

Wages and Cocoa

NOBODY disputes Mr. Gbedemah's claim that Dr. Busia's was a surprising victory, not because he won or even because he won overwhelmingly, but because of the total eclipse of the National Alliance of Liberals in the Akan-speaking areas of Ashanti and Southern Ghana. Yet although the number of seats is much smaller, Mr. Gbedemah's own even more sweeping triumph in the Ewe areas is even more surprising—and nobody suggests that this victory was due to electoral irregularities. There must have been irregularities everywhere. But some of these have already led to the dismissal of the officials or the prosecution of alleged offenders, others are being investigated, and if the opposition has sufficient evidence in any constituency this could support an electoral petition. But in this remarkably well-conducted election is it possible to imagine irregularities on a scale which could materially affect the result?

The new Parliament, it is true, does not look quite like the one which it had been hoped would represent Ghana's return to democracy. But to offset the tribally exclusive core of both government and opposition is the Northern and Ga fringe. In these areas, however local the issues which divided them, the people spread their allegiance over both the main and the smaller parties and brother sometimes opposed brother. The north, in particular, has redeemed Ghana's Parliament from a clearly tribal division—and sent the only woman to Parliament. Nor are the Akan-speaking people a "tribe." Their old divisions can easily appear among the apparently solid majority on the government benches.

Dislike of the apparently tribal pattern of the results and resentment at the tactics believed to have brought this about have led the Opposition to question the electoral machinery. But there is nothing wrong with the machinery so carefully planned for this election. A minority of those operating it have inevitably tried to assist one party but most of these, we trust, have been exposed and removed. Political tactics are not the affair of the electoral commissioner and so long as they are within the law can be controlled only by conscience.

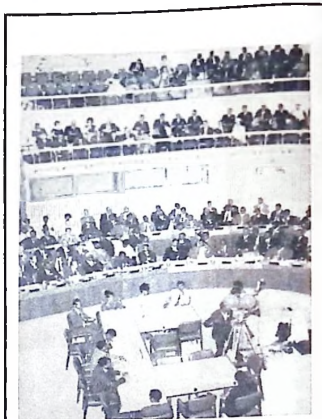
Mr. Gbedemah and his colleagues, however, have been content to register

their protest and are now taking their place as the official Opposition. Mr. Gbedemah himself was a co-sponsor of the new Speaker and has himself been sworn-in as an MP. In the new mood of Ghana a Leader of the Opposition can be a powerful and popular figure. This is a role which Mr. Gbedemah's experience and ability could fit. We feel that it would be wise to let him stay there. He and his lieutenants are taking legal action to invalidate his possible unseating under Article 71, which bars from public office people said by commissions of inquiry to have committed certain offences; a petition has now been filed against him by his PP opponent in Keta, but the government and its supporters should pause before pressing the case which would seriously weaken an already weak Opposition.

For the problems facing Ghana have little to do with party differences now, even if exposure through the election of old and new feuds was essential. Last week we already pointed to some of the urgent tasks ahead. But two in particular will require a cool political atmosphere.

For almost a decade wages in Ghana have been falling behind the cost of living. Under Dr. Nkrumah the unions were party instruments designed to stifle the workers' demands. The handling of industrial disputes was the least happy of the NLC's achievements, but for the last three years the unions have not felt free to show their strength. When they are convinced that democracy has indeed been restored, will they feel it necessary to flex their muscles? In current negotiations they are showing moderation, and overhanging all workers is the threat of unemployment. But the spectacle of politicians fighting does not encourage trade union statesmanship.

A bigger and in the long run more important group than the unions is the cocoa farmers. If wages have almost stood still, the government-fixed price paid to cocoa farmers when translated into sterling, is actually lower, even after the recent increase, than it was just over 10 years ago, even if it is now almost twice that left by Dr. Nkrumah. Moreover, in addition to the heavy export tax, the Marketing Board's now considerable profits from sales have for years come directly into general govern-



OUA
Nigeria at
the Summit

GHANAIAN
VOTE
Anatomy of the
Polls

BUSIA
The story
of 'Prof'

**PATERSON,
ZOGHONIS**
AND COMPANY LTD. (And Subsidiaries)

**OVER
80 YEARS
IN
WEST AFRICA**

DEPARTMENT STORES
MANUFACTURERS
DISTRIBUTIVE SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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

*Head Office Bridgewater House,
60 Whitworth Street, Manchester 1.
Paris Office 141 Boulevard Haussmann*

BARBER WEST AFRICAN LINE

Regular Freight, Passenger and Mail Services
between

U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Ports

and

Ports on the West African Coast and the Azores

Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

m.s. "TITANIA" sig. from New York September 26, Halifax (Nova Scotia), September 29 for Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Takoradi.

m.s. "TEMA" sig. from New York October 14, Halifax (Nova Scotia), October 17 for Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Takoradi.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to:

**AMERICAN—WEST AFRICAN LINES INC., 17 Battery Place, New York
N.Y. 10004.**

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

ment revenue instead of into a stabilisation fund or expenditure in cocoa areas. Now, too, the Nigeri farmers' price has jumped right above of the Ghanaian one—almost entire it might seem, as the result of violent agitation. The Ghana cocoa farmer slow to move but nobody in the country will be watching the politicians more closely than he.

The new cocoa season opens just after the civilian ministers take over. In the first period of office their path will be greatly smoothed by the high earnings already assured from the next season's crop. If another price increase in the farmers is ruled out because of inflationary effect—though the same consideration applies to wage increases—would it not be wise for the new government to re-establish the principle that the profits of the Cocoa Marketing Board belong to the farmers and not to the politicians? The knowledge that a new stabilisation fund was being created and evidence that their best was spending money directly, even through government agencies, to benefit cocoa areas might reconcile farmers for a time at least, to the great discrepancy between what they are paid and what their crop earns. Mr. Mensah's promise in his recent budget speech that the government was going to do something to make credit easier for farmers should apply particularly to the cocoa producers. There is also a strong case for making the Marketing Board or some other government body far more representative of farmers by accepting indirectly elected from the farmers' unions.

It is from the trade unionists and the cocoa farmers as economic groups rather than from areas or tribal sectors believing themselves to be neglected, threatened that the new government troubles may come. To that extent the voting pattern in the recent election not only irrelevant but positively misleading. An obsession with that pattern and neglect of more fundamental issues may endanger that leadership in democracy Ghana can now offer Africa.

Ensure regular reading by taking a subscription to West Africa!

Subscription Rates:

	52 weeks	24"
Nigeria	NC 18 0	NC 18 0
Ghana	NC 14 0	NC 14 0
Liberia	LS 11 00	LS 11 00
Sierra Leone	Le 13 00	Le 13 00
(Despatched Airmail to above countries)		
U.S.A. Canada and Latin America		US\$ 1
surface	U.S. \$13 00	U.S. \$13 00
Airmail	U.S. \$21 00	U.S. \$21 00
U.K. and elsewhere in the world		£ 1
surface	£ 8 4 0	£ 8 4 0
Airmail	£ 9 0 0	£ 9 0 0
(Excluding Far East and Australasia)		
Far East and Australia		£ 9 2 0
Airmail	£ 9 2 0	£ 9 2 0

12 week subscription is available pro-rata residents in Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone to:

Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., P.O. Box 138, 1 Kab Street, Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa or Overseas Newspapers (Agencies) Ltd., Cramwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.

Residents in U.K. and other parts of the world direct to:

I.P.C. Business Press (Sales and Distribution) 40 Bowling Green Lane, London, E.C.1.
West Africa is published by Overseas News (Agency) Ltd. at their Editorial, Advertisement Publishing Office:
Cramwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.
Tel.: 01-342 9561. Cable: Westnews London

Nigeria at the summit

By a correspondent

THE OAU summit ended in the early hours of Wednesday morning, having passed among other resolutions, one on the Nigerian civil war, which "appeals to the two parties to preserve in the overriding interest of Africa the unity of Nigeria and to accept immediately a suspension of hostilities and the opening of negotiations, intended to preserve the unity of Nigeria and restore peace that will assure for the people every form of security and every guarantee of equal rights, prerogatives and obligations". This differs in several ways from the Algiers summit resolution last year, which specifically appealed to "the secessionist leaders to cooperate with the federal authorities in order to restore peace and unity in Nigeria", and appealed for "the cessation of hostilities". Thus in removing the specific appeal to the secessionists only, and substituting one to the two parties, as well as adding the word "immediately" to their appeal for a cessation of hostilities, the resolution would appear to have been toned down. The use of the flexible word "intended" is also seen as softening the resolution; on the other hand, the mention of a "general amnesty" if previous conditions were fulfilled, has been dropped.

Reaction to the resolution, which was approved by 36 of the 41 member states of the OAU (the four "recognisers" of Biafra, Tanzania, Zambia, Gabon and Ivory Coast, plus Sierra Leone, abstained) has been mixed. M. Diallo Telli, the OAU Secretary-General, told a post-summit news conference that it was hoped that "very good news" would come soon. Gen. Gowon, who led the federal delegation in Addis Ababa (being out of Lagos for four consecutive nights, where previously he had never been out of the capital for more than one night on his recent visit to Monrovia) said on his return from the conference that the prospects for peace were brighter than ever before, adding that Biafra was welcome to attend peace talks anywhere without preconditions.

Earlier in Kenya, where he had gone for consultations with President Kenyatta, Gen. Gowon had said that Nigeria could not accept the proposal of Biafra and her friends for a ceasefire before talks: "The ceasefire is not really a problem", he said. "The point is whether Ojukwu is really serious about peaceful negotiations. We do not want to be tricked. I know this man and I have dealt with him before. If he is serious, let him go ahead and send a delegation."

Less favourable reaction has come from the Biafrans, whose representative, Mr. Austin Okwu, was in Addis Ababa. Biafra, he said, would never accept the resolution; "to agree would be an act of surrender. We have lived under one Nigeria and have suffered massacres and

persecution under one Nigeria". In Owerri a statement condemned the resolution as "unrealistic, unjust and partisan". If any negotiation was to start it should not compel either side to give up the position for which it had fought for more than two years.

Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister, Mr. Cyril Foray, spoke in the full session on Nigeria, to say his delegation was so dismayed that General Gowon had so personalised the discussion, and had given so little ground, that it would be unable to support the resolution.



President Ahmadu Bello—new OAU chairman.

The discussion of Nigeria had begun with a condemnation by the outgoing chairman, Col. Boumedienne, of the greedy colonialism and imperialism which had caused the conflict because they desired to "weaken Africa's energies", and a call by Emperor Haile Selassie for a frank exchange of views in order to find a satisfactory solution. This was followed by addresses notably from General Gowon. General Gowon received applause, even from Vice-President Kapwepwe of Zambia, and from President Nyerere, for his speech, which said there could be no compromise over Nigerian territorial integrity, and warned that if Biafra did not accept realistic terms the federal forces would "carry on military operations to their logical conclusion, no matter how long it takes". U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General (the summit's most distinguished observer), also appealed for African leaders to work for the end of the war, and for the resumption of relief to Biafra. Only the acceptance of the OAU recommendations could lead to the cessation of hostilities, he said.

When the OAU Committee (members Ethiopia, Liberia, Ghana, Congo-K, Niger and Cameroon) started sitting, it heard numerous delegations, beginning with those who had recognised Biafra. The Biafran conditions for attending peace talks were made public in a statement put out in Addis, saying that the reason for the insistence on a truce was that Gen. Ojukwu could not travel while hostilities were on. Prior to the meeting Commissioner Eke said Biafra did not expect much from the meeting, but that a negotiating team was ready if necessary. He himself had no mandate.

The committee also heard President Nyerere of Tanzania, who had circulated a 12-page booklet on Tanzania's position on Biafra in which he said that if African nations did not soon learn to criticise intolerance within the continent they would tolerate fascism as long as it was practised by African governments against African people.

It was subsequently reported that after seeing the committee, and talking to Gen. Gowon in an eyeball to eyeball meeting, President Nyerere agreed to withdraw the pamphlet (there was even one report that he was prepared to back Nigeria's territorial integrity in the cause of starting peace talks) but in the event a possible Nigeria-Tanzania rapprochement came to nothing. Chief Enahoro told a news conference before the closing session, "You cannot separate the question of cessation of hostilities and the general question of the unity and territorial integrity of Nigeria". He also said that the question of a Gowon-Ojukwu meeting did not arise.

The Nigerians had earlier circulated a memorandum criticising President Nyerere's pamphlet, saying that they did not accept the good faith or sincerity of President Nyerere in his protestation that he only wants to help. "What kind of help is it to kick you violently and repeatedly in the groin in order to cure you of an ailment." In his claim that more people had died in two years in Nigeria than in 10 years in Vietnam, President Nyerere revealed himself once more as a rebel propagandist. (Just before the conference the *New Nigerian* repeated allegations that Tanzania had diverted OAU Liberation Committee resources, including arms, to Biafra.)

The Tanzanian response was to publish the pamphlet for general circulation in Dar-es-Salaam. President Nyerere had earlier said, however, that Gen. Gowon was a good and honest man: "When I talk to Gowon I feel very optimistic."

Attendance of heads of state and government at the summit was reckoned to be down on previous years. In Algiers there were two Kings, 15 Presidents, and eight Prime Ministers or Vice-Presidents. Apart from the Emperor of Ethiopia, there were 12 other heads of state (Tanzania, Uganda, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Congo-B, Botswana, Algeria, Sudan, Nigeria, Niger, Dahomey, Mauritania) and three Prime Ministers (Somalia, Sierra Leone, The Gambia), and two Vice-Presidents. The rest were mainly represented by Foreign Ministers, such as Cyrille Adoula, newly appointed in Congo-Kinshasa, or Rudolph Orimes, representing President Tubman, who was advised by his doctors not to attend. President Senghor of Senegal, who left Paris last Saturday for a two-day visit to Morocco before returning to Senegal, when asked by newsmen why he was not attending said that "for several years I have asked that this conference should not be held during the vacation. Since I was not listened to, it is obvious that I cannot go." It was notable that

of all the 15 heads of state of O.C.A.M., only three (Diori, Zinsou, Ahidjo) were present. President Ahidjo, who was chosen as Chairman of this year's summit in succession to Col. Bourmedienne, and President Ould Daddah of Mauritania, both said O.A.U. men, are now the only African leaders who have attended all seven summits the O.A.U. has held (including the inaugural one in Addis Ababa in 1963). It would be unwise to conclude that this reflects any increase in disillusionment with the O.A.U. Some, such as Houphouët-Boigny, have always been cool (the Ivorian President has not been at an O.A.U. meeting since 1964 and in the past has criticised the organisation strongly). Some, such as President Nasser, are held by urgent domestic problems; others like President Kenyatta, simply don't travel.

A further report on the conference, will be published next week.

GHANA ELECTIONS

Not as simple as it looks: 2

From our correspondent

FIVE parties contested Ghana's elections. There were 20 independent candidates in the total of 478, of whom 252 lost their deposits.

The two main parties, the Progress Party (PP) of Dr. Busia and the National Alliance of Liberals (NAL) of Mr. Gbedemah fielded 138 each for the 140 constituencies, four women being among the National Alliance of Liberals ones, of these one, Mrs. Akanbodii-Po Kugblenu, was elected for Sandema. Although her husband is an Ewe she is the daughter of a local chief. Each of the other parties put up one woman candidate while there were two independents among the women, Madam Akua Asaabea Ayisi who came third out of the five candidates in Akropong, and Miss Mary Abagna Adukuma, a former Ghana Airways hostess, who came second to the PP candidate in Talensi-Nabdam, Joe Appiah's United Nationalist Party (UNP) fielded 85 candidates, just enough to form a government but the other two contesting parties, the People's Action Party (PAP) and the All People's Republican Party (APRP) fielded 45 each, offered no hope of forming a government, leading many to ask what was the point of supporting them.

In the end Joe Appiah not only lost his own seat, coming third in his own constituency, but was humiliated throughout his own Ashanti, his party's vote sometimes not reaching three figures. His two successes were, ironically, in strong Ga areas of Greater Accra, where Mr. Alex Hutton-Mills, the latest entrant to Ghana politics of their great political family, won on a minority vote and Dr. Bannerman, the

party's chairman, a respected medical practitioner, won with an even smaller share of the votes cast.

The two unexpected successes of the PAP in the Nzima seats were referred to last week*. Although its founder and leader is a well-known Northerner he secured no other successes. He also failed to appeal, as had been expected, to Northerners in other parts of the country, although its reasonably good showing in Tarkwa and Bibiani may be explained by the numbers of Northerners living there. Like the other two leaders of minor parties J. C. V. de Graft Johnson of the APRP lost his own seat. His party's only success was a purely personal one, won by the former CPP minister Patrick Quaidoo though on a split vote.

The only independent elected, Mr. Henry Sawyer at the Accra constituency of Osu-Klottey was supported by NAL, but that gives no clue to his future loyalties. This was again a split vote, but Mr. Sawyer did well to beat the Progress Party candidate Dr. Fred Sai by a narrow 450 vote margin.

The nine seats of Greater Accra, indeed, offered no sweeping victory to anyone: Charles T. Nylander, for example, got in for the NAL at Ablekuma, winning by only 41 votes and securing just over a third of the votes cast. NAL had three seats, Progress Party three, UNP two and independents one. But even in this metropolitan area, tribal considerations partly explain the results.

If Accra offered split votes, the results in the Volta region were even more clear cut than those in Akan-speaking areas. In these Mr. Gbedemah's supporters were often forced into third or even fourth place. In Volta the same fate befell Busia's men. Even their two victories in the non-Ewe constituencies of the region, Krachi and Nkwanta, were not overwhelming. In the neighbouring Krobo and Ewe constituencies of the Eastern region, NAL had similar successes, winning four seats. Among the NAL victors there was, at Many, Erasmus Madjitey, the Inspector-General of Police who was dismissed in 1964 by President Nkrumah in his purge of the police following the Ametewee assassination attempt (he has been an ambassador for the NLC).

