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## GOWON AT DOWNING STREET



No dramatic agreement was announced during General Gowon's State Visit to London, no communique followed it. There was no news conference. For these are not the objects of a visit of this kind. What matters is that Britain was seen to be conferring on General Gowon the highest honours she can confer on a Head of State, and that people in Britain, and beyond, should have an opportunity of seeing and hearing what kind of man the General is, and of learning what kind of place vast Nigeria is.

This does not mean that the visit had only symbolic value on both sides, although the symbolic aspects of government and of relations between governments is highly important. Above all the visit allowed General Gowon and Mr. Edward Heath to have a long discussion, their first, a meeting which might have been difficult except under the State Visit umbrella.

There are few strictly bilateral points of difference between Britain and Nigeria, and none of them require discussion by General Gowon and Mr. Heath. The British Government has been careful to make no statement which might be construed as critical of the indigenisation policy, leaving it to the separate companies to negotiate individually in Lagos. The recently concluded agreement under which the Nigerian Government is to take immediately 35 per cent of the share capital in Nigeria of Shell-BP, and ultimately 51 per cent, is similarly regarded as a matter to be negotiated between the Nigerian government and the companies within the international conventions concerning compensation. Even the scale and type of British assistance to Nigeria is not a subject for heads of government to discuss, except in passing. The subject is very complex and concerns many governments and organisations, in any

■ Airlift against  
the drought

■ Oilseeds: shortage  
or surplus?

■ Hungarians  
back in Ghana

case, it now has almost an autonomous existence. Even the long-standing issue of the exclusion of British journalists from Nigeria should now have been resolved by General Gowon's statements.

The issues, then, on which Nigeria's Head of State and Britain's Prime Minister must have concentrated in their one and a half hours of talks would be those which are important to General Gowon both as Head of State and as Chairman of OAU. They are familiar, as are the stands taken by the two governments on them. But it was nevertheless important that for the first time General Gowon and Mr. Heath could discuss them face-to-face. For during such a discussion Mr. Heath would have realised that he was not dealing with slogans or ritual attitudes, but with issues about which General Gowon was sincerely and deeply concerned. He would have realised, too, that General Gowon was telling the simple truth when he said, in his speech at the luncheon which followed the talks: "We believe that it is our duty, as friends, to portray to you, genuinely, the strength of African opinion and the depth of feeling and anxiety about those matters for which Africans harbour a special concern".

First of these matters, obviously, is Rhodesia. General Gowon will not have revised his opinion that the Wilson Government should have taken towards the rebel regime when it declared independence the same strong action

which he took against the rebel regime in his own country. But since, clearly, no British Government is now going to order an airborne invasion of Rhodesia, with its attendant casualties, the rigorous application of sanctions remains the weapon which can bring the Smith regime down. African countries agree that Britain may be almost alone among major countries in applying sanctions rigorously, but, they point out, Britain has the main responsibility and it is Britain's responsibility to ensure, through the UN, that sanction breakers are exposed. More important, however, the British Government should neither say nor do anything which could lead Mr. Smith to suppose that any "deal" is possible.

South Africa represents in the long run much greater, but immediately less urgent, problems. It seems that, after all, Britain is not supplying South Africa with arms, a supply to which African states raised such strong objections. On the other hand there seems little prospect of the application of sanctions to South Africa, and even some African representatives in the Republic itself are uncertain about the value to their cause of the withdrawal of overseas investment, now so widely advocated. But it is in relation to Rhodesia that South Africa is immediately important, since without South Africa's assistance the Smith regime would certainly be gravely weakened. This does not mean that the existence of the Rhodesian rebellion is

not a serious embarrassment to the South African government. Assistance for an automatic South African reaction to this assistance worsens the already strained relations between the republic and independent African states on the one hand, and the United Nations on the other. Here, no doubt, General Heath pointed out to Mr. Heath that if Britain wished to continue her relationship with South Africa, she could at least use the relationship to urge the South Africans to limit their support for Mr. Smith.

The same is true of Portugal. The 50th Anniversary of Britain's curious alliance with that country has just been celebrated.

The Nigerians may doubt the existence of the alliance but would not wish to appear, even now, to be attempting to dictate to Britain who her allies should be. But Nigeria can justify that if Portugal is an ally of Britain, then Britain should be in a position to impress on the Portuguese that the breaking of sanctions against Rhodesia is an act hostile to Britain and the continuation of the colonial war in Africa, which are slowly leading Portugal to death, weaken the alliance.

Another question which concerns Nigeria directly, and all members of OAU, is Britain's membership of the Common Market and its consequences for non-associated African countries. In the Nigerians may feel that because joining has appeared to reject some of her Commonwealth links, but that is Britain's affair. What Britain cannot do blantly to point to the three alternatives which the Common Market has offered the "associates" as if that was the end of the matter. Nigeria will definitely accept association with the EEC, but that relationship may be defined at the next Yaounde Convention. Britain recognises the EEC as the world's main trading bloc, with which therefore it must have trade relations. What Nigeria expects from Britain is that such a Common Market British spokesmen should do everything, first to modify the discriminatory nature of association, secondly to assist countries which do not want association to secure the best possible terms in trade treaties with the EEC. Nigeria will not attempt to show the way of any country which says that association suits its particular circumstances, and she will participate in any negotiations with the EEC without commitment. But she will never accept the simple "take-it-or-leave-it" offer of the three alternatives representing what Britain can do.

These then are the main issues which have been discussed at great length in many places and in many ways. It is to be hoped that Mr. Heath, although he may have before that in Africa, you cannot separate particular relations with any independent state from issues which seem important to all independent states. General Gowon has now dual capacity, exemplifying truth perfectly.

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# Shadows south of the Sahara

By a Correspondent

It is a strange paradox that at a time when world attention is beginning to be focussed on the Sahelian zone of West Africa because of the appalling consequences of last year's drought, the very same area should also be in the publicity spotlight because it happens to afford one of the best places to view the eclipse of the sun on June 30. Both Niger and Mauritania, countries mortally affected by the drought, are having to make special arrangements for an influx of boffins, astronomers and the simply curious, at the same time as they face one of the worst crises they have known.

The Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott, for example, is expecting an influx of 3,500 people for the eclipse, although there are only 350 hotel rooms there. The old French military base at Atar has been refurbished, and is to accommodate 30 French scientists, and a number of Soviet, Japanese, Italian and Spanish specialists. But most visitors are being accommodated in traditional Mauritanian fashion, in tents. The triangle formed by Akoujt, Atar and Chinguetti, will provide the best conditions for observing the eclipse, which will also be visible in Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Uganda and Kenya. The French Concorde 001 supersonic jet will take off from Fort Lamy and follow the shadow of the moon over Africa for a period of 80 minutes. In the Atar triangle the eclipse will last for 7 minutes, 3.9 seconds. Apparently such good conditions will not occur again until the year 2186, so for any astronomer it is a once-in-a-lifetime chance. Thus 400 astronomers from American universities are setting up a special camp in the area, and will be firing a two stage rocket to photograph the eclipse from a high altitude. It is strange that the wonders of technology should be demonstrated alongside a situation that technology has been almost impotent to remedy.

Similar arrangements for a fewer number of visitors are having to be made in Mali, and in Niger, whose President, Hamani Diori, appealed last weekend to NATO powers for aircraft to help airlift food and seed supplies, because of the gravity of the situation in some parts of Niger. In informal talks with European and American ambassadors this month, President Diori raised not only the possibility of an airlift, but also of getting ships of the US Mediterranean fleet down to the Gulf of Guinea to provide the helicopters which are likely to be vital.

Arrivals of the French, Belgian, West German and US Air Forces are already participating in an airlift, but the scale of the operation envisaged is thought to be much larger than the Belgian contingent, in any case, was withdrawn from NATO exercises in Greece. The urgency of the appeal is that as the rains start to fall with

increasing vigour, the roads are becoming more and more impassable. In Niger alone, an airlift with a capacity of 2,500 tons a week is hoped for, which would need at least 15 large transport aircraft. A certain amount of lobbying in London, combined with a series of articles in *The Guardian* by its special correspondent, seems to have prevailed upon the British government to decide to participate in an airlift, and an RAF reconnaissance team was sent to the area. In parliament, Mr. Richard Wood, Minister for Overseas Development, said that Britain had contributed £300,000 to the FAO's special West Africa fund as well as £430,000 to the EEC effort, but the question of providing aircraft was under consideration. The EEC, the French and the Americans, have all recently



Drought strikes in Upper Volta

announced further increases in their efforts, and aid has been promised from Middle East countries, Japan and the Philippines.

President Lamizana of Upper Volta, on a visit to Italy, has further drawn world attention to the drama in graphic terms: "Enormous internal migrations have taken place which will weigh heavily on social and political equilibrium. Decimated, weakened, and sterilised livestock and degraded pasture will not be reconstituted overnight. The dried up rivers and streams mean that an essential item of protein diet is jeopardised, for dried and smoked fish forms a basic component of the African diet. . . . On a particularly fragile economy based mainly on livestock raising and cropping, the short and medium term consequences are simply disastrous. The catastrophe that has struck us is much greater than it would be in the case of a diversified economy." The immediate problem was getting drinking water and food to the human and animal populations. "Quite often drought victims have been found squeezing the mud in the ponds. . . ."

There are some signs that, in spite of the urgency of the appeal by President Diori, the worst of the distribution crisis may have been averted, but the problems of the longer term still loom extremely large. Dr. Addeke Boerma told the FAO council in Rome that the present crucial phase will continue until the new crops, such as have been planted, are harvested in September and October. "However we are already convinced that this will not mark the end of the emergency needs. Even if the rains are good it is too much to hope for an outstanding harvest. Thus, to be realistic, a serious further deficit for 1973-4 must be expected." There is also the broader geophysical question of how to prevent the Sahara from its slow expansion southwards.

In the wake of the full glare of crisis, the arguments are also developing. Former Vice-President of the US, Hubert Humphrey, for example, has criticised international relief agencies for a delay in providing assistance. Some of the French newspapers have been criticising the African governments for letting the situation develop, to which President Senghor has replied angrily that he has been trying to warn people of just this kind of disaster for some time, and had unburdened himself at his last three party congresses on the problems of "desertification".

There is also an argument about whether unwise aid projects have unwittingly helped the process along, by contributing to over-grazing and soil erosion. Two French agronomists from the Agricultural Centre at Bembej in Senegal published, in *Le Soleil* in Dakar, a reply to an article in the French magazine *L'Express* saying that cultivation of groundnuts and millet contributed to "desertification". The point is still made that less land has been available to grow cattle feed which could be stored for lean years. Critics on the spot have noted how petty bureaucracy and nationalisms have caused delays in distribution of relief, such as the insistence of customs officials at airports and ports that duties be paid on relief before unloading. And there are local officials who collect cattle taxes whatever the circumstances.

If there has been a serious crisis, it has been one of scale rather than awareness. There is no doubt that it was only when the migrants started moving south from the drought areas that the enormity of the problem hit the governments concerned, and the migration has arisen from the cumulative droughts of seven years, rather than from just one disaster. There has been and still is a real lack of information about the extent of the drought, and of the suffering. No one can calculate how many have died of famine, or how many are threatened. But the human tragedy is now there for all to see.

