

WEST AFRICA

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SPORT AND POLITICS

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What significance should be attached to the second all-African Games just finished in Lagos? Were they simply, as one commentator in a Nigerian newspaper has described them a "festival"? Or is there a wider, more political, meaning? Our correspondent at the Games (his report is on page 140) draws attention to the domestic dividends obtained by the

Nigerian Government from staging them. Sport is an important factor in shaping "Nigerianness", and the Federal Government, rightly preoccupied with building unity, is prepared to use it as such. It was noticeable for example, that special emphasis was laid on the participation in the proceedings of all twelve Nigerian states, each of which contributed beves

of girls to bear medals at ceremonies. Thus was unity emphasised to Nigerians and visitors alike.

It is clear that the Federal Government has had for some time a definite policy towards sport, and the Games will have given a further boost to this policy. The facilities offered by the new stadium, such as the synthetic track donated by

• Inside Cabral's
Guinea

• Ghana's local
government

• All - Africa
Games diary

West Germany, could help to develop sport, not only in Nigeria but maybe in other African countries as well. In Africa as a whole the grant of 100,000 naira, announced by General Gowon at the closing ceremony, to be given to the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, is a measure of the encouragement Nigeria would like to offer to sport in Africa as a whole.

Governments in Africa are taking increasing interest in sport. It is an inevitable development, since it is clear that private or amateur sources can never provide the means to achieve the desired success. Questions of national and international prestige are involved. All this has led many to affirm again that ties between sport and politics are indissoluble, and that to pretend that they can be separated is eyewash. This was at the heart of the great argument over Rhodesia's presence at the Olympic Games in Munich last year when African states, after some confusion, insisted on the exclusion of Rhodesia under whatever description because to introduce that country was already a political act. The same pressures are at work over the Commonwealth Games due to be held in New Zealand in 1974.

Commonwealth African states have said they will boycott these games, if the South African Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand takes place before them.

The more heavily political aspects of sport, however, happily did not intrude

into the Lagos Games, in spite of a trivial-seeming row among members of the Organisation of African Sports Journalists (of all people) about whether a cup given by President Mobutu of Zaire should be presented to the outstanding African athlete. The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa eventually forbade its presentation in connection with the Games; but the event was seen in Nigeria as a political manoeuvre by Zaire, which did not participate in the games and whose relations with Nigeria are currently cool.

There were, however, no riots, no nationalistic incidents, and even if there were ones of "Amin" from the terraces as the Uganda delegation marched past, this was merely token of the General's great popularity all over Africa. Had he been at the closing ceremony himself as had earlier been promised, there might have been a more political demonstration.

One interesting point was raised by Dr. Rene Manu, who was in Lagos just before the Games for a symposium on education in sport. This was the desirability of special African sports at African Games. He related the idea to the cultural displays from the twelve Nigerian States at the opening ceremony, where some of the acrobats certainly deserved gold medals. The subject was echoed by a letter-writer to the *New Nigerian*, who lamented that there were no sports of African origin in the Games. He mentioned in particular various forms of

wrestling, which did not feature. Yet wrestling is very highly developed in Africa, and is in many African countries a basic part of culture and village life. Senegal *la lutte* (as it is called) considered the national sport.

This point touches on culture, a fact that in Africa both are its dignity and self-respect. Despite it that no sport at the Games indigenous to Africa, so many had adopted (none more than Association Football) that what mattered was all, the demonstration of achievement. It is apposite that Nigerian government is preparing immediately from the Games to an even greater African event, the Black Cultural Festival to be held in Lagos in 1974. For this plans are being made and it's interim committee is to hold another meeting in February. Both Games and Festival non-political events of deep significance.

It is to be hoped that some "shortcomings and inconveniences" of the Games for which General Gowon apologised in his closing speech affected both athletes and spectators trying to cover the Games, can be put out before the Festival. If it is true there are so many "facts of life" which operate against organisational efficiency, such as lack of moderation and transport difficulties, the Games exposed some areas of human life which there could obviously be no general goodwill and occasion was such, out correspondent says, it was transcended short-term difficulties of the Games.

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An Independent Guinea - Bissau

2 Political Foundations

To the grievous loss of Africa, his comrades, his wife, and children, and his countless friends up and down the world, Amílcar Cabral has been struck down by those whom he so courageously and successfully opposed for so long. All the *prima facie* probabilities point to the Portuguese secret police or army as the source of the disgraceful crime: to defeated men, that is, who have sought the remedies of desperation.

Last week's article and the one that follows here, were written before this disaster to the African cause. But think they stand in their entirety. For this loss, however sad, will not help the Portuguese; on the contrary everything shows that Cabral's movement and his fellow leaders will carry out the plans which were formed under his leadership, and will do so with the unity and strength that come from outraged anger as well as from an outraged sorrow.

By the end of 1972, as a 27-day journey during November and December amply showed, Guinea-Bissau was already a self-governing country, even while a small part of its territory and its capital remained in enemy hands. This year of 1973 will bring its formal Declaration of independence, and its request for recognition by every country in the world as well as by the United States.

One can see this, I think, only as a remarkable demonstration of African creativeness. For the fact is that the last ten years have been filled not only with struggle against the Portuguese armed forces, but also and even more, as one discovers in every aspect of the country's internal life, by the steady and persistent building of an independent political system. During 1972, after much political preparation by the independence party under its outstanding African leader, Amílcar Cabral, this system reached its logical extension in general elections for a National Assembly, supreme and constitutional organ of a new State.

The key decision here was taken at a conference of the PAIGC in August 1971. The political situation then was that a dense network of elected village committees was already in existence, formed during the previous eight years in all areas liberated by the PAIGC from Portuguese presence or control. The task of these committees was and is to represent their communities, to draw these communities into collective responsibility for new and independent structures of everyday life, and, together with full-time workers of the PAIGC (usually local men and women like themselves), to expand the work of a whole range of social and cultural institutions and activities. The committees are thus busy in the field of politics, commerce, education, public health, everyday security, and, since 1969, administration of the law. Their great task, in short, was and is to exert a widening and intensifying degree of popular participation in the conduct of the country's independent life. In 1969-70, moving in line with this development of democratic responsibility, the PAIGC proceeded to create elected sector committees for each of the



Presentation of the PAIGC army banner - black star on red background - for Amílcar Cabral (right, in woollen cap) at a principal instruction centre inside Guinea-Bissau, December 1972. Photo: Basil Davidson.

thirty-odd administrative sectors into which they have divided the rural areas they control and govern.

Then, in August 1971, they decided upon another long step forward, the formation of elected regional committees for each of their fifteen regions, and, capping the whole system, the election of a National Assembly which could demonstrably speak and act for the new nation they have brought to birth.

I was present only in the last of several phases into which this electoral process was divided. Near the outset of 1972, in a first phase, there was an intensive campaign of explanation throughout the liberated areas, so that people should know what a general election was for and what a National Assembly could do. Sector committees then drew up an electoral register. I examined several folios of this register for three of the sectors where I travelled: they carefully listed the name, accepted age, sex and village of residence of each elector, the minimum voting age being fifteen.

This registration was no easy task, given the circumstances of the war and the fact that Portuguese rule had done almost nothing to promote literacy. In the end the sector committees managed to list about 58,000 electors. This total is far less, of course, than the population of the liberated areas (not counting all those people in occupied towns who support the PAIGC in clandestinity). But it was an undoubtedly convincing start to this

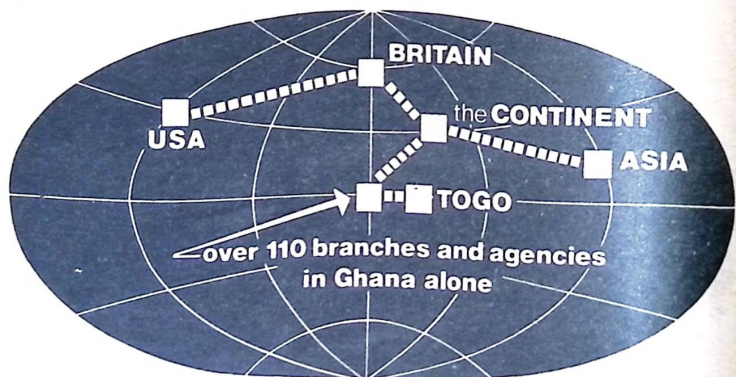
first-ever exercise in electoral consultation.

Direct and secret balloting at village level took place between April and July. Each elector was handed a white card marked "yes" and a grey one marked "no", and was asked to place his or her preferred card in a sealed box. Not everything went smoothly or without confusion. By July, however, village elections had returned some 53,000 votes. These were for or against single lists of local candidates agreed between sector committees and the full-time workers of the PAIGC.

Overall preliminary results show that 92.17 per cent of registered electors voted in the North, and 94.35 per cent in favour of the proffered lists, while corresponding figures in the South were 90.63 per cent with 96.99 per cent in favour, and 84.15 per cent in the East with 92.50 per cent in favour. The highest negative vote that I came across in the sector results I saw was that of Cubucare, where 10.90 per cent of voters put their "no" cards in the boxes. It is theoretically possible, of course, that some of these "no" votes were against the PAIGC. Since the only opposition to the PAIGC is the Portuguese army, this is not very likely. The real explanation of the "no" votes lies in local opposition to this or that local candidate.

Elected candidates then formed fifteen regional councils. In the last phase of the election, completed shortly before

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Christmas, these councils met to elect about one third of their number who will also sit in the National Assembly. I was present at two such regional election meetings. They produced a total of seventy-two national representatives. To these are added five more to represent the trade unions of Guinea-Bissau, and three elected by students, most of whom are in Europe. They included, moreover, a number of representatives selected by clandestine organisation in Bissau, Bolama and the Bijagos islands.

To this total of 80 elected representatives the PAIGC itself will add another 40 from the ranks of its full-time workers. Thus the PAIGC remains firmly in control, but the National Assembly, even at this early stage in the political development of an independent State, already has two thirds of its members elected by direct and secret ballot. In this may be seen the beginning of that constitutional separation of powers

between legislature and executive, State and party, to which I heard PAIGC speakers repeatedly refer in their discussions with regional councils, and at several large political meetings which I also attended.

Apart from initiating this separation of powers, the electoral process was envisaged by Amilcar Cabral and other PAIGC leaders as fulfilling two major objectives. The first is that it has proved the means of greatly widening and intensifying, once again, the active and direct participation of ordinary people in the conduct of public affairs and this in a country long subjected to a primitive form of colonialism which relied exclusively on "orders from above" and unquestioning "obedience from below". The electoral process, in short, has been a practical exercise in the liberation of minds, and in the encouragement of a new self-confidence.

A second major objective is that the

country now has a supreme organ which can manifestly speak for its people. Du to meet in the near future inside Guinea-Bissau, the National Assembly will adopt a constitution of which a draft is now being written. It will appoint a State Council, proclaim the sovereign independence of the State of Guinea-Bissau, and instruct the Council to seek worldwide recognition for the new State.

What about the Cape Verde? On finds they are not forgotten, nor is the cause of their liberation in any way renounced. The National Assembly now elected will be that of Guinea-Bissau whose people have brought it into existence. Later on, when conditions allow it, the people of the Cape Verde will be similarly consulted, and asked to form their own National Assembly. This Cape Verdian Assembly will then be federated to the Assembly of the mainland.

Basil Davidson

GHANA

New look for local government

Just before Christmas Ghana's National Redemption Council published a Decree (Local Administration [Amendment] Decree, 1972 NRCD 138) amending the 1971 Act of the Busia Government dealing with local administration. Ronald Wraith here explains the changes which the new decree makes in Ghana's local government. Neither the 1971 Act nor the decree deals with municipalities.

The Local Administration Act, 1971, shared one of the characteristics of the 1969 Constitution itself, in that it tried to fuse disparate elements of other countries' local government systems - local democracy, professional management, centralisation, along with some restoration of the powers of traditional authorities. But the emphasis was on centralisation, and remains so in the new Decree. To the dispassionate observer with broadly liberal sympathies there is not a great deal to choose between the Act and the Decree, though perhaps unexpectedly the military National Redemption Council takes matters a little nearer to the original British-based concept than did its civilian predecessor.

At the *Regional* level there is an improvement in the machinery which locks central and local government together, in that the Regional Administrative Officer acquires a new subordinate (a "Regional Local Government Officer") instead of himself being the local head of the Ministry responsible for local government.

At the *District* level, which is the one that matters, since the District is said to be the fundamental local government unit, there is one step backwards and one forwards. The two-thirds elected members are now to be appointed by the NRC, but (and this caused more heartburning than almost any other issue two years ago) the Chairman, who was previously to be appointed by the Prime Minister, is now to be "elected by the members from among themselves" (Decree s.4). Admittedly the members themselves are at present NRC nominees,



Gen. Aleri, Commissioner for Local Government

so that central and local government remain fused; but no-one can reasonably complain of this, or wish in Ghana for the British arrangement whereby half the major councils in the country are always politically opposed to the Government of the day, and that the District Councils should choose their own chairman is

surely an advance on the personal nomination of the head of Government. When civilian rule returns, this will be seen to be an even more important change in the 1971 Act.

A provision (Act s.12(2)(a)) which barred certain public servants (including members of the armed forces) from membership of District Councils has been dropped, and this, too, could be significant.

At the *Local* level there is no change, except for the expected one that elected members are now to be appointed.

Possibly the most significant change relates to Regional and District Councils alike. The 1971 Act had a short section (s.17) which permitted the appointment of *advisory* committees after consultation with the Regional Chief Executive. The 1972 Decree, in a long section (s.9), substitutes the full panoply of mandatory committees (Finance and Staff, Education and Development) and "such others as it thinks fit", with full powers of delegation; and though this return to the ideas of twenty years ago is wisely accompanied by stiff provisions about contracts (Decree s.7), it brings about a new atmosphere. It is also a bit risky, considering what committees have got up to in the past.