The election's most interesting area, however, was the North. Figures for some remote flooded areas of Wa East are not available as I write, but they cannot affect the result. Dr. Busia's candidates won thirteen of the seats in the Upper region and Gbedemah's party won three. In the vast but thinly populated Northern region Progress won nine seats and the NAL five. Even then PP won seven of the seats in the two regions on minority votes and the NAL

*In last week's article the PAP was referred to as having done "badly" in the two Nzima seats. This should have read "well", in the context of the sentence.

won two likewise. Nowhere were the vast victories of the Akan areas the Volta region. The issues were of purely local, as in the constituency of Dagomba where, soon after the election, the government approved as Parliament Chief the representative of Abdulai family, which was thought to have the support of the PP although NAL, thought to support the And candidate, polled strongly. This situation subsequently erupted into violence (see report on page 1098).

In Tamale itself, capital of the Northern region, and a cosmopolitan trading town, I heard an election was held in Ga. Successful candidate there, Mahama, a young lawyer and former Commissioner, might have gained support from "strangers", although less than half the registered voters polled even in the area of low polls, this is idle speculation. There were many candidates closely related to chiefs, some, like the former leader of the opposition under Nkrumah, Sam Dombo, who won easily at Kibi-Lambussie, are chiefs themselves. E among candidates this time were some lawyers, a graduate teacher, a university lecturer, and Issifu Ali, a successful accountant and former Commissioner who stood and lost for the NAL at Wa against B. K. Adama. The days when Northern politics belonged to chief local government officials, teachers and contractors are over.

And there were the women. Not only did Mrs. Kugblenu win her constituency, Miss Adukuma came a close second hers. The other independent candidates also did well in the North, although a number of former UNP Party MPs were elected, past association with the CPP seemed to be a handicap in these two regions.

Difficulties of communications have restricted voting in these regions, although with over 76 per cent. Upper region registered more voters from those eligible than the national average, 75 per cent., and the North region registered almost 70 per cent. But throughout the country as a whole polling was high with many constituencies polling over 70 per cent. of voters and some over 80. Kadei Asamankese even polled well over 90 per cent. of registered voters—and both NAL made a reasonable show Gbedemah's constituency of Keta, polled over 90 per cent. with the Progress Party third with under 250 votes. The final figure for the country as a whole may be 70 per cent. so that whatever the deficiencies of registration and whatever problems the registrar brought, over half of Ghana's eligible voters went to the polls in this election. Less than half actually voted for new government. But those who to register and those who fail to do so cannot complain they do not like government which emerges from election they ignore.

ROUNDBOUT

The French and Chad

One of the more interesting of last week's news items was the announcement by M. Debré, French Defence Minister, that conscripts of the French army are to be withdrawn from Chad as from October. They are to be replaced by volunteers. The number of conscripts is not thought to be more than 130, among the estimated 1,600 French troops now in Chad. The base at Fort Lamy, which numbers normally 900, has twice been reinforced—August 1968 and April 1969; the reinforcements included two companies of the 2nd Foreign Paratroop Regiment (better known as the Foreign Legion), stationed in Corsica since it left Algeria. There are also 300 officers and NCOs attached to the Chad army under the umbrella of "technical assistance"—that great all-purpose expression, only passed in French aid jargon by "co-operation". The announcement is surely a reflection of concern in French government circles at public reaction to press stories suggesting that Chad might be about to become "another Vietnam" for France on the African continent. *Le Figaro*, *Le Monde*, *L'Express* and *Le Nouvel Observateur* have all sounded warnings over the last six weeks. This could in fact become the first big test of how resolutely "Gaulist" M. Pompidou's policy

is going to be in Africa. The same day, incidentally, it was announced that the unit of 200 from the famous 11th Division, the Force d'Intervention stationed at Pau in South Western France is to be recalled from the Central African Republic. The spokesman apparently admitted they had been sent to foil a coup; at the time (November 1967) they were officially said to be going for "tropical acclimatisation."

Nigeria at WAY

The World Assembly of Youth (WAY) an organisation of youth movements from non-Communist countries, last month held its twentieth anniversary congress in Brussels. President Zinsou, of Dahomey one of the founder members of WAY back in 1949, was persuaded to address the conference, and criticised the materialism of the consumer society, which had become bored. "Man had hardly time to return from the moon before he became indifferent," said the President. He described the current revolt of youth as an age-old phenomenon, but the methods used, characterised by violence, materialism and a refusal to take part in society were new. In Brussels to attend the congress for the first time was a Nigerian delegation (other African member countries are Congo-K, Dahomey, the Gambia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo) led by Olu Fadairo, the Chairman of the Nigerian

Youth Council. Mr. Fadairo, who has had long experience in the youth field with the Nigerian Boys and Girls Clubs (when he has not been running the advertisement department of the *Daily Times*) was elected a member of WAY Executive Committee, which is quite an achievement for your first congress. Other members of his delegation included two officials of the NYC, a representative of the North-East State Theatre Group in Maiduguri, another from the Midwest Young Farmers' Club, and a Lagosian representing the Young Men's Moslem Association.

Biafra Nurses

The Biafra Nurses Association of Great Britain and Ireland has been in existence eighteen months, and a year ago it started an appeal fund to help maintain three of their number (their total membership is about 300) in Biafra on a six-monthly rota. As from October these nurses will be in Gabon and Sao Tome, to release nurses currently there for work in Biafra. The nurses, their President Mrs. Chukwuka tells me, are entirely maintained from the UK. If the appeal is inadequate they make levies among themselves to keep the funds up. They are holding a dinner dance at the London Hilton on September 13 to swell the fund, originally launched by Lords Soper and Brockway.

Griot

TAX FREE TO OVERSEAS VISITORS

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

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

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

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



***Fiat has
always
a solution***

for agriculture, for construction sites.

*With 45 tractor models from 25 to 180 hp.
Wheeled and track-laying agricultural tractors,
angledozers, bulldozers
and front loaders.*

FIAT

Fiat S.p.A.

Corso Marconi 10 - 10100 Torino - Italy

For further information, contact your local Agent.

A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY—5: Caesar's Laurel Crown

Professor Dennis Austin, continuing his series of articles on Ghana politics, examines further the detailed results of the general election.

I HAVE been combing through the election results trying to see the boundaries of Busia's victory and the limits to Gbedemah's defeat. And once again the parallel that comes to mind is 1951, with the sweeping victory of Nkrumah and the CPP in the first general election. Are Busia and his supporters heirs of the old nationalist movement? It must be so. Nor should we be surprised. The conditions being similar, the outcome is also similar. As in 1951, a new start has been made after the near-paralysis of political life under the first Republic and the NLC; nine years in all. As in 1951, so in 1969, popular emotion and private interests have come down overwhelmingly on the side of the party which seemed most likely to make a new beginning. And in 1969, as in 1951, the main check to the triumphal march of Progress has been the trans-Volta vote, east and north, among the non-Akan. There is every reason, also, to suspect that history will repeat itself—of course with a difference—in the sense that at the next election Progress, like the old CPP, may find itself troubled as much by internal differences as by external enemies. Success has its dangers in almost equal measure with the bitterness of defeat, and Busia's head may be very uneasily crowned with such a wealth of laurel.

There are *dissimilarities* between 1951 and 1969, quite apart from the very great difference between Nkrumah and Busia. The Progress Party's victory among the Akan-speaking peoples of Brong-Ahafo, Ashanti and the south, was even more impressive than that of the CPP nearly twenty years ago: partly no doubt because Busia, an Akan, was challenged directly by Gbedemah, an Ewe; partly because many of the minority groups—Ewe, Ga, Nzima—drew together for protection against this dominance. How can one set this down? On the basis of something like 90% of the detailed results, the following pattern emerged:

Seats in the predominantly Akan areas		
	Progress	NAL Others
Brong Ahafo	13	0
Ashanti	22	0
Western Region	10	0
Central Region	15	0
Eastern Region*	15	4

* Figures in three seats not known.

Note. NAL candidates forfeited their deposit, having failed to win one-eighth of the total vote, in 19 constituencies.

Staggering as this picture is of the overall dominance of Progress, the party was actually stronger in the Akan areas even than appears from the table. It lost seats only in three small areas: in the extreme west among the Nzimas who—still mourning the loss of their great

patron Kwame Nkrumah—voted against Progress and NAL: at Amenfi, where Mr. Quaidoo has his isolated stronghold; and in the extreme east, where the Akan shade off into the Ga Adangbe who voted for Gbedemah. The NAL vote was often derisory, particularly in the three Amansie constituencies in central Ashanti: e.g.,

Amansie Central:	
PP	11,040
NAL	953
Others	375

The only areas where it could enlist support (it is probably right to argue) was from non-Akan immigrants. In two of the Kumasi City constituencies, for example, the NAL vote reached a respectable size:

Asikwa:	
Progress	10,283
NAL	6,450
Others	749
Subin:	
Progress	9,714
NAL	4,695
Others	1,312

And in both constituencies there are considerable numbers of non-Akan (including Anlo-Ewe families) who must have helped to bring the NAL vote up.

Move now to the much smaller Volta region of 16 seats and the picture is the same—other other way round.

Volta Region*	
NAL	11
PP	1

* Figures for 4 seats not known.

Note: Progress candidates forfeited their deposits in six constituencies.

Again the exception increases the extent of Ewe solidarity. Progress won only in the northern part of the region, in what used to be known as 'Akan Krachi' where the population is a mixture of Akan, Ewe and northerners. The result was a narrow victory:

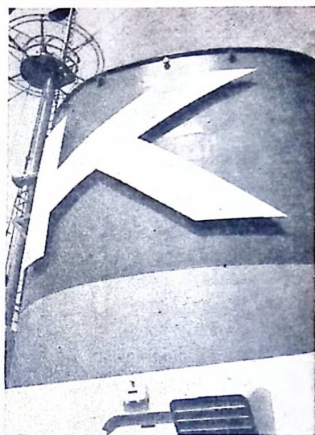
Krachi	
Progress	4,968
NAL	4,250
Others	426

compared with the massive NAL vote in the wholly Ewe constituencies:

Avenor	
NAL	6,598
PP	245
North Tongu	
NAL	10,088
PP	767
UNP	668

In Anlo, for example, the fight (in so far as it existed) lay between NAL and M. K. Apaloo, who had been detained when Gbedemah was still CPP Minister of Finance; but the collective voice of NAL as a Ewe party proved the stronger, while the Progress (Ewe) candidate was beaten into the ground.

Anlo	
NAL	5,062
UNP (Apaloo)	1,707
PP	156



"K" LINE

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



Monthly Direct Express Service

Japan to and from

West Africa

via Hong Kong, Singapore and Cape

Calling at:

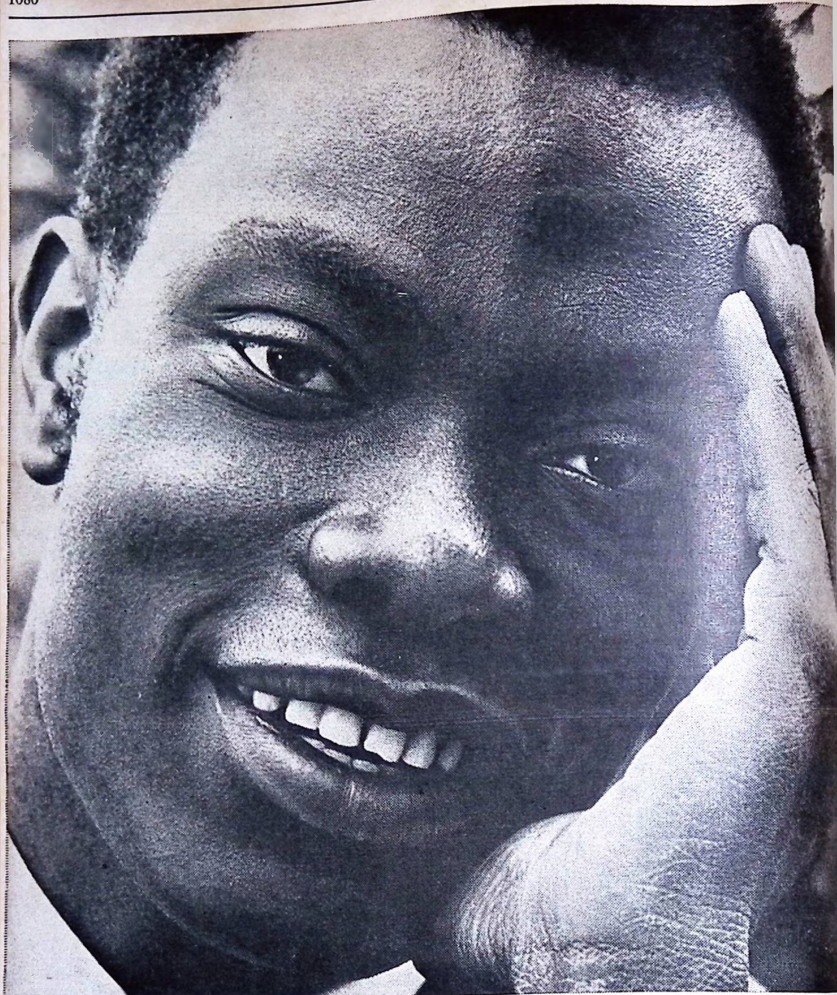
MATADI, LAGOS/APAPA, LOME, TEMA, MONROVIA, FREETOWN, ABIDJAN.

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

Further details and space bookings obtainable through our agents:

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

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



Like Tunde Fadairo, every successful businessman has a VC10 behind him. All the way to London.



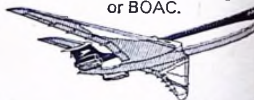
The most pleasant way to get down to business in London, is by BOAC VC10.

Its Rolls-Royce engines sit quietly at the back like good engines should. And its armchairs are the most welcoming you've ever flown in. You have lots of room to stretch out and relax, while our stewardesses do

the rest. They look after you the way you like to be looked after, with the sort of smiles that make the world go round. Or if you want to quietly work your way to London, we won't disturb a hair of your head.

We also give you an overhead locker for your hand baggage. So you don't put your foot in it

Nine flights weekly to London and Europe. Ring your travel agent or BOAC.



BOAC VC10
takes good care of you

In association with Nigeria Airways.

This clear picture of Akan-Progress, Ewe-NAL, is modified at first sight by the division of votes in the two northern regions, and by the apparent readiness of the people of Accra to vote for every party: Progress, NAL, PAP, UNP. But it was not quite like that. There was a strong collective Ga vote in Accra which helped the UNP to victory in the Ga and Ashudu-Keteke constituencies—a reminder of the former Ga Shifimo Kpee movement which troubled the CPP in 1957-8.¹ There was group voting, too, in the north, but within the very narrow boundaries of a lineage (competing against other lineages) or a local chiefdom (in rivalry with a neighbouring chiefdom). These were the groups and their local notables who were wooed by the parties, and Progress was better placed in this courtship because of the old ties of association among the leaders of the former United Party: Basia, S. D. Dombro, B. K. Adama, Abayifaa Korbo? Adam Amandi and others.

So it was "tribal voting" in the south? And "collective group voting" at district and village voting in the north? Well, yes; it was. But one must also enter a double caveat against too simple an interpretation.

The outline of familiar disputes

Firstly, there were unusual features about the election (as in 1951) which may not recur. It was, after all, the first—ushering in a civilian regime after military rule as that of 1951 brought in a nationalist regime after colonial rule. Subsequent elections will not have overriding issue from which one party can draw maximum benefit. If one looks still more clearly at the election results it is possible to see the outline of familiar disputes beneath the immediate dominance of Busia's party. They were there, not only in the open in the north and Accra, but in the Akan areas, too. There is no space here to argue the case at length: but at Sekyerre, for example, in Ashanti, Progress was challenged by local rivalries between different chiefdoms; and at Suhum, in the south, there was a sizeable anti-Progress vote which probably reflected the old conflict between "local indigenous Akims" and "immigrant-settler groups". It is worth noticing, too, that nowhere in the Central Region, only at Abetifi in the Eastern Region, and only in the extreme west of the Western Region, did the NAL candidates forfeit their deposits. Most were

1. It may have been Joe Appia's association with UNP which led to his defeat in his Ashanti constituency—that, and neglect possibly of his own area in his effort to find a national following.
2. New Lawra-Na and clearly of enormous help in the Lawra-Na constituency:

PP	13,909
NAL	2,030
UNP	808

able to find *some* support among local quarrels of one kind or another.¹ Given time, and the struggle of the new government to meet the conditions of economic stringency which face its leaders, dissatisfaction is bound to grow, and to find support from these local grievances.

Anti-Ewe sentiment

Will NAL be the beneficiary? It is impossible to say. The other novelty of the election was the extraordinary anti-Ewe sentiment that emerged in conversation with many of those who were against Gbedemah and his party. I think one can explain this very strong animus not simply in terms of a dislike of Gbedemah's reappearance in political life, but in terms of the 1966 coup. Suddenly there were the soldiers and the police, and everyone burst out singing. But when the music died away, it was noticed that the NLC was commanded (it seemed) by minorities: Ewe and Ga. And when Ankrah was moved out, and charges were brought overhastily against Otu, the evidence to many was overwhelming: it was all an Ewe plot. Soon Ghana would be run for the benefit of an energetic minority, operating first within the armed forces, and now behind Gbedemah.¹ Appointed an Ewe to a public corporation or business or government department and within the year the entire hierarchy down to the messenger will be Ewe. So the argument ran. And there was always some evidence for it, since the Ewe, deprived of any natural wealth in their own barren region, were energetic in seizing the opportunities of public employment, including positions in the army and police, which wealthier communities (like the Akan) did not wish to occupy. In practice, looking through the list of senior officers in government departments and the public corporations, the evidence is certainly not clear of any Ewe domination: it could hardly be so in terms of their number. But a belief does not have to be true for people to hold it fervently and to act on it.

Now there is an Akan-dominated government of an Akan-dominated society. And an Ewe-dominated opposition. It could lead to ugly incidents between the two communities at leadership and local levels. But there is a reasonable hope that the government side is now so large, and the opposition so small, that these divisions will be smothered by others of a less 'tribal nature'. Were I prime minister of Ghana at this juncture I would be less apprehensive of my Ewe opponents in front of me than of the large and expectant following behind me, remembering the moral of the *Songs of Innocence* that:

The strongest poison ever known
Came from Caesar's laurel crown.