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## Matchet's Diary

When I asked General Gowon at the end of his State Visit whether he was the first Sandhurst cadet to have returned to the college to receive a Royal Salute from a cadet Guard of Honour, he at once emphasised that that distinction belonged to King Hussein. In any case, although the ceremonial was perfect and the weather glorious, his enjoyment of his return to Sandhurst, and then to the adjoining Staff College, Camberley, came more from his recollections of his own courses at the colleges than from the honours paid him now. He was pleased, too, that at Sandhurst his old company, Normandy, has been revived. His effort to locate his old quarters, however, was frustrated. He is not worried that Sandhurst today is not the Sandhurst he knew. There is no longer the two-year cadet course which differentiated the college from all cadet training institutions in Britain, but a basic military course of six months for all cadets, who are then commissioned. At this point short service commission officers go off to their units or to other courses and holders of permanent commissions carry on at Sandhurst with a broader course. This sort of system obtains in Nigeria, but I had thought that overseas governments were particularly interested in the two-year cadet course which has had such a profound effect on so many overseas soldiers. Although as the result of the General's visit to Britain there seems unlikely to be any increase in the number of officers Nigeria sends for training, it seems likely that Nigeria will continue to send officers on roughly the present scale. Most students at Sandhurst are now commissioned officers, not cadets, and General Gowon met two Nigerian cadets, 2nd Lieutenant Francis Ajami, from Ojoja and 2nd Lieutenant T. O. P. Oweh from Saple.

At Camberley, where students are senior officers, the atmosphere was altogether less formal than at Sandhurst. The first man to greet the General, as he opened the door of the General's car, was Mr. H. J. Ingledeu, the bemedalled hall porter, a former soldier who was hall porter when General Gowon was there. Standing behind the Commandant and the Deputy Commandant were Lt-Col Joe M. Garba from headquarters, Kaduna, and Lt-Col. Abubakar Waziri from Dodan Barracks, Lagos, who are on a nine-month course at the college. They are the only two Nigerian officers there, but earlier General Gowon had met General Ikpo, and Mr. Maniok, a Permanent Secretary from the South-East State, at the Royal College of Defence Studies in Belgrave Square in London.

One should not be surprised at the perfect smoothness of the arrangements for a State Visit of this kind — all timings exact, everybody wearing the

expected dress, everybody knowing his exact place. But it all means a great deal of preparatory work, and in this the Nigerian High Commissioner, Mr. Sule Kolo, and his staff, as well as Buckingham Palace and other British officials, have played their full part. Nothing is left to chance, nobody is left out. The visit has been a joint enterprise, and the Nigerians' own functions, the press reception and the banquet for the Queen, went as smoothly as the Buckingham Palace events, the Sandhurst visit, and the Guildhall banquet (where General Gowon made such an excellent impression on the assembled Establishment).

## Civil service farmers

Farming can now be big business in West Africa — at least for the six farmers who are spending three weeks touring Britain under the Standard Bank's annual Royal Show Bursary Scheme. Of the participants, three are from Nigeria and one each from Ghana, Sierra Leone and The Gambia. Three are also former civil servants — Daniel Quarcoome from Accra, Jacob Agwu from Umahia, and Oladunwo Okusanya, a pig farmer from Ibadan. As a senior civil servant Mr. Quarcoome travelled widely in Ghana and so developed an interest in farming. In 1968 he decided to make his small "hobby" farm into a full time occupation and he now has the largest privately owned cattle ranch in Ghana, on the Accra Plains.

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Rural Development in the former Eastern Region was the post held by Mr. Agwu, who remained in the rebel enclave during the civil war. His farm produces rice (which is packeted in the East Central State), cassava and tobacco. He told me of a cassava processing machine being developed at Nsukka on which work was begun during the civil war. One remaining problem is getting a satisfactory cassava peeler, after which it is hoped that the machine can go into service. It is much simpler than the "garru machine" produced in the UK and should be more useful to the small farmer.

The drought in the Sahelian zone is very worrying to farmers in northern Nigeria, says Mr. Alfred Bumbago, who manages Fertile Acres Ltd just outside Kano. Many farmers are deserting the land because they cannot get water for irrigation nor can they afford the soaring price of animal food (grain is reported to be retailing currently at £70 per ton).

This is not the first visit to London of Mr. Kenneth Kamanda from Sierra Leone who manages a poultry farm at Mahera, near Lungu airport. He studied pig and

poultry management in Britain in 1953-55 and has also studied farming in Cairo and Munich. Mr. Alieu Marong, who is the only Gambian on the tour, is described as "one of the most progressive farmers in The Gambia". His prime concern is mechanised rice farming in the MacCarthy Island Division.

This is the sixth year of the Standard Bank bursary scheme, which is planned in conjunction with the Royal Agricultural Society. The tour culminates in a three day visit to the Royal Agricultural Show.

## Was association an accident?

It was by accident that, in its early days, "the European Economic Community first came to follow a policy involving some co-operation with developing countries. This policy, geographically restricted to countries and territories which were still dependencies, did not take the form of a generous gesture undertaken at the outset by a Europe still in the making. Its main origin was — it must be said — the haggling the Member States indulged in when distributing the costs and the benefits anticipated from the Common Market, once established. A confrontation of interests is often masked in this way . . .". This is not a view of association and the EEC put forward by an anti-association African leader. It was put forward by M. Jacques Ferrandi, a Frenchman dedicated to the EEC, who is in charge of its European Development Fund since it was established. And he put the view to the International Association of Seed Crushers.

As it happened, M. Ferrandi continued, "several years elapsed before the Association set up by the Treaty of Rome assumed its true significance. This happened only when, after independence, all the overseas countries except Guinea decided to confirm a relationship with Europe which had initially been imposed upon them . . .". But M. Ferrandi still hopes that through "the approaching enlargement of the Association "one can glimpse" what could be a wide Eurafrikan association".

## Oshogbo show

At London's Amwell Galley the show of work by Twins Seven Seven and other Nigerian artists from Oshogbo has ended. Although Oshogbo works have been seen before in London (notably in the exhibition of African art at the Camden Arts Centre in 1970), there were many new pieces. Most of the Twins Seven Seven material, for instance dated from 1972. The subject matter was his usual array of bizarre spirits, such as "The Red-Eyed Ghosts in the Black Jungle" and "Invisible Ghosts at Oshun Festival Day in Festive Mood", but they had lost none of their fresh inventiveness. Also on show were works by Jacob Afolabi (oil on glass, or linocut), Muraima Oyelami, Yekini Atanda, James Adedayo and Taiwo Alabi.

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# Africa: science for what?

From a Correspondent

After a decade of independence hopes of transforming the new African states from traditional to modern industrial societies remain largely unrealised. The crux of the problem seems to be failure of independent African states to fashion development strategies suited to their needs. More important is the fact that very little use has been made of science and technology in the service of development. One result has been the creation of what has been described as "extraverted economies" of African states complementing the economies of the developed world.

The current issue of Unesco's journal, *Impact of Science on Society*\*, is devoted to "Science and the sub-Sahara". In six articles and a guest editorial, experts, most of them Africans, examine the role of science and technology in African development. In his comment, Prof. David Wasawo, scientific adviser in Tanzania's Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, notes that development could come about only when "people have, in their own hands, the scientific and technical capabilities necessary; to identify with precision their developmental problems, to decide on the most appropriate strategy for their solution, and to apply effective techniques which are either indigenously developed or deliberately borrowed". He says that there is no evidence to suggest that the processes leading to scientific achievement and technological progress are intrinsically the monopoly of certain groups of peoples or nations.

Mr. Landing Savane, chief of the Division of Demography and Surveys, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Senegal, notes that virtually all countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America have been by-passed by scientific and technological progress and have been reduced to the "humble role of technology consumers". But the situation could be remedied, Mr. Savane identifies three factors to explain why no African country has really succeeded in mobilising its full scientific and technological potential for economic development. The first is that research is still the work of foreign institutions whose interests might conflict with those of the beneficiary country. Secondly the scope of research is still narrow. Research is isolated from the day-to-day life of the surrounding population, and most of it is still being done by foreigners. Thirdly, research has found no wide application anywhere. Yet the only justification for scientific research is the improvement of human living conditions.

Mr. Savane writes that often African

countries regarded development as a "linear operation", consisting in catching up with advanced nations, not in economic and social reorganisation of a whole society. African states have resorted to importation of technology, experience has shown that this has threatened political and economic independence of a beneficiary country. "Possibility of procuring the transfer of technology should never be preferred to a conscious effort by a society to create the technology appropriate to its specific developmental conditions." Development strategies employed in Africa often led to an illusion of development - conspicuous affluence of a very small minority of the population based on exploitation of the majority. African countries must narrow and concentrate their ambitions and give applied research priority. Assistance from foreign sources must be geared to national research programmes.

Prof. M.O. Chijioke, dean of the faculty of Engineering, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, points out that the technological gap between developed and developing regions has "identifiable sociological roots". In Africa, the child grew up deprived of an environment in which young persons were made to feel at home with gadgets and machines. "A minimum of technological awareness is essential, however, to a nation in its efforts to modernise itself. Elementary technical training and orderly exposure to mathematics should be essential parts of a child's education".

Prof. Thomas Odhiambo, head of the Department of Entomology, University of Nairobi, discusses "The planning and teaching of science according to national needs", while Mr. Junoh Omo-Fadaka, of Nigeria, writes on "The Tanzanian way of effective development". "Forest farming: an ecological approach to increase nature's food productivity" is discussed by a British ecologist, Dr. James Sholto Douglas, and Dr. Akililu Lemma, chairman of the National Scientific and Technological Research Advisory Committee of Ethiopia, writes about "Schistosomiasis: the social challenge of controlling a man-made disease".

All the articles raise the question whether science should be subservient to the political and economic goals of a nation. What form of research should we have in Africa - research for its own sake or pragmatic research serving the needs of development? Would development-oriented research necessarily water down the quality and international acceptability of research findings? The choice for Africa is research by its own people geared towards development of the continent. For as Mr. Savane points out, "it is important to remember that any scientific or technological invention is related to the socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions in which it is born".



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# Benue Plateau: Anatomy of a State:3

## New Image for Jobs

In the third of this four-part study of the State, Peter Harrigan discusses commercial development, with supplies and the Jos campus of the University of Ibadan.

As Benue Plateau State Capital Jos has developed remarkably since the end of the civil war. The town, inconveniently located at the northern apex of the State suffered serious decline during the war with the closing down of Ibo dominated businesses and the inaccessibility of Port Harcourt.

Prior to the war Jos market was a second Omitsha in terms of variety of goods available and volume of trade. The town was then almost entirely dependent upon tin mining for its existence.

Things have now changed. The market, always a good litmus test of a Nigerian town's prosperity, must rank in the top three as the busiest and cleanest in the country. A wide spectrum of new industries are now springing up on the outskirts of the town and all essential amenities are now available for the population and potential investors.

Jos is the most cosmopolitan of all Northern towns and it is the successful co-existence of large varieties of tribe and nationality that has helped to stimulate its growth. With the departure of Ibos in 1966 a large vacuum was left in the economic life of Jos. However, it was

soon filled with State indigenes as well as enterprising businessmen from other States.

"We have always welcomed others in this State for I believe that communities must be prepared to let in other ideas," the Governor explained. "As a testimony to our open-door policy we were the first State to promulgate the Abandoned Properties Edict and we are welcoming back former resident Ibo businessmen."

### Abandoned properties

Under the Edict the State took over all abandoned properties and maintained them until the return of owner or dependent. Over the last 18 months hundreds of Ibos have returned to Jos and re-opened their businesses - mostly in contracting, hotels, trading and transport. This has given a big boost to the economic growth of the town.

Jos has had a regular supply of electricity since 1937 when NESCO lines feeding the tin mines were extended to the town. Most of the electricity is water generated from a series of falls on the

north west escarpment of the Plateau. The supply is extremely reliable by Nigerian standards.

However, between April and September the Plateau is reputed to be the most highest risk area in the world for lightning and during the wet-season lightning strikes and violent storms are a hazardous supply.

Apart from the provision of better roads linking Jos with all Districts in other States, the most significant development has been the construction of the giant N6.5 million Liberty Dam, 10 miles outside Jos.

Work on the earth-fill dam was begun in July 1971 by the German contractor Julius Berger. The dam is almost complete and has already begun supplying part of the town. By July this year the dam will be supplying Jos and Benue with 2.6 million gallons of water daily. Within the next two years the supply capacity will be doubled - enough to meet demand over the next 30 years.