On the whole, then, there is a swing towards "liberalism". One uses the word in inverted commas because there are still too many imported ideas and too few indigenous ones. In the East Central State of Nigeria the Ibos, picking themselves up after the civil war, have been more imaginative and courageous in their ideas for local government.

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Matchet's Diary

Nothing was more remarkable about Amílcar Cabral – a remarkable man in many ways – than the genuine commiseration he felt for the unhappy Portuguese conscripts sent to Guinea-Bissau to deal with the movement of which he was the leader. His men always treated Portuguese prisoners well and kept them for the shortest time possible – not just because they would be an encumbrance but also because they might be good propagandists. The Guineans even sent a Portuguese army doctor, who had deserted to them, for surgical training in France, since it was a surgeon that they wanted most. Cabral always believed in the power of propaganda, which is why he had decided to set up an "independent government" for Guinea. When he was last in London he told me that he wanted the considerable sums raised at public meetings in Britain to be left there to finance propaganda rather than the purchase of arms or supplies. Nor did he want direct military assistance even from African countries, maintaining that only if you fought for your own freedom would you appreciate it properly.

Readers of Basil Davidson's articles in last week's issue and in this can estimate how remarkably successful he has been politically and militarily. But I also deeply regret the death of a man who brought to the leadership of a liberation movement deep humanity and tolerance and a real understanding of the world. My happiest recollection of him is of his pleasure when, during a London visit, he was given a facsimile copy of a First Folio Shakespeare by Mr. Hugh Cudlipp, Chairman of the International Publishing Corporation. Nor did he mind admitting that, whatever his differences with the Portuguese, he remained fond of Port.

An official spokesman for the US State Department has said that the US Government deeply regrets Cabral's death and deplores violence of the kind used against him. No such statement can be expected from the Foreign Office which in matters of this kind seem far more hidebound than the State Department. Whatever may happen in Angola and Mozambique, victory for nationalism seems ultimately certain in Guinea. It was providential that an ideal leader for post-independence Guinea had already clearly emerged and had shown such capacity for civilian as well as military organisation. Prudence, if nothing else, suggests that those responsible for African policies in the governments of the big powers should at least make the acquaintance of Guinea's leader, as the American officials did, but not the British.

No doubt any official "recognition" of Cabral would have produced Portuguese protests. But even the Portuguese – at least the politicians and officials in Lisbon – knew that this was an enemy to respect. While there can be little doubt that there

was Portuguese complicity in his death, I suspect that in this the secret police and the military men in Portuguese Guinea itself engaged in some private enterprise, without informing Lisbon, whose repeated denials may be justified. I had not heard of a "split" in Cabral's PAIGC, nor of resentment that he was half-Portuguese. And the Foulah chiefs of North-East Guinea may not agree with the PAIGC, but would they organise an assassination in Conakry?

N 500m for indigenisation

In Nigeria, I see, Chief Henry Fajemirokun has estimated that to finance the taking over by Nigerian businessmen of enterprises from which foreigners are to be excluded or in which Nigerians have to be offered participation, will cost some N500m. (£N250m.) This is a vast sum but Nigeria can find it. And by the time much of it has to be remitted abroad the foreign exchange will probably be there. What are the prospects, however, for financing Ghana's similar move? The Ghana government's intention of taking over 55 per cent of the equity in "extractive industries" was made known months ago and the take-over has taken place, at least on paper. Oil together with alumina manufacture were not included in the original policy statement, but now it has been decided that the state will have 30 per cent equity participation in alumina enterprises and up to 20 per cent in oil producing companies. But neither alumina nor oil is at present being produced in Ghana and there would be little difficulty in participation when the time comes.

More important is the decision that the State is to have a minimum equity participation of 55 per cent in a large number of other enterprises, those described as providing "basic necessities", such as soap or fertilisers, when they have a capital of at least £500,000 and a turnover of at least £1m. The decision to take 40 per cent equity in banking and insurance has already been announced. But on the pattern of Nigeria's Indigenisation Decree certain other types of enterprises are now either to be jointly owned by Ghanaians and foreigners or to come under full Ghanaian ownership. The first class of enterprises includes departmental stores and the distribution and servicing of motor vehicles and tractors, beer brewing, cosmetics manufacture, textile screen hand printing and blending and bottling of alcoholic drinks. With the possible exception of advertising agencies, most enterprises from which foreigners are completely excluded are already in Ghanaian ownership, and to some extent this part of the government's statement only repeats earlier legislation. From the point of view of payment of compensation, to which there is no



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reference in the policy statement, it does not matter whether Ghanaian participation is by the state or by private individuals. The effect on the balance of payments would be the same and the amount may come to some £100m. This is a comparable figure both to that for the debts inherited from the Nkrumah régime and to that for the short-term commercial obligations inherited from the Busia régime. And while the Nigerian government has allowed three years for the take-over, Ghana allows little over one, quite apart from those cases where the take-over has already taken place.

Black Blast

London's Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA), has just staged the multimedia "Blackblast". Bob Okonedo writes of it: The title is no more bombastic than the production itself "Blackblast", written by Lindsay Barrett or Eseoghene, the West Indian now turned Nigerian, is a ritualistic extravaganza which employs the symbolism of mime, dance and music to tell the story of centuries of Black oppression, repression and suppression. The play opens at the point when the traditional rhythm of life in African society is shattered by imperialist intrusion, which employs, among other tactics, whipping until final submission and total subjugation of the soul is accomplished. The theme develops from the raping of Black womanhood, through colonialism to rejection of the Union



"Blackblast"

Jack, and the return to self determination and re-examination by the Black race.

Characterisation is crude to the point of caricature. The Africans are represented in their native environment before the adulteration introduced by Western "civilization": the native men played by Nigeria's Yemi Ajibade, Ghana's Eddie Tagoe, Uganda's Basil Wanzira, and Guyana's Ray Blair, and the first and second women, played by Merdel Jordine from Jamaica and Elyana Zimmu from Uganda, have their faces and bodies decorated in traditional fashion. With beads around their necks, arms and ankles, the only clothing they have is a loin cloth. The imperialists and colonialists, played by Yulisa (Pat) Amadu Maddy from Sierra Leone and

Trinidadian Leslie S. Palmer, are caricatured as pig-faced masqueraders dressed in white Bermuda shorts and safari jackets with white masks brandishing their guns and whips as natives leap around in wild excitement writhe in anguish. Hardly a word is spoken as the actors move and dance to the recorded background track of explosive chants, wails and lamentations, accompanied by piercing and penetrating trumpet and saxophone notes and pulsating drumming.

"Blackblast" is therefore miles away from "Sighs of a Slave Dream", and played by Eseoghene, performed last November at the Keskedee Centre (see *West Africa*, December 4). For one of both the actors and the production at this time are more professional than first group Eseoghene worked with.

Co-directing this with Eseoghene, Horace Ove, another Trinidadian, who already made a name for himself as a film-maker with *Reggae*. The music for "Blackblast" was composed and arranged with the author's collaboration by Peter King, the Nigerian composer, saxophonist and flautist who started his music career as a maracas player and conga drummer with Roy Chicago.

Although "Blackblast" has completed its season at the ICA, there are arrangements for it to tour Britain. Already there is talk about releasing a sound track as an album. If all goes well "Blackblast" could well be a blasting point for those concerned.

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Books and Publications

Aid and Politics

Aid and Liberation: A Socialist Study of Aid Politics. by Judith Hart (Gollancz, £3.80).

Only when the question arises of bringing it to an end, as in Uganda's case, does British "aid" to poorer countries become news. But this aid is now a major British Government activity and, as one reviewer has put it, one must be grateful to Mrs. Hart for resisting the temptation to write her memoirs as an ex-Minister; instead she tells us something of her work from October 1969 to June 1970 as Minister of Overseas Development in Mr. Wilson's Government. Whatever the weaknesses of her book, she does attempt to explain to her readers the questions which this experience raised for her and her doubts about the answers both at the time and since she became "Shadow Minister" (she is as pleased as the rest of us that this appointment was described in *Latin America*, when she was there in search of material for this book, as "Ministra Fantasma").

At the start Mrs. Hart points to the gaps in the book. She does not discuss education, and although she has a long — so far as discussion of Malthus is concerned, far too long — chapter on the problem of population increase she does not discuss the now more fashionable subject of environment. Nor does she discuss the programmes of the communist countries.

Mrs. Hart's first concern is the criteria on which richer countries give aid to the poorer ones. Obviously, since the whole idea of an "aid relationship" is both unnatural and arbitrary, the criteria will be very mixed. But, as Sir Alec Douglas-Home said last week, it is no longer possible for countries to live in isolation and to forget the conditions under which other people live.

"It is certainly wrong to believe that poverty, disease and ignorance outside our own national frontiers are no concern of ours," Sir Alec added another argument. "We live by trade and we need peace. We cannot trade with a pauper, and poverty breeds envy, which in its turn leads to tension and, in the last resort, to war. It is therefore to our material advantage that the developing world should move as soon as possible into a state of self-sustaining growth".

Mrs. Hart, however, would dismiss the notion that "helping those who help themselves" should mean that aid should

be concentrated on countries which show the fastest growth rate, even if statistics in this connection could be relied on. For figures of growth rates tell us nothing about the quality of life or the distribution of wealth. But here one feels Mrs. Hart is flogging a dead horse, since it simply isn't true that most donor countries or international agencies use the growth criterion. The problem is rather that the poorest countries are those which find it most difficult to make precise requests for assistance or to use it most effectively, and Mrs. Hart does discuss the problem of "the least developed" among the under developed countries. But one can accept her criterion, which is that the aim of aid should be to attempt to end inequality between nations. This, however, is to state, not to solve, a problem. It has proved impossible to end inequalities among different areas inside individual countries, whether rich or poor, and a big degree of inequality appears to be inevitable in view of the differing natural resources with which nature has endowed different areas.

Mrs. Hart also ridicules the idea that private investment should be included under the term "aid". This is manifestly absurd and private investors are the first to agree. But this is not the same thing as saying, as Mrs. Hart is inclined to say, that private investment is likely to be of inferior value to public aid because of the "distortions" which, she suggests, private investment can produce in an economy. Such distortions can surely be made — and West Africa has many examples — by government activity.

Concluding her chapter on population problems Mrs. Hart writes: "The essential task confronting the world is in fact to condense into a capsule of time the processes of social and economic change which spread over many generations in the industrialised countries. Given the will, there is no inherent impossibility in achieving this objective. In contrast to the unplanned and uncontrolled evolution of the rich countries, the process of development in the Third World can be and, indeed is one to be planned and accelerated by the deliberate decision of men and governments. At the world's disposal is very full information, an acceptance of the concept of planned intervention and a mastery of the techniques of planning. There need be no

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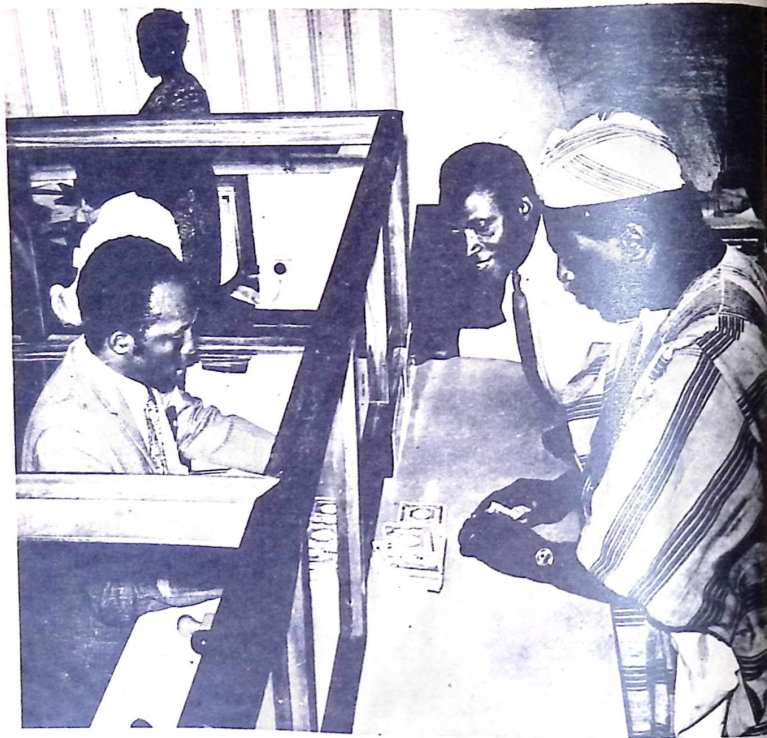
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economic or technological barriers to the stabilisation of population growth. By the year 2000 world population will certainly be very much larger than it is today. How much larger, and how great the problem that results, will depend on man's will to use the power he possesses to determine his own future". One wonders whether "techniques of planning" really have been mastered, but otherwise Mrs Hart's philosophy is unexceptionable.

The book's emphasis on the essential places of farmers and the land is also sound and few would dispute Mrs Hart's summary.

"Most of the world's poor live on the land and will continue to do so

"Unemployment and the growth of population occur among those who live on the land

"The Green Revolution technology can transform rural economies, but only in a very limited area of the world

"But the Green Revolution indicates the economic effects of rural development and the spiral of spontaneous growth stimulates

"Orthodox, capitalist-oriented theories of economic growth do not take account of income redistribution to create markets as they key element in the process for development

"Inequality of rural incomes derives from systems of land ownership which are the barriers to agricultural development"

Mrs Hart seems, however, to underestimate the problems of inducing change in rural areas. She assumes, for example, that everywhere there is "landlordism" when, in fact, the problem is often how to persuade farmers who are themselves virtually owners of their land to modify their practices. On the other hand, Mrs Hart like many writers, underestimates the initiative which small farmers, like the early cocoa farmers in West Africa can show. She also exaggerates the extent to which the economies of all poorer countries are simply dependencies of those of the richer ones. But in fact, as Dr Polly Hill has shown, some of the most lively and profitable economic activity even in colonial countries has been that undertaken by local people for the local market. Nor did cocoa or groundnut farmers have to be forced, or even persuaded by governments, to grasp the opportunities the overseas markets offered.