3. At Abetifi, NAL chose the wrong candidate and dropped to third place behind an Independent.

NOPAL WEST AFRICA LINE

Regular service between U.S. GULF ports and WEST-AFRICAN ports —DAKAR/LOBITO range.

Agents:

Dakar-Abidjan-Douala-Delmas-Vieljeux	
Freetown-Monrovia	-Hoeks Limited
Takaradi-Tema	
Logos/Apapo-Port	-John Holt Shipping Services Ltd.
Harcourt-Sapele	
Worri	-Holt's Transport Ltd.
Maladi	-Van Ommeren (Congo)
Luanda-Lobito	-Zuid-Afrikaansch Handelshuis
London, E.C.3.	-Holt Maritime Enterprises Ltd.

Oivind Lorentzen Inc.
New York

General agents for U.S.A.

SUMMER SALE !!
LARGE PRICE REDUCTION
BUY NOW

WEST AFRICAN RECORDS



FROM
LONDON'S LARGEST AND
MOST MODERN WEST
AFRICAN RECORD CENTRE

Order Now—New L.P.'s
J. K. Dairo and his Blue Spots
Adoolu
Ramblers first and latest release
Victor Uwalo
Tunde Nightingale
Ayinde Bakare etc.
Dark City Sisters Starline Vols. 1, 2, 3 and just arrived Vol. 4 (now only 37/6.)
Hundreds of new Ghana Records
African Bros.—Ebi Ye Yia only 10/6d.
Also all the latest by Dole Ojo, Ebenezer Obey, I. K. Dairo, Huruna Ishola, Tunde Nightingale, etc.
African Bros.—Ebi Ye Yia only 10/6d.
Don't forget the latest British and American records: 15p. stock.

ELECTRODIS LTD

353, KILBURN HIGH ROAD
LONDON, N.W.6.

NEXT to Brandesbury Station
Nearest Underground—Kilburn
Tel.: 01-524 7341

Open Monday to Saturday
Please note late nights
Friday-Saturday: 8 p.m.



Barclays in SIERRA LEONE



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



Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Britain's Largest Overseas Bank

Please note the rights of the Bank of England.

Barclays Bank Limited, London

Barclays Bank Limited, London

MATCHET'S DIARY

Accra

UNDER the shadow of Job 600, Dr. Nkrumah's vast empty palace. Ghana's return to democracy was solemnly celebrated in the banquet hall in the State House grounds. To see the Presidential Commission sworn in by the Chief Justice, and the Prime Minister sworn in by them, almost every Ghanaian of importance in public life had been invited. In a gathering of such colour few noticed the absence of Mr. Gbedemah and the opposition MPs; but their full participation two days later in the election of the Speaker and the swearing in of MPs confirmed that this was not a "boycott," only a tactical move.

On the platform were the NLC members with their aides and other members of the armed forces, displaying the full range of Ghana's ceremonial uniforms—army, navy, air force, and police. With them, all in some lounge suits, were the remaining civilian commissioners; their ranks depleted by the call of politics but still reminding us that the day's ceremony did not mean that executive power would pass from the NLC before the appointed day at the month's end. Constitutionally, indeed, the ceremony offered splendid material for the lawyer since the NLC seemed to be divesting itself only of the largely ceremonial powers given to the President under the constitution, and handing them over to three men who happened to be the most important members of the NLC. Yet these three proceeded to invest Dr. Busia from that day with all the powers and duties of a Prime Minister under the constitution, although there was no possibility of his exercising these until the NLC and its civilian commissioners physically handed over executive authority to Dr. Busia and his yet-to-be-appointed ministers.

All that, however, did not matter at all. The NLC was taking this way of demonstrating to Ghana and the world that it was keeping faith and ending the rumours which persisted even after the election that somehow return to civilian rule would be frustrated. Each time a member of the Presidential Commission—the tall Brigadier Afrifa, Chairman of the NLC, the enigmatic Inspector-General of Police, J. W. K. Harlley, and the bearded Maj.-General Ocran, came to the section of the Presidential oath which binds him to submit himself to the laws of Ghana and to accept their penalties if he broke his oath, there was loud applause. And in this staid gathering, under the bright television lights, applause

was rare. The essence of the ceremony, however, was the summoning of Dr. Busia to the platform by Mr. K. A. B. Ayensu, Chief of State Protocol, there to be publicly told that he seemed to be the man most likely to command a majority in parliament and so was to be appointed Prime Minister. Before the eyes of the world he was then sworn in by the collective commission and took his own oath. An "instrument" of appointment was then sealed and handed to him. Presidents normally take their oaths in public, Prime Ministers are usually offered their appointments and sworn in in the privacy of royal or presidential palaces. I think this Ghanaian method of appointing a Prime Minister and swearing him in should become standard practice in Africa.

At the swearing in of MPs two days later in the Conference Pavilion also attached to State House, there was much less colour. There were no mounted police in ceremonial uniforms with lances, there was no Asantehene with executioners wearing peacock feathers, no Nana Ofori Atta with attendants. There were no judges in wigs and red robes. But there was Mr. Gbedemah, in a European suit just like Dr. Busia at both ceremonies, and there was even some quite un-Westminster applause

from the public. The seating is horse-shoe in shape—it is expected that this, rather than the less convenient building previously occupied by Ghana's parliaments, will be used by the new legislature, even if, happily, it will not need the simultaneous translation booths left by the Nkrumah regime. Eagerly we looked to see who sat next to Dr. Busia at one end and who at the other to Mr. Gbedemah. But Dr. Busia's big men scattered themselves along the benches—S. D. Dombo, R. R. Amponsah, Victor Owusu, J. H. Mensah, Willie Ofori-Atta and the rest. Gallantly and appropriately Mr. Gbedemah's men gave pride of place to a woman who looked most handsome in a yellow dress, and was not eclipsed even by the late arrival of Mr. Alex Hutton-Mills in a vivid kente. Behind Mr. Gbedemah, however, was Ibrahim Mahama, a former Commissioner under the NLC who, though without Parliamentary experience, has claims to be Mr. Gbedemah's Deputy.

Presiding until there was a Speaker, the Clerk called for nomination for this great office. There was applause as Mr. Dombo, wearing his usual Northern smock, proposed Mr. Justice Nii Ollennu, whose name had not been

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)

S.S. Westwind	Sailed New Orleans September 2, Houston September 4 for Lagos, Luanda, Freetown.
S.S. Buena Fortuna	Sails New Orleans September 16, Houston September 22, for Lagos, Luanda, Abidjan.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

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

WEST AFRICAN AGENTS:

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

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

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

ITT

ITT Nigeria Limited
16, Ijora Causeway,
P.O. Box 349,
Apapa,
Telephone: 41223.
Cable: Microphone
Lagos.

Our business is communications! What's yours?

We at ITT are in the communications business supplying the finest communication equipment available in Nigeria, equipment that is backed by maintenance service that's second to none.

What's your business?

Industrial, Agricultural, Commercial? Do you have communications problem? If so, let us show you how to overcome them for we at ITT have the right equipment for all communications needs, including Telephone PABX Systems, Teleprinters, Public Address Systems, Telephone Exchange Equipment, Mobile Radiotelephones, Point-to-point SSB Transceivers.

ITT are also leaders in the field of Airport Planning and supply of Ground to Air Communications, Navigational Aids, including Instrument Landing Systems, Omnidirectional Radio Beacons, Precision Approach Radar and Direction Finding Equipment etc

Modern business depends on a Sound System of Communication, within and outside the organization. Your business will grow faster and become more profitable with the right communications systems. **Communicate** with us NOW for an efficient communication system.

ITT

Nigeria

telecommunications and electronics

expected. There was even great applause from a gallery which, from later shouts of "Pro . . . sure", in party slogan, as Dr. Busia was sworn in, seemed to favour the Progress Party. And as Mr. Gbedemah joined Dombo in escorting Mr. Ollennu to the rostrum to be sworn in, even the cynic felt that a new two-party democracy had been established in Ghana. The rest of the proceedings were exceedingly good-humoured. Only Mr. I. H. Mensah "affirmed" as he was sworn in, instead of invoking God. But in this country it is encouraging to find each one man of such independence. The election of Deputy Speaker completed the non-partisan picture, Mr. Amos Aidoo being proposed by the only independent member, Mr. Henry Sawyerr from Cape Coast and by Mr. H. Bannerman, one of the two elected members of Jaa Appiah's UNP also being elected unanimously. The new Parliament and the new democracy had got off to a good start.

There is nothing startling about Dr. Busia's first list of ministers. Victor Owusu (who has been Commissioner of External Affairs since Brigadier Afrifa took over in April, but resigned in May to take up politics) was generally expected to go back to External Affairs in spite of his longer experience as Attorney-General, the post now held by Mr. N. Y. B. Adade, who had replaced him. J. H. Mensah, at Finance is still carrying on from the previous government; indeed after his declaration of the Progress Party not long before the election he was the inevitable choice, and since he is an economic planner by profession (having worked at the Economic Commission for Africa before returning to Ghana in April) the members of this ministry with his is logical and suitable. Mr. Dombo is a natural choice for this important ministry; Quarshie was likewise expected to continue at the Ministry of Transport. R. R. Amponsah and Willie Ofori are both long service lieutenants of Busia and were both Nkrumah's close aides. Kwesi Lamptey, a surprise at the Defence Ministry is another old hand in politics, while Jato Kaleo and I. Adama are senior northern party members. Dr. Konuah, who is the son of the much respected Kofi Konuah, the Principal of Accra Academy, is the most interesting new man. The graphical balance is well maintained, there is a problem with regard to the absence of Ewes, as not one of the Progress Party Ewes won a seat, and the constitution is revised, as I would expect, to restore the provision for the election of a few ministers from outside Parliament. (A full list of ministers see "D. Africa".)

portrait

THE STORY OF 'PROF'

By a correspondent

HALF in admiration, half in exasperation, his lieutenants call him "Prof". But those who suppose that a man of Dr. Busia's academic bent can have no talent for leadership should reflect that nobody in Ghana today is ready to name either a powerful rival or a potential successor as head of the Progress Party. All the allegations of his former colleague Joe Appiah, all the gibes that he "ran away" in 1959 when other opponents of the Nkrumah regime faced imprisonment have had no effect on the voters. For in Ghana, as in ancient China, the scholar is esteemed above the businessman or the politician—a point missed by some of the cleverest propagandists of the National Alliance of Liberators. It is the mass of the voters who last month ensured that the prophecy Dr. Busia made in 1958 at a rally of the old United Party would come true: "We are sure to come to power some day".

It was at that rally that he announced his resignation as Professor of Sociology at the University of Ghana. He resigned partly to protect the University against government displeasure that one of its professors should lead the opposition, partly to give himself freedom to accept the many invitations to lecture abroad which gave him an opportunity to put the opposition case. In the next year he quietly left Ghana for Abidjan, and then joined his family aboard ship at Freetown on his way to accept the post of professor of sociology at the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague. His intention of taking the post was well known. But the threats made against him in CPP newspapers, and the rapidly growing number of political detentions, persuaded him to leave a few days earlier than the ship in which he had booked passages for himself and his family. The police were there ready to arrest him as he went aboard. And so, as his friend Professor Obusu-Appiah has put it, "Ghana is the richer for the decision Dr. Busia took to stay alive".

In the parliament, leadership of the opposition was left in the hands of the northerner S. D. Dombo, while Dr. Busia preached and wrote in many countries to awaken consciences to the evils of the Nkrumah regime. Some, while agreeing that he was wise and justified in leaving Ghana felt that this washing abroad of Ghana's dirty linen was unseemly. But Dr. Busia had realised

before others that the time would soon come when no criticism inside Ghana itself would be possible and on his return in 1966 he was an obvious choice for the Political Committee established by the military regime, and became its chairman. He was, too, an obvious member of the Constituent Assembly where his skillful leadership did much to ensure the success of the future Progress Party. He became a well known figure throughout the country as a speaker for the Centre for Civic Education.

Among the many academic appointments he held in the years of exile the most striking was that of Director of Studies for the World Council of Churches study of the role of the church in Birmingham—England, not Alabama. The result was the book "Urban churches in Britain", published in 1966. In this he selected an area of some 20,000



inhabitants in Birmingham for a grassroots social study, in which he treated problems such as the feeling among manual workers that the churches were irrelevant.

His later book "Africa in Search of Democracy", published the following year, reaffirmed his view that Africa must not be fobbed off with various forms of dictatorship because theoreticians, mostly African, felt that Africa should not copy the established democracies. "It is universally understood," he writes, "that imprisoning people without a fair trial, because the religious or political opinions they hold displease those in authority, is wrong; that the denial of the basic freedoms which have repeatedly been pronounced by different leaders in different countries, such as the right to life, the

freedom of expression or association, or movement and the like, is unjust. All men suffer from oppression and abhor and condemn it." Democracy, he says, "is not for the European only, it has a moral language which is universal".

There was nothing in his early career to suggest a political future. This was not merely because for several years he was a district officer under the old colonial regime (1942-6), one of the first two African administrative officers appointed in the Gold Coast this century. It was also because he had no liking for the turbulent politics of the post-war Gold Coast and, as a member of the royal house of Wenchi where his brother was Paramount Chief, as well as a scholar, he was not expected to supplicate for the support of ordinary men. It was Dr. Nkrumah who really made him a politician, because he felt he must fight wholeheartedly against a system which would bring shame and suffering to his country. Born in 1913 in Wenchi, he was educated at Presbyterian and Methodist schools, at Mfantispim school, Cape Coast, and then trained as a teacher at Wesley College, Kumasi, where he taught for a time before moving to Prince of Wales College, Achimota. After gaining an external degree at London University, he did postgraduate work in Oxford (where Harold Wilson was his tutor as the British Prime Minister's congratulatory cable reminded us last week), producing after his spell as a DO and field work in Ashanti, his doctorate thesis, later published as a book, *The Position of the Chief in the Modern Political System in Ashanti*.

Armed with his doctorate he returned in 1947 as Officer in Charge of Social Survey when he wrote his *Social Survey of Sekondi-Takoradi*, and in 1949 he moved to the new University College at Legon, first as lecturer in African studies, then as head of the Sociology department, where he became Professor in 1954. He had been in the Legislative Assembly from 1951 as a member for Wenchi, but it was only in 1956, after the rise of the National Liberation Movement (NLM) that a stronger opposition emerged with Dr. Busia as its leader. His friends say that, although he was criticised for never denouncing the 1955 violence of the NLM, it was his influence which made it more moderate and realistic.

Even now there are many who cannot believe that this short, slight, man with the dark glasses and the permanent slight smile, with the poor health which has obliged him to seek specialist attention in Europe, with the slow and deliberate speech, is out for political life. But who created the amalgamation of interests and personalities which became the powerful Progress Party? Who led it to victory? Who fashioned a cabinet with such skill? It was the "Prof" to whom his lieutenants refer with admiration. There is little sign at present of the professor who exasperates them.

ITT

ITT Nigeria Limited
16, Ijora Causeway,
P.O. Box 349,
Apapa.
Telephone: 41223.
Cable: Microphone
Lagos.

Our business is communications! What's yours?

We at ITT are in the communications business supplying the finest communication equipment available in Nigeria, equipment that is backed by maintenance service that's second to none.

What's your business?

Industrial, Agricultural, Commercial? Do you have communications problem? If so, let us show you how to overcome them for we at ITT have the right equipment for all communications needs, including Telephone PABX Systems, Teleprinters, Public Address Systems, Telephone Exchange Equipment, Mobile Radiotelephones, Point-to-point SSB Transceivers.

ITT are also leaders in the field of Airport Planning and supply of Ground to Air Communications, Navigational Aids, including Instrument Landing Systems, Omnidirectional Radio Beacons, Precision Approach Radar and Direction Finding Equipment etc

Modern business depends on a Sound System of Communication, within and outside the organization. Your business will grow faster and become more profitable with the right communications systems. **Communicate** with us NOW for an efficient communication system.



Nigeria

telecommunications and electronics

expected. There was even applause from a gallery which, after later shouts of "Pro . . . sure", party slogan, as Dr. Busia was sworn in, seemed to favour the Progress Party. And as Mr. Gbedemah joined Dombo in escorting Mr. Ollennu to the rostrum to be sworn in, even the cynical felt that a new two-party democracy had been established in Ghana. The rest of the proceedings were exceedingly good-humoured. Only Mr. Mensah "affirmed" as he was sworn in, instead of invoking God. But in a country it is encouraging to find one man of such independence in the election of Deputy Speaker comes the non-partisan picture, Mr. Amos Aidoo being proposed by the only independent member, Mr. Henry Saah from Cape Coast and by Mr. H. Bannerman, one of the two elected members of Joe Appiah's UNP being elected unanimously. The Parliament and the new democracy got off to a good start.

There is nothing startling about Busia's first list of ministers. Vis. Owusu (who had been Commissioner of External Affairs since Brong Afofua took over in April, but resigned in May to take up politics) was generally expected to go back to External Affairs in spite of his longer experience as Attorney-General, the post now held by Mr. N. Y. B. Adade, who had replaced him. J. H. Mensah, at Finance is carrying on from the previous government; indeed after his declaration of the Progress Party not long before the election he was the inevitable choice and since he is an economic planner by profession (having worked at the Economic Commission for Africa before returning to Ghana in April) the man of this ministry with his is logical choice. Mr. Dombo is a natural choice for this important ministry; Mr. Quarshie was likewise expected to continue at the Ministry of Trade. R. R. Amponsah and Willie Ofon Afofua are both long service lieutenants of Busia and were both Nkrumah detainees. Kwesi Lamptey, a surprise at the Defence Ministry is another old Ghanaian politician, while Jato Kaleo and B. Adama are senior northern parliamentarians. Dr. Konuah, who is the son of the much respected Kofi Konuah the Principal of Accra Academy, is the most interesting new man. The geographical balance is well maintained. There is a problem with regard to the absence of Ewes, as not one of the Progress Party Ewes won a seat. This will be difficult to overcome unless the constitution is revised, as I would suggest, to restore the provision which existed in the draft for a few appointments from outside Parliament. (For full list of ministers see "Dates of Africa".)

portrait

THE STORY OF 'PROF'

By a correspondent

HALF in admiration, half in exasperation, his lieutenants call him "Prof". But those who suppose that a man of Dr. Busia's academic bent can have no talent for leadership should reflect that nobody in Ghana today is ready to name either a powerful rival or a potential successor as head of the Progress Party. All the allegations of his former colleague Joe Appiah, all the gibes that he "ran away" in 1959 when other opponents of the Nkrumah regime faced imprisonment have had no effect on the voters. For in Ghana, as in ancient China, the scholar is esteemed above the businessman or the politician—a point missed by some of the cleverest propagandists of the National Alliance of Liberals. It is the mass of the voters who last month ensued that the prophecy Dr. Busia made in 1958 at a rally of the old United Party would come true: "We are sure to come to power some day".