With abundant cheap land and adequate social services in the area, Nigerian investors are now turning to

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# WEST AFRICA



**The Vom Research Centre** sights on the town. Companies are building soft-drinks factories and a brewery is on the cards. An indigenous company, Afro International, is establishing a drug factory. Several leather-craft industries are thriving and there are bright hopes for a big tourist industry on the Plateau based in Jos. Since 1967, remains of a big tourist centre for mining in Jos.

Two bottling factories, opened in 1972, produce over 20 million sacks annually for export. A large factory using imported jute is under construction and extension is being encouraged to produce kenaf as a substitute for imported jute.

With an altitude of 4,000 feet and volcanic and alluvial soils, a wide range of temperate vegetables and fruit can be successfully cultivated around Jos. There is a big scope for market gardening and several large scale market gardening centres now exist. With the expansion of this sector it is hoped that within 2 years a canning and processing plant will be opened.

The opening of the Jos campus of the University of Ibadan in January 1972 has added significantly to the status of the State Capital. The campus, which is the offspring of the University of Ibadan, is sited on the edge of the town using land and buildings donated by the Benue Plateau State Government. There are at present a total of 186 undergraduates and 24 academic staff. These are at concentrates on 9 disciplines including Nigerian linguistics, African culture and Islamic studies, within an arts and social sciences framework.

The Principal is the well known Nigerian historian, Professor I. A. Ayandele. Speaking to me in his office, Professor said that he has grand plans for the campus. "We plan to have 650 undergraduates enrolled here in 5 years time and we also propose to open several new disciplines. Unlike the Ibadan campus we have no problem of 'saturation' is mainly because of the campus that the Institute of Linguistics has been

relocated from Zaria to Jos. Professor Ayandele hopes to focus as much attention as possible to the study of the Plateau languages and cultures. Nigerian languages should become a strong part of this campus.

A centre for high altitude agriculture is also planned at Vom, 25 miles away from the University. Vom is already the site of a dairy farm and the Federal Veterinary Research Centre for use produces 15 types of vaccine and other departments of mining engineering and geology both ideally suited to Jos.

## Part of Jos

Professor Ayandele has done a lot to see that the campus becomes an integral part of the Jos community. The new University Bookshop sales, mainly upon townfolk as customers, the snack bar and canteen, which serve subsidised meals, are open to the public. An adult education programme is run by the campus and offers evening classes for adults. Recently plans have been forwarded to open adult degree courses.

The Jos Museum, the first public museum opened in Jos, was an important factor in Jos. The Ibadan's second campus at Jos. The Museum (run by the Federal Department of Antiquities) has an extensive collection of Nok terracotta and houses a rich display of Plateau Stone Age artifacts. The Museum also serves as a centre for research on the prehistory of the entire Federation.

A gulf course which runs through the town has just been acquired. The land will be used to establish an extensive open-air park museum with traditional buildings showing all the characteristic compound types and architecture found in Nigeria. The State run zoo, which is adjacent to the museum and houses an extensive collection of Savanna fauna, will also be expanded as part of the project.

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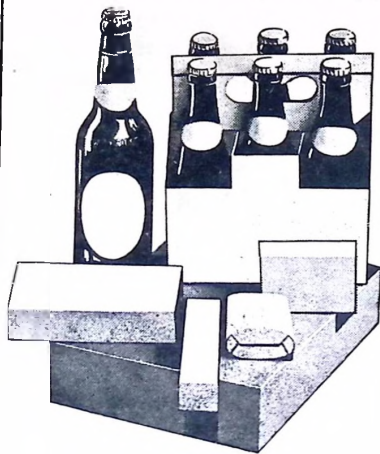
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## West African Opinion

### UK and Africa

Ghana's state-owned *Daily Graphic* has said that while there was nothing peculiar about a head of state of a former British colony visiting Britain "one senses some strange feeling about the visit of Gen. Gowon to Britain". This, said the newspaper, was because of Britain's abdication of her responsibilities in Rhodesia and flirtation with racist regimes in southern Africa. "The very occurrence of the visit is an indication that there is hope of restoring the natural bonds of friendship that once existed between Britain and her ex-colonies. For this could be done "only when Britain takes up her responsibilities and does not compromise on principles of democracy and fairness". The *Graphic* noted that although Gen. Gowon was in Britain as Nigerian head of state, the fact of his being current chairman of the O.A.U. had added stature to his image and his visit had provided opportunity for him to discuss matters of interest to Nigeria as a whole.

• A *Radio Nigeria* comment on Gen. Gowon's State visit to Britain and the Queen's invitation to the head of state "was no doubt conditioned by the desire to improve the rather cool relations between Nigeria and Britain". It was also a recognition of Gen. Gowon's mature and impressive leadership and an appreciation of the new political and economic importance of Nigeria in world affairs. The commentary noted that the most important reason for the visit was that relations between the two countries were not as close as they used to be "because of the attitude of the British Government, Press and people to the Federal Government during our civil war". It also noted that in view of the Middle East situation, it was imperative for Britain to be on good terms with Nigeria which now supplied 10 per cent of her oil needs.

• Commenting on the visit, Nigeria's Western State-owned *Daily Sketch* said the head of state had "broke[n] the ice and all are thus able to gauge what tremendous goodwill Nigeria enjoys from an old ally". The *Sketch* noted that "the link between Nigeria and Britain is of historical significance but contrary to what detractors would have us believe, this visit has proved that the Anglo-Nigerian ties are stronger as ever". The newspaper praised Gen. Gowon for his stand on the southern African question, particularly Rhodesia.

### 'Racial equality'

The Nigerian *Daily Sketch* has said that the election of Mr. Thomas Bradley as...

black mayor of Los Angeles, US, could not but be of interest to the people of Africa in particular. The *Sketch* noted that his election should be seen against the background of racial discrimination which used to be a prominent feature of American life. "It is a big step towards racial equality in a country which produced such a die-hard segregationist as Governor Wallace of Alabama". The newspaper said that Mr Bradley's election should serve as a lesson far beyond the US. The protagonists of apartheid should learn from this that racial discrimination was not the right thing.

## 'Wind of change'

The Togo government newspaper *Togo Presse* says a wind of change had blown over the old cooperation agreements between France and francophone Africa. "But what Africa wants is a new international monetary system and greater justice in the fixing of prices for African-produced commodities". The editorial said that in order to achieve this the practices which caused dangerous fluctuations of prices and reduced the third world's buying powers, must be ended. Speaking of the old system of cooperation, *Togo Presse* said the system was established when the newly independent countries were like recently freed servants who could hardly discuss the new type of relationship with their former master. France had

understood African aspirations said the editorial, and the wind of change was blowing in the direction of adaptation to the needs and demands of every individual country.

## Labour agreements

Nigeria's independent *Daily Times* wants review of labour agreement with Equatorial Guinea to safeguard interests of thousands of Nigerian workers in that country. Recalling difficulties encountered by Nigerians in certain African countries in the past, the *Daily Times* urged the Federal Government to formulate and implement "a clear policy safeguarding the lives and property of Nigerians abroad". "We have had difficulties with Ghana and Congo Kinshasa (now Zaire) over inhuman treatment meted to our citizens". The newspaper noted that in case of Equatorial Guinea the 1971 (labour) agreement should be honoured "or we stop further labour relations with the republic".

## Senegal's prisons

The independent Dakar weekly, *L'Ouest Africain*, has called for the modernisation of Senegalese prisons, and a more frequent use of powers to reduce sentences. In a comment on the death of the student Oumar Diop Blondin in prison in April, the newspaper points out that the country's development plans do not include modernisation of prisons. "Yet

those who go to prison, either for a small crime or a big one, ought legitimately to expect detention which ends in rehabilitation in society, and not in downfall. The country's prison population is only a small fraction of the total, and without trying to exempt those who merit the rigours of the law, surely we ought to take into consideration citizens who are temporarily excluded from society in the cause of the general progress of the nation. The death of a prisoner is always poignant, because the worst death is where a man closes his eyes for the last time without even a minimum of affection around him. This surely calls for a more frequent application of correctives such as reduction in sentence, amnesty and pardon."

## Israeli investment

The *Pioneer*, the independent Ghanaian newspaper, has said that the reported decision by the Israeli Parliament to cut down Israel's investments in East and West Africa, was a way of forcing African states to sacrifice their independence for Israeli economic assistance. The newspaper noted that as a sovereign state, Israel had the right to do what it liked with its investments, but appealed to it to reconsider its decision. "... we think the new Israeli move, if it turns out to be true, would be another way of forcing African states to sacrifice their independence on the altar of Israeli economic aid", the *Pioneer* added.

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# Books and Publications

## Tories in the colonies

Iain Macleod by Nigel Fisher (*Andre Deutsch, £3.95*)

A myth most cherished among the faithful is that the Labour Party was responsible for granting self-government to Britain's African colonies. In fact, it was under Tory Colonial Secretaries that independence spread in the British African colonies. What had seemed to be a timorous approach under the post-war Labour administrations became a purposeful one under the then Mr Oliver Lyttelton. It was, in fact, between 1951, when the Tory administration came in, and 1964, when the Wilson administration succeeded, that the pattern was set, particularly in West Africa. It was, above all, Mr. Iain Macleod, who became Colonial Secretary in 1959, after being a successful Minister of Labour, who showed that there was nothing incompatible between colonial independence and a particular kind of Toryism.

That obviously, is the point, Macleod's particular kind of Toryism, in contrast to that of his acid critic, Lord Salisbury, held that just as at home the Government should interfere as little as possible with the commercial activities of individuals, so it was wrong for the government of one country to presume to govern the people of another country, particularly when the people there had shown their capacity to manage their own affairs. I myself heard Mr. Macleod, on a private occasion, put this point passionately while he was Secretary of State. He was not interested in narrow calculations or rigid definitions of "readiness". He really regarded it as immoral that Britain should govern people who, whether well or badly, should be governing themselves.

At home Macleod followed the same line. In his introduction to this biography Lord Boyle emphasised that Macleod regarded as "hatelful" the idea that children born in Britain to immigrant parents should themselves be regarded as immigrants, and he was a notable critic of the 1968 Commonwealth Immigration Act.

Nigel Fisher, himself a progressive Minister at the Commonwealth Relations Office under Mr. Duncan Sandys, devotes three chapters of this fascinating biography to Macleod's time as Colonial Secretary. While not conveying fully the emotions which his subject brought to the task of colonial independence, he emphasises how little he cared how the

future of his position in his party would be affected by his policies and attitudes. Certainly Macleod was an unexpected appointment to the Colonial Office, although it represented a small promotion. He had never taken any interest in colonial affairs, and certainly not in Africa and his whole approach to politics had been to a surprising extent dilettante. He seems to have entered politics almost by accident at the end of the 1939-45 war because a job was available in the Conservative Party Secretariat, after a reasonably successful wartime army career.

His premature death, at the age of 56, in 1970 has been compared by Mr Roy Jenkins with the deaths of Gaiskell and Bevan ("and with no one else"). Although he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Heath Government in 1970 (he died within the month), his African policies had so gravely offended his Party's right wing that Mr. Fisher believes that his almost inevitable progress to Downing Street had been blocked.

"The Colonial Secretaryship" Mr. Fisher writes, "more perhaps than any of his other appointments, showed his courage, his determination and his strategic clarity of thought; and his work at the Colonial Office was probably the best and was certainly the most important of his career. He knew that great deeds are not done by stealth and he was always open in declaring his objectives, often at the cost of personal popularity. He understood and sympathised with the problems of the New Commonwealth and of the continent of Africa in particular. Dr. Anikpo, the Foreign Minister of Nigeria, was right when he said: 'His death is a great loss, especially at a time when there are signs of impending strain in Commonwealth relations.'"