In a valuable chapter Mrs Hart discusses the actual operation of aid machinery in the United States, Germany, Britain, the UN, and the World Bank group. With her criticism, for example, of the former slowness of the UNDP machinery, and with her suggestions for improving Britain's own ODA, one can only agree. But, taking the discussion beyond machinery she rightly emphasises that liberalisation of trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, as well as price stabilisation for tropical products, can be more important than any form of aid. She recognises,

however, that it is one thing for a University Professor in a rich country to advocate free imports of textiles from poorer countries, quite another to persuade a textile worker in the rich country of the value of this approach. The book concludes with a useful postscript explaining the possible consequences for certain Commonwealth countries and their products of British membership of the Common Market.

Although Professor Peter Bauer gets a mention, Mrs Hart, not surprisingly, is not prepared to devote much space to refuting the arguments of those on the right who, like Professor Bauer, argue that aid is positively harmful to real economic development or those on the left, who like Teresa Hayter, argue that aid in the end is simply another form of neo-colonialism. Mrs Hart recognises the weaknesses in aid philosophy and practices which lend support to both these views. But she is too dedicated to the cause to allow serious doubts to arise in her mind on this account.

N.D.
The Right to Say No by Judith Todd Sidwick & Jackson, hardback £2.75, New English Library, paperback 40p.

The fifth principle of the famous settlement proposals made by Sir Alec Douglas-Home to Rhodesia's Ian Smith stated: "The British Government would need to be satisfied that any basis proposed for independence was acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole". In January 1972, after the Pearce Commission had visited Rhodesia to test "acceptability", it found that "the proposals were acceptable by most whites, Asians and Coloureds, but as they were unacceptable to Africans they were not, therefore, acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole". Judith Todd's intensely embittering book sets out to reveal the story behind the settlement proposals and the Pearce Commission's test. In a rather chatty style, Miss Todd, daughter of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, admirably exposes what was clearly the absurd farce of a proposal.

To start with, Lord Goodman, who led the negotiating team to Rhodesia, had made no attempt to ascertain African opinion when a settlement was first planned. Why? Why, in the White Paper proposals for a settlement, were the whites generally referred to as "Rhodesians" and others termed "Africans"? And why were Asians and Coloureds, who form ten per cent of the non-African population, not mentioned at all? "and therefore do not, presumably, exist any longer in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government", as Miss Todd quite rightly remarks. Finally, why did the settlement terms not affect any law passed to date in Rhodesia, such as jailing and indefinite detention without trial? Why should these indignities be permitted to continue?

This book poses a good many questions to Sir Alec and others about the British Government's dealings with the illegal Smith régime, questions which demand some sort of an answer. On the

strength of Miss Todd's convincing criticisms against the White Paper, I can certainly appreciate why it was "a disgraceful paper in that it is an attempt to legalise a régime which has committed treason; which perpetuates racism, which has broken innumerable laws - including those of Rhodesia herself". And so it does not surprise me that "instead of bringing hope to the African people of Rhodesia it has simply provided Smith and his men with an occasion to celebrate".

Miss Todd claims that at the time of UDI, force should have been used against Rhodesia and would have been effective. She maintains that the argument that force would have been evil and would have resulted in massive bloodshed "is not supported by the facts. At the time of UDI Rhodesia's military power was dispersed throughout the country to quell any possible African uprising. If there had been a possibility of military intervention from outside, Rhodesia's forces would have had to be grouped... leaving Africans the opportunity to rise..."

So now that force is out of the question, and the settlement proposals have, not surprisingly, failed, Miss Todd reckons, as she concludes her book, that "the only guarantee of peace, justice and safety in Rhodesia lies in the hands of the African people, not in the hands of the Smith régime. This is the basic fact which should be recognised by Her Majesty's Government in any future dealings with Rhodesia".

The book is of importance to anyone wanting to learn of the goings-on behind the scenes in Rhodesia today. Miss Todd writes about all this with first-hand knowledge. She has thought deeply and has put her heart into her subject, and should be congratulated on a first-class piece of work.

Dillibe Onyeama

The Polygamist, by Ndabaningi Sithole, (The Third Press, \$6.95.)

Written in his Rhodesian prison this is the first novel of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Its concern, however, is not the politics of Southern Africa but the conflict between old and new values in a traditional Rhodesian village. The chief figure is Menzi Dube, the village head, a polygamist with seven wives who eventually, in conversation at any rate, question their condition. Moreover, Dube's eldest son, after an absence of many years, returns to the village wearing European clothes and plans a monogamous marriage with an educated girl. The father sees such a marriage and the Christianity which ordains it as disastrous. There is, however, no bitterness between father and son, and in the end Dube is reconciled to the idea of change.

Like so many of the novels of Nigeria this one uses a fictional form to conduct a social argument; but the characters are by no means cardboard and the picture of the village and its life is a convincing one.

A.M.

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All Africa Games Dia

There can be no doubt that the standing at home the Federal Government has been able to reap solid benefits from the second All Africa Games in Lagos. No Nigerian I have here has spoken of the Games in than glowing terms; and this not because of the improvements they brought — the vast new stadium, etc — but also because of the feeling there has been an important occasion. This it is which has surmounted the Games, giving to the Gowon E. flavour of a *belles époque*.

It could be argued that in the first ten years of her life Nigeria starved, of this sort of occasion. It that in 1962 she was host for the of the Mprovia Group Heads on This paved the way for creation Organisation of African Unity the year, but since then there has been major African get-together in unless you count the special, but an OAU meeting in Guinea in 1963 Commonwealth Premiers' meeting 1966 was an important international event, but it came at a moment of domestic crisis in Nigeria and a case was not exactly a sparkling one. Thus there is general approval and that Nigeria should be host to the and attract visitors from all over. There was even a public holiday at event.

As a spectacle the closing ceremony, capped the opening one was partly because of the jubilation of the crowd, which once more packed stadium to capacity when Nigeria's Eagles beat the much-praised team Guinea by two goals to nil. But also because of the sadness of the moment: "God be with you till we meet again", a much favoured by Nigerian churches, was sung as the Flame was extinguished, until the meeting in Algiers in 1978. Parade floats with national flags attached, fired, hundreds of little green phosphorescent tubes were waved by the and the athletes, and then there fireworks display. "It was so beautiful at the same time", one Lagosian told me later.

Many in Lagos have been able to watch the Games on television. Although the coverage of the new equipment purchased for the event, the coverage has never been so good here. Some disappointment that only the Coast and Zaire bought direct transmission through the new satellite

and that no European country showed interest in this. The Nigerians' own interests have concentrated on the football, and they have turned up in multitudes to see all the matches, including ones in which their own team was not playing.

The athletics have been a much less effective crowd-puller and sometimes the stadium has been quite empty. This was so even when Benjamin Jipcho of Kenya bettered the existing official world record in the 3,000 metres steeplechase. Some people I talked to about this felt that more opportunities might have been offered for free access to the stadium for students, perhaps on certain days. For there have been plenty of thrills on the track, and one would have thought that there would be more desire to see the great stars of African athletics. There was great crowd appreciation of John Aku Bua, Uganda's Olympic Gold Medal winner, taking the hurdles like a supercharged antelope and then, after his race, leaping over some more to please the crowd who rapturously showed their pleasure.

Scene stealers

Other scene-stealers have been Faten AYO, the "Egyptian Mermaid", the sixteen-year-old schoolgirl from Cairo who won seven gold medals in the swimming pool, Nigeria's "jump queen", Modupe Oshikoya, and the Ghanaian hundred metres winners Ohene Karkari and Alice Annum ("the fastest man and woman in Africa").

Great dramas were the victory of the Ethiopian, Yifter, in the gruelling 10,000 metres, and the defeat of the great Kenyan Keino by the little-noticed Tanzanian called Philbert Bey. In the gold medal table the Egyptians came on top with 25. Small nations with only modest sports programmes, such as Dahomey and Togo, picked up bronze medals and The Gambia's high jumping policeman, Sheikh



Nigeria v. Guinea in the football final. Nigeria won, 2-0.

Fye, carried off a silver. It was sometimes hard to catch up with the athletes to talk to them, and there were no systematic arrangements for interviews with medal winners, but Jipcho was brought in after his steeplechase success to talk about how he would keep fit by "cutting trees and weeding the garden".

One feature of the Games has been the number of times records set at the first games at Brazzaville have been broken. As those Games were seven years ago this is not perhaps surprising and there might have been far more African records broken. Also to be noted is the number of new events which were not contested in Brazzaville; notably swimming, handball, volleyball, judo and tennis, for all of which interest has been awakened and for which the stadium offers facilities, especially the first-class swimming pool. Many Nigerians have commented that if they had realised how many gold medals could be won in swimming Nigeria would almost certainly have tried to concentrate more funds and effort on its development. But apart from one Nigerian gold medal, the Asabs have dominated the swimming; success in the pool certainly gave Egypt the solid base which put her in the lead in the medal table. The Games have also led to creation of a number of new African confederations in individual sports, such as cycling and tennis. Indeed tennis is very much the coming thing in Nigeria, whose players reached both the singles and the doubles finals (men only), again to be beaten by the Egyptians.

I was at the medals presentation ceremony for the tennis doubles, which had been played to a packed court, invaded intermittently by hordes of tiny children. General Gowon, who has been most assiduous in his attendance at the events and in his personal interest in the performance of the athletes, presented the medals accompanied by a retinue of Commissioners and Military Governors as night was falling on the stadium. The occasion was relaxed, and there was much amusement as the General was unable to place the medal ribbon over the bushy

Afro-haircut of a Nigerian player, Yemisi Allan, and again when the Moroccan team representative could not be found to receive a bronze medal in the team awards, so the General had to present a medal with all ceremony to a phantom Moroccan.

I have some outstanding personal recollections. The entertainment laid on by Lagos State at halftime in the football final included not only some bizarre screaming "Afro girls", oddly describing themselves as "Phallus", but also a purple and pink striped banana-shaped mystery juju allegedly originating in the Midwest. This wrongly and flounced in numerous contortions, occasionally falling completely flat to show that it was operated by no human hand. I don't know what effect it had on the Guinean footballers but it certainly worried me. When a Chadain sprinter called de Gaulle Kander didn't materialise for his heat, a French journalist sitting behind me said: "but where is de Gaulle"? "de Gaulle is dead", said his neighbour.



Two Ghanaian athletic stars: Alice Annum (right) who won the 100 metres in 11.72 secs, making her the fastest woman in Africa, and Rose Asedua, who won the silver.

Final medals table:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Egypt	25	16	17
Nigeria	18	25	20
Kenya	9	9	10
Uganda	8	6	6
Ghana	7	7	13
Tunisia	4	6	3
Algeria	4	5	13
Ethiopia	4	3	6
Senegal	4	2	7
Ivory Coast	2	-	4
Morocco	1	3	3
Sudan	1	1	1
Mali	1	1	-
Guinea	1	1	-
Tanzania	1	1	-
Zambia	1	-	6
Somalia	-	-	2
Cameroun	-	2	2
Madagascar	-	2	2
The Gambia	1	-	-
Niger	-	1	-
Congo	-	-	4
Dahomey	-	-	1
Swaziland	-	-	1
Togo	-	-	1

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Letters to the Editor

Oil from Russia

SIR I was amazed to read in "Dateline Africa" (January 11) about the Ghana delegation to the Soviet Union to negotiate for the supply of crude oil to Ghana.

I am a fanatical admirer of Colonel Acheampong, not for his military profession nor his uniform, but for his socialistic and prudent handling of Ghana's affairs. All the same, I cannot reconcile my belief in him as the economic Messiah of Ghana with his intention to import crude oil from Russia.

I am an economic disciple of the developing world and, I, therefore, have no preference for Moscow, Washington, London or Paris. My main concern is, "why Russia?", thousands of miles away.

Is the refinery in Ghana specially constructed to refine only oil from Russia? If not so, are the Middle East and African countries, "at Ghana's backyard", who produce about 70 per cent of the world supply not interested in supplying crude oil to Ghana and at a reasonable price? If they are, is Ghana reckless enough to ignore them?

Unless Ghana can explain its reason, this crude oil proposition would be considered as unpatriotic, to and inconsistent with Africa's economic aspirations.

London

DOYIN DEGUN

Just desserts

SIR How breathtakingly astonishing, that the former Head Master of Agatey Memorial School, Sekondi, should feel so unusually indignant about the cutting of the official annual grant to Achimota School by 50 per cent (January 8)? I suppose in Dr. Kolina Taylor's view, this is a most pernicious thing to do to Achimota, of which he is an old boy. His letter was, of course, addressed to the Ghana High Commissioner in London, for whom I hold no brief. Kolina Seky's son is more than able to speak for himself and the Government he represents.

Speaking for myself as a Ghanaian and a Santalastan from that other place in Cape Coast, I think what the NRC has done to the Achimota grant is to redress the balance, and bring Achimota, that porridge eating place, to the level of other major secondary schools in Ghana. This is just social justice. At the beginning of the forties, when some Secondary grammar schools could scarcely afford the salary of science teachers (e.g. Dr. Simpson), Achimota was getting a special grant for her swimming pool and film shows. The blue Atlantic lay only three miles away. And this, at a time when the school of which Dr. Kolina Taylor was Head, was housed in the rickety and ramshackle buildings of the Optimism Club at Sekondi, by grace and favour. Neither Nkrumah nor Busia did anything to correct this undeserved privilege. None of them could, in the circumstances, reasonably be expected to do so, having both been nurtured on Principal Fraser's Scots porridge 'outs'. Nkrumah wholly, Busia partially, after that other start at Mfantsipim and Wesley College.