It was at that rally that he announced his resignation as Professor of Sociology at the University of Ghana. He resigned partly to protect the University against government displeasure that one of its professors should lead the opposition, partly to give himself freedom to accept the many invitations to lecture abroad which gave him an opportunity to put the opposition case. In the next year he quietly left Ghana for Abidjan, and then joined his family aboard ship at Freetown on his way to accept the post of professor of sociology at the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague. His intention of taking the post was well known. But the threats made against him in CPP newspapers, and the rapidly growing number of political detentions, persuaded him to leave a few days earlier than the ship in which he had booked passages for himself and his family. The police were there ready to arrest him as he went aboard. And so, as his friend Professor Ofosu-Appiah has put it, "Ghana is the richer for the decision Dr. Busia took to stay alive".

In the parliament, leadership of the opposition was left in the hands of the northerner S. D. Dombo, while Dr. Busia preached and wrote in many countries to awaken consciences to the evils of the Nkrumah regime. Some, while agreeing that he was wise and justified in leaving Ghana felt that this washing abroad of Ghana's dirty linen was unseemly. But Dr. Busia had realised

before others that the time would soon come when no criticism inside Ghana itself would be possible and on his return in 1966 he was an obvious choice for the Political Committee established by the military regime, and became its chairman. He was, too, an obvious member of the Constituent Assembly where his skilful leadership did much to ensure the success of the future Progress Party. He became a well known figure throughout the country as a speaker for the Centre for Civic Education.

Among the many academic appointments he held in the years of exile the most striking was that of Director of Studies for the World Council of Churches study of the role of the church in Birmingham—England, not Alabama. The result was the book "Urban churches in Britain", published in 1966. In this he selected an area of some 20,000



inhabitants in Birmingham for a grass-roots social study, in which he treated problems such as the feeling among manual workers that the churches were irrelevant.

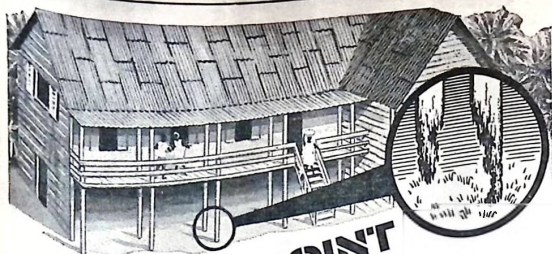
His later book "Africa in Search of Democracy", published the following year, reaffirmed his view that Africa must not be fobbed off with various forms of dictatorship because theoreticians, mostly African, felt that Africa should not copy the established democracies. "It is universally understood," he writes, "that imprisoning people without a fair trial, because the religious or political opinions they hold displease those in authority, is wrong; that the denial of the basic freedoms which have repeatedly been pronounced by different leaders in different countries, such as the right to life, the

freedom of expression or association, or movement and the like, is unjust. All men suffer from oppression and abhor and condemn it." Democracy, he says, "is not for the European only, it has a moral language which is universal".

There was nothing in his early career to suggest a political future. This was not merely because for several years he was a district officer under the old colonial regime (1942-6), one of the first two African administrative officers appointed in the Gold Coast this century. It was also because he had no liking for the turbulent politics of the post-war Gold Coast and, as a member of the royal house of Wenchi where his brother was Paramount Chief, as well as a scholar, he was not expected to supplant for the support of ordinary men. It was Dr. Nkrumah who really made him a politician, because he felt he must fight wholeheartedly against a system which would bring shame and suffering to his country. Born in 1913 in Wenchi, he was educated at Presbyterian and Methodist schools, at Mfantispim school, Cape Coast, and then trained as a teacher at Wesley College, Kumasi, where he taught for a time before moving to Prince of Wales College, Achimota. After gaining an external degree at London University, he did postgraduate work in Oxford (where Harold Wilson was his tutor as the British Prime Minister's congratulatory cable reminded us last week), producing after his spell as a DO and field work in Ashanti, his doctorate thesis, later published as a book, *The Position of the Chief in the Modern Political System in Ashanti*.

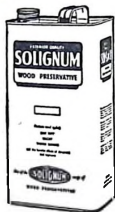
Armed with his doctorate he returned in 1947 as Officer in Charge of Social Survey when he wrote his *Social Survey of Sekondi-Takoradi*, and in 1949 he moved to the new University College at Legon, first as lecturer in African studies, then as head of the Sociology department, where he became Professor in 1954. He had been in the Legislative Assembly from 1951 as a member for Wenchi, but it was only in 1956, after the rise of the National Liberation Movement (NLM) that a stronger opposition emerged with Dr. Busia as its leader. His friends say that, although he was criticised for never denouncing the 1955 violence of the NLM, it was his influence which made it more moderate and realistic.

Even now there are many who cannot believe that this short, slight, man with the dark glasses and the permanent slight smile, with the poor health which has obliged him to seek specialist attention in Europe, with the slow and deliberate speech, is out for political life. But who created the amalgamation of interests and personalities which became the powerful Progress Party? Who led it to victory? Who fashioned a cabinet with such skill? It was the "Prof" to whom his lieutenants refer with admiration. There is little sign at present of the professor who exasperates them.



DANGERPOINT

That's the point where Termites attack —at ground level, leaving your posts sapped of strength. But they won't attack wood that has been treated with SOLIGNUM. Check all your timber and preserve it right away. There's a grade of Solignum for every need in browns or greens, red or yellow, colourless for painting over.



SOLIGNUM

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

SOLIGNUM LIMITED

Dagenham Dock · Essex · England

MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.

JAPAN / WEST AFRICA / JAPAN

FORTNIGHTLY EXPRESS SERVICE
CALLING LAGOS (APAPA), LOME, TEMA,
TAKORADI, ABIDJAN, FREETOWN

m.s. HAVANA MARU* SAILED KOBE August 20, due LAGOS September 20.

m.s. BUENOS AIRES MARU† SAILED KOBE September 4, due LAGOS October 10.

m.s. HARUNASAN MARU* SAILS KOBE September 20, due LAGOS October 20.

m.s. AWAJISAN MARU† SAILS KOBE October 4, due LAGOS November 9.

*Vessels also call at DOUALA and MONROVIA and return to Japan via MEDITERRANEAN.

†Vessels return to JAPAN via SOUTH AFRICA.

U.K. AGENTS AND FREIGHT BROKERS

BURNES MACLAINE LTD. ST. MARY AXE HOUSE

ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone 01-283 8030

LIVERPOOL AGENTS:
JAMES BURNES & SONS
LTD.

CASTLE CHAMBERS

43 CASTLE STREET

LIVERPOOL 2

TEL: MARITIME 1131

LONDON BRANCH

OFFICE:

MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.

KEMPSON HOUSE

CAMOMILE STREET

LONDON E.C.3.

TEL: 01-283 7081

MANCHESTER AGENTS:
JAMES BURNES & SONS
LTD.

24 BROWN STREET

MANCHESTER 2

TEL: BLACKFRIARS 5442

LAGOS REPRESENTATIVE:

T. AMI

MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.

c/o PALM LINE AGENCIES

LTD.

P.O. BOX 531

LAGOS, NIGERIA

books and publications

DRAMATISED DAG

Murderous Angels, by *Conor O'Brien* (Hutchinson, 30s.).

IN retrospect, Africa's great crisis—the independence era—provides an immense amount of raw material for drama. The spectacular stories of fate and fortune, of what the Greeks called *hubris*, and of vengeance, require Euripides or a Shakespeare to do justice to them (the element of improbability which sometimes intervenes mightiest grand opera). The Congo story, the most obvious raw material for such an exercise, and has already been used to advantage by Aimé Césaire in *La Saison Au Congo*. Now here comes O'Brien, himself one of the supporting players, who has already given us a memoir of his own experience with itself of dramatisation, with a plot centred on the Lumumba-Hammarskjöld-Tshombe triangle.

In real life the principals were already half-way to becoming symbols. Now that all three are dead, all have become enveloped in mythology, and Dr. O'Brien has distilled them further into their symbolic roles. The title of the play taken from a poem by Denis DePaul "The Tomb of Michael Collins".

Better beast and know your end and die

Than man with murderous angels his head

The angels, the author writes in splendidly articulate, almost Shavian prose, are "the great and noble abstractions represented by the protagonists: Peace in the case of Dag Hammarskjöld, Freedom in the case of Lumumba". To the idea of freedom can be murderous obvious, he says, but it is the "shocking connection of peace with murder that is particularly out to demonstrate in play. Where Césaire's play was primarily about Lumumba, O'Brien's is more concerned with Hammarskjöld and morality of his involvement in the death of Lumumba, on the historicity of which we are provided with a special and well-documented appendix.

The idea for the play came to O'Brien while working, appropriately enough, on a book on the United Nations as a "sacred drama" (he has Hammarskjöld speak of this), for which he re-Catherine Hoskyns' book on the Congo crisis, which spotlighted the responsibility of the UN in helping bring about the events which led ultimately to Lumumba's death (although the sins were more those of omission). O'Brien had had a dream that he had discovered a "political key" to Hammarskjöld's obscure and mystical personal memoir subsequently published as *Markings*. This was at the bottom of

inspiration; his obsession with the riddle of Hammarskjöld's personality shows very clearly in this text.

O'Brien has his Hammarskjöld speak of God and his mission, much as the real Hammarskjöld wrote in *Markings*, although he never spoke in that way. This may be a necessary piece of unrealism, but it means we have a sermonising Hammarskjöld, who says things like "real prayer is more than a recitation of certain words: it is also an immense spiritual effort. The life of the Secretary-General must be entirely dedicated to that effort". But we also have a Hammarskjöld who is presented as probably having a homosexual relationship with his Senegalese confidential assistant Diallo Diop. O'Brien explains this in part as getting his own back on those who, in the Roger Casement affair, seemed to take the position that homosexuals deserve to be hanged for treason; but the main reason was that he found he "could not convincingly represent him as anything other than a person of homosexual tendencies discreetly expressed", adding that "the entirely sublimated creature posited by the hagiographers would be in danger of floating out of the theatre altogether".

His hard-living, charming and erratic Lumumba is based on the Serge Michel portrait of him, and his Tshombe and Munongo are based on his own experience of them (a "lapse into realism," he calls it). Both Munongo and the ex-Algeria mercenary, Col. Zbire (fictitious), fall into the daemon category, except Munongo existed (and still exists). However, as O'Brien says himself, some of the right-wing Katanga Frenchmen were so flamboyant and bizarre, that the more one caricatures, the more likely one is to be accurate. His Mobutu and Kasavubu serve merely documentary purposes, and most of the remaining characters such as the Belgian capitalist Baron Auge, and the British bosses of a firm magnificently called Conceded Concessions, as well as the odious American politico-academic are symbolic figures again, who seem to have strayed from the pages of David Cauté's blockbuster novel *The Decline of the West*.

It would be easy to write a review of this book merely as an extended disquisition into its historical context. But the question should also be asked, is it a good play? To which one's response is on the whole favourable, in spite of some scenes which ring false, usually with just a little too much overt villainy to retain that relationship with credibility which he himself strives after. Although his villains are given some beautiful lines, sheer wickedness is usually more effective if it is underplayed. His stage tricks, while in the perfectly honourable tradition of modern political plays of Weiss and Hochhuth (all fathered originally by Bert Brecht), sometimes grate, but I suppose a lot would depend in this instance on direction. The raw material, the literary and dramatic meat, is there in abundance. **K.W.**

The Psychology of Superstition by Gustav Jahoda. *The Penguin Press (35s.).*

Professor Jahoda admits there can be no definition of the word "superstition". Obviously one man's religion is always going to seem like "superstition" to many other people, and one might argue that this word itself is simply a disparaging word used—sometimes from a rationalist sense of superiority towards "primitive" peoples—for many sorts of religious beliefs. Discussing Ashanti beliefs, the author says their traditional "world view" is on the border line between religion and superstition, so that it is better to concentrate on "magic, sorcery and witchcraft". Since in many societies there are two religious systems, one "official" and the other popular (for example the ancient Greek Pantheon on the one hand and the mystery cults on the other), this is a distinction which can be made, though with difficulty.

This book's detailed studies of the incidence of superstition, and its analysis of the psychology of it and its position in society, are interesting, though the author would probably admit that they are weakened by the difficulty of defining what is and is not superstition. The great difficulty of factual certainty about events, Prof Jahoda points out, makes it impossible to define in all cases exactly what is fact and what is not, and hence to call rejection of this definition "superstition". In a detailed examination of witchcraft the author does not commit himself on the basis (if any) in reality of this very common belief, but examines its position in society. In general his attitude is somewhat sceptical—too much so, at times. For example, he says that the longer a scientist stays in a field and the more he knows the indigenous language the more likely he is to report the presence of witchcraft beliefs—and he considers this a "shortcoming". Surely it could equally well be a sign that more thorough examination reveals more basis for this belief?

The difficulty of proving a negative, which Prof. Jahoda mentions, must never be forgotten; what basis is there for the confidence with which common beliefs of countless sane and intelligent people especially in Africa and other areas for long considered "primitive", are rejected as "superstition"? **J.D.**

Essays in Social Anthropology, by E. E. Evans-Pritchard (Faber & Faber, 15s.).

Five of the nine essays by Dr. Evans-Pritchard published here are fascinating detailed studies of the Azande people of the Sudan and the Congo, examining their Kings and Princes, their views of heredity and gestation, their blood brotherhood and their theology, and their language and thought, with many quotes from early European travellers to their country. In earlier chapters the author, who began studying the Azande thirty years ago, studies anthropology in general, tracing its history and its relation to other studies. **P.S.**

Delta Line

THE DELTA STEAMSHIP LINES INC

Direct Regular Service between

U.S. GULF AND WEST AFRICA

DAKAR, CONAKRY, FREETOWN,
MONROVIA, ABIDJAN, LAGOS/APAPA,
TEMA, TAKORADI,
PORT GENTIL, POINTE NOIRE,
MATADI, LUANDA & LOBITO

Other West African ports served by Delta Line's feeder service, for which cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading.

For all information and rates apply to:

BROWN, JENKINSON & CO. LTD.

17-19 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Tel: 01-423 7555 Telex: GB-LN-26 2872/3
Grams: Brown London EC3

Union Maritime et Commerciale Lagos Nigeria

Essays in Comparative Education

A selection of important essays, previously published in *The World Year Book of Education*, and now available in student editions.

General Editor: Professor Joseph A. Lauwerys.

Ideals and Ideologies

An investigation into the influence of religion and ideology upon education.

Teachers and Teaching

An analytical study of the training, status and economic situation of teachers.

Education and the Economy

An examination of the resources made available to education and their subsequent allocation.

U.K. Price cased edition: 25/- each
paperback edition: 12/6 each

Evans



Satisfy
Your
needs!

Contact the **N P M C**
.....dealers in the major,
Nigerian Export Produce

**Cocoa, Groundnut, Copra,
Palm kernel, Palm oil,
Cotton lint, Cotton seed,
Castor seed, Benniseed,
Soyabeans, Ginger, Coffee**

..our service is efficient and it is backed with
expert knowledge of modern marketing.....

**NIGERIAN PRODUCE MARKETING
COMPANY LIMITED**

72 Campbell Street, Lagos Tel: 25241

Cable Emandex

Telex 250 & 251

letters to the editor

OUA AND PEACE IN AFRICA

Sir,—I have just seen your reference (editorial August 30th) to the usefulness of the OAU in "alleviating smaller scale disputes such as Algeria-Morocco and Somalia-Kenya."

Setting aside for the moment the questions of Algeria-Morocco, or whether the Somali-Kenya war can legitimately be termed "small-scale" (at least 20,000 civilians appeared to have died between 1963 and 1967) I suggest that the OAU played no part at all in the eventual rapprochement between the Somali Republic and Kenya, two years ago.

It is true that Egal and Kenyatta signed their "memorandum of understanding" on October 29th, 1967, just after the September OAU summit in Kinshasa. But in fact the initiative for the meeting came before the summit, and directly from Ibrahim Egal, calling upon Kenneth Kaunda to mediate. The meeting at Lusaka in October, which produced the "inter-arrangement" was under Kaunda's chairmanship.

The OAU's contribution to the relatively happy peace which currently exists between the Somali Republic and Kenya was virtually negligible. Indeed the Kenya government, through most of 1967, invoked the OAU Cairo Resolution to hold up negotiations—with their approval of most OAU member-states.

This resolution, passed in 1964 and declaring that "all member states pledge themselves to respect the frontiers existing on their achievement of national independence" has arguably been one of the major factors in emasculating the OAU of its mediatory powers. So long as member states support either the spirit or the letter of that resolution it is difficult to see how the OAU can ever function effectively in bringing peace to Africa.

ROGER MOODY,
Co-editor, Peace News, London.

It is true that peace came in the Kenya-Somalia dispute because the climate was right, and not because of the OAU, but the organisation was there as a vehicle to further the peace moves. Although Egal made the move before the Kinshasa summit, the announcement of Kaunda's mediation was made at the summit, very much in the context of talks which were held between all parties in the "corridors". One can see the objections to the rigidity which the Cairo resolution imposes on Africa, but it is surely not the only obstacle to OAU peace-making. Disputes, in any case, are not only over frontiers. What of the quarrels between the two Congos, Guinea-Ivory Coast, Chad-Sudan? The "smallness of scale" was only intended as relative. EDITOR.