Mr. Macleod developed very close personal relationships with African leaders, particularly Dr. Kaunda and Dr. Banda (I am surprised to learn from Mr. Fisher that when Mr. Macleod asked Sir Milton Margai whom Mr. Fisher describes as a "saintly man", what date for independence would suit him "Sir Milton burst into tears and said that he never expected to live to be asked that question"). Mr. Fisher also makes a now academic but then extremely practical point. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had no real expense account and

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Mr. Macleod, never a rich man, had to spend a great deal of his own money on entertaining colonial leaders in London. Mr. Macleod also suffered from, and he courageously, an appalling physical handicap.

Whether Mr. Macmillan removed his Macleod from the Colonial Office to other Ministerial duties because he had become unpopular with the right wing of his Party will probably never be known. But as late as 1970, after years in other ministerial offices and years in various "shadow" capacities on the Opposition side, he said: "I would do what I did in Africa. I could not have done anything else and stayed in politics. You must take the consequences of the actions you believe to be right."

Human Rights in the World by I. Robertson (Manchester University Press, £3.60 net).

In this book Dr. A.H. Robertson discusses the proposals made by the Organisation of African Unity towards the creation of an African Commission on human rights. This was first proposed at the African Conference on the Rule of Law organised by the International Commission of Jurists in Lagos in 1968.

His account is based on the knowledge gained in attending various sessions of the United Nations Commission and in participating in the conferences which drafted the American Convention.

Dr. Robertson's accounts are mainly historical and those interested in European history will find them useful. Especially as he deals with some historical antecedents like the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the English Bill of Rights, John Locke and the process of law with particular reference to two concepts established in the seventeenth century, i.e. those of the supremacy of the law and the proper administration of the law.

Dr. Robertson argues that the first development which international law began to be concerned with was the Abolition of Slavery. At the end of the eighteenth century, under national pressure, the institution of slavery was generally legal. It remained legal in the United States until 1863, and in Brazil until 1880. Slavery was prohibited in the British Colonies in 1807 and by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 the British and French Governments agreed to cooperate in the suppression of traffic in slaves. It was not until 1890, at the Brussels Conference, that an Anti-Slavery Act was signed, and later ratified by eighteen states, including the United States, Turkey and Zanzibar. This Act not only condemned slavery and the slave trade but drew up a list of agreed measures for their suppression both in Africa and in the high seas.

The second development in international law was the evolution of humanitarian law. Throughout the ages, with the notable exceptions, the vanquished in war was normally at the mercy of the victor. During the eighteenth century

however, there was a change in attitude as was demonstrated when Louis XV, after the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, ordered that the enemy wounded were to be treated in the same way as his own soldiers "because once they are wounded they are no longer our enemies". An English General, Amherst, applied the same rule at the battle of Montreal in 1762. But the credit for transforming these principles into positive law went to the Swiss philanthropist Henri Dunant, who during the regime of Emperor Napoleon III witnessed the Battle of Solferino and was appalled at the slaughter and suffering of the wounded. This was how in 1863 he and another Geneva lawyer instituted a permanent system for humanitarian relief. A conference organised later where delegates from sixteen states were represented agreed to set up in their own countries private societies to supplement the work of the national army medical corps. They chose as their emblem the Swiss flag in reverse, i.e. a red cross on a white background. The official recognition of governments for these arrangements was accorded in the following year by the Geneva Convention.

The third main development where international law was concerned with the rights of individuals was the Protection of Minorities.

Having treated at length the three briefly mentioned aspects, it became the more essential to generalise the field of application of the principle of international law and extend it to the

basic rights of the individual. The stages of these developments which occurred since 1945 are dealt with in the greater portion of the book.

Dr. Robertson, Head of the Directorate of Human Rights at the Council of Europe, makes it plain to readers that the views expressed in the book are his own and not of the organisation by which he is employed. It is a very good book for all interested in the protection of our basic rights and freedom.

Adeyemo Adekeye

**No Easy Walk to Freedom**, by Nelson Mandela (Heinemann, London, Ibadan, Nairobi, 70p).

This book is a collection of Nelson Mandela's speeches, writings and accounts of his major trials including the Rivonia trial which earned him five years in jail for leaving South Africa without permit and for inciting people to go on strike. Mandela had earlier served a 10-year jail term, and is now serving a life term on Robben Island, the charge against him being sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the apartheid regime by force. But as his comrade-in-arm, Oliver Tambo, writes in his introduction to the book "His inspiration lives on in the heart of every African patriot. He is the symbol of the self-sacrificing leadership our struggle has thrown up and our people need".

South Africa has become one vast prison for Africans who have become landless and propertyless in their mother-

land. Mandela and his friend, Walter Sisulu, were quick to get to grips with the harsh realities of African struggle against the "most powerful adversary in Africa: a highly industrialised, well-armed state manned by a fanatical group of white men determined to defend their privilege and their prejudice, and aided by the complicity of American, British, West German, and Japanese investment in the most profitable system of oppression on the continent."

As Ruth First notes in the foreword, Mandela, like other Africans, knows that "the non-violent phase of the liberation was over; the period of underground resistance had begun". In fact, the period for armed struggle is now. Mandela, a lawyer by profession and holder of a B.A. degree reflects in *No Easy Walk to Freedom* this inevitable phrase of the struggle for justice and human rights.

F.A.

**Current African Directories, incorporating African Companies: A guide to sources of information**, by I.G. Anderson (CDB Research Ltd., £10, \$30)

This is a guide to directories published in or relating to Africa, and to sources of information on business enterprises in Africa. It is arranged in two parts - a sequence of directories arranged by title and a country by country sequence. Its main purpose is to list and describe sources of information on African companies and other business enterprises.

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# The Consolidation Budget

By a Correspondent

In presenting his "Consolidation Budget for 1973-74, Mr. E. K. Cus-Commissioner for Finance in the Mid-west State, noted that many of the state projects in the Four Year Development Plan had been completed and others were in progress. No new projects would be started in the current year, which would be devoted to completing work in progress. He emphasised the burden of current costs arising from the level of social services that the state had inherited from the former Region and the great advances made in recent years. Recurrent expenditure for 1973-74 is 60.69m naira, an increase of 18.4m naira (43.8 per cent) on the previous year. This massive increase is due, the Commissioner, mainly to the take-over of schools, the development of the University and its teaching hospitals, new hospitals, the establishment of a mechanised farm at Agbede, agricultural activity and the television service. Education alone accounts for the largest slice of recurrent expenditure—18.8m naira.

The Commissioner also asked that if the government continued to spend much on social services the economy would suffer, and there would be a surplus left for capital development.

Recurrent revenue is estimated at 70m naira, of which 17.16m comes from internal revenue and 54.9m from statutory allocation from Federal collections. This is a 7.4 per cent increase on the approved estimates for 1972-73. Revenue from internal sources increased by 37.7 per cent, accounted for largely by an improvement in revenue collected coupled with "remarkable" cooperation from the public, improved revenue from educational institutions, and a review. The budgetary surplus is therefore 11.3m naira.

Capital expenditure for 1973-74 is 29.6m naira, and capital receipts are made up of 9m naira from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and 20.6m from other sources. The approved level of capital expenditure (4.3m naira) is to go on loans to statutory corporations and government-sponsored companies.

Reviewing aspects of last year's budget and future plans Mr. Clark noted that Mid West's agricultural policy had been "revolutionise peasant agriculture to make it scientific by introducing mechanisation and the use of fertilisers and the supply of high-yielding planting materials and livestock." The Government hopes to introduce...

and equipment hire service, as lack of finance of individual farmers had been a great handicap to the modernisation of agriculture.

A direct contribution towards increased food production is to be made by the state government.

Importance is also given to cattle production. The Igarra Cattle Ranch, which now has 600 head of cattle, will be expanded to 4,000 acres. A second ranch, at Ubiaya, has a mixed herd and is expected to supply meat and milk for consumption in the state.

The government is thinking of introducing a pilot loan scheme for farmers and fishermen to enable them to develop medium sized arable farms, fish ponds and mechanised fishing. This would be in addition to the Community Farm Project which has recently been introduced. But loan repayment is discouraging the Government. "In fact", says the Commissioner for Finance, "the rate of repayment is so poor as to cause doubts about the wisdom of the government extending further credit facilities to farmers".

## Smallholder schemes

Plans are also under consideration for introduction of small-holders' oil palm and cocoa schemes. In this the government will assist planting with loans. Both crops need boosting because cocoa and oil palm production has fallen since the civil war. 10,000 acres of cocoa and 20,000 acres of oil palm are expected to be planted. The World Bank has been approached for assistance for the schemes, expected to cost 8m naira.

The MidWest has been making great efforts at industrialisation, and the Government "has had to go into direct business in some areas" because of the lack of capital in the private sector. Industrial projects already established include the Bauwi Brewery a PVC floor tiles factory and laundry factory, Sapele Soap factory, a medical cotton factory, and various small scale industries.

Among older enterprises the Asaba textile mill has been reactivated, Ukpilla Cement Factory is expected to resume production this year, and Ughelli Glass factory will be reactivated and expanded to produce the sheet glass for which it was originally designed and also bottles for the Bauwi and other breweries.

There has been heavy investment in water supply schemes, for example the Akoko-Ido scheme, which will cost 3m naira on completion this year. For 1973-74 2.4m naira has been set aside as grants to the Water Board. This is in addition to its own internal revenue. There is also a grant of 2m naira for water development from the Federal Government, which gave priority to water schemes in the Federal budget.

Electricity supply to rural areas is another main concern of the government and the Commissioner hopes that this will help stabilise population flow. Six

schemes have so far been commissioned and six others will be commissioned this year. 1.4m naira has been provided for the Rural Electrification Board this year.

Development of the road network has been given great importance in the Mid West State. Since the launching of the National Development Plan over 8m naira has been spent and for 1973-74 2m naira has been approved. "Total expenditure will exceed this amount as some of the roads are being executed under payment deferred arrangements".

"Many of us are aware that education provides the means of developing a people and their resources. It is, therefore, of cardinal importance as a social service", said Mr. E. K. Clark, explaining the increase in expenditure this year. The Development Plan allocation for capital expenditure on education was 13.4m naira, which subsequently rose to 15.3m. This year a total of 27.2m naira has been approved for capital and recurrent expenditure. In 1972-73 it was 18.8m naira, so there was an increase of 8.4m naira in the year. Of this the Education Boards will take 18.8m naira. This increase is accounted for mainly by the takeover of private, mostly mission, schools by the Government. Following this "the Government decided on an annual capitation grant of 30 naira per pupil or student to the education boards which for this year amounted to 14.2m naira in addition to their internal revenue".

The MidWest State now has 21 "hospitals", said the Commissioner, and 27 others are in the planning stage or under construction. The MidWest Drug Manufacturing Company was completed last year and test production has begun. The University of Benin Teaching Hospital was opened on April 12.

Mr. Clark drew special attention to the MidWest television service as "a good illustration of the efforts of the government. It took less than one year to complete, at a cost of 1.3m naira.

New fiscal measures are to be introduced this year. These include compulsory registration of title, for there is no registration of property titles although there is registration of deeds. Business premises are also to be registered, and an edict is to be promulgated for compulsory annual registration of business premises. Towns are to be divided into three categories - businesses in category A towns will pay a registration fee of 5 naira a year, category B 5.50 naira, and category C 1.25 naira. The cinema licence fee is also to go up. There will be a 10 per cent increase in the existing stampage tariff rates, a 50 per cent overall increase in tariff rates for rare trees, a 100 per cent overall increase in tariff rates for specially protected trees, a permit fee of 1 naira per acre of timber per annum and a collection fee of 2 naira per timber shed. These new rates are meant to compensate the government for increased expenditure on forestry.

The property rating system is also to be revised.