Does Dr. Taylor seriously suggest that his Alma Mater should continue enjoying that privileged position at public expense, in republican and unitarian Ghana, when

Achimota produces only sixth form and other major secondary schools - Mfantsipim, Adisadel, St. Augustine's or Accra Academy?

The analogy with Eton and Harrow is misplaced, and in any case untenable, inherently objectionable! Achimota has had her desserts, and should enjoy them as other secondary schools did, who received special grants for her swimming pool.
J ACKAH-YA

London

A question of priority

SIR Once again, the Federal Military Government has shown its determination to take steps to stop any more ex-patriate barmen and barmaids from coming to the government has tackled the greater problem facing the country. It has also a source of discomfort to many Nigerians, sight of thousands of foreign barmen and barmaids in the hundreds of bars and clubs over the country.

Along with decriminalisation of our streets and the change to right hand drive, this is another example of how the Government assigns high priorities to the greatest need facing the country.

Now one can expect the government steps to stop the expatriate taxi drivers, barbers and tailors, to name a few. Also the Government will now no doubt steps to quickly change the name of the language of Nigeria to French. Once in course, our French speaking neighbours will be able to visit Nigeria in their thousands in highly needed foreign exchange.

One hopes that in those more useful fields such as teaching, medicine, engineering etc. the Government will take steps to import foreign experts. Let us Nigerians are not qualified for such work.

Finally, the Government should assign low priorities to such problems as prices, decent housing, adequate transport systems and welfare of the handicapped.

Ottawa

Ogbemudia's PR

SIR One could not help but appreciate that Ogbemudia, Governor of the State of Nigeria, is meeting the chief post-war administration in his state. At least, he will not come from his state. I have with interest of the various measures he will take in helping the common man.

He has not forgotten his main duty as Governor. His public relations extended Christmas cards to all his students and staff in rebuilding confidence in the country.

London

M. Henri Lopes

SIR We are grateful for your report on the award of the "Prix de l'Afrique Noire" to M. Henri Lopes, Premier Ministre de la République Populaire du Congo (Brazzaville). You referred to him as "school teacher". M. Lopes is in fact an academician who was a Professor in Mathematics and Geography.

ROBERTO

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des Sciences et de

Commercial News

Cocoa Pact hold-up

Importing countries which signed the international cocoa pact by the January 15 deadline accounted for 69.83 per cent of total cocoa imports, just short of the required 70 per cent minimum.

UN officials are trying to obtain unanimous agreement among signatories of the fact by "round up" the 69.83 per cent to 70 per cent.

The pact remained open for signature until January 15 and will come into force on April 30 or during the two following months if by then the agreements of at least 70 exporting countries amounting to at least 80 per cent of cocoa exports, and governments representing importing countries accounting for at least 70 per cent of

total imports, have ratified, accepted or approved the agreement. Just before Christmas West Germany agreed to sign, so it then appeared that consumer countries accounting for 70 per cent would be committed to the agreement. The US, which accounts for a quarter of world cocoa imports, has still not agreed to sign.

The agreement, which aims at ensuring world price stability will cover export quotas for producers and will have as its main instrument a buffer stock of 250,000 tons. A price range of 23-32 US cents per lb has been agreed. It will be the aim of the buffer stock managers to keep prices within this range by buying and selling cocoa.

- The US was the leading importer of Ghana's cocoa during the 1971-72 main- and mid-crop seasons, up to October 31 last year. The Congo Marketing Board said the US bought 96,081 tons, 21.43 per cent. The USSR followed with 54,750 tons (12.21 per cent), West Germany, 34,550 tons (12.17 per cent), UK 36,805 tons, Holland 34,305 tons, Japan 27,325 tons, and Yugoslavia, 24,185 tons. Kenya 6,000 tons was the only African country which bought cocoa from Ghana during the period.

- World primary aluminium production in 1972 is estimated by the World Bureau of Metal Statistics to have risen by 6 per cent, to 11,490,000 metric tons from 10,885,000 tons in 1971. Consumption rose nearly 9 per cent, to 11,375,000 tons from 10,472,000 tons. Output of non-communist countries was assessed at 9,150,000 tons, up by 6 per cent. US output is estimated to have accounted for 41 per cent of the total.

- Controls of tin exports for 72 days by the seven major producers have been announced by the International Tin Council. The council also took steps to stop the tin price rising too quickly if export controls brought a shortage. The decision to control export was an attempt to stop the current surplus forcing prices down. Exports by the seven producer countries are limited to a maximum of 35,040 metric tons from January 19 to March 31. Allocations are: Malaysia 15,338 tons, Bolivia 6,571, Thailand 4,470, Indonesia 4,351, Australia 1,640, Nigeria 1,370, and Zaire 1,300.

Naira, £ and \$

The Central Bank of Nigeria has revised exchange rates following the change-over of Nigeria's currency. The new rates are 0.6316 for selling and 0.6380 for buying sterling. For the US dollar the rates are 1.5124 and 1.5276.

Problems of poorest

Of the 25 countries identified by the UN as "Least Developed" 16 are in Africa. They include: Burundi, Chad, Dahomey, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, and Upper Volta.

In a resolution adopted at a recent meeting the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD declare that for these countries "the softest possible terms of aid are appropriate. Official development assistance to these countries should preferably be in the form of grants and the average grant element of all commitments from a given donor should either be at least 86 per cent to each least-developed country over a period of three years, or least 90 per cent annually for the least-developed countries as a group".

Of aid in general the committee said that "while acknowledging the advantages of the project approach, members recognise that it is necessary to consider the overall needs of the developing country as well as its balance of payments and other factors, and that it may be appropriate to provide aid to finance either the cost of imports other than those for particular projects or the local costs of development or both".

The committee also noted that export credits "have become of increasing importance as a source of finance and have contributed to the indebtedness problem of a number of developing countries". Members agreed to review "their basic approaches to export credits to developing countries, whether official or officially guaranteed, and the relationship of these credits to aid and development considerations".

OECD represents the richest countries of the Western world.

- An Investment Manager is required by the John Holt Group of Companies, to be based on Lagos, Nigerian Chartered Accountants with experience of investment appraisal and monitoring and financial negotiating gained in a merchant bank or similar institution in the UK are invited to apply.

- Sales by The Gambia to Britain in the first eleven months of 1972 totalled £4,452,000 compared with £4,212,000 in the corresponding period of 1971. The UK's main purchases were vegetable oils and fats (£2,939,000) and feed for animals (£1,076,000). British sales to The Gambia in January-November totalled £2,812,000, an increase of more than £400,000 on 1971. Main Gambian purchases were machinery and transport equipment, £1,003,000, manufactured goods (classified chiefly by material), £602,000, chemicals, £468,000, miscellaneous manufactured articles, £217,000, tobacco and beverages, £190,000, and food and live animals, £119,000.

The Gambia groundnut season will close on March 28. The official marketing board price of £40 per ton, represents an increase of £4 over last season. This year's crop, says the *Standard Bank Preview*, is estimated at 90,000 tons, a reduction on last year. But it will command a better unit price, and with the world market price remaining buoyant Produce Marketing Board "should be able to meet the higher price without straining its budget".

We regret that on two recent occasions we have wrongly reported the producer price at £50 per ton in the increase as £5.

EDITOR

GPMB has announced increases in prices for rice and palm kernels, with rice now at seven butnuts per lb (an increase of one butnut) and D115 per ton for palm kernels (an increase of D14 per ton).

Poles in Congo

Construction of an oil refinery, at present the biggest industrial investment project in the Congo, is to begin shortly. The Polish foreign trade enterprise, Pohnmex-Ciekop, will participate. Poland will supply the reservoir base, piping and chemical apparatus. A group of Polish specialists is already in the Congo. The refinery is the second to be built with the assistance of Polish specialists in Africa, the other being in Tanzania.

Peugeot production in 1974

The Peugeot car assembly plant in Kaduna is to go into production in 1974. The other car assembly plant approved by Nigeria's Federal government is the Volkswagen plant to be built in the Lagos area. Agreements for the projects were signed in August and September last year, and work was supposed to have started towards the end of the year. But the Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr F. Adetoro, complained recently that one of the project partners was "dragging its feet".

The Federal Government is to have 35 per cent shares in both projects while the assemblers will take up 40 per cent. The rest will be taken up by distributors, financiers and Nigerian businessmen.

A big French delegation is visiting Nigeria to study the

possibility of increasing trade between the two countries. France has a big trade deficit with Nigeria. During the first eight months of last year, French exports to Nigeria amounted to about £20m., compared with imports from Nigeria of about £98m. Nearly all 93 per cent, of which was crude oil. Nigeria has become France's third largest supplier of crude oil ahead of Algeria, Libya and Iraq.

French exports to Nigeria are mostly cars, machinery and sugar goods.

An agreement has been signed in Paris between Nigeria and France on joint passenger and cargo flights by Nigeria Airways and the French airline UTA. A UTA Jumbo will operate between Paris and Lagos in a joint venture with Nigeria Airways beginning in March.

• Chief Henry Fajenir, Okun, President of the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Mines, told the Kano branch that at least 500m. naira (£N250m.) would be needed for the take-over of businesses listed in the indigenisation decree. He urged the Federal Government to invest more money in the Industrial Development Bank to enable it to grant long-term loans to Nigerian businessmen for purchase of listed businesses, since commercial banks could not be expected to provide sufficient facilities. Chief Fajenirokun advised expatriate members of the Chamber to leave retail and distributive trade to Nigerians.

• Provisional figures for January to October show Nigeria's exports (including re-exports) and imports at £N578.9m. and £N404.1m. respectively, a surplus of £N173.8m. This compares with a surplus of £N88.4m. in the same period of 1971, when exports and imports were £N533.7m. and £N445.3m.

• Three insurance companies operating in Ghana ceased operations before the coming into effect of the Insurance (Amendment) Decree. The companies are: National Employers Mutual General Insurance Association, London; Lancashire Insurance Company, and the New India Assurance Company. The decree which came into force on January 1, stipulates that insurance companies in Ghana must be incorporated locally and have 40 per cent Ghanaian shareholding.

• A Federal contract for reconstruction of the 45-mile Ibadan-Ife Trunk A Road has been awarded to Piccoli-Brunelli and Italo-Batolleti at a total cost of N76m. In Ibadan there will be one-and-a-half miles of reconstruction at Queen Elizabeth II - Agodi Road junction. The project has World Bank assistance.

The contract brings the total value of road projects in the current development plan - completed or under construction or for which the contracts have been made - to N257m.

• General uncertainty, according to the Standard Bank Review for January, was reported to prevail in the timber industry following the Ghana Timber Marketing Board's stipulation that, from January 1, 1973, foreign-owned timber exporting companies must be registered and incorporated in Ghana and must transfer into Ghana a minimum of Cs,300,000 in foreign currency for operations. Under a decree retroactive to October 1, the government had already acquired 55 per cent of the equity in Gliksten (WA), African Timber and Plywood (Ghana), Takoradi Veneer and Lumber Company, and the Timber Division of R.T. Briscoe Ghana Negotiations had been in progress with these for majority government participation.

Ghana's trade surplus for January-September reached Q133.6m., as compared with an adverse balance of Q47.9m. during Jan-Sept., 1971.

• Dr. Emil Ludviger, a member of the Yugoslav Government, says that the Yugoslav economy can take a greater part in undertakings financed in developing countries by the World Bank. The Yugoslav economy could also take part in projects in developing countries financed through regional banks, such as the African Development Bank. Yugoslavia could also participate in consortia with foreign partners. Dr. Ludviger said that Yugoslav foreign trade went up by 3.4 times in 1961-1971, and trade with developing countries three times.

Zaire deficit down

Zaire's balance of payments deficit last year was \$16.8m., compared with \$56.6m. in 1971, according to provisional figures issued by the Zaire National Bank. A report says that the improvement was due to stabilisation of current expenditure and capital growth. The economy, however, continued to slow down with growth rate falling last year to 4.6 per cent from 5.5 in 1971 and 9.7 in 1970. The bank said this was because of the downward trend of world prices of primary products. Consumer spending should be curbed in favour of investment.

Senghor, EEC and South Africa

President Senghor has told the Common Market Commission that attempts to negotiate special trade relations with South Africa would be a "flagrant violation" of UN resolutions and the judgment of the International Court of Justice on Namibia (South-West Africa). Writing as acting chairman of OCAM (the Common African and Malagasy Organisation grouping 14 Francophone countries) the President wrote to the Commission stating that any special trade agreement would affect African interests. The *Guardian's* Brussels correspondent says that the EEC has not had any negotiations with South Africa on the lines of those with "associable" countries, but the community could "be tempted" to make a deal with Pretoria on some special products.

• Commonwealth Caribbean territories are working out details of a joint approach to the EEC on some form of association to take effect on expiry of the Yaoundé Agreement in 1975, according to Guyana's Foreign Minister. The joint approach would be concluded after establishment of a Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market on May 1. The Yaoundé Agreement, which had "too colonialist an image" was generally unpopular in the Caribbean. Its effect was to demand reverse preferences for EEC products in the developing world. This created difficulties for the region's relationship with the US which was unwilling to extend its generalised preference scheme to countries which it felt discriminated against US goods in favour of EEC products. "It is intolerable for us to be the ham in the sandwich pressurised by the two largest industrialised powers in the world", the Minister said. As in the case of Commonwealth African countries, the EEC has offered association or special arrangements to Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

GAMBIA PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

vacancy for

MARKETING MANAGER-IN-TRAINING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the vacant post of Marketing Manager-in-Training with the Gambia Produce Marketing Board. The minimum qualification required of applicants is:

(a) A good University Degree from a recognised University preferably in Commerce, Economics, Mathematics or allied subjects, or

(b) A Chartered or Certified Accountant or a member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries.