ANSWERING STOKELY

Sir,—In an interview with Griot in Algiers, Mr. Stokely Carmichael was reported as saying (*West Africa*, Aug. 16): "I have one aim at the moment, to ensure the return

of Kwame Nkrumah to Ghana through armed struggle".

What Stokely is not aware of is that the majority of Ghanaians share also one noble "aim at the moment," to build up a new Ghana where "Freedom and Justice," our national motto, will truly be upheld and respected and where no more *Animal Farm* politics will be tolerated! This, of course, calls for the fighting of all dictators and potential dictators in Ghana. To Stokely and all his like who think that without Nkrumah Ghana cannot be a viable state, I say, just leave us alone and let history and posterity be our judges!

Is Ghana the only fertile land in Africa where "confrontation with Europe" is possible? Why not Guinea, where Stokely is now, or Zambia, or Tanzania, or Egypt, or Algeria or Nigeria, or Ethiopia? Ghana will continue with her contribution to the cause of pan-Africanism, but never will we allow our country to play the role of "Paymaster-General" for pan-Africanism as was done in the old regime.

"This generation has to fight" and it will do so against all forms of oppressions, from a fellow black man or a white man. Instead of coming with his "armed struggle" to Ghana—where he will certainly be accorded a "hearty welcome" by thousands of Ghanaian ladies, who will gird their loins with the courage of the legendary Yaa Asantewaa, and Ghanaian men, who will wear the bravery of Aryeetey and Kotoka and the defiance and fearlessness of Danquah—Mr. Stokely Carmichael should go back to the USA and continue his work in the Black Panther Movement.

Long live free and prosperous Ghana!

THOMAS TWUM BANNOR

Danfodio Hall,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.

SHOUTING FOR 'ZIK'

Sir,—I would not like to comment on what Mr. Idowu calls Dr. Azikiwe's "Nigerian name" which "should, therefore, be pronounced as such". But if Dr. Azikiwe is an Ibo, and nobody disputes this, then his name should be pronounced as such, e.g. Zik as in "O—pi" (trumpet); "n'di" (we); Dike; Mba—"di"—we, not "dee", as then it would be Mba—de (e)—we which would be un-Ibo (not actually Ibo which is itself Anglicised). Mr. Idowu and most people may have been shouting the wrong thing for a long time now, which does not necessarily make it right.

MAZI CHIMEZIN MBAACHI.

London, N.19.

DATELINE NYAKROM

Sir,—Your political correspondent writing from Nyakrom, Ghana (August 30) erroneously considered that town to be the "capital of Agona State (under Nana Nyarko Eku IX)". There are two traditional areas in Agona: the Agona Nsaba Traditional Area with Nana Yaw Duodu IX as its paramount chief and Nsaba as its capital, and the Agona Nyakrom Traditional Area whose paramount chief and capital are respectively Nana Nyarko Eku IX and Nyakrom.

Utah, USA.

YEBBA DODOO.

h s s

IN NIGERIA

Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd.

have been identified with every technical advance in the building trade for the past 15 years. That's what makes us the greatest dealers in

BUILDING MATERIALS

GLASS CEMENT
HARD BOARD
SANITARY WARE
MILD STEEL RODS
EMULSION
& ENAMEL PAINTS
ALUMINIUM DOORS
AND WINDOWS

EXPORTERS OF
NIGERIAN PRODUCE
& MANUFACTURERS'
REPRESENTATIVES IN
ELECTRICAL,
AGRICULTURAL AND
TELECOMMUNICATION
EQUIPMENTS.

**HENRY STEPHENS
& SONS LIMITED**

40 BALOGUN STREET, P. O. BOX 2480
LAGOS NIGERIA TELEPHONE 22570
TELEX 286

BRITAIN'S AID AIDS BRITAIN

Britain is contributing less official aid as a percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) at the end of the development decade than it was at the beginning, says a Labour Party pamphlet, *The Fight Against World Poverty—Labour's Commitment*. Official flow in 1962 was 53 per cent. of GNP compared with 42 per cent in 1968; private flow figures were 40 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively, the total flow dropping from 93 per cent. in 1962 to 83 per cent last year. Yet Britain retained its position among the world's aid givers, "evidence of the lethargy with which all industrial nations have approached the problems of world development." The pamphlet urges the Government to set a date between 1972 and 1975 for the achievement of the UN target of aid from developed countries to total one per cent. of their GNP. It also recommends that aid projects concentrate to a greater extent on family planning projects, intermediate technology and rural development.

The document attacks the myth that aid is a burden on the balance of payments, pointing out: "at least two-thirds of the aid programme is spent on goods and services in Britain, making the cost to foreign exchange only about £70m. a year. In addition, at least £60m. a year comes to Britain as repayment on capital and interest on old aid loans." Britain, it says, benefits from training students with British machines and in British techniques and although Britain provides only about 7½ per cent. of total aid flow to developing countries she receives at least 12½ per cent. of all orders for goods by developing countries from the developed world. And "for every £1 of multilateral aid by Britain there have been resulting export orders worth 30s."

● Japan has been asked by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to increase its aid to developing countries.

commercial news

UNITED TIN TURNS LOSS INTO PROFIT

BECAUSE of the Nigerian war a "well-known international mining group" withdrew from negotiations for the purchase of tin mining leases near Jos, Mr. G. Brown, chairman of United Tin Areas of Nigeria (UTAN), says in his annual report. UTAN, he said, had held the leases for many years but realised after considerable expenditure and research that exploitation was beyond the company's capacity. After the breakdown of the first set of sales negotiations, Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria agreed to buy the leases for £N50,000. Because of existing exchange control regulations, this money was not available for remittance to Britain. Mr. Brown also notes that as a result of difficulty in remitting money to pay for the London office the Directors had been obliged to suspend the publication of quarterly progress reports.

Net profit for the year ending March 1969 totalled £10,436 compared with a loss of £20,420 the previous year. No dividend has been recommended because of the exchange control situation. The Chairman explains that a written undertaking by the Federal Government on the rate of repayment from proceeds of tin concentrates sales persuaded the company's London bankers to provide special overdraft facilities to pay for the company's cash contribution to the International Buffer Stock, but the authority was subsequently withdrawn. After months of negotiation it was reinstated but on a revised basis which almost halved the rate

of repayment. The first payment on reduction of this overdraft has been received.

Production for the current year present running slightly below last comparative figure and costs, particularly the imposition of further import duties, have increased but higher market prices have offset these disadvantages. Last year's sale of 214 tons of tin concentrates, 16 tons higher than 1967 but the figure includes 27 tons drawn from stocks in order to fulfil the company's export quota.

● Tin export controls should be abolished, A. Strauss and Co. recommend in its quarterly report. They argue that even quotas can distort mine production development by punishing those wishing to export and keeping alive mines which would otherwise close in the face of competition.

Potash surplus likely

After substantial increases in the past two years, world potash trade is expected to drop this year, according to the latest issue of *Phosphorus and Potassium*, which suggests that a world production surplus may continue for some years.

● Feasibility studies for the construction of a 4,000-metre open sea pier outside Bucha harbour have been started by Lamco as part of its plans for a new ore-loading system.

● A South African consortium has acquired a 25 per cent. shareholding in oil concessions in Angola's Cuanza area.

● Kaiser has formed a subsidiary, Kaiser Trading, to engage in international commodity trading.

Reconstruction talks

Post-war reconstruction was the theme of a two-day conference of senior officials of the Ministries of Economic Planning from the 12 States and from the Federal Government. Meeting in Lagos, the officials also discussed the resettlement of displaced people and the reintegration of the Federation's ethnic groups. The recommendations drawn up at the meeting will be considered by the next meeting of the Supreme Military Council.

The independent Times

Over half of the equity capital of Daily Times of Nigeria is now held by individual Nigerians, institutional investors and companies in Nigeria, so that the company has ceased to be a subsidiary of International Publishing Corporation London, which now holds 46.22 per cent. of the shares. The change was effected by the second debenture conversion in which 87 per cent. of debenture holders opted to convert to ordinary stocks.

THE DAILY TIMES OF NIGERIA LIMITED

COMPULSORY REDEMPTION NOTICE TO DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, following the second conversion on the 3rd July, 1969, the principal amount of Debenture Stock now in issue and outstanding is £23,805, and that under the provisions of Clause 3 (1) of the First Schedule to the Trust Deed the Company intends to redeem the whole of the outstanding stock.

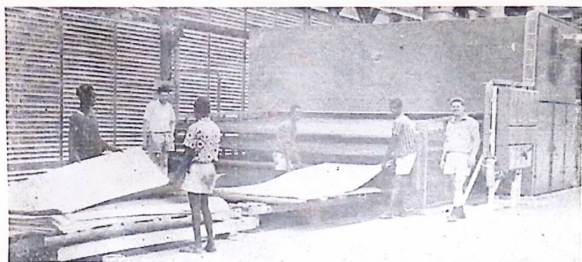
Redemption will be at the 30th November, 1969 at a price of £104 per cent and will be paid together with interest accrued for the half-year ending on that date.

Stockholders should surrender their Debenture Stock Certificates direct to the Company's Registrars, Barclays Bank of Nigeria Limited of 131, Yakubu Gwon Street, P.M.B. 2002, Lagos to reach them not later than the 30th November, 1969.

DATED this 29th day of August, 1969.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

W. H. Batterberry, Secretary.



A trial run at the new Gliksten factory in Ghana, built for the production of plywood and veneers. The first log was peeled on August 11, only 10 months after the signing of the contract between Gliksten (West Africa) and Van Rietschoten and Houwens of Rotterdam for the supply of equipment for the factory. Initially the factory will convert one million Hoppus cu. ft. of logs a year. Production of top quality plywood will start at around 7,000 cu. m. together with 30m. sq. ft. of constructional veneers a year.

NEW RICE BODY

A committee has been set up by 13 West African nations to draw up a draft constitution for an association for the development of rice production in the area. Representatives from Senegal, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, the USA, France, the UN Development Programme and the FAO.

● Nigeria's Rivers State plans to spend £6m. in 10 years on rice development. Agriculture Commissioner Chief Dappa-Birive said when announcing that 1,000 acres had been planted with rice in the past six months. He forecast that by 1980 production would cover 50,000 acres, enough for the whole of West Africa with a surplus for export.

BAT down in Africa

Overall African sales of the tobacco products of the British American Tobacco company dropped slightly last year, mainly due to the situation in Nigeria, according to the company's annual report. Africa contributed only 5.6 per cent of the group's 1968 net profit of £71.41m.

● World-wide continuing growth in smoking was forecast by the chairman of British American Tobacco, Mr. Denzil Clarke, who said that although consumption in the United States was fairly static it was growing elsewhere and there were many countries in which consumption was small: Africa, for instance, averaged only nine cigarettes a person a month.

IDA helps new roads

Ghana has been granted a \$1.5m. credit by the International Development Association for the alignment work of two new roads to connect Accra with Kumasi and Kumasi with Takoradi.

● Pileonair, a Swedish charter firm, has been given permission to run low-cost, two-week trips to Senegal.

Collapsible container

An Iranian engineer who runs a rubber factory in Tanzania has invented a collapsible container able to carry liquids in its inflated shape but which, when the liquid has been pumped out, can contract to enable solids to be packed on top of it. Several businessmen interested in the invention consider that it could have wide application, especially in landlocked countries where it could take oil inland and primary produce out.

Agro-science seminar planned

Textbooks and monographs on agriculture are to be published under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA), the executive committee of which met recently in Addis Ababa. The committee ratified the acceptance by its President, Prof. Oyenuga of Nigeria of a US Agency for International Development grant of \$36,000 to help with the setting up of a secretariat and authorised the appointment of a full-time assistant to its secretary/treasurer and of supporting

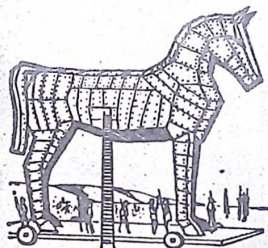
bilingual secretarial staff. A special committee is to be established to organise a scientific conference and general assembly in August 1971.

● Invitations to the Second World Food Congress in Holland next year have been sent by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to all UN members and a number of private organisations.

Education loan for Cameroon

A \$101m. loan has been made available to Cameroon by the International Development Association, soft-term loan affiliate of the World Bank. The interest-free credit will help the Government build or expand 24 schools including a post-secondary school of agriculture, increase the number of trained teachers for agricultural and industrial subjects and reform the existing curricula with greater emphasis on mathematics and science.

In the past 12 years enrolment in primary education in Cameroon has tripled, and an estimated 86 per cent. of eligible children attend primary school. Enrolment in secondary education has also increased, but is still only 7 per cent. of the age group. Expansion of enrolment has not been accompanied by organisational, administrative and curriculum reform, and there is a lack of facilities and qualified teachers. The 24 schools in the \$14m. project will have a capacity of 7,140 students, of which 5,500 will be new places. The project is expected to be completed by mid-1973.



Packing
Problems
?

Have you overloaded
your production
lines?
Are you launching
new products?

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

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

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

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

Please write,
or telephone.....

POLY-PRODUCTS

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

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



**your
armour
against
fate**

NIGENINSCOL?

What are you talking about?

"INSURANCE"

Oh that!

why don't you just say—

NIGERIAN GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

for all insurance?

I'd rather say—

"YOUR ARMOUR AGAINST FATE"

NIGERIAN GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

1 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos, Nigeria

also at, BENIN • IBADAN • ILORIN • JOS • KANO AND MAIDUGURI



**BLACK STAR LINE
TAKE BETTER CARE
OF YOUR CARGO**

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

HEAD OFFICE: 28th, FEBRUARY ROAD,
P.O. BOX 2760, ACCRA.
LONDON OFFICE: 32/38 Duke's
Place, London, E.C.3.

BLACK STAR LINE LTD

**FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES**

commercial news

PRODUCE VALUES MAINTAINED

The value of world exports of the main agricultural commodities fell one per cent. in 1968 from \$21,300m. to \$21,000m., according to the Food and Agricultural Organisation's annual review. Developing countries registered some increase in export receipts which raised their aggregate earnings by about two per cent., while over-supply of most temperate zone products resulted in a fall of about three per cent. in the value of exports from developed countries—though part of this decline represented a drop in food aid shipments to developing countries rather than in commercial sales. Largely as a result of considerable rises in the prices of cocoa and coconut oil, higher average prices of cotton and stability in coffee and rubber prices there was no deterioration in the overall terms of trade of agricultural exporters.

Exports from developing countries of some processed and manufactured goods based on agricultural raw materials increased considerably in 1968: cotton manufactures exports rose by \$90m., wool goods by \$40m., and those of processed hides, skins and leather by about \$15-20m.

Looking ahead, the review says that more rice, which has shifted in recent years from a deficit of crisis proportions to potentially embarrassing surplus, will be available for export in 1969 and a drop in prices is likely. Cocoa prices may continue favourable to producers. The immediate short-term outlook for fisheries in the developing countries may be adversely affected by the reduction in the United States and Japanese imports of shrimps and other varieties, says the report, but the long-term prospects indicate an increase in imports into these two most important markets.

Congo Flour Mill

Work has started on a large flour mill at Matadi, Congo. Production is scheduled to begin in early 1971 with an initial annual production of 70,000 tons.

● Congo Kinshasa has simplified import procedures so that 90 per cent of imports do not now require a licence.

● A delegation from the British Pump Manufacturers Association is to visit Ghana and Congo and several other African countries in October.

All African plan

An international organisation to help Africa formulate a concerted and detailed development plan was suggested by national Chinese vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsi-Kun, who recalled that Taiwan had sent agricultural teams to 20 African countries.

● The ninth session in Brazzaville of the Congolese-French commission has been held. Trade in the past two years, the programme for 1969/70, and agricultural produce sales to France were discussed.



Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation's new headquarters under construction in Freetown.

Fish catch up

Ghana's fish catch has increased from 39,000 tons to 110,000 tons in three years, Mr. W. Allsop, FAO's fishery officer for Africa, announced.

● A Chinese technical team has arrived in Brazzaville to help construct a small wooden boat-building yard, soon after members of the second group of the Chinese medical team.

● Most shrimps caught by a new Cameroonian company, Crevettes du Cameroun, which is already operating half of its planned eight trawlers, will be sold in the United States.

Nigeria's 'import licence rumpus'

More than 400 workers at the £500,000 Nigerian Sweets and Confectionary company's factory in Kano have been laid off by production cutbacks as a result of failure to get import licences for raw materials, Kano State Governor Audu Bako was told. He appealed to the Federal Government to deal immediately with "this import licence rumpus . . . the country cannot afford to do without certain raw materials for our industries and to try and put them out of operation is to imperil the healthy growth of our industrial economy."

● Nigerian and other West African countries' great potential for exporting meat and animal products will not be realised until substantial improvements are made in disease control, quality and marketing systems, according to Dr. Beck, Provost of the Institute for Agricultural Research, Zaria.

● Sales of British textile machinery to Nigeria in the first six months of this year totalled 1,349 tons, valued at £777,000, compared with 388 tons worth £197,000 in the first half of 1968.

● Security and Safety Services will be carrying out installation work on a £100,000 fire prevention equipment programme ordered by the Federal Nigerian Government.

● A committee to review Nigeria's agricultural policy was recommended by the Agricultural Society of Nigeria's annual conference.

● The Federal Government is to spend \$1.3m. on the reconstruction of bridges on the Kano-Kare road.

UNITED WEST AFRICA SERVICE

jointly

POLISH STEAMSHIP
COMPANY SZCZECIN

VEB DEUTSCHE
SEEREDEREI ROSTOCK G.D.R.