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## VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

# Surplus or shortage?

Until the discovery of mineral oil in Nigeria, "oil" in West Africa meant palm-oil or the oil from other oilseeds such as groundnuts. What are now the prospects for these oils and oilseeds? In two articles we summarise papers delivered at the International Oil-Seed Crushers Congress at Killarney.

In Western Europe, still the great market for vegetable oils and oilseeds, output by volume of oil seed crushers is now 73 per cent meal and only 27 per cent oil. Explaining this shift to "high meal yielding seeds" Mr. J. E. Th.M. Randag, President of the International Association of Seed Crushers, told the association's 1973 Congress at Killarney that 20 years ago only 59 per cent of the output was oil cake. Now rising incomes had generated demand for livestock products and the extra animals wanted more oil cake. Western Europe's consumption of protein seemed likely to continue to rise. Increased demand for protein, however, produced problems for the marketing of vegetable oil in America and Western Europe. Crushers might find themselves in greater competition with US producers not only in Western European meal markets but in overseas oil markets. Mr. Randag, hoped that American PL480 aid supplies would not encroach upon commercial markets.

Developing countries would increasingly crush their own oil seeds (ground nuts, palm kernels, etc.). Sometimes local markets could absorb the products, but in some cases oil and/or meal had to be exported. So location of

plants and knowledge of markets assumed greater importance. Mr. Randag suggested that subsidies for these industries would be a waste of scarce capital resources.

Livestock production would expand in Eastern Europe, Mr. Randag continued, and there was a strong possibility of increasing demand for animal feed. China might also become a significant importer of oil, and possibly meal. To meet likely increase in demand for protein an increase in oil seed crops was essential. Otherwise rising prices for oil cake would further stimulate synthetic production.

Soya beans, Mr. Randag noted, accounted for over half world production of oilseeds and 70 per cent of world trade in seed meal. Brazil was a major new supplier but US production still had immense capacity. Overseas crushers would expand their capacity everywhere through increased American supplies. By 1980 US farmers might produce 2000m tons a year. In developing countries if prices to farmers were kept down oil seed supplies would not be forthcoming, and if the local industries had international markets, these might be lost.

Three years ago, said Mr. Randag, the crushing industry could not satisfy strong demand because of shortage of capacity.

Now they had excess capacity with very poor margins because of shortage of local supplies. It was impossible to coordinate crop supplies, market demand, and crushing capacity throughout the world, but a soya bean reserve stock might help. Developing countries should also be careful not to establish crushing capacities in excess of local supplies.

Mr. Randag said that developing countries not only wanted tariff reduction on tropical oils, they wanted elimination of tariff differences between crude, refined and processed products. There was also likely to be strong pressure on the EEC to change the policy of subsidising domestic vegetable oil seed production at the cost of tropical imports. Mr. Randag questioned the possibility of world agreement on prices in the complex oil and oilseed market, preferring some compensatory payments scheme, such as the one recently suggested by the EEC itself. But the way the EEC reduced tariffs on vegetable oils or extended their application to new countries, the less important because of preferences to the previously announced countries.

In a paper on the role of oilseed crushing in developing industry to



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Bagging deoiled groundnuts in Nigeria.

cal countries. Mr. H. Koenig, of the UN Industrial Development Organisation, told the congress that UNIDO devoted special attention to crushing because it was an "agro-based industry".

UNIDO, Mr. Koenig continued, had found great "gaps" between the crushing industries in developed and developing countries. In the latter raw materials were often unused or exported in a raw state. In Chad, for example, large quantities of Karié nuts were never harvested, being left to rot in the forests; considerable amounts of cottonseed were used as fuel or were otherwise wasted in certain developing countries.

The industry in some developing countries consisted of a variety of mainly small-scale factories, using different processes and equipment of varying efficiency. Each item of equipment was usually designed for one specific purpose, so only a limited range of oilseeds could be efficiently processed. The use of unsuitable equipment resulted in low quality and subsequent marketing difficulties. Production losses were high.

There was much scope for engineering industries to improve seed crushing in developing countries and UNIDO had considerable information to offer. They did not believe that availability of raw material was the primary criterion for industrialisation. It was the market that mattered above all.

UNCTAD's approach to oils and fats was described by Mr. J. J. Colebrook, of the Tropical Products Section of UNCTAD's Commodities Division. Value of world exports of fats and oils exceeded 4 billion dollars in 1969-71, said Mr. Colebrook. Exports from developing countries accounted for slightly more than a quarter. Of total world trade in oilseeds and meals - including fishmeal - of 2.3 billion, developing countries' exports were 0.8 billion.

Exports of fats and oils from developing countries consisted mainly of copra and coconut oil, palm kernels and palm kernel oil - generally known as lauric oils - groundnuts and groundnut oil, and palm oil. Together, these accounted for

about three-quarters of their exports of vegetable oilseeds and oils, the balance being accounted for by soft oils, such as soya bean and cottonseed oils and the technical oils, such as linseed and castor oil. Nearly 50 developing countries exported vegetable oilseeds and oils, and for 16 these constituted more than 10 per cent of total exports.

The volume in world trade in oilseeds, oils and fats increased at a rate of about 5 per cent a year during the 1960's, continued Mr. Colebrook, while trade in oilcakes and meals increased much faster, at about 7.5 per cent a year. Exports of oilseeds, oils and fats from developing countries, however, barely increased over the decade, at a rate of about 1.2 per cent a year, because of the slow growth in production and increased domestic requirements. The share of developing countries in the expanding world market declined from about 48 per cent in 1959-61 to 33 per cent in 1969-71.

There were indications of a probable excess of supplies of oilseeds, oils and fats in the 1970s, said Mr. Dolebrook. FAO projections indicated that world export availabilities may rise by about 4.1 per cent a year during the 1970s, while market requirements - at constant prices - were likely to show a somewhat slower growth: 3.7 per cent a year.

These projections also indicated considerable increase in output and export availabilities for the four tropical oils mainly exported by developing countries. Output of these was projected to increase by 5.1 per cent a year - compared with 1.3 per cent a year in the 1960s - while world output of all fats and oils was projected to increase by 2.9 per cent a year.

Developing countries exporting vegetable oilseeds and oils faced three principal problems, explained Mr. Colebrook. The first was that of trade barriers in major import markets. The second concerned the likely downward secular trend in prices for tropical oils because of narrowing markets. The third problem was short-term price fluctuations.

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# Letters to the Editor

## Not the world bank

SIR, As one watches current world currency problems, one reflects on the assignment given to Mr. Jeremy Morse and his Committee of Twenty, commissioned to work out a scheme for reform of the international monetary system. There is an unenviable task.

The pioneers of the Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944 worked on the basis that at least one currency was relatively stable. The Morse Committee lacks this advantage. Now countries congratulate themselves on floating their currencies, leaving economics professors to worry about the "academic" advantages of fixed exchange rates.

Regional economic enclaves are suffocating GATT. Associate, "assailable" and reverse preference disputes rage on the possibility of "manipulating" developing economies. Daily we are confronted with the spectacle of the dollar losing ground in relation to gold. The future of gold in the world monetary system remains uncertain.

In the shifting sands, we are told that at least in part, from the IMF standpoint, the Special Drawing Right's approach, "Paper Gold", is an answer. Is it? The World must experiment, of course. The experiment is on. It requires understanding. It requires co-operation, and above all, it requires confidence.

But such confidence may be very limited if the World Bank is allowed any hand in the running of SDR's, as was suggested in an

article in *The Times*. As the developing countries battle with the multinational corporation for control of their national economies, many rightly or wrongly tend to see the World Bank as the "fifth column" for the corporations and their home governments. In trade and diplomatic matters, there is currently a thaw in East-West relations. But the World Bank seems to perpetuate in the third world the old pattern of the cold war. Yet, these are areas where the great majority do not understand what the cold war is all about. The people's main aspiration is for a fairer share of their national cake.

The World Bank's analyses of the developing countries' economies and potentials have been nice in many major features. Its role over such landmarks of development as the Aswan Dam and the Tanzan Railway, to take two examples, was not endearing.

In whatever forum SDR's may ultimately evolve to facilitate world credit and "aid", their operations should be directed from the IMF. Why not through UNCTAD? No doubt, many eyes will focus on the deliberations of the forthcoming September IMF Conference in Nairobi.

KEVIN U. JAJA NWOKOCHA

## Sociology in Nigeria

SIR, Mr. Felix Ojughana (May 14) rightly commended the role of the National Council of Social Work in Nigeria and that of Professor Olu Okeidi in particular, for playing a leading role in the efforts towards finding a solution to the problem of beggars in Nigeria. This is unquestionably a praise well deserved.

I am sure Mr. Ojughana will be pleased to know, contrary to what he envisaged, that the Department of Sociology, University of Lagos, offers courses in Social Welfare and Social Work to Sociology degree students who wish to specialise in Social Welfare. The courses are

intended to give the students the necessary academic, professional and technical skills needed in the practice of social work. The basis of this preparation, it is intended to evolve a full-fledged training programme in Social Welfare and Administration at this university in the very near future.

S. A. ADEBUN

Lagos University

Lecturer in Social Welfare

## Amnesty and Ghana

SIR, I am writing to counter allegations about the operations of Amnesty International, and about statements I am purported to have made during my recent visit to West Africa, quoted in your issues of 14 and 21 May.

I certainly did not tell the Ghana *Weekly Spectator*, as I am reported to have done, that aid from Amnesty International to the families of political detainees in Ghana is distributed through "West German and Israeli agents". Anyone familiar with Amnesty will realise that this is absurd. Amnesty, as a non-political organisation funded entirely by its membership (some tens of thousands of volunteers in over thirty countries) "adopts" individuals sentenced to prison terms for the political and religious beliefs, or demands for long periods without trial. Our only promise that we will not "adopt" persons who have been used or advocated violence for political ends or engaged in espionage. Case sheets describing individual cases are sent to groups of Amnesty volunteers, who then write to the government concerned, and if necessary support the prisoners' family through donations of money which the group raise for their own efforts. To ensure political impartiality, each group "adopts" prisoners, one from an Eastern Bloc state and one from a country in the Western World, and from a neutral power. Over 2000 prisoners in countries as diverse as South Africa, the Soviet Union, Mali, Indonesia, and the UK are "adopted" by Amnesty at present. In volunteer groups and sections who "adopt" these prisoners exist in 30 countries including West Germany, Nigeria, Sweden, France, Denmark, Israel, Japan, India, Mexico, Cuba, The Gambia, and Ghana.

All this is precisely what I told the Ghana journalist who interviewed me on behalf of the *Weekly Spectator*.

I note that in the two issues of West Africa mentioned above it is reported that the wives of some detainees called a news conference to deny that they had received financial assistance to alleviate the hardships they had suffered. On this point all I can say is that the cases of detainees in Ghana have been assigned to Amnesty groups. In most cases this has been in February and March of this year. The Amnesty groups have been asked to get themselves in touch with the families and enquire what assistance is needed. It is where the family address is not known that this is difficult, and in any event it must be recalled that the scale of assistance which can be given by Amnesty groups (all volunteers, who must raise relief money from their households) is limited, and confined to such families to purchase absolute necessities, such as educational costs, etc. If the wives of the detainees who have not yet received aid wish to be put in touch with the appropriate Amnesty groups, I strongly suggest they write to me at the International Secretariat of Amnesty at 10 Theobald's Road, London WC1.

MARILYN NAYLOR

Amnesty International

Secretary-General

Our reports of the interview came from agencies. Editor

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# Commercial News

## Britain-West Africa trade

British imports from Nigeria in March were valued at £15,452,000, giving a total for the first quarter of this year of £37,518,000. More than half these imports were petroleum and petroleum products valued at £8,777,000 in March and £21,448,000 in the first three months.

Total British exports to Nigeria in March were valued at £14,632,000 giving a total of £44,761,000 in the first quarter.