3. Applicants must be between 25 and 35 years of age.

3. The successful candidate will be required to undergo training with the Gambia Produce Marketing Board in Banjul as well as the Gambia Overseas Marketing Co Ltd, London. On the successful completion of this training he will be expected to take over as Marketing Manager with an appropriate salary to be determined.

4. The salary attached to the trainee post is in the scale £1,800 - £3,000 p.a. (£1,800 - £2,200 - £3,000) £100 points in the salary scale will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. In addition, an overseas allowance of £45 (D 225) per calendar month will be paid under the Finance Act 1973.

5. Leave will be earned at the rate of 30 days for each year of continuous service.

6. Application forms may be obtained from the General Manager, Gambia Produce Marketing Board, Marine Harbour, Banjul, or from the Secretary, The Gambia Overseas Marketing Co. Ltd, 1-4 Gons Tower Street, London, E.C.3, and should be returned duly completed, together with relevant certificates and references, not later than 15th February, 1973. Other particulars may be obtained from the foregoing address.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Nigeria

Governments of the North Central,
North Western, North Eastern, Kano
and Kwara States.

Ministries of Health & Social Welfare

CONSULTANTS all specialities

Salary EN2,736.
Qualifications: U.K. recognised specialist qualification plus at least five years post-specialist qualification experience.
For expatriate appointees salary is supplemented by 20% contract addition and EN150 p.a. tax-free gratuity.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (General Duties)

Salary Up to EN2,070.
For expatriate appointees salary is supplemented by 20% contract addition, EN300 inducement addition and EN150 p.a. tax-free gratuity.
Qualifications: MB BS or MB ChB plus G.M.C. registration or any degree recognised by the Nigerian Medical Council and completed housemanship.
Duties: To work in government hospitals with level of responsibility according to experience.

OTHER BENEFITS:

- (i) Children's allowance payable for three children up to the age of eighteen years.
- (ii) Provision for car loan and allowances payable for maintenance.
- (iii) Free passages to and fro on first appointment and on leave.
- (iv) Partially furnished accommodation at a very low rental of 5% of basic salary subject to a maximum of EN150 p.a. is provided.
- (v) Leave of rate of 5 to 7 days for each completed month's service.
- (vi) Income tax at Nigerian rates, these are substantially lower than those prevailing in the U.K.
- (vii) EN1,122 sterling at the current rate of exchange.
- (viii) In addition, a tax free supplementation may be paid to U.K. citizens.

Method of Application

Applicants, expatriates or Nigerians who must be under 55 years should submit details under the following headings:

1. Full name and address.
2. Post for which application is being made, indicating State in order of preference, giving first, second and third choice.
3. (a) Date of birth
(b) Nationality
(c) Marital status, number and age of children.
4. Schools and Universities attended, with dates.
5. Qualifications, with dates.
6. Names of Employers and positions held, with dates, up to date.
7. Names and addresses of two referees, whose permission you should obtain.

Copies of certificates and three passport photographs should be submitted with details to:

The Recruitment Attache
Nigeria High Commission
9 Northumberland Avenue
London WC2N 5BA.

Nigeria

Government of South Eastern State

SOUTH-EASTERN STATE PUBLIC SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Suitably qualified candidates are required for appointment to the following grades:-

- (i) Administrative Officer Grade II Salary Group 7 (EN2,532)
- (ii) Administrative Officer Grade III Salary Group 8 (EN1,950/60 EN2,070)
- (iii) Administrative Officer Grade IV Scale A (Upper Segment) (EN1,548/54 EN1,764)

QUALIFICATIONS:

A good Honours Degree of a recognised University preferably in Arts and Social Sciences, with administrative, industrial or commercial experience in a responsible position as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| Grade II | at least 8 years |
| Grade III | at least 6 years |
| Grade IV | at least 4 years |

DUTIES:

These are wide in scope, complexity and levels of responsibilities. In the Ministries they include the preparation of papers connected with the formulation of Government policies; involvement in the implementation of Government policies; organisation management, control, co-ordination and improvement of the administrative machinery of Government, and reviews of existing practices and regulations. In the field Grades II and III officers are required to take charge of Administrative Divisions under a decentralised system of administration, co-ordinate the activities of Government Departments and quasi Government Bodies and supervise the Development Councils and Development Committees in the Division. Grade IV officers discharge similar responsibilities in a lesser degree in Touring Areas but under the general surveillance of the officers in charge of the Divisions to which they are posted. Officers may be called upon to undertake special duties the performance of which calls for administrative skill and organising ability. Candidates with a flair for economic planning and related matters will be considered for appointment to corresponding grades of Planning Officers in the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

The posts are pensionable and new entrants to the public service will normally be on probationary appointment for three years. Other conditions of service will be as prescribed for the time being for officers of equivalent grades in the Federal Public Service. An officer who is appointed on contract will be given an enhancement amounting to 10% of his salary plus a gratuity of EN17.10% for each completed quarter of service.

METHODS OF APPLICATION:

Applications should be completed in duplicate on official application form obtainable from:

- (i) The Recruitment Attache,
Nigeria High Commission,
9 Northumberland Avenue,
London WC2.
- (ii) Charge d'Affaires,
Embassy of Nigeria,
11 Belprasse,
3000 Berne,
Switzerland.

All applications should reach the Secretary, South-Eastern State Public Service Commission, Calabar, not later than the 28th of March, 1973.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Nigeria

Government of the East Central State

CONSULTANTS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Consultant - Salary Scale: Group 6 (EN2,736)
 (b) Senior Medical Superintendent - Salary Scale: Group 6 (EN2,736)
 (c) Medical Superintendent - Salary Scale: Group 7 (EN2,532)
 (d) Senior Registrar - Salary Scale: Group 7 (EN2,532)
 (e) Registrar - Salary Scale: Group 8 (EN1,950 - EN2,070)
 (f) Medical Officer, Grade I - Salary Scale A with Medical Extension (EN1,656 - EN2,070)
 (g) Medical Officer, Grade II - Salary Scale A with Medical Extension (EN1,092 - EN2,070)

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Apart from having qualifications in (g) below, candidates must have practised for at least eight years, five of which must have been on their speciality since obtaining any of the specialist qualifications in (e) below.
 (b) Apart from having qualifications required in (g) below, candidates must have served for at least ten years as Medical Practitioners.
 (c) Apart from having qualifications in (g) below, candidates must have served at least seven years as Medical Practitioners.
 (d) Apart from having qualifications in (g) below, candidates must hold any of the specialist qualifications in (e) below, and must have been at least three years in the exclusive practice of their speciality.
 (e) Apart from having qualifications in (g) below, candidates must be registered Medical Practitioners with at least four years experience and must hold specialist qualifications recognised by the Nigerian Medical Council obtained from the United Kingdom, the Americas, Western and Eastern Europe in the following fields: Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Psychological Medicine, Bacteriology, Ophthalmology, Radiology (Diagnosis or treatment), Pathology, Anaesthetics, Paediatrics and Public Health.
 (f) Apart from the qualifications in (g) below, candidates must have had not less than three years post-registration experience as Medical Practitioners.
 (g) Candidates must have recognised medical degrees or qualifications and have in addition, completed an approved period of Housemanship and/or been registered as Medical Practitioners by the Nigerian Medical Council.

DUTIES:

- (a) Clinical duties in his speciality; lecturing to House Officers, Nurses etc, may be called upon to take charge of the Medical Administration of a Unit.
 (b) Responsible for larger Hospitals of 100-200 beds or for Medical Units of comparable size.
 (c) Responsible for Hospitals or Health Centres of up to 100 beds or Medical Units of comparable size.
 (d) The same as (c) below but at a higher level of responsibility.
 (e) Clinical duties in his speciality under the supervision of a Consultant. He may also be required to perform the duties of a Medical Officer, Grade I.
 (f) & (g) Clinical duties, medical administration and training subordinate staff.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE: (see below)

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Senior Physiotherapist, Salary Scale C(T)6 (EN1,548-EN1,764)
 (b) Higher Physiotherapist, Salary Scale C(T)5 (EN1,392-EN1,494)

(c) *Physiotherapist, Salary Scale C(T)2,3,4 (EN780-EN1,344).

*Candidates who possess the hydrotherapy Certificate of the Chartered Society of Great Britain or equivalent, enter at EN804.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for the posts in (a) and (b) above must, in addition to possessing any of the qualifications in (b) below, have had seven and five years post-qualification experience respectively.
 (b) Candidates for (c) above must possess any of the following: Diploma or Membership Certificate of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy of Gt. Britain; B.Sc. (Med.) Physiotherapy degree from a member country of the World Confederation for Physical Therapy.

DUTIES:

General duties of physiotherapists, with the level of responsibilities varying according to the grades of posts above.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE: (see below)

RADIOGRAPHERS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Senior Radiographer, Salary Scale C(T)8 (EN1,548-EN1,764)
 (b) Higher Radiographer, Salary Scale C(T)6 (EN1,392-EN1,494)
 (c) Radiographer, Salary Scale C(T)2,3,4 (EN780-EN1,344).

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for the posts in (a) and (b) above must, in addition to possessing the qualifications stated in (b) below, have had seven and five years post-qualification experience respectively.
 (b) Candidates for the post in (c) above must have the Certificate of Membership of the Society of Radiographers or its equivalent.

DUTIES:

General duties of Radiographers with responsibilities varying according to the grades of posts above.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE: (see below)

DENTAL SURGEONS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Superintendent Dental Surgeon - Salary Scale, group 7 (EN2,532)
 (b) Dental Surgeon Grade I - Salary Scale A with medical extension (EN1,950 - EN2,070)
 (c) *Dental Surgeon Grade II - Salary Scale A with medical extension (EN840 - EN2,070)

*Enhanced entry point of EN1,248 for Dentists who would forego their 50% Allowances on Patients' Charges.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for the posts in (a) and (b) above must, in addition to possessing any of the qualifications in (b) below, have had at least seven and three years post-qualification experience respectively.
 (b) Candidates for (c) above must possess Degrees in Dentistry or Diplomas from recognised Institutions registrable in Nigeria.

DUTIES:

General duties of Dental Surgeons, varying in degree of responsibility according to the grades of posts above.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE: (see below)

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Nigeria

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

ENGINEERS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Deputy Director of Works Services, Salary Group 4 (EN3,240);
 (b) Assistant Director (Roads), Salary Group 4A (EN3,120);
 (c) Assistant Director (Electrical and Mechanical), Salary Group 4A (EN3,120);
 (d) Assistant Director (Water), Salary Group 4A (EN3,120);
 (e) Assistant Director (Building), Salary Group 4A (EN3,120).

QUALIFICATIONS

- (i) Deputy Director of Works Services:-
 A good degree in Architecture or Quantity Surveying from a recognised university and a professional qualification appropriate to his profession recognised by the Nigerian Institute of Architects or Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors. Considerable experience in professional practice and in Administration of a Technical Ministry is essential. Candidates must have held the post of Assistant Director (Building), Group 4A or comparable positions for at least 3 years.
- (ii) Assistant Director (Roads):-
 Candidates must possess a good degree in Civil Engineering recognised by the Nigerian Society of Engineers and in addition possess professional qualification registrable in Nigeria. Candidates must have had considerable experience in Road Engineering including its administration and have held a Group 6 (EN2,736) post for a minimum of 5 years.
- (iii) Assistant Director (Electrical and Mechanical):-
 Candidates must hold a good degree in Electrical/Mechanical Engineering recognised by the Nigerian Society of Engineers and in addition possess professional qualification registrable in Nigeria. They must have had a minimum of ten years experience with the Ministry of Works or any similar Works Organisation. Candidates must have held a Group 5 (EN3,000) post for a minimum of 5 years continuous service if in the Government Service.
- (iv) Assistant Director (Water):-
 Candidates must have a good degree in Civil Engineering recognised by the Nigerian Society of Engineers, and in addition a professional qualification. Candidates must have had considerable experience in Water Engineering including its administration and have held Group 6 post for a minimum of 5 years.
- (v) Assistant Director (Building):-
 Candidates must possess a good degree in Architecture or Quantity Surveying recognised by the Nigerian Institute of Architects or Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors. In addition candidates must possess appropriate professional qualification and must have held a Group 6 post for a minimum of 3 years.

All candidates for these posts are expected to have had experience in controlling senior staff. In all cases the possession of a good university degree in the relevant fields would be an advantage.

DUTIES:

The Deputy Director of Works Services would be responsible to the Director of Works Services/Permanent Secretary for co-ordinating the work of all the professional Divisions of the Ministry.

An Assistant Director is responsible for co-ordinating the work of his Division.

In all cases a suitable candidate is expected to be able to control staff and deal with administrative matters appertaining thereto.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE (see below)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Administrative Officer Grade II, Salary Group 7 (EN2,532);
 (b) Administrative Officer Grade III, Salary Group 8 (EN1,950-EN2,070);
 (c) Administrative Officer Grade IV, Salary Scale A(U) (EN1,548-EN1,764)

- (d) Administrative Officer Grade V, Salary Scale A (EN840-EN1,764)

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for posts in (a), (b) and (c) above must, in addition to possessing the entry qualifications in (b) below, have had a minimum of 10, 8 and 3 years post-qualification experience respectively in Administration, either in the Public or Private Sector.
 (b) Candidates must be in possession of a First or Second Class Honours degree in Arts or Social Sciences or equivalent qualifications of other countries and must, in addition, pass a competitive entry examination.