A fleet of modern vessels

Weekly departures

Refrigerated cargo

from the Baltic and

Multipurpose deep tanks

Western Continent to

Passengers accommodation

Morocco, Canary Islands

West Africa and v.v.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID

BY CASH, POSTAL ORDERS OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY

The charge is 3/6 per line (approx. six words), minimum 1/6. Daily classifieds are 1/15; per col. line. Box numbers, 24 copies. Copy to be either PRINTED or TYPEWRITTEN, and is required at Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1. BY FRIDAY 5 P.M. EIGHT DAYS PRIOR TO DATE OF INSERTION. All orders for advertisements are accepted on the express terms—they are published on the date specified, no alterations or cancellations will be received for the guarantee of insertion date can be given. Signatures of the advertiser are not a liability for loss or damage to property. Advertisements are not accepted in the wording of any alteration or re-arrangement in the wording of any advertisement unless it is in conformity with the above conditions.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Sierra Leone Ports Authority

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT

There is a vacancy in the Sierra Leone Ports Authority for a senior Accountant and applications are invited from qualified accountants of Sierra Leone origin from any of the professional bodies—Institute of Chartered Accountants, Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and Corporate and Certified Secretaries. These qualifications may be relaxed for applicants with considerable accounting experience. Applicants should not be more than 45 years of age, with at least three years post-qualification experience in general accounting. A thorough knowledge of Costing and Budgetary Control would be an advantage. Salary for the post is Le 4,500 per annum.

Duties: The duties will cover financial studies, Budgetary Control, production of monthly and annual accounts, control of sales, purchases and nominal ledgers, production of statistical statements, sources and application of funds statements, etc. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Chief Accountant and the appointment is subject to confirmation after a probationary period of one year.

Applications should be addressed to the General Manager, Sierra Leone Ports Authority, Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Cline Town, Freetown, Sierra Leone, not later than 6th October, 1969.

EARN AN EXTRA £5—£15 per week
Part Time Agents required to sell our first class Unit Trust Investment Plan in Britain. High Commission rates.

Write for full details to:
Box X 1280, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.

SITUATIONS WANTED

NIGERIAN PERSONNEL MANAGER: A.C.C.S. I.P.M. Over two years post-qualification experience, seeks Personnel Administration Position in Nigeria. Reply Box No. X1279, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London, W.C.1.

SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

An Opportunity to Assistant Auditor

NIGERIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Assistant Auditor of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.

Salary Scale:

Salary Scale 13 i.e. £690 × 36 — £906 × 48 — £1,116 × 48 — £1,164 per annum.

Qualifications:

- West African School Certificate or an equivalent with credit in English Language and Mathematics; and
- Intermediate Certificate of any of the following bodies or its equivalent:
 - Institute of Chartered Accountants,
 - Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants;
 - Institute of Costs and Works Accountants; and
- At least three years experience in Accountancy or Auditing work.

Duties:

Successful candidates will be required to be audit teams assigned to specific duties including the vouching of documents relating to the Payroll, Debtors and Creditors Ledger and verification of assets. The duties also involve extensive touring of all the State Headquarters and Provincial Broadcasting Houses and the verification of purchase prices before orders are placed.

Application forms are obtainable from The Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer.

Statutory Corporations Service Commission, Private Mail Bag 12033, 30, Marina, Lagos.

And Overseas at:

The Nigerian High Commission, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Completed application forms should be returned to the Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer (at the above address) not later than 30th September, 1969.

RIVERS STATE GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nursing Personnel for service with the Ministry of Health, Rivers State.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Sister Tutors or Midwife Tutors. | (c) Staff Nurses. |
| (b) Health Sisters. | (d) Staff Midwives. |

QUALIFICATIONS:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Sister/Midwife Tutor—STD or MTD. | (c) Staff Nurse—SRN or NRN plus NCM. |
| (b) Health Sister—SRN, SCM & HV or NRN, NCM & HV. | (d) Staff Midwife—SCN or NCM. |

SALARY:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Scale N.4, 5 + £120 p.a. | (b) Scale N.4 + £60 p.a. |
| (c) & (d) Scale N.1, 2. Entry point will depend on experience. | |

OTHER CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Service conditions will be the same as those in operation throughout the Federation. Officers in the employment of other States as well as those serving in Corporations should apply through their Heads of Departments.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Application forms can be obtained from the 1st Secretary (Recruitment), Nigeria High Commission, Recruitment Section, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

Continued

SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

THE NIGERIAN PETROLEUM REFINING COMPANY LIMITED

VACANCIES FOR ACCOUNTANTS

This Company has vacancies for Accountants at its Refinery at Alesa-Eleme near Port Harcourt.

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Accountants.

Age: Under 45 years.

Experience: 4/5 years post qualification experience would be an advantage.

Qualifications: A.C.A., A.C.W.A. or A.C.C.A.

Salary: The starting salary is negotiable and conditions would prove attractive to the right applicants.

When applying for the post please give age and a brief outline of experience to date, indicating present salary. All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

Only written applications can be considered at this stage and should be sent to:-

The Finance Manager,
The Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company Ltd.,
P.O. Box 2181,
LAGOS.

All envelopes and contents should carry the reference 101.

UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA

ACCOUNTANTS

(a) Applications are invited for the following posts:
(1) Accountant with special experience in organisation and methods. Appointee required to help in modernising accounting and clerical procedures in the Bursary. Computer time is already being used for expenditure analysis and the University expects to have its own installation within 18 months. The immediate problems are the pay roll, cheque payments and students, labour and stores ledgers. Other assignments in the Bursary and elsewhere will follow. Candidates should have (O & M) training and at least 2 years' practical experience etc. Appointments for 3 years only. Salary £N2,500 p.a.
(2) Accountant with special responsibility for the Ledgers Section. Appointee will be responsible for supervising the students, debtors and stores ledgers section of the Bursary which is to be mechanised. Salary scale £N1,200-£N1,750 p.a.
(3) A.C.W.A. Salary supplemented in range £150-£225 p.a. (including) and education allowances and children's holiday leave passage payable in appropriate cases under British Expatriates' Supplemental Scheme. Superannuation Scheme. Family passage allowances regular. Detailed application form (CAC/99) naming 3 referees as specified to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, LONDON W1P 0DT.

Commercial Accountant

FREETOWN

A leading international commercial company invites applications from suitably qualified accountants for the post of

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

Applicants must either be members of a recognised body of qualified accountants or University graduates with an honours degree in the field of commercial or business studies; and in either case must have at least five years experience in a responsible accountancy post.

Applications giving details of age, education, experience, referees and other relevant details should be sent in confidence to:

Messrs. Pannell Fitzpatrick and Co.,
B. P. House,
P. O. Box 575,
Freetown.

Quoting reference CAC/99.

SAWDOCTOR

Urgently required for a large Sawmill in Sierra Leone.

Applicants should have served a recognised apprenticeship and must have had experience in the maintenance of wide bandsaws and circular saws. Age between 25 and 50 years. Previous experience overseas desirable but not essential. Salary Le.4000—Le.5000 (Le.2=£1) per annum according to experience and qualifications plus contract addition of 10% and end of term gratuity of 15% emoluments. Liberal leave on full pay, free passages and furnished accommodation at nominal rent. Apply as soon as possible giving age, qualifications and experience to:

The General Manager,
Forest Industries Corporation,
Kenema, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

SITUATIONS VACANT—Continued

VACANCY FOR TRAINEE ACCOUNTANT

Small but progressive Freetown Company has vacancy for young man or woman as Trainee Accountant.

AGE: 23 to 30.

EDUCATION: Good School Certificate with credits in English Language and Elementary Mathematics, or G.C.E. (O) level in five subjects (including the above) obtained at not more than two examinations. Candidates with higher qualifications (i.e., degree or part degree or professional qualification) are preferred. Experience in Bookkeeping, Accounting or other commercial post will be an advantage.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Absolute integrity and quick intelligence; drive and determination; powers of leadership; good health, adaptability. In addition to coping with office work of some responsibility, the candidate selected must be able and willing, with Company assistance, to study in his spare time for, and pass, a recognised accounting qualification approved by his employers.

REWARD: Starting salary not less than 744 Leones annually, depending on qualifications and experience; for the right man (or woman) good chances of rapid promotion.

If your abilities match your ambition apply, in writing, not later than the 10th of October, 1969, to Post Box No. 104, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Also on pages 1094 and 1095.

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

RECORDS AND EQUIPMENT

LONDON'S WEST AFRICAN RECORD CENTRE

STERN'S RADIO

126 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1.

Telephone: 01-387 1539 and 5550

TOP HITS FROM NIGERIA !!

KOTO SAABOBE—UHURU DANCE BAND 12s. 6d.

Titles	Artist	Price
I.K. Dairo New L.P.	...	£1 17s. 6d.
New Nightingale L.P.	...	17s. 11d.
4 New L.P.s, Congo Afrique Dance Vol. 1, 2, 3 & 4	...	£2 12s. 6d.
Chris Sarere/Albania Enia	Dele Ojo	11s. 6d.
Chris Sarere Sun mi/lwa Lowa	Dele Ojo	11s. 6d.
Mura Si Ise	Dele Ojo	10s. 0d.
Startime Vol. 1, 2, 3 & 4	Dark City Sisters	£1 17s. 6d.
Jolly Papa/Ama Inye	Rez Lawton	12s. 6d.
Ijo Soul Enia Lakesin Loro	Orlando Julius	12s. 6d.
New L.P. by Dele Ojo	...	£1 15s. 0d.
Pegan Pegan	Ebenzer Obey	8s. 6d.
Olomi Gbo Temi/Maria Odeko	Ebenzer Obey	8s. 6d.
Col. Ben Adekunle/Orji Bayemi	Ebenzer Obey	8s. 6d.
Lolade Wilkey/Adetunji Adeyi	Ebenzer Obey	8s. 6d.

Second New L.P. by the Ramblers, £1 17s. 6d.

Three new E.P.s by Ojo Olawale, Ilgali Mukaiba, Ebenzer Obey—Price 13s. 6d.

New L.P.s by Adedunle's Western Toppers Band. Price £1 17s. 6d.

New L.P. Jaju & Sakara—Price 11s. 11d.

Postage in England and Home Counties—1s. 6d. per record. Air Postage U.S.A. 12s. per lb. Records posted all over the world.

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

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

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

NOTICES

AZAT OFFER YOU BEST TERMS BARGAINS ON ALL ELECTRIC GOODS

Refrigerators, Televisions, Cookers, Air Conditioners, Washers, Radiogram, Tape Recorders, Typewriters, Cameras and lots more.

Specialists in personal export to African countries. Packing and shipping arranged.

AZAT (LONDON) LTD.
3 Tottenham Street, London, W.1.
(Close to Scala Theatre.)

Tube Station: Goadge Street.
Tel.: 01-580 8710/4124.

KOKORI PROGRESS UNION OF NIGERIA
(London Branch)

At the Annual General Meeting of the Union held recently at 61 Trinity Gardens, S.W.9, the following officers were elected for 1969-70

President: Mr. C. J. Alphonso
Vice-president: Mr. G. K. Anon
General Secretary: Mr. F. S. Osofisan
Asst. General Secretary: Mr. G. E. Irem
Treasurer: Mr. J. O. Irem
Financial Secretary: Mr. M. Obuon
Asst. Fin. Secretary: Mr. M. Onorah
Social Secretary: Mr. J. O. Emubor
Asst. Social Secretary: Mr. F. E. Efenwa

Welfare Officers: Mr. S. A. Osho
Asst. Welfare Officers: Mr. O. M. Osho
Unofficial members of the executive:
Mr. J. S. Limukoro, Mr. E. O. Osho, Awatefe, Mr. J. D. Agbo

ISALU DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Buy at very low prices articles such as: Tropicalised Refrigerators, Electric Radiograms, and Televisions, Transistor Radio, Tape Recorders, Car Radios, Fans, Irons, Shavers, Hair-dryers, Grinders, Toasters, etc., etc., etc.

or

Babusola Omolayo,
85, Albert Road, Leyton, London, E.15.
Tel. 01-530 7227

A. A. Ibitso
10, Claude Rd., Leyton, London, E.15.
Tel. 01-530 7147

PHOTOGRAPHY**YOUR WEDDING**

Complete Coverage at the Church 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. Lou Mansions,
St. Lou Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.1.
Tel: 01-352 8850

IN MEMORIAM

There will be
A MEMORIAL SERVICE

for the late
OLATUNJI ADIO OBESIAN
who died on 13th Sept. 1968 at
St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Road (off Queen's
Road), Peckham, S.E. 15.

On Sunday 14th Sept. 1969 at 2.30 p.m.
All friends and sympathizers are invited.
Buses 36 & 36A & British Railways to Queens
Road, Peckham.
Olarinde Obiesan
For Family

In the Memory of our Dearly Beloved Brother,
The late

OLATUNJI ADIO OBESIAN

Who peacefully parted us for everlasting rest on
Friday, 13th Sept. 1968.

It is a year today that you departed us but we
often recall the happiness and love shared with you.
We missed you badly at an awkward and untimely
period.

Sun Re O, Adin Omo Lagbedu, Sun Re O.

Olarinde Obiesan.
(For the Family)

In treasured and unfading memory of a dear
friend,

**BARRISTER OLATUNJI BARATUNDE
ADIO OBESIAN.**

a year ago you passed away without a farewell,
to us you were someone special, someone good
and true, we will never forget you ADIO, we
badly miss your companionship.

inserted by IDIYEE and OSHINENSIS

In the Loving Memory of our late Husband and
Father,

**OLATUNJI BATUNDE ADIO
OBESIAN**

Who was called to Eternal Life on 13th Sept. 1968.
As we are today, so you were a year ago, yet the
gap thus created cannot be filled. Surely those
who have experienced such a great loss realize
the agony of parting without farewell.

May your soul rest in perfect peace till we meet
to part no more.

Mrs. Nike Obiesan & Feyisayo.

OLADUJA—In loving and evergreen memory of our
dearly beloved father—Mr. Jacob Olatunji, who passed
to Eternal World on September 13, 1968. Father, that day
is still fresh, those tears are still flowing. Rest in peace,
dear father till we meet to part no more. Joseph Ayoola
Oladuja, for the Family.

WEST AFRICA

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

is on sale at leading newsagents in

EDINBURGH

and

GLASGOW

and in

LONDON

at CITY BOOKSELLERS LTD.,

16 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1

(Counter sales only)

Ask your newsagent to order
you a copy from the wholesalers

DANCES

DANCE OF THE YEAR

The United Kingdom Nigerian Sports
Association

proudly presents fantastic

Sir VICTOR UWAIFO
and his Melody Maestros from Nigeria
at its

INAUGURAL DANCE

at

Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, N.1

on

Saturday, 13th September, 1969

at 7 p.m.

Under the distinguished Chairmanship of
the Association's Patron

His Excellency Brigadier B. O. Ogun邸pe
High Commissioner for Nigeria in U.K.

Supported by other eminent personalities

Admission: 2/- double, 12/6 single

ALL ARE WELCOME

Nearest Station: Angel and Highbury
Buses: 4s, 19, 277, 73, 171, 271, 172, 30, 38

For further bookings for Sir Victor Uwaifo
please contact Mr. W. A. Omotoso on
01-274 1091

W. A. OMOTOSO, Chairman
66 Hemberton Road, London, S.W.9
S. O. EMOGHENE, General Secretary
477 Caledonian Road, London, N.7

**Ebenezer Obey's
LAST ALL-NIGHT
DANCE & SHOW**

The Great Ebenezer Obey and his
International Brothers will be having
their last All-Night Dance in Europe
on

Saturday, 13th September, 1969

Place—Africa Centre
38 Kings Street, W.C.2

Time—11 p.m. until dawn

Gate Fee: 12s. 6d.

Come and listen to more of
Ebenezer's hits like—

ISOKON NIGERIA

ESU MASE MI

"NINU WINTER"

and of course his recently recorded
(not yet released) LP

Cash Prizes for the Shortest Mini
Skirt. Also Oke of the Evening and
Miss "Sonyoyo"

All Are Welcome

BISI AYoola, Organiser

J. OLA OKE,

President Nigeria Union

CHANGE OF NAME

I, formerly known as Mrs. Florence Ibiremi Ajayi, now wish
to be known as Mrs. FLORENCE IBIREMI ADELEKE,
henceforth. Former documents remain valid.

I, formerly known and addressed Mrs. Symphine Omotayo
Nduibe wish to be known and addressed henceforth as
Miss CYNTHIA OMOYATO ELLIOTT. All former
documents remain valid.

ESCORT

AN ESCORT WANTED for an eight month Nigerian
baby boy to Lagos between the 10th and 14th September
1969. Apply: Mrs. C. T. Falomo, 4 Lorenzo Street,
London, W.C.1.

EDUCATIONAL

**THE SURE WAY TO
EXAM SUCCESS**

fast Airmail Service to
overseas students

You can pass exams quickly and easily with
The Rapid Results College. Thousands of
West African Students highly recommend the
"Rapid Results" way to examination passes
—and with over 175,000 passes, it's not
surprising! You receive first-class postal
tuition by Airmail, and learn swiftly in the
comfort of your own home. No text books
are required. Every course is complete in
itself... you are guided step-by-step to early
examination success for: G.C.E., Law,
Accountancy, Banking, Secretaryship and
many other examinations. To help you
choose we will send you an application our
FREE prospectus.

Write today to: Careers Adviser.

THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE

Dept. J.M.3, Tuition House, London,
S.W.19, or call at 235 Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. Telephone: 01-930
5546.

Member of the Association of
British Correspondence Colleges.

PRIVATE TUITION

Well known Accountancy and Taxation
Lecturer is now available for students
sitting the November/December Exam-
inations.

Please write to:

Tutorial Services, 59 Hale Lane, N.W.7
or telephone 01-959 1065

STUDY AT OXFORD
by Post

for your DEGREE or G.C.E.!

Wolsey Hall correspondence courses feature
personal guidance by graduate tutors, just as
in an Oxford college.

Your timetable is planned to suit your needs,
with a very wide choice of subjects.

Every year thousands pass G.C.E. 'O' and 'A'
levels, London University Degree and Diploma
exams, and Professional and Teachers'
qualifications through Wolsey Hall courses.
Why not you?

Fees are low, and payable by instalments. All
G.C.E. courses by AIR to West Africa. Hasten
their arrival! Send today for FREE Prospectus
to: Wyndham Milligan, M.B.E., M.A., Principal,
Dept. K.C.3.

Wolsey Hall
Oxford, OX2 6PR, ENGLAND

TAILORING**TAILORING**

Mr. A. Salisbury, well-known West End Tailor,
visits busy executives (London Area) for orders
and fittings. Hand tailoring at half price.

S. SALISBURY (TAILORS) LTD.

Fittings at SAVILE ROW, W.1 (By app.)