British imports from Ghana increased in value by £32m in the first quarter of this

year compared with the same period in 1972.

Total British imports in March were worth £3,367,000 giving a three month total of £11,399,000 compared with a March 1972 figure of £2,812,000 and £7,859,000 for the first quarter.

Total British exports to Ghana were valued at £2,107,000 in March and £6,753,000 for the quarter. The major items were non-electric machinery, transport equipment, textile yarns and fabrics.

Cadbury Schweppes Ltd have announced a net profit for 1972 of £13,611,000 compared to £10,579 the previous year. Total turnover from UK and overseas interests was £348,874,000 (£296,095,000 in 1971).

Of Cadbury Schweppes interests in Africa the annual report stated that its major investment remained in South Africa 'where turnover, profits and share of market for chocolate confectionery have grown substantially during 1972'. In Nigeria, our earlier profits success ... was halted in 1972, since, despite record sales, the freezing of imports and consequent competitive activity resulted in lower margins. The Nigerian company is, however, pursuing its established policy of developing products orientated specifically towards the local market, and we are confident that the results will be satisfactory in 1973.' Cadbury also operates in Ghana.

A contract valued at about £K40,000 has been awarded to Taylor Woodrow (Nigeria) by the Ministry of Works and Survey of the North Western State of Nigeria for the construction of 48 flats in eight three-storey blocks. Architects and quantity surveyors are the State Government's Ministry of Works and Survey.

## Diamond outlook

The outlook for diamonds this year is "very good", said Mr. Henry Oppenheimer at the annual meeting of Anglo-American Corporation Demand in the United States and in Japan was particularly active and total sales in the first six months were expected to be considerably higher than in the same period of 1972. Sales of small diamonds, which until recently had been a difficult market, were also improving.

The improvement of land surveying facilities in Commonwealth developing countries is the aim of a four-year programme launched by the Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy.

A Hong Kong commercial mission is in Lagos after a five-day visit to the Ivory Coast. Members of the mission expressed the hope of seeing Hong Kong become a commercial centre in Asia for Ivory Coast coffee and cocoa.

## Record results

In 1972 Taylor Woodrow recorded for the twelfth consecutive year, record results, with net profit up 54 per cent to £4,526,966. Overseas turnover of £29m, accounted for £2,129,000 of the £6,764,000 pre-tax profits, which including contribution of associated companies totalled £7,683,771. Africa accounted for £6m of the total £132m turnover. Pre-tax profit from Taylor Woodrow's African business was £430,000.

Of Taylor Woodrow's business in West Africa the chairman's statement said, "Our construction business in Nigeria has had another successful year and has obtained further contracts including road and bridge works in Northern Nigeria and runway development work on several of the airports. In Ghana and Sierra Leone our operations have been reduced because of economic difficulties in these countries."

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of over £12m, which Wm. Brandt's Sons and Company Limited are providing on behalf of themselves and Williams and Glyn's Bank Limited under a Financial Agreement with Babitonga Shipping Corporation of Liberia. The loan is to be used to finance the sale of an SD 14 general cargo vessel by Austin and Pickersgill Limited to the Liberian company. The vessel is due to be delivered by the end of this year.

A 10-man mission is making a three-week tour of Eastern Europe to promote Ivory Coast exports. The mission includes representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the palm-oil and fruit-growing industries, and the metal industry. The Ivory Coast mostly exports coffee, cocoa, pineapples, bananas and timber to Eastern Europe and imports food, precision instruments, tools and heavy machinery.



March 21 marked the 10th year of manufacturing Dinlo products in Nigeria. To mark the occasion several activities were arranged around the Annual General Meeting, which took place on April 27. These included a visit of dealers, who are pictured above, to the tyre factory at Ibeja.

Plans for introduction of a new London coffee futures market using a dollar-based mild arabica contract have been announced by the Coffee Terminal Market Association.

The association hopes the market will meet the increasing demand from a number of producer countries for a suitable hedging medium and stimulate Continental trade participation.

Britain's Overseas Development

Administration has given Reading University £12,650 for research on groundnut breeding for three years. Reading will be in touch with the Institute of Agricultural Research at Samaru in Northern Nigeria and Malawi Agricultural Research Council for its work.

France has made a grant of nearly 100m CFA francs to OICAM for the building of a residential training centre in M'pandan.

## Shipping News

**ELDER Dempster Lines**  
**SOUTHBOUND** - From Liverpool - DISCOVER s/s Jun. 28; KOHIMA s/s Jul. 12. From London - TALABA due Apapa Jun. 25; HIAN s/s Port Gentil Jun. 23. From Middlesbrough - DALLA due Santa Isabel Jun. 22. From North Continent - FRIELOW s/s Bremen Jun. 23. From Hamburg - Bremen - Antwerp, Rotterdam - MACHAON arrives Lagos Jun. 20. From Poole - CLEARWAY due Jun. 20. From Southampton - AUREOL s/s Jun. 27. **NORTHBOUND** - TO LIVERPOOL - FOURAH BAY due Jun. 24; DECEMA due Jun. 28. **TO BAHAMAS** - KULANI due Jul. 1. To Belfast - EHOE due Jun. 26. To Glasgow - KUMBA s/s Apapa Jun. 24. To Portsmouth - EGORI due Tema Jun. 20. **WESTBOUND** - To USA/Canada - W. DARU due Montreal Jun. 28; DEIDO due Philadelphia Jul. 1. From USA/Canada - W. DONGA due St. Vincent Jun. 23. DUMBAIA due Lome Jun. 22. **EASTERN SERVICE TO WA** - TWEEBANK due Tema Jun. 22. **BALBOIN LINES** **OUTWARDS** - BARBERBROOK due Lagos, thence Warri, Douala. BARBERGATE s/s Stephenville for Monrovia, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Warri, Douala. **HOMEWARDS** - BARBERBROOK idg Lagos S. Bound, Sapele Jun. 28, Douala Jul. 1. Sapele Jul. 5, Abidjan/Monrovia Jul. 7/9, Freetown Jul. 10. BARBERGATE idg Lagos S. Bound, Abidjan Jul. 14, Douala Jul. 17, Abidjan/Monrovia Jul. 22/25, Freetown Jul. 26. **'K' LINE** **WESTBOUND** - From Japan via Hong Kong to Loko, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan, MISSISSIPPI MARU s/s. Japan Jun. 6 due Lagos Jul. 13. **EASTBOUND** - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown etc. - TENNESSEE MARU s/s. Lagos Jun. 24; Tema Jun. 25; Freetown Jun. 28; Abidjan Jul. 7; Hong Kong Aug. 5; Japan Aug. 7. **BLACK STAR LINE/USNH** **WESTBOUND** - From Lagos to FREETOWN - AFRAM s/s. River, Ghana Jun. 29; Abidjan Jun. 30; Philadelphia Jul. 15. **BLACK STAR LINE/KONCONTINENT/WEST AFRICA** **SOUTHBOUND** - LORFE LAGOON, Hamburg Jun. 19; Bremen Jun. 14; Antwerp Jun. 22; Rotterdam Jun. 26; OFFIN RIVER - London Jun. 15. **NORTHBOUND** - KLORTE LAGOON, Rotterdam Jun. 23; Hamburg Jun. 16; NASIA RIVER, Avonmouth Jun. 11; Middlesbrough Jun. 25. **DAFER LINES** **EASTBOUND** - DAIRA PAUL s/s. Houston Jun. 28 due New Orleans Jun. 20; Monrovia Jul. 15. **WESTBOUND** - FRANKRIG s/s. Abidjan Jun. 30; Monrovia Jul. 2 due Houston Jul. 18. **PALM LINE** **NORTHBOUND** - IBADAN PALM due Dakar Jun. 26. **FLORIN PALM** due Cape Palmas Jun. 27; **MATADI PALM** due Matadi Jun. 27. **N.Y.K. LINE**

**WESTBOUND** - SAIKYO MARU Lagos/Apapa Jun. 19/27, Douala Jun. 28/30; Abidjan Jul. 3/5. **EASTBOUND** - SAIKYO MARU Douala Jun. 28/30; Cotoum Jul. 1/2; Abidjan Jul. 3/5; Takoradi Jul. 6/7. **MITSUI OSK LINE** **HAWAI MARU** s/s. Kobe May 23 due Lagos Jul. 6; **ARIZONA MARU** s/s. Kobe Jun. 5, due Lagos Jul. 10. **MAERSK LINE** **INWARDS** - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Abidjan - JOHANNES MAERSK due Matadi Jul. 8 s/s. Jul. 10, Lagos Jul. 13 s/s. Jul. 18. **OUTWARDS** - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Takoradi - SCAN LLOYD ABM **BANDA** due Boma/Matadi Jun. 30; Luanda Jul. 7; Lobito Jul. 4; CUMULUS s/s. Bordeaux Jul. 2; Boma/Matadi Jul. 16; Luanda Jul. 20. **SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE** **NORTHBOUND** - INDIANA s/s. W.A. Jul. 8; half of Aug. for discharge. Scan. Aug./early Sept. **CONVINTY CITY** s/s. W.A. Aug./early Sept. for discharge. Scan. Sept. **ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES** **INWARDS** - STRAAT LUKUOKA s/s. Japan May 22 due Monrovia Jun. 21; Freetown Jun. 23; Port Harcourt Jun. 28, 12; Apapa Jul. 1; Takoradi Jul. 2; Abidjan Jul. 16. **STRAAT TOWA** s/s. Hong Kong May 21, due Lagos/Apapa Jun. 23; Cotoum Jul. 5; Lome Jul. 7; Tema Jul. 8; Abidjan Jul. 10; Monrovia Jul. 12; Freetown Jul. 14; Conakry Jul. 17; Takoradi Jul. 22; Apapa Jul. 26. **OUTWARDS** - STRAAT LUKUOKA from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan early Jul. **STRAAT TOWA** from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan early Jul. **FARRELL LINES** **HOMEWARDS** - AFRICAN MERCURY s/s. Lagos/Apapa Jun. 30 for Tema, Takoradi, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports. **AFRICAN SUN** s/s. Lagos/Apapa Jul. 6 for Matadi, Luanda Jul. 15; Lobito, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports. **OUTWARDS** - AFRICAN SUN due Monrovia Jun. 23 for Abidjan, Tema Jun. 29, Lagos/Apapa Jul. 1; Matadi, Luanda, AFRICAN COMET due Dakar Jul. 10 for Freetown, Monrovia Jul. 16; Buchanan Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jul. 24, Lagos/Apapa Jul. 26; Port Harcourt, Douala. **WESTERN AFRICA LINE** **BUENA FORTUNA** s/s. New Orleans Jun. 30; Houston Jul. 3 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown. **WESTWARD** s/s. New Orleans Jul. 6; Houston Jul. 10 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Luanda, Freetown. **THE E.A.C. LINES** **SOUTHBOUND** - SIMBA s/s. Aarhus Jun. 26, Oslo Jun. 28; Hamburg Jul. 1; Antwerp Jul. 3; Rotterdam Jul. 6; Rouen Jul. 9 due Freetown Jul. 17; Abidjan Jul. 20; Lagos/Apapa Jul. 22; Douala Jul. 30. **NORTHBOUND** - BOGOTA s/s. Lagos/Apapa Jun. 28; Abidjan Jul. 25; Monrovia Jul. 1; Douala/Rotterdam Amsterdam Jul. 10; Hamburg Jul. 13; Bremen Jul. 22; Antwerp Jul. 24; Rotterdam Jul. 26.

● Lord Grey of Naunton has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth Development Corporation for a period of three years from July 1, 1973. As Sir Ralph Grey, he was Deputy Governor-General of Nigeria from 1957 to 1959, after over 20 years in the Administration. A New Zealander, he served as Governor of British Guiana (now Guyana), 1959-64 and Governor of the Bahamas, 1964-68. He has been Governor of Northern Ireland since December 1968, and was created Life Peer in 1968. The Northern Ireland governorship is being abolished.