DUTIES:

Responsible for assembling and analysing of data required in the formulation of Government policies and for supervising the execution of Government decisions. Officers may be required to serve in appropriate capacities either in the Ministry HQ, or in the field.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE: (see below)

ECONOMISTS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Principal Economist - Salary Scale, Group 7 (EN2,532)
 (b) Senior Economist - Salary Scale, Group 8 (EN1,950-EN2,070)
 (c) Economist Grade I, Salary Scale A(U) (EN1,548-EN1,764)
 (d) Economist Grade II, Salary Scale A (EN840-EN1,764)

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for posts in (a) and (b) above must, in addition to possessing any of the qualifications shown in (b) below, have had eight and six years post-qualification cognate experience respectively.
 (b) Candidates for the post in (c) above must have either Doctorate Degrees in Economics, Finance or Agricultural Economics, or 1st or 2nd Class Honours Degrees of recognised Universities in the above subjects plus three years post-qualification experience.
 (c) Candidates for the post in (d) above must possess a minimum of 1st or 2nd Class Honours Degrees in Economics, Finance or Agricultural Economics, or equivalent qualifications from recognised Universities.

DUTIES:

General Economic Planning, with the degree of responsibility varying according to the grades of posts above.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE (see below)

SURVEYORS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:

- (a) Senior Surveyor, Salary Group 8 (EN1,950-EN2,070)
 (b) Surveyor, Grade I, Salary Scale A(U) (EN1,548-EN1,764)
 (c) Surveyor Grade II, Salary Scale A(EN1,092-EN1,764)

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for the posts in (a) and (b) above must, in addition to possessing any of the basic qualifications listed in (b) below, have had a minimum of six years and five years post-qualification experience respectively.
 (b) Candidates for (c) above must have either good Honours Degrees in Engineering, Maths, Physics or good Honours Degrees in Geography with Maths as a subsidiary subject from recognised University, plus recognised professional qualifications in Land Surveying.

DUTIES:

General Land Surveying duties varying in degrees of responsibility according to the grades of posts above.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE: (see below)

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Nigeria

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

INVESTIGATING OFFICERS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:-
 (a) Principal Investigating Officer, Salary Group 7 (CN2,532);
 (b) Senior Investigating Officer, Salary Group 8
 (CN1,950 - CN2,070)

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for appointment to the post of Principal Investigating Officer must be in possession of any of the qualifications listed in (c) below, and must have had experience in income tax duties for a period of not less than eight years;
- (b) Candidates for appointment to the post of Senior Investigating Officer must be in possession of any of the qualifications listed in (c) below and must have had experience in income tax duties for a period of not less than five years;
- (c) Candidates should be in possession of the
- Graduate or Associate membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria or a similar body recognised by the Institute;
 - An Honours Degree in Accountancy or Economics or Law;
 - A First or Second Class Honours Degree from a recognised university.

DUTIES

The duties of the Principal Investigating Officer shall include back duty assessments, review of assessments made by Inspectors of Taxes, investigations of assessments generally, co-ordination of the work of other Investigating Officers, research and planning including systematic build-up and use of tax information.

The duties of a Senior Investigating Officer include: Back duty assessment, review of assessment made by Inspectors of Taxes (Assessment Authorities), Investigating of, and for, assessment generally, Research and planning, including systematic build-up and use of tax information.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE (see below)

ACCOUNTANTS

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:-
 (a) Senior Accountant, Salary Scale, Group 8
 (CN1,950 - CN2,070)
 (b) Accountant, Grade I, Salary Scale A1U
 (CN1,548 - CN1,764)
 (c) Accountant Grade II, Salary Scale A (CN840 - CN1,764)

(*) An Associate Member of any of the Professional Bodies listed in (a) to (c) above, will enter the Salary Scale A at CN1,092 p.a. while a Graduate Member of any of the Professional Bodies will enter the scale at CN934 p.a. and will advance to CN1,092 p.a. with effect from the date of his election as an Associate Member if he has not reached that point by that date.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates must be in possession of any of the qualifications listed in (c) below, and must have acquired a minimum of six years post-qualification experience.
- (b) Candidates must have any of the qualifications listed in (c) below, and must have acquired a minimum of five years post-qualification experience.
- (c) Candidates should be in possession of the final certificate of any of the following Professional Bodies:-
- Institute of Chartered Accountants
 - Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
 - Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants
 - Institute of Cost and Works Accountants
 - Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants

(vi) A degree in Accountancy or Economics with Accountancy as a special subject of a recognised University or German University Diploma or equivalent qualification of other countries in the appropriate subjects.

DUTIES:

Keeping of Principal and Subsidiary Accounts; reconciliation of other Government Accounts, keeping of Investment Accounts, compilation of accounts and preparation of financial statements; management, control and supervision of subordinate staff where necessary. Review of accounting duties as an appropriate superior officer may direct.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE (see below)

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTIONS OFFICER

Qualified Nigerians are required for the following posts:-
 (a) Principal Industrial Promotions Officer, Group 7 (CN2,532)
 (b) Senior Industrial Promotions Officer, Group 8
 (CN1,950 - CN2,070)
 (c) Industrial Promotions Officer, Grade I, Scale A1U
 (CN1,548 - CN1,764)
 (d) Industrial Promotions Officer, Grade II, Scale A
 (CN840 - CN1,764)

(*) Candidates in possession of Engineering qualifications enter at CN882 p.a. and advance to CN1,092 after two years' pupillage.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (a) Candidates for posts in (a), (b) and (c) above must, in addition to possessing the basic qualifications in (b) below, have had a minimum of eight, six and four years post-qualification cognate experience.
- (b) Candidates for (d) above must hold First or Second Class Honours Degrees in either Business Administration, Economics, Statistics, Sociology, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Diploma of German Universities or equivalent qualifications of other countries in the appropriate areas.

DUTIES:

To advise the Government on new investments and promote the interaction between investors and the Government, to act as a central co-ordinator for all investigations, economic surveys and feasibility studies.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

- (a) The posts are permanent and appointments will be made on probation for three years.
- (b) Rent is payable at 8% of basic salary when an officer is occupying furnished Government Quarters and at 7% if the officer is occupying unfurnished quarters.
- (c) Annual leave of 35 or 42 days is granted according to the grade of officer.
- (d) There are free medical facilities for officer and family.

METHODS OF APPLICATION:

- (a) Applications should be submitted on the prescribed form (PSC Form) obtainable from:-
- The Recruitment Attache, Nigeria High Commission, Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2.
 - The Nigerian Embassy, Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn.
- (b) Completed application forms should be submitted through the appropriate channels to reach the Secretary, U.C.S. Public Service Commission, P.M.B. 1063, ENUGU, NIGERIA, not later than 15th April, 1972.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Nigeria

Governments of the North Central, North Western, North Eastern and Kano States

MINISTRIES OF WORKS & HOUSING, LAND AND SURVEYS

ARCHITECTS

with A.R.E.B.A. qualification and at least three years' experience or five years' for the higher salary.

*Salary £N1,548 - £N1,950

Duties: preparation of designs, sketch plans, working drawings and detailed specifications for various building projects.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

with A.R.E.S. qualification and at least two years' experience.

*Salary £N1,548 - £N1,764

Duties: Responsible for the preparation of bills of quantities and budget estimates for government projects.

MINISTRIES OF WORKS AND HOUSING

CIVIL ENGINEERS

*Salary £N1,548 - £N1,764.

Qualifications: AMICE, plus at least two years' experience.

Duties: Varied duties involving design, construction, maintenance of roads, bridges, lighting, sewage and buildings.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

*Salary £N840 - £N1,764.

Qualifications: AMIME, plus at least two years' experience in the running of a mechanical workshop, maintenance and operation of plants and vehicles.

Duties: To perform executive duties relating to control operations, maintenance and repair of vehicles, waterworks and stores.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

*Salary £N840 - £N1,764

Qualifications: AMIEE, plus at least five years' experience.

Duties: Preparation of designs, specifications and estimates with executive duties relating to:

- (a) Electrical installation in Public buildings, hospitals etc.
- (b) Waterworks, electrical plant and control equipment.

STATE WATER BOARDS

WATER ENGINEERS

*Salary £N1,548 - £N1,764.

Qualification: A recognised degree in Civil Engineering from an approved University, preferably membership of the Institute of Water Engineers or equivalent professional qualification with at least two years' experience.

Duties: To supervise Water Supply projects.

MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PRINCIPAL VETERINARY OFFICERS

*Salary £N2,532.

Qualifications: Recognised Veterinary degree plus at least ten years' experience.

Duties: The officer will be working directly under the Chief Veterinary Officer and will be responsible for the administration of all veterinary health matters in the state. Duties involve periodic touring.

*For expatriate appointees salary is supplemented by 20% contract addition, inducement addition (except for Veterinary Officers of £N180 - £N300) according to salary and £N150 p.a. tax-free gratuity.

OTHER BENEFITS:

- (i) Children's allowance payable for three children up to the age of eighteen years.
- (ii) Provision for a car loan and allowance payable for maintenance where applicable.
- (iii) Free passages to and fro on first appointment and on leave.
- (iv) Partially furnished accommodation at a very low rental of 8% of basic salary subject to a maximum of £N150 p.a. is provided.
- (v) Leave at rate of 5 to 7 days for each completed month's service.
- (vi) Income tax at Nigerian rates, these are substantially lower than those prevailing in the U.K.
- (vii) £N - £1.22 sterling at the current rate of exchange.
- (viii) In addition, a tax-free supplementation may be paid to U.K. citizens.

Method of Application

Applicants, expatriates or Nigerians who must be under 55 years should submit details under the following headings:

1. Full name and address.
2. Post for which application is being made, indicating State in order of preference, giving first, second and third choice.
3. (a) Date of birth.
(b) Nationality.
(c) Marital status, number and age of children.
4. Schools and Universities attended, with dates.
5. Qualifications, with dates.
6. Names of Employers and positions held, with dates, up to date.
7. Names and addresses of two referees, whose permission you should obtain.

Copies of certificates and three passport photographs should be submitted with details to:

The Recruitment Attache,
Nigeria High Commission,
9 Northumberland Avenue,
London WC2N 5BX.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Technically Qualified Nigerians

Applications are invited from Nigerians currently in the United Kingdom but intending to return to their home country in the near future, for positions in the Company's Motor Parts Organisation, in Nigeria.

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The Recruitment Manager

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NOTICES Cont.

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Dateline Africa

GUINEA-BISSAU

Cabral murdered

Amílcar Cabral, Secretary-General of the African Independence Party for Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) was assassinated in Conakry, capital of Guinea on January 20. [See also Matchets Diary and article by Basil Davidson p.131]

President Touré said that the men who had killed the PAIGC leader also captured Aristide Pereira, an aide, and several other PAIGC leaders who had been rescued by the Guinea navy some twelve hours later. They had been rescued from three PAIGC vessels, which had apparently been commandeered and which were heading towards Bissau. The PAIGC leaders had been tortured and trussed up by their captors, he added. One of Dr. Cabral's body-guard had been killed. The killers' motives, claimed the President, were to provoke divisions between black and mulatto PAIGC members, to exploit disciplinary measures within the PAIGC and to stir up tribal rivalries.

Later President Sekou Touré announced that Dr. Cabral's assassin was Innocente Camil, aged 37, who had been captured and who had confessed. Conakry Radio said the killers would be handed over to the PAIGC for trial. The President claimed that the Portuguese had won over certain Africans by promising to grant independence to Guinea-Bissau on condition that the PAIGC was eliminated and that Lisbon retained undisputed control over the Cape Verde Islands.

Dr. Vitorino Monteiro has been elected the new PAIGC secretary-general. He, like Dr. Cabral, is a native of the Cape Verde Islands, and is of mixed blood. Dr. Monteiro is a graduate of the Lisbon University Higher Institute of

Economic and Social Science. Camil is described as a mainland man who helped Cabral to found the PAIGC.

Neither the Lisbon government nor the Portuguese command in Bissau has made any official announcement about the killing. A senior government official in Lisbon is reported to have said: "Portugal had nothing to do with the assassination... this is not our way of acting. We do not resort to violence of that kind." No statement could be expected, he said on President Sekou Touré's claim that Portuguese mercenaries had been responsible for the murder.

The younger brother of Dr. Cabral said the struggle to liberate Guinea Bissau must continue. M. Luiz Cabral, responsible for the Northern Region of the PAIGC, said that despite the death of its leader, the party "must not weaken in its fight".

Washington regrets

The US State department said it deeply regretted and deplored the assassination, "It goes without saying that he was an important figure on the African scene and was widely known in the United States", state department spokesman Charles Bray said. "The US Government deeply regrets, indeed must deplore, acts of violence of this kind."

Mr. Charles Diggs, Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa, called for a detailed investigation; possibly by the UN, into Dr. Cabral's death. Mr. Diggs said: "the struggle to which Amílcar Cabral dedicated his life - the winning of the freedom of the people of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde and the throwing out of the Portuguese

oppressors - must go on."

The British Labour Party has sent an official message expressing regret at the death of Dr. Cabral.

President Senghor of Senegal charged Portugal with responsibility for the assassination but did not blame the country's rulers directly. "Reactionaries, colonialists and capitalists, the effective leaders to today's Portugal, have organised the assassination," he said.

"We are always for dialogue and co-operation and we would make ourselves available, whenever the government of Portugal needed our help for a frank, sincere and honest dialogue with nationalist movements in order to substitute relations of friendship and co-operation for the present relations of dependency."

Ghana's Head of State, Colonel Acheampong, called on followers of Amílcar Cabral to avenge his death by intensifying the campaign to free the parts of Guinea-Bissau still held by the Portuguese. A statement issued on behalf of Colonel Acheampong by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Major Baah, expressed horror and shock over the death of Dr. Cabral. Major Baah, current chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee, called not only for a strong condemnation of "this senseless murder" but also a total mobilisation of all African forces to drive the Portuguese from Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola.