Appointments telephone 01-607 1945

Or write offices: 409 HOLLOWAY ROAD, N.7

dateline Africa

GHANA

Busia announces 17-man Cabinet

DR. BUSIA's Cabinet is:—

External Affairs: Victor Owusu.
Finance and Economic Planning: J. H. Mensah.

Home Affairs: S. D. Dombó.
Attorney General: N. Y. B. Adade.

Defence: J. Kwesi-Lamprey.

Works: S. W. Awuku Darko.

Housing: Dr. W. Bruce Konuah.

Transport and Communications: Haruna Esseku.

Social Development: A. A. Munufie.
Trade and Industries including Tourism: Richard Quarshie.

Information: T. D. Brodie-Mends.

Labour and Social Welfare: Jato Kaleo.

Health: R. D. Ampaw.

Education, Culture and Sport: William Ofoi-Atta.

Agriculture: Dr. K. Safo-Adu.

Lands and Mineral Resources, including the

National Forestry and National Wildlife

Trusts: R. R. Amponsah.

Minister of State in charge of Parliamentary

Affairs: B. K. Adama.

Dr. Busia said that an announcement concerning the Local Administration portfolio would be made shortly.

● The National Liberation Council will cease to exist on October 1 when the second republic will be inaugurated. The State opening of Parliament will take place on October 2.

● In a nationwide television and radio broadcast Dr. Busia said that he regretted the reported actions of some of his party's opponents, particularly in Accra, which were a sign of political immaturity (there were reports of car stoning and shopkeepers refusing to sell goods to certain people). He appealed to his own supporters not to provoke the losers, and said that his Government would not wreak vengeance on anyone merely for past or present political views. Noting that tribal differences had been shown in the elections, he said that such feelings stemmed from fear and distrust which his party would alleviate by a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth and decentralisation to give local communities a chance to decide what they wanted. He promised a policy statement next month.

Article 71 review

In a post-election interview, Dr. Busia said that Article 71 of the Constitution would be reviewed: "People say it was our supporters in the constituent Assembly who inserted the clause as a device to exclude Mr. Gbedemah. This is not so: it expressed a general desire at the time. But now we must make a fresh start, or at least allow people the right of appeal."

● Fresh elections within a year were called for by Mr. Gbedemah at a press conference which was attended by hundreds of his

supporters, and at which he claimed that widespread election irregularities had taken place. These, he said, included Akan threats against voters wishing to vote other than for the Progress Party; involvement of the Electoral Commission on the side of the PP; the fact that the ballot was not secret, all ballot papers being numbered so checks against the register would reveal how people voted. He suggested that a national commission should prepare a new voters' register as well as fresh rules to be approved by Parliament.

Claiming that the Government would consist of mainly Akan-speaking areas with a few Northerners sitting in, Mr. Gbedemah warned that care was needed "if this country is not to become like another country near us, divided by tribes into regional areas set against each other. This 1969 exercise is not an election even by previous Ghanaian standards. Bluntly, it is a determined attempt to get the Progress Party into power, by all means more foul than fair, no matter how much the nation is hurt in the process." He said that he was speaking on behalf of the United Nationalist Party and the People's Action Party, as well as his own National Alliance of Liberals.

After the press conference, Mr. Kwame Kesse-Adu of *The Pioneer* was mobbed by the crowd. His coat was torn up and the car in which he was leaving the hall was damaged by sticks and stones. The crowd was apparently angry that the journalist had asked Mr. Gbedemah whether any irregularities had been detected in the Volta Region voting since his party won most of the seats there.

Commenting on the charges, Electoral Commissioner Mr. Justice Crabbe said that if Mr. Gbedemah had facts he should present election petitions not call for fresh elections. He denied that the voters' registration numbers were written on the ballot paper: they were written on the counterfoils to be cited in the event of an election petition, so that the courts could ascertain whether or not a voter had been impersonated. In an earlier statement he described the elections as "fair, smooth and orderly" and said that the electoral system had eradicated all loopholes through which politicians could have rigged the results.

Detainees released

Ten political prisoners including Mr. Boye Moses, a former security aide to ex-President Nkrumah, have been released.

● In a pre-election decision, the High Court ruled that the People's Popular Party could not institute a court action against the NLC because it had been proscribed.

● Dr. de Graft Johnson said his All People's Republican Party had lost because of inadequate funds. He urged the public to co-operate with the Government.

● Congratulatory messages to Dr. Busia included cables from President Taylor, Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who was Dr. Busia's tutor at Oxford 30 years ago, and Gen. Gowon, who also congratulated Brig. Afrifa for "the execution of political programme according to schedule."

Gen. Ojukwu said that he looked forward to "a period of greater understanding and co-operation" between the people of Biafra, Lt. Moussa Traore, Mali's Prime Minister, and President Kenyatta also forward to a strengthening of relations. The ICFTU hailed Dr. Busia as an upholder of human rights including trade unionism. But the Government-owned Z. Mail said that Dr. Busia "has still to be seen that he has the backing of the major Ghanaian groups and can serve them to satisfaction."

● The *Daily Times* of Nigeria said "to a great extent, what happens in Nigeria during the next few years will depend on whether liberal democracy through a permanent form of government can be introduced in Africa."

State of emergency in Yendi

Nineteen people were reported to be and about 30 seriously injured when troops and police opened fire on crowds at Yendi, northern Ghana, in a dispute between two factions over the enthronement of the Yath Na, Paramount Chief of the Dagomba. A police statement said that security forces looking for were attacked by a crowd of 2,000. A to-down curfew was imposed and a state of emergency declared. Among those reported killed as a result of the dispute between rival groups was the 70-year-old mother of the Royal House. The dispute began after the election of Nyein Andani to be Yath Na last year, about a year after the previous king's death. Believing that the new Yath Na himself and riots followed. An opposition group, Mr. Mahama, told a news conference last week that the Government had created a dangerous situation and "could not be held responsible for the innocent blood being shed in the town."

● The High Commissioner in Canada, Justice William Van Lare, has died after a short illness. Born in Kpong, Volta Region, in 1904, he was educated at Bishopscourt School and London University. He served as Chief Justice on several occasions, and Acting Governor-General, he became a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1965. He was dismissed by President Nkrumah after celebrating acquittal by the Supreme Court in Tawia Adamafo and others on charges in December 1963. He became High Commissioner in Canada after the 1966

● A ban on the Ghana Junior Civil Servants Association, proscribed in July 1966, was lifted by the NLC.

● Five ex-M.P.s. must refund a total of N42,857.22 to the government as part of an expenditure, says the report of the Public Assets Commission now publishing with a Government White Paper. The Messrs. I. J. Adomako-Mensah, J. M. Thompson, Wireko and J. Allasani, whose commission inquired on this occasion into the assets of the five and, Miss Maryfred Koranteng.

SIERRA LEONE



During a stop-over at Lungi Airport on his way to Zomba, the Gambian Prime Minister, Sir Daouda Jawara, (seen, left in the airport lounge with Dr. Stevens) confirmed that his country would establish a mission for Senegal and Sierra Leone and that its deputy head would be based in Freetown.

● Sierra Leone's agreements with the mining companies were made in colonial times "and I don't think African interests were paramount," the Prime Minister, Dr. Siaka Stevens, said in London on his way to the OAU summit. Discussions with the companies over the revision of agreements might begin in the next two months, he said, stressing that British investment, which had fallen off in recent years, was still wanted. The country wanted to expand its industrial base, perhaps crushing the palm kernels in its own factories instead of exporting the raw material. He hoped that Nigeria would be the chief topic at the OAU meeting.

● The Diamond Corporation's African Affairs Adviser in London, Mr. Emanuel Bankole Timothy (a former Director of Information in Freetown) was married to a medical assistant, Miss Margaret Drayton, at the United Nations Chapel, New York. Among the guests were the Sierra Leone Ambassador to the UN, Dr. Davidson Nicol, the Ambassador to the United States, Mr. John Akar, and Mr. Don Thompson, Group Director of N. W. Ayer and Son Inc. (a New York diamond company).

● Canon Harry Sawyer, pro-vice-chancellor of the University of Sierra Leone, is one of five African representatives on the new world advisory committee on Jerusalem, to discuss restoration and preservation of religious, archaeological and historical sites.

● West Germany has granted Le7,100 to enable Sierra Leone to participate in two international Trade Fairs in Frankfurt and Berlin this year.

● Finance Minister Dr. Forna was elected chairman of the Board of the African Development Bank when it met in Freetown.

● The new Ambassador to Senegal, Mali and Guinea, Mr. Sorsoh Conte, left for Conakry, where he will be based.

● The new Ambassador to West Germany, Mr. Desmond Luke, has arrived in Bonn.

TOGO
Towards a Single Party

President Eyadema, accompanied by four senior ministers, is on a two week private visit to Paris, during which he is making contact with government officials and other bodies. Before leaving Togo he spoke at Palimé to propose a Mouvement du Rassemblement National Togolais, which he described as "a general regroupment which would definitively unite all the sons of this country". This would not be a party like those of yesterday in which hatred, revenge, division, quarrels over precedence, and personal interests triumphed. The aim was to provide a solid base for his politics of peace, which had been his guide since January 13, 1967.

He subsequently received a number of messages and delegations (including one from the Women Traders of Lomé led by the Mayor Madame Sivome) approving the creation of the single-party.

● Five of the students on trial in Kinshasa in connection with the demonstration of June 4 (in which six students were killed) have been sent to jail for 20 years each. Another 26 have received terms from two years upwards.

CONGO-K

There are reports of "hundreds" of Africans arriving in Brazzaville after expulsion from Kinshasa, following the Congo-K governments decree expelling all foreigners

not only in employment, but not above a certain income level. The Africans passing to Brazzaville are mainly Senegalese Guineans, Malians, and Chadians but there are also Gambians, Sierra Leoneans and Togolese. The Togolese paper *Togo Presse* has protested at the expulsions. The Indian government has also protested at the expulsion of 500 Indians.

● The Political Bureau of the ruling Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) has decided that freedom fighters should live in training barracks and that their uniform and equipment should be clearly differentiated from the Congolese Army. The Bureau has also decided that the Congolese Trade Union Congress (UNTC) should resign from international organs (it is a member of the ICFTU) and limit itself to bilateral agreements. It was also decided to ask the government to unify employers' associations.

● President Mobutu is to pay an official visit to Belgium at the beginning of December.

SENEGAL

The Senegalese trade union movement has now formally split with the official setting up of the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers (CNTS) of M. Doudou Ngom (the inaugural congress declared the UNTS dissolved and its assets passed on to the new organisation). The rump of the UNTS, led by M. Alioune Cisse has protested strongly at this move, and laid a complaint at the ILO in Geneva.

VISITING WEST AFRICA

NIGERIA HOTELS LIMITED OPERATE THE FOLLOWING HOTELS

LAGOS - BRISTOL HOTEL - P.O. Box 1088, Telephone 25901, Cables: BRISTOL, LAGOS.

IKOYI HOTEL - P.O. Box 895, Telephone 24075, Cables: BESTOTEL, LAGOS.

KANO - CENTRAL HOTEL - P.O. Box 3023, Telephone 3051, Cables: BESTOTEL, KANO, NIGERIA.

KAINJI - KAINJI MOTEL - P.O. Box 1, NEW BUSSA. Cables and Telegrams: KAINJI MOTEL, NEW BUSSA.

ALL BEDROOMS AND PUBLIC ROOMS FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED

SIERRA LEONE - PARAMOUNT HOTEL, FREETOWN - P.O. Box 574, Telephone Freetown 4531. Cables and Telegrams: PARAMOUNT FREETOWN.

WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER Dempster Lines

SOUTHBOUND—From Liverpool:—BHAMO town Sept. 14; DUMBAIA slg. Liverpool Sept. 11; FOURAH BAY slg. Liverpool Sept. 18; KUMBA slg. Liverpool Sept. 17; DUNKWA slg. Liverpool Sept. 24; DONGA due Lagos Sept. 13; DUMURRA due Sapele Sept. 13; OBUASI due Pointe Noire Sept. 15; EBOBE slg. London Sept. 16; FALABA slg. London Sept. 16; OWERRI due Warri Sept. 12; From Middlebrough:—KABALA due Freetown Sept. 15.

From Continent:—FIAN due Freetown Sept. 16; FREETOWN slg. Rotterdam Sept. 12; **NORTHBOUND**—To Liverpool:—Cape Palmas Sept. 15; KOHIMA due Freetown Sept. 16; PATAN due Avonmouth Sept. 17; ONITSHA due Takoradi Sept. 17; To Avonmouth:—PERANG due Lagos Sept. 15.

To Hull/Middlebrough:—OTI due Freetown Sept. 14; **EASTBOUND**—From USA/Canada:—DALLA due Tema Sept. 14; DIXCOVE due Dakar Sept. 13; **WESTBOUND**—To USA/Canada:—DARU due Dakar Sept. 13; FULANI due Baltimore

From India/Pakistan/Burma:—HAZLEBANK due Freetown Sept. 15; SHIRABANK slg. Calcutta Sept. 12.

BARBER WEST AFRICAN LINE

OUTWARDS—FERNWOOD due New York Sept. 12; Halifax (NS) Sept. 15 for Free-Lagos/Abidjan, Tema, Warri, Douala, Lagos/Abidjan, Takoradi; TITANIA due New York Sept. 26; Halifax (NS) Sept. 29 for Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Douala, Lagos/Abidjan and Takoradi.

HOMEWARDS—TITANIA due Carteret Sept. 23; Thence New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk; TEMA due Lagos/Ghana Monrovia fourth week Sept.; Abidjan/Buchanan due Lagos Sept.; CORNEVILLE Sept. 25; Lagos/Ghana N. bound early Oct.; Abidjan/Buchanan/Monrovia first half Oct.

JAPAN "K" LINE

WESTBOUND—From Japan (via Hong Kong) to Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown, Lagos Oct. 10.

EASTBOUND—From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown, etc., to Japan (via Hong Kong):—LOUISIANA MARU slg. Lagos Sept. 18; Tema Sept. 20; Freetown Sept. 24, due Japan Oct. 30.

FARRELL LINES

HOMEWARDS—AUSTRALIAN REEF slg. Abidjan Sept. 25; Monrovia for US ports; **AFRICAN PLANET** slg. Douala Sept. 26; Luanda Oct. 2; Apapa Sept. 15; Abidjan for Monrovia for US ports.

OUTWARDS—AUSTRALIAN GEM due Monrovia Sept. 22 for Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Sept. 30 and Apapa; **AFRICAN RAINBOW** due Monrovia Oct. 5 for Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Oct. 13, Douala, Matadi, Luanda and Lobito.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND—From London:—AKASSA PALM due Lobito Sept. 14; ENUGU PALM due Tema Sept. 14.

From Continent:—BADAGRY PALM due Lagos Sept. 14; BAMEDA PALM slg. Lagos Sept. 16.

NORTHBOUND—To Continent:—SAGA STATE slg. Congo Sept. 13.

HOLLAND WEST AFRICA LINES

SOUTHBOUND—From Continent:—DAHOMEKUST due Douala Sept. 17; SENEGALKUST due Lomé Sept. 15.

NORTHBOUND—To Continent:—GAREOT due Antwerp Sept. 20; Rotterdam Sept. 23; Amsterdam Sept. 25; Bremen Sept. 27; Hamburg Sept. 30; TOGOKUST due Le Havre Sept. 24; Amsterdam Sept. 26; Rotterdam Sept. 30; Bremen Oct. 2; Hamburg Oct. 4.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

SOUTHBOUND—RIVER NIGER slg. Liverpool Sept. 3; NNAMDI AZIKIWE slg. London Sept. 30.

NORTHBOUND—RIVER BENUE due Antwerp Sept. 13; Rotterdam Sept. 16.

GOLD STAR LINE Lobito Sept. 16; **WESTBOUND**—SAHAR Matadi Sept. 20/21, Douala Luanda Sept. 17/18, Matadi Sept. 20/21, Yokohama Sept. 22.

EASTBOUND—TSEDEK Singapore Oct.; Japan Phosphates Ports Oct. 20/24, Yokohama Oct. 25.

BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND—BIA River Monrovia Sept. 19; Montreal Oct. 3; thence Great Lakes.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND—KORLE LAGOON Ham-burg Sept. 29; Bremen Sept. 30; Antwerp Oct. 4; Rotterdam Oct. 3; Dunkirk Sept. 12; Ham-sakumo LAGOON Bremen Sept. 17; Rotterdam Sept. 15; Antwerp Sept. 17; Rotterdam Sept. 19; Dunkirk Sept. 20.

NORTHBOUND—KORLE LAGOON Antwerp Sept. 20; Rotterdam Sept. 22; Amsterdam Sept. 23; Bremen Sept. 25; Hamburg Sept. 28.

NOPAL WEST AFRICA LINE

EASTBOUND—NOPAL TELLUS slg. New Orleans Sept. 30 due Takoradi Oct. 20; Lagos Oct. 23.

WESTBOUND—NOPAL TELLUS slg. Takoradi Aug. 29 due New Orleans Sept. 16; Houston Sept. 20; NOPAL LUNA slg. Luanda Sept. 3; Takoradi Sept. 10 due New Orleans Sept. 28; Houston Oct. 2.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

JOINVILLE due Lagos/Apapa Sept. 9; Tema Sept. 14; Freetown Sept. 20; **SOURCOUF** slg. Kobe Oct. 2.

MAERSK LINE

INWARDS—From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi:—MAREN MAERSK slg. Japan Oct. 7; Lagos, Tema, OUTWARDS—From Matadi, Abidjan, Takoradi to Japan via US Pacific ports:—SUSAN MAERSK slg. Abidjan Sept. 3; Takoradi Oct. 6.

AGATA MARU slg. Kobe Aug. 6 due Lagos Sept. 12; HAVANNA MARU slg. Lagos Sept. 12; BUENOS Aires MARU slg. Kobe Sept. 4 due Lagos Oct. 10.

WOERMANN LINE

STEINHOF slg. Rouen Sept. 4 due Conakry Sept. 15; Abidjan Sept. 21; Lomé Sept. 23; Cotonou Sept. 25; MARIN DELAMAS due Abidjan Sept. 19; Douala Sept. 23; Libreville Sept. 26.

