission to the University for the 1972-73 academic session.

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 New York September 1 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa and Douala.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to

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

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

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



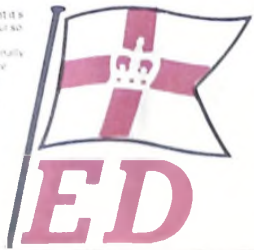
Although the Aureol's so popular there could still be room for you!

People are so keen to sail the *Aureol* that it is often booked up well in advance. But space still does occur so applications are welcome right up to the day of sailing. From the cabin of your choice, a ready booked, air-conditioned cruise, you'll receive another 2000 miles of airtime. You'll find that these become available in 2000 miles of airtime. You'll find that these become available in 2000 miles of airtime.

Once aboard *Aureol*, you'll be good food with a choice of English or West African food, and you can enjoy the entertainment and other facilities on board. You'll find that these become available in 2000 miles of airtime.

There are lots of ways to sail the *Aureol*, from taking calls at home, from your office, or from your home. You'll find that these become available in 2000 miles of airtime.

Published by The Corporation, General Newspapers (Agents) Ltd., 10, John Edmond Advertising and Publishing Offices, Chipman House, Finsbury Park, London EC2A 3EJ. Telephone: 01-247-2001. Cable: Western London P74. Typesetting and Printing by Gordon Press Ltd., 4, Whitehall Terrace, London EC2B 2ET. Telephone: 01-244-1245. Sold in Nigeria by Times Press Ltd., Lagos.



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

Elder Dempster Agencies (Nigeria) Limited at:

P.O. Box 117, Lagos Tel: 51820/6
P.O. Box 143, Enugu Tel: 122
P.O. Box 45, Port Harcourt Tel: 128

Elder Dempster Agencies Limited at:

P.O. Box 22, Accra Tel: 233
Lines Agencies (Ghana) Limited at:

P.O. Box 90, Kumasi Tel: 2411/4
P.O. Box 112, Takoradi Tel: 2391/6
P.O. Box 218, Tema Tel: 2337/9

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Limited at:

P.O. Box 22, Freetown Tel: 2337
Peterdon, Zochonis & Company Limited at:

P.O. Box 214, Monrovia Tel: 110
Elder Dempster (Canary Islands) Limited

P.O. Box 1, Murcia, Santa Catalina, 406 Palmas

London Office

10, John Edmond Advertising and Publishing Offices, Chipman House, Finsbury Park, London EC2A 3EJ. Telephone: 01-247-2001.

Newspaper Office:

10, John Edmond Advertising and Publishing Offices, Chipman House, Finsbury Park, London EC2A 3EJ. Telephone: 01-247-2001.

Southampton Office:

10, John Edmond Advertising and Publishing Offices, Chipman House, Finsbury Park, London EC2A 3EJ. Telephone: 01-247-2001.