● The Export Credits Guarantee Department has signed a guarantee covering a loan of up to £25m. which a syndicate of banks led by Morgan Grenfell are making available to finance the major portion of a £34m. airport improvement scheme in Zaire. GKN Contractors of Redditch have signed an agreement with Zaire for improvement of airports. The scheme is expected to take three years to complete. Repayment of the loan will be over eight years in respect of UK goods and services, and over five for local costs.

Morgan Grenfell arranged the loan on behalf of a syndicate comprising Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank and the National Westminster Bank.

● Herr Erhard Eppler, the Federal German Minister for Economic Co-operation, has visited London for talks with the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Richard Wood. The main points under discussion were the question of replenishment of funds for the International Development Association of the World Bank and questions of I.E.C. development policy, with particular reference to the forthcoming re-negotiation of the Second Yaounde Convention.

## Nigerian Breweries profit

The Nigerian Breweries has made a net profit of ₦4.3m in 1972 compared with ₦3.6m. for 1971, the Chairman and General Manager, Mr. J.F. Mackay, has announced. A final dividend of ₦4.4m. was proposed, bringing the total

dividend to ₦4.4m. for the year. Addressing the 27th General Meeting, Mr. Mackay said 4.2m. of the company's eight million unissued ordinary shares of 50 kobo each would be offered to the Nigerian public in the third quarter of the year.

Plans for expansion have been finalised and would include a new brew-house, more lager and fermenting units, increased storage capacity and a high-speed bottling line for the Lagos brewery. Owing to many costs resulting from inflation, said the chairman, it was not possible to forecast increase in profit, more so as selling prices were controlled. 78 per cent of management staff were Nigerians.

## LAMCO's year

Shipments of iron ore from the Nimba mine in Liberia rose in 1972 by 13 per cent in consequence of the recovery in the steel market and regained the level that had been reached in 1970, according to the Annual Report of the Swedish firm Granges. The firm is responsible for managing the mine, and has a majority interest in the Swedish LAMCO syndicate, which holds the major proportion of interest in the mine. LAMCO's share of the output amounted to 8.9m. tons, an increase of 15 per cent from 1971. Grange's share of the profit for 1972 was some £11m.

The output of fully treated ore was raised in 1972 to meet bigger demand. 1973 projections envisage a production increase to more than 12m. tons in view of the growing delivery contracts.

Mining in Tokadeh about 25 km. from Nimba, began in January 1973, with a capacity of about 1.5m. tons of ore a year. The reserves of the area have been put at about 100m. tons of ore concentrated ore with an average iron assay of 53 per cent. Prospecting in nearby areas continues.

In 1972, says the report, the company continued to provide training on a large scale for Liberian personnel. This enabled the number of foreign employees to be reduced during the year despite the preparations being made to start operations at the new Takadeh mine.

## NIGERIA

## First cottonseed mill

The International Finance Corporation, part of the World Bank group, with a loan fund of US\$1.6m., is joining Nigerian and British investors in financing a US\$5m. cottonseed oil mill in Nigeria, to be owned by the Funtua Cottonseed Crushing Company. The project, the third so far supported by IFC in Nigeria, will allow greater use of local cottonseed for processing into cottonseed oil, cake and linters. The bulk of production will be exported to Europe. When the project is completed, in 1975, annual capacity will amount to 37,500 tons of cottonseed, but the plant will be designed for expansion to 75,000 tons. It is expected that increasing amounts of cottonseed available for crushing in Nigeria will make the expansion possible in 1977-78.

Funtua is in the North-Central State, where a large part of Nigeria's cotton is grown. The enterprise will be supported by the North-Central State government and by a number of prominent local businessmen who will provide most of the state capital.

Management and sales responsibilities will be carried out by Lewis Peat, London, a major shareholder in the venture and a leading European commodity brokerage house which also has interests in agro-industry. The bulk of the processing equipment will be supplied by Rose, Downs and Thompson, UK. The mill will be Nigeria's first specifically designed to process cottonseed. Cotton is one of Nigeria's major cash crops, but its by-product has hitherto been partly wasted.

IFC is providing part of the foreign exchange cost, in the form of two long-term loans, one denominated in US dollars and one in pounds sterling. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation will participate in IFC's sterling loan.

The balance of the loan capital will be provided by the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and Barclays Bank of Nigeria. The mill will process cotton seed

produced mainly by small farmers, and will provide employment for more than 100 workers.

## Low cocoa forecasts

So small are the cocoa light and mid crops now expected to be that even local demands for processing in Ghana, the Ivory Coast, and Nigeria may not be met. The Henry Stephens market report which makes this point says that recent fires on cocoa farms in Nigeria's Western State may mean a loss of production in the coming, and perhaps future, years of some 10,000 tons. The report estimates the difference between world production and usage at some 200,000 tons at present. If the 1973-74 crop were not much higher than estimated, world stocks may be also exhausted. The report does not see any fall in consumption because of higher prices. Nigeria is known to have been selling new crop at £550 per ton cif and the marketing company is well sold. A forward price of £600 is not improbable.

Noting that drought in West Africa is the worst ever known, the report also says that the Brazil temporaria crop has been "almost a disaster". Other reports note that practically no cocoa is now available from the African franc zone.

● West Germany's exports to developing nations are stagnating, according to the independent Bonn newspaper, *General Anzeiger*. It quoted the West German Exporters' Association as saying that the share of exports to developing nations outside Europe had dropped to 11.4 per cent of total exports last year from 22 per cent in the mid-50s. Exports to African and Far Eastern developing countries had particularly dropped, the newspaper said. West German imports from developing countries had registered a considerable increase.

● Mr. John P. Sowden, who became a director of Richard Costain in 1967 and has been chief executive since 1970, is to take over the chairmanship after the annual meeting on June 26. He succeeds Sir Robert Taylor, who is retiring.

● Niger Construction, a subsidiary of Mothercat, a British-registered, Beirut-based, contracting company, has won contracts worth £64m. for 130 miles of road construction in Nigeria. The longest portion of the road will be a stretch of 90 miles.

● The second session of an interim committee of countries which have signed the International Cocoa Agreement has begun in London. In Geneva the Secretary-General of UNCTAD has urged cocoa importing countries to ratify the agreement and not waste "16 years of continuous and arduous efforts".

A five-man Ghanaian delegation, led by Mr U.K. Hackman, executive chairman of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, was in London to attend the Cocoa Agreement meeting.

● Zaire, Nigeria, Malaysia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Australia will have to limit their exports of tin metal to this quarter's level (a total of 42,644 tons) in the third quarter of this year. Renewal of the quota was announced at the end of a meeting of the International Tin Council in London. The quota decision was taken in the light of the situation on the world tin market, including the US programme for stockpile releases.

## Nigeria in Guinea

Nigeria is to take up N65,800 shares in Mifergu-Nimba and Simandou Company of Guinea. The company is an international consortium set up in Conakry to exploit iron ore resources in Mount Nimba and Simandou areas of the country. An official announcement in Lagos said that the Federal Government had decided to participate in the venture because it considered the project a concrete example of joint African

endeavour in the industrial field. Half of the equity shares would be subscribed by Guinea and the rest by Japanese, Spanish, America, America, and British companies and by some African countries. Algeria and Zaire have been invited to become shareholders.

## Rubber prices

Fresh peaks have been recorded in rubber prices in all main trading centres, the United Baltic Corporation states in its latest market report. The impetus, UBC says, remains in the East, where every time the tight supply position seems to be easing, fresh waves of buying and dealer covering emerge. The main reason appears to be that consumers and dealers have failed to give credence to the true statistical position, and have been ultimately forced to short cover. Another has been the short supply and rising price of certain synthetic rubbers reflecting the shortage, particularly in the US, of the raw material. The renewed weakness of the US dollar has also played its part.

Adding to confidence is the absorption of the first month's US stockpile release at the higher level of 8,333 tons.

## Socar established

A draft agreement setting up the Cameroon Insurance Company (Socar) has been signed in Yaounde. The company will have a capital of 400m. CFA francs of which 55 per cent will be subscribed by Cameroon interests. Foreign shareholders are La Mutuelle du Mans, Les Assurances Generales de France and Le Groupement Francais des Assurances. There is also the Compagnie Suisse de Reassurance and the Munich Reassurance company. The Socar will take over the activities of these companies in Cameroon, where they have an annual turnover of 1,500m. CFA francs. The company headquarters will be in Douala, with the management in the early years under the supervision of the Mutuelle de Mans and the Managing Director named by Cameroon.

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Other responsibilities will involve occasional lectures in entomology/arbovirology, guidance to undergraduate and graduate students involved in studies in medical entomology, and any other duties designated by the Director of the laboratory.

### 4. DEPARTMENT OF PAEDIATRICS

**Senior Lecturer/Lecturer**

Applicants must be persons with considerable clinical and teaching experience both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Candidates for Senior Lectureship should have research experience in one of the following fields:

Neonatology  
Gastroenterology  
Respiratory disorders  
Endocrinology  
Microbiology  
Human Genetics

All the posts carry honorary consultant status at the University College Hospital.

### 5. DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

**Senior Lecturers/Lecturers**

Applicants should possess special interest and qualifications in the following fields: Regional planning, Climatology, Geomorphology, Theoretical and Quantitative Geography and Cartography.

### 6. NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC RESEARCH

(a) **Administrative Assistant**

(b) **Assistant Librarian**

Applicants for (a) should be holders of good degrees in either the Social Sciences or Business Administration.

For (b) applicants should possess good first degrees and recognised diplomas in Librarianship. N.I.S.E.R. staff are accorded the same privileges as staff members of the University of Ibadan.

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN — VACANCIES

continued from facing page

## 7. DEPARTMENT OF THEATRE ARTS

- (a) Lecturer  
(b) Lecturer/Arts Fellow

For (a) applicants must have the minimum of good honours degrees in Drama with teaching and practical experience in the special areas of Drama and the Theatre Arts.

Preference will be given to applicants with postgraduate qualifications. Successful applicants will be expected to take active part in the extension programme of the Department and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Head of the Department.

Applicants for post (b) above must have good academic and/or professional qualifications with several years of teaching and practical experience in the special areas of Acting, Play Directing and Technical Operations. Successful applicants will be expected to take active part in the teaching and practical programmes of the Department and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Head of Department.

Appointments to commence October, 1973

## 8. SALARY SCALES:

Research Professor	N6600
Senior Lecturer (Medical)	N5900 x 200-N6500
Senior Lecturer (Non Medical)	N5030 x 150-N5750
Senior Research Fellow (Non Medical)	
Lecturer (Consultant)	N4880 x 200-N5880
Lecturer (Non Medical)	N2760 x 150-N3660/ N3810-N4830
Arts Fellow	
Administrative Assistant	N2140 x 100-N2560 (or if holding an approved higher degree N2460 x 100-N2660).
Assistant Librarian	

(Applicable scale and placement within the scale will depend on qualifications and experience).

## 9. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Except where it is otherwise stated appointments are to commence as soon as possible and for three years initially subject to review thereafter. Professional appointments are to retiring age which is normally 60 years. Passages are paid for family on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination where applicable. F.S.S.U./N.U.J.S.S.; children and car allowances. Part furnished accommodation or housing allowance is provided.

## 10. METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Detailed application (4 copies) stating age, full qualifications, experience and naming three referees by 1st July 1973 to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Advertisement No. NMC1173

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF  
MINES AND POWER, LAGOS

## Vacancy

## GENERAL MANAGER

to the

## NIGERIAN MINING CORPORATION

## 1. APPLICATIONS

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

## 2. QUALIFICATIONS

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

## 3. SALARY SCALE

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

## 4. OTHER CONDITIONS

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

## 5. DUTIES

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

## 6. METHOD OF APPLICATION

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

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

## 7. CLOSING DATE

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

W.E. AKPIEYI

for Permanent Secretary,

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF MINES & POWER  
LAGOS, NIGERIA

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## VACANCIES QUANTITY SURVEYORS

Wanting to know Nigeria?  
Thinking of having a bit of  
Sunshine?

or

Wishing to come back  
home?