HOEGH LINES

HOEGH AILETTE slg. Rotterdam Sept. 19 due Tema Oct. 3; Lagos/Apapa Oct. 5; ST. PIERRE slg. Rouen Sept. 19 due Dakar Sept. 26; Abidjan Oct. 1.

HUGO STINNES TRANSOZEAN SCHIFFAHRT

MAK HUGO STINNES due Abidjan Sept. 9; MAK HUGO STINNES due Abidjan Sept. 14; DIRK YON INDEN due Dakar Sept. 12; Conakry Sept. 14; Abidjan Sept. 18; Lomé Sept. 21.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE LTD.

SOPHIE C due Lagos Sept. 16; Luanda Sept. 24; Abidjan Sept. 29; **WESTWIND** due Lagos Sept. 23; Luanda Oct. 1/3; Freetown Oct. 9.

EDWARD NASSAR LINES

TERESA slg. Tema Sept. 10 due Lagos Sept. 10; Takoradi Sept. 13; EMIR BECHIR slg. Genoa Sept. 18 due Famagusta Sept. 23.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

SOUTHBOUND—HOEGH BANNIERE ldg. Scandinavia including Finland/Bordeaux during Aug. for WA end Aug./Sept.; HJELMAREN ldg. Scandinavia and Bordeaux during second half Aug. for WA during Sept.

NORTHBOUND—VIKAREN ldg. WA first half Aug. for Scandinavia Sept.; MINNESOTA ldg. WA S. route Aug. for Continent and Scandinavia Sept.; TUMLAREN ldg. WA Aug. for Scandinavia Sept.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

INWARDS—STRAAT FRAZER from Japan slg. Kobe Jul. 23 due Lagos/Apapa Aug. 27; Tema Sept. 3; Monrovia Sept. 6; Freetown Sept. 8; Abidjan Sept. 11; Takoradi Sept. 12; **HOLLANDS DIEP** from China and Hong Kong slg. Hong Kong Aug. 17 due Lagos/Apapa Sept. 14; Cotonou Sept. 20; Lomé Sept. 22; Tema Sept. 23; Abidjan Sept. 25; Monrovia Sept. 28; Freetown Sept. 30; Dakar Oct. 2; Conakry Oct. 5; Takoradi Oct. 10.

OUTWARDS—STRAAT FRAZER from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan second half Sept.; STRAAT VAN DIEMEN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong and China second half Sept.

CONGO-B

French deny quit order

A statement from the High Command in Brazzaville on September 4 said that French naval vessel, the escort *Frondeur* had entered Pointe Noire with permission and had been ordered to leave and expressed indignation at the "misadvised behaviour by citizens of a country who enjoys the esteem of the Congolese, but gets that the Congo is an independent country." French naval staff in Paris deny that the stop had been unauthorised, but the vessel had been ordered to leave. *Frondeur* had made a routine stop in Pointe Noire, which had been arranged a long time ago with the Congolese authorities.

Two Frenchmen were arrested in Brazzaville following an incident in Pointe Noire on September 1 in which they were reported to have struck the Minister of Justice and Labour, M. Aloyse Moudileno-Massega, in the face as he was leaving a restaurant, following a "rush to the door." A protest was subsequently held in Pointe Noire attended by about 300 people, ending in a march on the French consulate. Cinemas and restaurants in the town were closed and dances were prohibited in Plateau, where most Europeans reside.

● The *Jeunesse* of the National Movement of the Revolution (JMNR) changed its name to the Congolese Socialist Youth Union (UJSC) at its congress last week. The Chairman of the new organisation is Bernard Ngomo. There are nine deputy chairmen.

IN BRIEF

● Both President Senghor of Senegal and has returned to Dakar from his holiday in France, via a three-day stay in Morocco and President Ould Daddah of Mauritania who has also been in France (where he is the Senegalese President), have said they hope for a revival of activity in the Organisation of Senegal River States (OERS). He has been virtually paralysed, apart from one or two minor technical meetings since coup in Mali last November. A summit scheduled for Conakry in March was cancelled. Last month, President Ould Daddah had talks in Conakry with President Senghor, and he said he returned optimistic that OERS could be reactivated soon.

● The Presidents of Guinea, Congo-Brazzaville and Tanzania have sent messages of condolence to North Vietnam on the death of Ho Chi Minh. In Brazzaville President Nguabi declared a day of national mourning and flags flew at half-mast in Guinea. In Nigeria, most papers praised highly the late President.

● Mauritania's announcement of recognition for the new regime in Libya was followed by a Libyan announcement that they recognised Mauritania. The Libyan King Idris was the last country, Arab African, apart from Morocco, which did not recognise Mauritania. The new revolutionary government, reviewing the situation, said they believed in the positive role of Mauritania in supporting Arab rights.

● Guinea government has said that its vessel *Patrice Lumumba* carrying 33 passengers, was attacked in the Boko delta by six Portuguese motor boats, which opened fire, killing the Secretary of the Kapatran branch of the PDG, and wounding three

NIGERIA

Von Rosen returns

Count von Rosen has returned to Biafra with five new Swedish planes and five Swedish pilots, according to New York Times reporter Paul Maubec on Owerri. He reported speaking to Swedish pilots in Libreville who said they had attacked a pumping station on the Imo River and oil wells across the Niger, and who showed him the rockets which are attached to the wings of the light aircraft which have a range of 400 miles. The rockets were packed in boxes labelled "Gouvernement de la Cote d'Ivoire" (Ivory Coast Government). Maubec quoted "a well informed Biafran source" that von Rosen had recruited two Danish explosives experts to train Biafran saboteurs to work behind Federal lines.

● Military authorities said that a rocket attack by two Biafran planes on the Midwest towns of Agbor and Ubulu-Uku had caused no damage.

● The Federal Airforce claimed a direct hit on an ammunition dump at Ibama.

● A World Council of Churches spokesman said that after a month's inactivity Federal gunboats were increasing anti-aircraft attacks on relief flights.

● Caritas is to provide seeds for late season planting in order to avert famine in Owerri Province, according to Biafra Radio, which said that the organisation would also send experts to advise farmers on the scheme.

● Joint Church Aid officials estimate that less than a third of minimum supplies of 15,000 tons of food a month are reaching Biafran war victims from external sources. Hospitals have been able to give only five ounces of food a day for the past month.

● Seminars on the future of Biafra are being held in almost every village in secessionist territory, says an AFP report. The author Chinua Achebe, chairman of the National Guidance Committee, takes a prominent part in them.

● Leading Biafran botanists are now examining the protein content of all vegetables as part of the programme to extract as much food as possible from the land says this report. Cassava leaves were recently reported to have a high protein content.

● Vatican sources were reported as saying that white missionaries in Biafra were suffering from kwashiorkor.

● West Germany's Lutheran Church announced that it had contributed £800,000 to the airlift to Biafra.

● After three months' inactivity, Red Cross personnel in Cotonou were told last week to prepare for a resumption of relief flights, at least for an initial three-week period. Five aeroplanes with 10,000 tons of food and medical supplies are ready to be flown in. The possible end to the suspension of flights was announced by the International Committee of the Red Cross who said that Nigeria had agreed in principle to daylight mercy flights. The new plan stipulates that the IRC at Cotonou must give details to the Federal Government

on the eve of each flight of the aircraft, the crew and the flight plan. The Federal Government has the right to call down any of the relief planes for inspection at Lagos before allowing them to continue on their flight. It is not clear, however, that the Biafrans would accept an aircraft which had undergone inspection at Lagos, and the Federal Government would not allow aircraft grounded at Lagos to return to Cotonou as this would defeat the object of the exercise.

At the end of the week, Biafra's relief co-ordinator, Dr. Cooke, said after visiting Geneva for talks with the Red Cross that he was "discouraged". A Red Cross spokesman said a number of "technical details" remained to be resolved.

● Biafrans were reported to have again cut the road from Enugu to Onitsha and to be within four or five miles of Onitsha. Lt. Col. Wushishi, commander in Onitsha, told a reporter that the Biafrans were so close that he had refused to allow an international military observers team to move out into the front lines.

● Shell-BP has been accused by Biafran Radio of recruiting 32 British soldiers to direct Federal troops in the Port Harcourt area in order to safeguard oil installations.

● Biafra Radio reported "a wave of terror" by Federal troops against Biafran supporters in Calabar.

● An article in *The Times* of London claimed that Gen. Gowon was facing a domestic crisis of confidence because of his reluctance to go for a "quick kill".

● Two Soviet guided missile destroyers and a tank landing craft have been on a "private" visit to Lagos. The ships were described as in transit to pick up food and water.

● An inquiry ordered by Brigadier Katsina, Army Chief of Staff, had found no proof to support allegations that some soldiers were deliberately wounding themselves in order to avoid having to fight at the front, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Defence announced.

French Policy "Unchanged"

"French newspapers have carried reports quoting 'authorised circles' as saying French policy towards Biafra remains unchanged, 'as much on the political as on the humanitarian levels'.

● The Nigerian *Daily Express* claims that the West German Government, which has stopped supplies of military material to Nigeria, has sent some *Domier* trainer aircraft to Portugal, possibly for transfer to Biafra.

● Nordic Foreign Ministers agreed at a meeting in Iceland "that the time was not ripe for diplomatic recognition of Biafra".

● Biafran Foreign Minister Mr. Pius Okigbo and other Biafran officials have been visiting South American countries to put their case.

● A Biafran delegation led by Dr. Okpara has called on President Banda of Malawi.

Zik's tour begins

Returning to Nigeria, Dr. Azikiwe was met by Chief Enahoro, Navy Chief Rear Admiral Wey, Mr. J. S. Tarka, Dr. Elias, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, Police I.G.T. Fagbola and several top Government officials. A large crowd was waiting at Ikeja Airport. Before driving to Lagos for a brief meeting with Gen. Gowon he said he would work towards "healing old wounds" and would do what he could to convince everyone in the rebel areas that it was safe to return to the Federation. He thought there should be an effective central government in a unified Nigeria but that the bonds should not be so loose as to raise the danger of another bloodbath.

A correspondent writes: Dr. Azikiwe begins his tour of the Federation this week with a visit to East Central State. Apart from the beneficial effect this will have on overseas opinion, it will provide a great reassurance to Ibo's already living in Federal territory and will also stifle anti-Ibo feelings: the most popular politician in Nigeria is an Ibo. There was no doubt about the warmth of the welcome given him at Ikeja—at one point only prompt action by police and army saved him from being mobbed by a group of people who broke through the cordon holding back the crowds. His comment that he has his roots in Lagos was particularly popular here.

● Mr. Tayo Ogunsile, Special Counsellor at the Nigerian Embassy in Paris, told a Press conference that Gen. Gowon was attending the OAU summit "to prove our wish to reach a negotiated solution of the conflict". He said Dr. Azikiwe's statement would have influence not only in Africa but wherever people were concerned about the Nigerian question. The masses of Biafra who did not want to die were behind Azikiwe.

● Biafra looked to the United Nations for an end to the conflict as the OAU had discredited itself by seeking to preserve only Federal Nigeria's territorial integrity, said a radio report.

● Algeria has asked the OAU to investigate the distribution in Addis Ababa of anti-Biafran pamphlets purported to have come from her embassy in Dar es Salaam. The pamphlets, which attack Tanzania and other who have recognised Biafra, are forgeries, Algeria claims.

● The Federal Government has now implemented the reports of commissions of inquiry into Nigeria Airways, the Railway Corporation, the Electricity Corporation and the Ports Authority, the *Morning Post* reports. The report quoted a government spokesman as saying approaches were still being made to Chief O. Coker, whose dismissal as deputy general manager of the airways was criticised by the George Commission's report.

● Chief Enahoro, as Federal Commissioner for Labour, said an investigation into the labour force had shown 35 per cent. of the population were available for productive employment; 85 per cent. of the population still lived in rural areas.

● Several hundred placard carrying members of the Lagos Municipal Transport Workers Union demonstrated in protest against what they called "inhuman treatment given to us by the Armed Forces."

● One-hundred-seventy-four Nigerians have been awarded scholarships for the study in the USSR in the coming academic year.

NIGERIA—continued

- Armed policemen, some wearing combat uniform, rounded up hundreds of tax defaulters in a surprise swoop in Ibadan.
- Twenty-eight candidates are contesting the succession to the throne of Ogbomoso, killed in a tax riot in July, the *Daily Express* reports.
- Col. Johnson, Governor of Lagos State, has returned from a visit to the USA.
- A pay increase for seven Federal permanent secretaries has been frozen until the National Council on Establishments has submitted a report on super-scale posts when the matter will be discussed further, said a Federal statement which announced that the decision was taken by Gen. Gowon after consultation with the Public Service Commission.
- A call for a review of the salaries of about 30,000 civil servants throughout Nigeria has been made by Mr. A. Kalejaiye, secretary-general of the Nigerian Civil Service Union. He said that if Federal and State governments could not immediately afford a general salary review, they should grant civil servants a temporary 20 per cent. cost of living allowance.
- Railway Corporation and Port Authority employees are to ask for a 25 per cent. pay rise and restoration of the previous earning structure for all corporation executives, a Staff Union meeting has decided.
- A salary increase of 60 per cent for all judges was called for by the Nigerian Bar Association at its annual conference.

● Overseas tours by commissioners and civil servants have been suspended "except under very exceptional situations," the Federal Government decided. The *New Nigerian* also reported that a circular to the civil service had directed that "all new government projects involving expenditure of foreign exchange or not resulting in the overall savings of foreign exchange are to be suspended except they are in respect of defence, the sustenance of the state government, the maintenance of roads, bridges, rails and water transport and the development of agriculture."

- Lawyer Chief Mojeed Agbaje was released after 83 days' detention. He said he had been given no reason for his imprisonment.
- Nigeria's external reserves totalled £N41,043,938 on 15 August, compared with £N38,907,000 at mid-July.
- The National University Commission is to co-operate with the administration of East Central State in repairing the University of Nigeria at Nsukka. Other Nigerian universities have been authorised to go on absorbing staff and students of the University of Nigeria until this is re-opened. The university has been abandoned for the past two years.
- All residential areas in Port Harcourt will be supplied with electricity before the end of October, an Electricity Corporation spokesman announced.
- Two South Eastern State Commissioners, Chief Eyo (Agriculture and Natural Resources) and Mr. Esin (Justice), have been removed from office. Another Commissioner, Chief Morphy, has resigned.



Dr. Oluwole Adedeji, eldest son of former Nigerian Ambassador to the United Nations who is now the Executive Director of the UN Institute for Training and Research (right), after his wedding to Miss Taiwo Smith, included U. Thant and Lagos Governor Gen. Johnson.

- Mr. Pius Agun has been promoted from news editor to Editor of *Nigerian Observer*.
- A recommendation that a large pilot irrigation scheme be established in North Eastern State was made by a conference on land resources development, the state which lasted three days and included United Nations experts.
- Radio Nigeria reported that over 100 farmers and their families had been made homeless by floods in Kano State.
- Four people out of 360 from a village accused of offences arising out of the anti-tax disturbances in July have been arrested.
- Lt.-Col. Bamigboye, Governor of Kwara State, has accused some senior civil servants from a "particular ethnic group" in the state government of subversive activities against his government. He said social ills were thriving and spreading on the camouflage of "balancing up" various ethnic groups in the public service.
- Colonel Usman, North Eastern State Governor, said his state was considering establishing its own produce marketing board.
- The Federal Nigerian Rehabilitation Commissioner, Mr. Timothy Omo-Bato, said his commission was catering for 1m. people all over the federation. At 30,000 people were in the Mid Western State, 500,000 in the Central Eastern State, 350,000 in the South Eastern State, about 10,000 in the Rivers State.
- The Rivers State Government is to resist any attempt to hold a plebiscite to determine the future of Port Harcourt being demanded by the secessionists, the state's Commissioner for Information and Local Government, Chief S. F. Kolibeta, has said.
- Discussions on the future of the Interim Common Services Agency held by the six northern states gathered in Kaduna.
- Benue Plateau State Government asked the Federal Government to inaugurate the activities of a radio station known as "Voice of the Gospel" in Jos.



REGULAR SERVICE

mail and freight

SCANDINAVIA & CONTINENT WEST AFRICA

NORTHERN ROUTE

SOUTHBOUND: SCANDINAVIA & BORDEAUX TO PORTS WITHIN DAKAR/PORT GENTIL RANGE

NORTHBOUND: PORT GENTIL/DAKAR RANGE TO SCANDINAVIA

SOUTHERN ROUTE

SOUTHBOUND: SCANDINAVIA—ANTWERP—BORDEAUX TO POINTE NOIRE/LOBITO RANGE

NORTHBOUND: CONGO/ANGOLA, POINTE NOIRE, SAO THOME, PRINCE TO CONTINENT & SCANDINAVIA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY—

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

ANTWERP—COMPT. ALEX M. PETERSEN S.A., 15 Kilpperstraat
Tel: 32 9902

BORDEAUX—STE D'EXPLOITATION DE L'AGENCE S.W.A.L.
24 Cours Xavier Arnoz. Tel: 521304

THE SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE
GÖTEBORG



'International' people bank with **S·B·W·A**

Business today is *international*. And business men need to be internationally-minded. That's why it is so important that the Bank you deal through operates on an international basis, too.

S.B.W.A. is just such a Bank. As part of the Standard Bank Group, S.B.W.A. and its customers can call upon the services of a network of 1,200 Branches in 17 African countries as well

as Offices in the U.K., America, Europe and the Far East. These Branches and Offices are there to serve you and your business interests. A friendly Bank in a country which may be quite unknown to you is a safeguard and a support.

So let S.B.W.A. give you the benefit of its *international* connections: just ask the manager of your local branch for details.

STANDARD BANK OF WEST AFRICA LTD

The Bank that builds Business



* S.B.W.A. also has unique facilities for fostering international business through its close connections with Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. of New York, and the Midland, National Provincial and Westminster Banks of London, who are now associated with the Group through their important shareholdings in Standard Bank Limited.

PEOPLE
are going...

E.D.



ELDER Dempster Lines

because they are at home the moment they come aboard!

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

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

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



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