Nigeria's General Gowon said the death of Dr. Cabral would spur Africa to intensify its war against colonial domination and repression. General Gowon described Cabral as a clear-sighted nationalist totally committed to the struggle for the restoration of the inalienable rights of freedom and independence to Africa. The Nigerian leader remarked: "having been put down in the prime of his life Dr. Cabral has without doubt joined the ranks of the truly great martyrs of African Freedom".

A memorial meeting is to be held on January 29 at 7.30 p.m. in St. Pancras Town Hall, London, by the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea.

SIERRA LEONE

Jawara's visit

After talks between President Stevens and Sir Dauda Jawara, President of The Gambia, who was on a five day official visit, a communique said that the Presidents agreed to examine the possibility of establishing a West African economic community to remove trade barriers. The Presidents referred to the necessity for developing regional institutions in West Africa for economic and social development and mentioned the West African Rice Development Association. They also agreed to promote the fullest possible exchange between their states. The two Presidents signed a treaty of friendship which was initiated by their Foreign Ministers in 1970.

Both President Stevens and Sir Dauda strongly condemned what they called the "wicked action" of the illegal regime in Rhodesia in closing the border with Zambia.

Both also paid tribute to Amilcar Cabral. The two leaders said they believed another leader would emerge and they prayed that "Cabral's fighting spirit would rise like a fire to kindle a flame in the heart of all Africans."

• Lady Tweedsmuir, Minister of State in the Foreign Office, arrived in Freetown from Cameroon while Sir Dauda was there. She later went on to The Gambia, from where she returns to London.

• During Sir Dauda Jawara's visit to Guinea President Sekou Toure called on The Gambia, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone to unite their efforts to achieve the independence of Guinea-Bissau. Sir Dauda said he hoped to see the realisation of a West African community in the near future. Unity was Africa's only road.

• In a statement to Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, the Vice-President said that Sierra Leone urged provision of greater facilities for training in project preparation and management. "One of our desperate needs is a pipeline of well-prepared bankable projects. While we appreciate your exertions to obtain

more funds for the I.D.A., we should like to press for more I.D.A. credits, especially as the priorities you have indicated seem to require greater availability of soft loans. Our public debt burden is excruciating. We do not like the resort to suppliers' credit, short-term loans on hard terms, but very often we do not seem to have any choice."

• Action has been taken by the government to combat the sugar shortage, according to a press release issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The release says that the government was seriously concerned about the shortage, which is likely to persist. Arrangements have been made for the direct import of sugar to be available, both wholesale and retail, through the National Trading Company.

Government and Industry

Development certificate are not a prerequisite for industrial development, the Minister of Education, Mr. J. Barthes-Wilson, speaking on behalf of the President, told the 11th annual dinner of the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce. Sound industrial development, he said, should be based on the viability of industries and not on concessions to them. Mr. Barthes-Wilson said that prices which developed countries had been willing to pay for agricultural raw materials had been rising much more slowly than prices for finished goods. This could be the result of high labour costs in the developed countries. The government was pleased at progress being made in local incorporation of banks and other enterprises. Others should follow suit.

The President of the Chamber, Mr. Tommy Hope, said that the burden of taxation on firms who dutifully paid taxes discouraged development. Honest firms should not carry the burden, but should have a rebate.

Mr. Hope said that industries both large and small had contributed significantly to revenue. He commended the Amred Tobacco Company, Wellington Distillery, and other com-

panies. The Chamber, he said, had noted with approval the Government's stand in the appraisal of applications for Development Certificates. He expressed concern about roads and named a number which needed attention.

On tourism, Mr. Hope urged the Government to look into the level of charter air fares between Sierra Leone and Europe. He also said that security and high charges at the quay now gave cause for grave concern.

• Alhaji Sahr Harkeem Othman Borie, a former regional secretary of the ruling All Peoples Congress, has been appointed Sierra Leone's first ambassador to Cuba. Alhaji Gborie, 34, is at present resident director of the state-controlled national diamond mining company (Diminco), which operates in the Kono area, his home. Cuba already has an ambassador in Sierra Leone.

• A divorce petition by Mrs. Fanny Kanu, wife of Mr. Victor Kanu, former High Commissioner in London, should be heard as soon as possible, a London high court judge has said. But Mr. Justice Payne adjourned an application to fix the hearing until issues in the case had been clarified. Mr. Kanu, claimed that he had rejected and so divorced Mrs. Kanu, whom he married in 1953 by local custom. Mrs. Kanu's four children are with her in London.

• After being missing for over two days during a fishing trip to Banana Islands, Mr. Ade Hyde with his small son and the son of Mr. David Frazer, Vice-President of Sierra Rutile were picked up by a Party Authority vessel. She went to their aid after the authority had been informed of their plight by a Swedish ship. Mr. Hyde said that their motor boat had been caught by a strong current and they had been forced off course. The President's helicopter and three Italian aircraft on their way to Zambra joined in the search. Mr. Hyde was a navigator officer in the RAF during the war.

A Medical School will be established in Sierra Leone of which everyone can be proud. Dr. Charles Bosanquet, Executive Chancellor of Newcastle University, said in Freetown.

"I can assure you that we in Britain and particularly in

Newcastle will give you assistance in our power."

Dr. Bosanquet has closely associated Fourah Bay since he is Rector of Kings College, Newcastle, in 1952.

• A surgeon at a St. hospital, Mr. John has arrived to work at the Nickson Memorial Hospital, Segbwema. Mr. Temy brought a Land-rover, a drive to Dahan Hoop the Ivory Coast, after months in Sierra Leone of his daughters' member of the Vol Services Overseas in Africa, and another in Ghana.

• With World assistance, the government has commissioned One and Partners and Netha Engineering to work alignments for a highway from the commercial area of the east of Freetown, in Fisher Lane. This will truncate the urban section. Freetown-Waterloo which is to be reconstructed.

• Over 800,000 caradmonds, valued at Le21m., were purchased from the G.D.O. last year, lowest figure since 1960. Previous year's purchases were well over Le2m. During the fourth quarter last year, G.D.O. purchases were worth over Le7m. in 1971.

• Zambia has presented President Stevens a Landrover in return for support Sierra Leone given to Zambia in "difficult times". The car is designed to carry 12 reviewing parades.

• President Sekou's daughter-in-law has graduated with a Masters' diploma in electrical engineering at Moscow Power Institute. She is the first African woman to receive such an award.

• The Sierra Leone-Friendship Society has been launched.

SPANISH SAHARA

• The resistance movement for the liberation of Spanish Sahara under Spanish domination (Morehobi) proposes taking census of refugees in Mauritania and Morocco. They have fled from the Spanish Sahara Colony. Morehobi's census would serve as a basis for the "self-determination referendum" against Spain by UN resolution.

LIBERIA Tolberts budget

President Tolbert wants membership of the House of Representatives to be increased by nine, and to have the seats filled by people under 28. In his annual message to the legislature, he said, "having reduced the voting age and brought into the political arena more than 113 000 of our young, fertile, virile and searching minds, I am of the strong conviction that we should extend to them the possibility of representation."

He announced a budget of \$83m, without any new taxes but with increases in certain licences. He called for a rise in teachers salaries. He proposed that OAU members should help Zambia if she was invaded.

• During Mr. Pompidou's visit to Ethiopia Emperor Haile Selassie said that Ethiopia is considering an association with the enlarged European Community. Ethiopia, like Liberia, is not among the countries to which the EEC has made an offer of association.

• Mr. John Bowling, who has died at the age of 78, was UK Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia from 1946 to 1949, and subsequently Consul-General at Nice. He was at its inception President of the Anglo-Liberian Society.

• Concorde 002 the British prototype of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, was delayed in Monrovia on its way to Johannesburg for heat and high altitude tests.

GHANA The sugar breakdown

Col. Bernasko, Central Region Commissioner, described as "pathetic" the fact that Ghana's sugar factories were under-utilised while huge sums of foreign exchange were spent on importing sugar. Col. Bernasko, on a visit to Komenda Sugar Factory, was commenting on the fact that the factory has not been producing since November, because two of its turbines had broken down.

The factory, which had produced an average of 1,500 bags of granulated sugar daily, has been losing an estimated 15,000 cedis a day for the past two months as a result of the breakdown. One of the turbines had broken down in the middle of the crushing season and the other, a stand-by, failed towards the end of the season because it had been idle too long.

The General Manager said that a letter seeking approval from GHIHC to bring a Czechoslovak expert to repair the turbines had been unduly delayed. But Col. Bernasko accused the workers of negligence for not keeping the stand-by in good repair and not detecting in time that the machines were not functioning properly. He criticised the management for not informing the Central Region Office about the difficulties.

Recently the World Bank announced a \$150m. loan for rehabilitation of the sugar industry in Ghana, including the purchase of new factory equipment and the expansion of sugar cane production.

• The *Pioneer* has urged African states to find a quick solution to the confrontation between Zambia and Rhodesia. An editorial warned that African leaders should also be prepared to give every assistance to Zambia should the need arise.

It accused Britain for shamelessly claiming responsibility for Rhodesia for, "like the toothless bulldog she is, she is incapable of bringing Rhodesia to the path of constitutional legality. By his present moves against Zambia, Smith has thrown a final challenge to the whole of Africa, and it must be accepted and thrown back to him. Luckily, there are enough willing volunteers who are prepared to die in the cause of Africa. African leaders must therefore show the light and the people will find the way".

The state-owned *Weekly Spectator* also urged African states to rise up against the "apartheid expansionist adventures" of Rhodesia and South Africa. The newspaper said the presence of the white man in Africa had brought the African nothing but privations and suffering in his

own God-given land.

The activities of white racists in Rhodesia must therefore stir up the conscience of leaders of peace and ginger Africa up into renewed and redoubtable action. "Africa must mobilise her forces and learn to die a little".

• The planned regional development corporations will be able to carry on any business of an industrial, agricultural or commercial nature, says the decree authorising their establishment. They must conduct business on sound commercial lines and may enter into joint ventures. Each corporation will be governed by an eight-man board under the chairmanship of the Regional Commissioner. It will consist of five members from the region appointed on the advice of the Commissioner, a chief from the region nominated by the Regional House, the managing director of the corporation and the secretary of the Regional Planning Committee. Members of the board, except the chairman and managing director will hold office for two years.

Reluctant civil servants

Civil servants who refuse transfers to rural areas will face disciplinary action, including dismissal. The NRC said that some public officers either refused or showed reluctance to be transferred to rural areas. "The Council views with seriousness this unpatriotic attitude which conflicts with our policy of self-reliance".

• Although Ghana had been resolute in tackling her agricultural problems, the effect of some of her efforts had been negative, according to the Senior lecturer in agricultural economics at Legon, Dr. J. B. Dadson.

Dr. Dadson noted that the Ministry of Agriculture had almost been disintegrated in 1962 in order to support new types of farming such as State Farms. Staff and funds were shifted to develop new farms resulting in the small farmer not receiving the support of extension officers, and consequently reducing the small farmer's output, he said.

He regretted that the

amount of money allocated to agricultural development was below that of education and defence, and also that the money was released rather too slowly. According to Dr. Dadson, there was lack of co-ordination between research organisations and the Ministry of Agriculture in identifying problems for solution. Even where research information was available, it appeared to be poor.

• From February 1 a new distribution system for foreign goods and commodities begins. All regions, except Greater Accra, will get their bulk supplies from the Logistics Committee. Regional Commissioners will be responsible for the distribution to hospitals, Ministries, government departments and public corporations. The Committee will continue to distribute the goods direct to merchant houses, supermarkets, educational institutions, industries and distributors in the regions.

• An army strike force has been established to assist the Kumasi City Council to recover over 3m. cedis in property and other rates from defaulters. Announcing this the Town Clerk said the force would start operating soon in specific areas. Defaulters would be kept in military custody until they made fifty per cent first payment of their arrears.

• The assets and bank accounts of the Indian-owned Loyalty Group of Companies have been unfrozen. The Government announced on December 13 it had taken over the Group for alleged fraudulent evasions of customs duty.

• Following a petition by the Ashanti Co-operatives Transport Union, the Cocoa Marketing Board has decided to allow private vehicles to cart cocoa from rail centres to the ports. Formerly only non-rail centres allowed private vehicles to cart their cocoa to the ports, although the bulk of the cocoa crop reached the ports by rail.

• The National Investment Bank is to establish oil seed extraction plants in the Upper and Northern Regions to produce shea butter and castor oil for export.

• Three Russian housewives have appeared before a magistrate's court in Accra on charges of assaulting two Ghanaian housemaids. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded in custody. Refusing bail, the magistrate said although the Russian women were married to Ghanaians, they might escape from the country.

• Relations between Ghana and Togo were good but could be better, said the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Maj. Buah, after speaking to President Eyadema.

• The Government Statistician, Mr. James Tandoh, has died after a car accident on the Accra-Winneba road. He was 49. His son, aged 12, also died in the crash.

• Ghana received £5,170,000 net bilateral aid from the £65m. Britain disbursed to Commonwealth countries in 1971.

• India is to award 50 scholarships to Ghanaians this year for courses in India.

SENEGAL

Helping the drought sufferers

The National Assembly has passed a bill expropriating one day's pay from every wage earner to aid peasant victims of drought.

The Finance Minister said that the government will contribute 1,500m. CFA francs to meet the peasants' debts. The government will also provide 550m. CFA francs to cover co-operative debts in proportion to the damage caused by the droughts in each region.

• The French aid mission in Senegal has called on French technical assistants and volunteers to aid drought victims. The Senegalese Government has started a campaign to help victims of the drought which last year affected a large part of the country.

• The National Assembly has adopted new rates of duty for imported television sets to replace the old 103 per cent duty. Television sets from European Economic Community countries will pay 34.99 per cent duty, those from the US 43.8 per cent and those from countries

to which Senegal applies the general tariff, 66.5 per cent.

• Canada has agreed to finance a gum arabic research centre in Senegal. She will provide 50.5m. CFA francs towards the cost of the project, to be set up in the Podor department.

Senegal is one of the world's greatest producers of gum arabic with an annual production of about six million tons, worth about 600m. CFA francs.

• Saudi Arabia has granted Senegal aid amounting to 60m. CFA francs towards the work of the Islamic Institute at Dakar.

ZAIRE

Minister to be extradited?

Switzerland has given its consent to the extradition of a former Zaire Minister, Mr. Batwanyele Lomembe, accused in Kinshasa of embezzling government funds. Before the ex-minister, who came to Switzerland last year, can be extradited, approval has also to be given by the Federal Tribunal, Switzerland's Supreme Court.

Zaire requested Mr. Lomembe's extradition on August 23 last year. He raised objections which were overruled by the Swiss.

The file has been passed to the Federal Tribunal, which will decide whether one of Mr. Lomembe's objections — that he was likely to be tried by a special tribunal rather than by an ordinary court — is valid and if so whether it should affect the extradition. Officials said the Kinshasa government had given an assurance that the death penalty would not be demanded for Mr. Lomembe if he was extradited and found guilty.

• Congolese and Zaire officials have held talks on co-operation in trade and transport. The Congolese proposed the setting up of a joint transport company operating across the Congo between Brazzaville and Kinshasa and offered Zaire use of the Brazzaville-Point Noire Railway to exporters. They suggested they could export fruit, vegetables and timber to Zaire while importing tea, soap, matches and other manufactured products.

They also called for co-operation in the setting up of new industries, proposed that branches of vehicle assembly lines operating in Zaire be set up in Brazzaville and urged joint development of tourism.

• Zaire will get a \$99,500 grant from the International Development Research Centre for a demographic survey of three major cities. The surveys are aimed at providing information on rates of migration to cities, employment, fertility and mortality rates and linguistic composition. Zaire has a population of 18m, increasing at an estimated 2.3 per cent each year. The surveys will cover the cities of Kisangani, Lubumbashi and Mananga.

• As part of its policy of regional development, the government has declared Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville, 1,000 miles from the sea) the country's third "pole économique". The others are Kinshasa and the mining centre, Lubumbashi (Elizabethville).

Plans for the town and the surrounding region include development of new industries, revival of agriculture, including coffee and rubber plantations which have been run-down, and building up tourism. Kisangani is the nearest centre to Zaire's big game parks. A new international airport is being built.

A French-financed textile mill is being built, as is an extension to the Kisangani campus of the University of Zaire.

GABON

African oil man

A Gabonese has been appointed to run the Oil Refineries at Port Gentil as chairman. He is M. René Radembinho-Comquet, Secretary-General at the Presidency, who succeeds Mr. Chambert Loir, representative of the French oil group, Total. The name of the concern is to be changed from Societe Equatoriale de Raffinage (SER) to Societe Gabonaise de Raffinage (SOGARA).

SER was set up in 1964 on a multi-national basis by five states: Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic and Chad. Each state had 5 per

cent of the share cap two promoting companies, Elf and Total, 18½ per cent each, 37½ per cent. The 37½ per cent was split between six oil distributing in the firm.

• Gabon is conceiving the gradual loss of cultural heritage. Radio Libreville said Gabon had a minute study of the cultural values in the recent cultural radio appealed to to "hide nothing national treasure" had been taken to Gabon's cultural heritage radio said, including creation of a national

IN BRIEF

President Ahmad returned to Yaounde Garoua where he is with Chad President Tombalbaye on the of communication the two neighbours. A final communication two leaders confirm agreement to make between certain

The two leaders that their transport would meet to take action on international communications and to an air traffic agreement.

• France and Uganda have signed an agreement under which France provide technical and agricultural agreement provide communication French industrial and the Upper Chamber of Commerce and technical exchange.

• The Congo Government Ministers has decided to set up a Congolese Telecommunications Agency (Télécommunications Agency) to take the place of the company whose assets nationalised last September.

• An 11-man Ugandan delegation has visited Libreville with a personal message from President Amin for President Nguabi.

• Ivory Coast officials have met in London and Abidjan to discuss establishing direct air links.

• East German and Mauritania have at diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

NIGERIA

Kano air disaster

One hundred and seventy six pilgrims died when a Royal Jordanian Airways Boeing 707 on charter to Nigeria Airways crashed and caught fire at Kano Airport. It was bringing the pilgrims home from Mecca. There were 33 survivors, including the American pilot and his seven crew. Many of those who died had leapt from the emergency exits only to be trapped by the flames. One suspected looter was reported to have been killed by crowds of outraged relatives who were at the airport to greet their homecoming relatives.

Reports say that the aircraft came in on a normal approach then burst into flames as it hit the runway. Officials said that the jet touched down on gravel 40

tarmac had collapsed and that this was "the only reason" for the crash. Jordan said that 156 people officially died in the crash.

An official Nigerian announcement later denied that the runway had collapsed. It was in very good condition, said the statement, and certainly had not caused the crash.

A Jordanian delegation, led by the Transport Minister has arrived in Nigeria with a message of condolence for General Gowon.

General Gowon issued a statement expressing "profound sorrow about the tragic crash" "The tragedy is all the more painful... when the Nigerian pilgrims have virtually returned home after the most successful, crime-



feet off the runway and veered left into a ditch which snapped off the left wheel. It then skidded along the edge of the runway and burst into flames. At the time of the crash there was low visibility due to the Harmattan. It was later reported to be 400 metres. The Jordanian Government claimed that reports from Kano said that the undercarriage fell apart and the fuselage spun through 180 degrees before slamming into the ground and catching fire. The pilots wife said that reports reaching her "from aviation sources" declared that the runway collapsed when the Boeing touched down. The Jordanian Government later put the entire blame for the crash on "the collapse of the runway". A statement from the Jordanian airline said that it had received information from its director general who had flown to Kano that the

free Hadj" in living memory. The official investigating team is headed by the Commissioner for Transport, Dr. Dikko.

Most of the crash victims, many burned beyond recognition, have been buried in Kano. Police had to erect barriers at Ikeja Airport to prevent crowds rushing onto the runway in a frantic search for relatives returning from Mecca, as aircraft landed.

An Ethiopian Airlines Boeing, bringing more pilgrims home, hit a tree as it came into Ikeja, narrowly avoiding another disaster. At Kano, crowds were kept back by police with dogs.

• About 80 Nigerian pilgrims died in Medina and Mecca during the Hadj which has just ended. Official reports said that the deaths were caused by accidents, starvation, pneumonia and diarrhoea.

• The organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee hailed the second All-Africa games as "a step towards total liberation and decolonisation of Africa". It said "the success of the Games gives assurance that Africa is successfully conditioning her youth for the final assault on the oppressors and the prophets of apartheid and racism".

• The Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour, Chief Enahoro, has expressed Nigeria's gratitude to China for making Chinese table tennis coaches available to the National Sports Committee. Chief Enahoro said this when a delegation of the All-China Sports Federation called on him at the national stadium. He said Nigeria appreciated Chinese co-operation and added that Nigeria's success at table tennis was a result of the hard work of the Chinese coaches. Nigeria won all but one of the gold medals in table tennis at the All-African Games.

• Nigeria has presented a British Leyland bus to the Togolese National Sports Commission, making the presentation at the national stadium.

The 65-seater bus was said to be a replacement for a Togolese sports van damaged by angry spectators last year during a friendly football match between a Togolese team and a Nigerian club side. Nigeria promised after the incident to make reparation.

• The dates for Sir Alec Douglas Home's tour of West Africa have now been announced. He will visit Senegal from February 9 to 12; Liberia from February 12 to 13; and Nigeria from February 13 to 17.

• Gabon and Nigeria are to establish diplomatic relations at "ambassadorial level". The decision followed talks between Nigerian officials and a special Gabonese mission to the second All-Africa Games. Gabon was one of four African countries which gave diplomatic recognition to Biafra during the civil war.

• The sanitation of many state capitals and towns was deplorable, said the national president of the Nigerian Association of Public Health Inspectors, Mr. A. A. Abimola, after a tour of the states. He said that all public

health services run by the federal and state government should be integrated, for there were too many bodies responsible for public sanitation resulting in duplication. A single body, he suggested, should be established with the responsibility of public health in all towns.

Nigeria, said Mr Abimola, could save money which was being spent on curative medicine if preventive medicine was practiced.

Reducing education gap

Nigeria will spend \$144m. over the next five years to help reduce the education gap between the north and the south. An official statement said part of the money would be devoted to expanding secondary schools, sixth forms and teacher training facilities, in needy states. The rest would be spent on setting up three new federal institutions for pre-university courses.

The statement reiterated Government policy that the solution to educational inequality in Nigeria did not lie in adopting a quota system for university admission - a proposal made in the south but in providing adequate pre-university facilities.

Law in the factories

Factory managements in Nigeria have been blamed for not allowing workers to go for annual medical examinations, as required by the factory laws. Dr. E. E. U. Okereke, the expert in international and comparative law, made the charge while delivering a lecture on "Nigerian Law affecting business". He said the failure was due to unhealthy rivalry and lack of expert advice.

He also accused unions of failing to discharge their duties. Unions, he said, should educate their members on their rights and privileges under the law. Personnel departments "so had a duty in this connection. Many workers had lost their rights under the compensation act largely because of ignorance.

Dr. Okereke noted that even in cases where compensation was paid the amount might be too small. This, he explained, was because most

affected workers were in the low income group. "I do not see anything wrong with the act. The only trouble is its application"

Commenting on factory laws, Dr. Okereke suggested that inspectors should be appointed for regular inspection of the establishments affected. Businessmen should engage legal practitioners, accountants and company secretaries. They should also study the rudiments of contract formation to avoid unnecessary litigations. Hasty decisions and ignorance if the law had contributed in this ruination of many business enterprises.

Benin students boycott

About 400 students marched through Benin in protest against alleged interference in the university administration by the state Governor. They claimed that such interference had resulted in the resignation of the British Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kenneth Hill. Officials insisted that Dr. Hill resigned on health grounds. All students boycotted classes.

● Nigeria and Erven Lucas Bols NV, a Dutch Company, have signed an agreement for the production of ethyl alcohol. The Government hopes to save nearly \$5m. annually in foreign exchange.

A \$750,000 factory producing 2.25 litres of high quality alcohol annually is to be built at Bacita, in Kwara State, where a major sugar scheme is located. The Government will hold a 60 per cent interest, Bols not more than 22 per cent, and the rest will go to the Nigerian private sector.

● British industry gained £13m. worth of orders in December through loans made by the Overseas Development Administration for supply of British goods and services. Orders financed during the month included one from Nigeria for tractors, bulldozers and rippers worth over £34,000.

● The director of the Nigerian Institute of Management, Chief O. I. A. Akinyemi, is in the US as an Eisenhower Exchange Fellow for 1973. He will visit a number of universities doing graduate studies in Business

Education and will hold discussions with many bodies. He hopes to visit the World Bank, agencies interested in management education and training, and financiers interested in the development of small businesses in Nigeria.

● Professor Burgess, who holds the Chair of construction in the Department of Civil Engineering at Salford University has recently returned from a month's visit to Nigeria, as leader of a team of consultants. The visit was to help in determining the capacity of Nigeria's construction industry, in relation to the possible work-load for the next development plan.

Professor Burgess and his colleagues made a preliminary study identifying the areas needing most attention. Their findings will be used to draw up terms of reference for a later main study.

● Guinea's defence minister, Mr. Toumani Sangare, has delivered a note to General Gowon from President Sekou Toure after attending the OAU Liberation Committee meeting in Accra. He said African states should not count costs in

their effort to forge a free Africa. Nigeria an excellent peaceful coexistence peoples of diverse cultural background.

● Rumours that Eastern State was being unfounded, the Brig. Musa Usman. He added that such had affected the execution of some state projects.

● A report on organisation of local government in the River Benue has been handed to Col. Diète-Spiff. The selector, Mr. Stanley Wey, Federal Commissioner on special duties Cabinet Office in Lagos, the governor that received excellent attention from chiefs and

● Repairs on the Niger Bridge between Niamey and Asaba should be completed within 18 months under a £1m. contract awarded to Dumez, who built the

● Nigeria has 146,800 naira in the liberation fund in excess of her normal quota.

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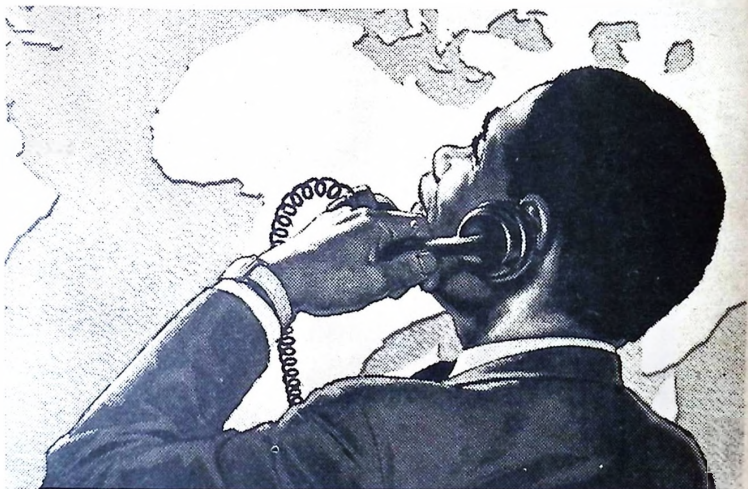
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