Contact a firm of  
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conditions of service

Reply to *The Principal  
Quantity Surveyor*

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Lagos

Nigeria

Stating your age,  
experience and salary  
required.

### EDUCATIONAL

## GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

First class tuition by airmail  
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Correspondence Colleges

### IN MEMORIAM

MISS SULIAT OJOLADE  
IYABO FANMOKUN

Treasured memories of a dear  
sister who died 3 years today.  
"Heartaches in this world  
are many.

But to lose you dear was  
the greatest of any".

KAYODE & ABIOLA AILRU

## UNIVERSITY OF BENIN TEACHING HOSPITAL PRIVATE MAIL BAG 1111 BENIN CITY

### Vacancies

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the posts of:

(a) SENIOR REGISTRAR in the following departments:

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Anaesthesia                          | 7. Radiology           |
| 2. Community Health                     | 8. Ophthalmology       |
| 3. Medicine                             | 9. Morbid Anatomy      |
| 4. Obstetrics and Gynaecology           | 10. Haematology        |
| 5. Child Health (including Paediatrics) | 11. Chemical Pathology |
| 6. Surgery                              | 12. Microbiology       |

(b) REGISTRARS in the following departments:

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Anaesthesia                          | 6. Surgery              |
| 2. Community Health                     | 7. Radiology            |
| 3. Medicine                             | 8. Ophthalmology        |
| 4. Obstetrics and Gynaecology           | 9. Pathology (Rotating) |
| 5. Child Health (including Paediatrics) |                         |

(c) SENIOR HOUSE OFFICERS in the following departments:

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Anaesthesia                          | 6. Surgery       |
| 2. Community Health                     | 7. Radiology     |
| 3. Medicine                             | 8. Ophthalmology |
| 4. Obstetrics and Gynaecology           | 9. Pathology     |
| 5. Child Health (including Paediatrics) |                  |

### Qualifications:

#### For posts (a):

Candidates should have had considerable experience in the relevant speciality and possess the appropriate post-graduate Diploma. Qualified candidates with insufficient experience may be considered for appointment as Second Year Registrar.

#### For posts (b):

Candidates should have held the post of Senior House Officer satisfactorily in the speciality concerned.

#### For Posts (c):

Candidates must be fully registered Medical Practitioners.

### Salaries:

- (a) N5,064 - N5,796 per annum  
(b) N4,200 - N4,800 per annum  
(c) N3,904 per annum

### Conditions of Service:

Appointment will be on contract for one tour of twelve months, renewable in the case of Registrars for a second tour, and in the case of Senior Registrars for up to four tours by mutual agreement. Appointment will commence as early as possible in each case.

Leave will be granted at the end of each tour at the rate of either three and a half or five days for each completed month of service as applicable. Partly furnished accommodation may be provided at a rental not exceeding seven per cent of basic salary.

Contract gratuity of N300 per annum will be paid in each case, special allowance of between N540 and N600 per annum will also be paid where applicable. Appointees in the Departments of Anaesthesia, Clinical Pathology, Microbiology, Morbid Anatomy, Radiology attract an added allowance of N360 per annum.

Free air passages by Economy Class or free First Class passages by sea to and from Nigeria are provided for expatriates on first appointments, on vacation leave and on completion of contract. Free passages to Nigeria will also be provided for Nigerians appointed overseas.

### Method of Application:

Application forms are obtainable from the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, University of Benin Teaching Hospital, P.M.B. 1111, Benin City or from the London Representative, University of Benin and University of Benin Teaching Hospital 56/60 Hallam Street, London W1N 5LH to whom applications should be returned not later than 30th June, 1973.

F. G. A. COLE  
Secretary and Chief  
Administrative Officer,  
University of Benin  
Teaching Hospital

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

**UNIVERSITY OF BENIN TEACHING HOSPITAL  
PRIVATE MAIL BAG 1111  
BENIN CITY**
**Vacancies**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the posts of:

- (a) HEAD OF GENERAL OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENT
- (b) SENIOR HOSPITAL MEDICAL OFFICER
- (c) STAFF MEDICAL OFFICER

**Qualifications:****For Posts (a):**

Candidates must possess registrable medical qualification approved by the Nigerian Medical Council with appropriate post graduate experience and must have wide clinical experience to assume the responsibility of a head of the General Out-Patient Department of a Teaching Hospital with enough supervisory and teaching ability to take part in the training of junior doctors and medical students.

**For Posts (b):**

Candidates for this post must possess registrable medical qualification approved by the Nigerian Medical Council and should have had considerable clinical experience as the duties include the supervision and training of junior medical staff and teaching of medical students. Possession of the D.T.M & H and/or the D.C.H. or D.P.H. would be an advantage.

**For Posts (c):**

Candidates must be registered medical practitioners with considerable experience in general practice, and be able to assume responsibility for the medical care of all grades of hospital staff.

**Salary:**

- (a) HS 1A N6,600 p.a. (consolidated)
  - (b) HS 4A N5,064 - N6,240 p.a.
  - (c) HS 4A N5,064 - N6,240 p.a.
- Point of entry to (b) and (c) to be determined by experience.

**Conditions of Service:**

Appointment will be on contract for one or two tours of 15-18 months in the first instance, renewable thereafter by mutual agreement. Appointment will commence as early as possible in each case.

Leave will be granted at the end of each tour at the rate of either three and a half or five days for each completed month of service as applicable. Partly furnished accommodation may be provided at a rental not exceeding seven per cent of basic salary.

Contract gratuity of N300 per annum will be paid in each case; special allowance of between N540 and N600 per annum will also be paid where applicable.

**Passages**

Free air passages by Economy Class or free First Class passages by sea to and from Nigeria are provided for expatriates on first appointments, on vacation leave, and on completion of contract. Free passages to Nigeria will also be provided for Nigerians appointed overseas.

**Method of Application:**

Application forms are obtainable from the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, University of Benin Teaching Hospital, P.M.B. 1111, Benin City, Nigeria OR from the London Representative, University of Benin and University of Benin Teaching Hospital, 56/60 Hallam Street, London WIN 5LH to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 30th June, 1973.

F.G.A. COLE, Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer,  
University of Benin Teaching Hospital

**THE NIGERIAN SUGAR  
COMPANY LIMITED**

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

**DEPUTY  
GENERAL MANAGER**

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

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

**Education and Training**

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

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

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

**b) Desirable**

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

**Conditions of Service**

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

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

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

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

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Vacancy  
for the post of

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (002)

with the

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL  
AGRICULTURE

Qualification Desired:

- i B.Sc. Agricultural Science plus Seven years post graduate experience; or
- ii M.Sc. Agricultural Science plus two years post graduate experience; or
- iii Ph.D. Agricultural Science with or without experience.

Duties:

The successful applicant will work on the screening of Cassava breeding materials for resistance to CMV, bacterial wilt and anthracnoses, Virus and vector relationship in cassava, yam and sweet potatoes; Inter and Intra-species crosses of man-hot to manipulate or introduce resistance to CMV into high yielding variety; Detection of male sterility of cassava and assist in the introduction of breeding materials.

Experience Desired:

Related experience to the above duties.

Special Requirement of Job:

Ability to co-ordinate and supervise.

SALARY:

The salary attached to this position is quite attractive and negotiable.

Method of Application:

All applications should be in writing giving full details of qualifications, experience, present salary status and fringe benefits being received from present employer. All envelopes should be marked with the title of the position being applied for and addressed to

The Personnel Officer  
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture  
P.M.B. 5320,  
IBADAN.

NOTE: Only applications which show the requisite qualification and experience stated for the position will be acknowledged.  
CLOSING DATE: 21st July 1973.

## CIVIL ENGINEERS

In our Consulting Engineering practice in Nigeria, established since 1960, we have vacancies for graduate, university-trained Civil Engineers with at least three years experience in design and/or supervision of bridges, roads, sewerage schemes etc.

Terms of employment negotiable, depending upon qualifications.

Applications with all personal data and details of education and experience together with recent passport photograph to be sent to:

Chr. Ostenfeld & W. Jonson, Nigeria  
P.O. Box 2223,  
LAGOS

## ARCHITECTS

A well established firm of Architects have the following vacancies in their Lagos, Benin, Port Harcourt and Kano offices.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Senior Architects<br>with at least 5 years post<br>qualification experience. | 3 Vacancies |
| 2. Architects<br>MNIA, RIBA or equivalent                                       | 4 Vacancies |
| 3. Architectural Assistants   | 3 Vacancies |

Apply to: Box No. X1449, West Africa,  
Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London  
WC1V 6HZ.

### VACANCIES

Expanding Export and Import Company requires for immediate appointment additional Staff - full or Part-time - in each of the following positions:-

1. SECRETARY TYPIST
2. ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT
3. CLERICAL & PURCHASING OFFICER
4. HOUSE CLEANER/KEEPER

Please write giving details of qualifications and experience to:-

Niger Agencies (International) Ltd., (Import & Export,  
Confining House etc.), 98 Philbeach Gardens,  
London SW5 9ET

## LEADING MOTOR COMPANY

requires for their Technical Department

- A. WORKSHOP MANAGERS
- B. SENIOR SERVICEMEN

### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- A. A degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised university, with at least 5 years experience in servicing and repairing agricultural, industrial and construction equipment.
- B. A City & Guilds Certificate in Mechanical Engineering or similar Diploma, with at least 5 years experience in Servicing and Repairing Agricultural, Industrial and Construction Equipment.

AGE: Not more than 35 years

SALARY: £2,500 and above per annum, according to suitability.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Ghanaians for these posts. Written applications stating full details of qualifications and experience should be addressed to Box No. X1448, West Africa, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6HZ.

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## NIGERIAN NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerians for the following posts in the Nigerian National Oil Corporation:

- (a) Graduate Engineers
- (b) Engineers Grades I & II
- (c) Senior Engineers

### 1. Qualifications

#### (a) Graduate Engineers

Candidates must have first or second class honours degree or an approved equivalent professional qualification, in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering.

#### (b) Engineers Grades I & II

In addition to a minimum of a good honours degree in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering or an equivalent professional qualification, candidates for Engineers Grade I or II must have six or four years post graduation experience, respectively, in the oil industry or in the field of civil engineering construction and maintenance or in the maintenance and operation of mechanical plant and equipment or in the operation and maintenance of electrical plant and equipment or as Design Consultants.

#### (c) Senior Engineers

As for Engineer Grade I except that eight years of post qualification experience is required part of which must be in a planning and supervisory capacity.

### 2. Remuneration

The Nigerian National Oil Corporation offers challenges as well as scope for advancement for Nigerians of the right calibre and conviction. Salaries and other conditions of service are attractive and the former are negotiable.

### 3. Closing Date for Application

Applications stating age, qualification, details of work experience together with photo copies of certificates should be addressed to:

The Secretary,  
Nigerian National Oil Corporation,  
P.M.B. 12650  
LAGOS

to reach him not later than 7th July, 1973. Envelopes should be marked "Engineer" on the upper left hand corner

## Vacancy

A progressive Nigerian Manufacturing Company requires an

## ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AGE RANGE: 30-40 years

DUTIES: He will be in charge of Production and take charge of Commercial and Marketing activities throughout the Federation of Nigeria.

QUALIFICATIONS: A good university degree and proven experience in position of similar responsibility are essential.

SALARY & TERMS: Negotiable but no one currently earning less than N6,000.00 (basic) will be considered.

Write in the first instance, giving details of qualifications and curriculum vitae before July 16th 1973 to:

THE ADVERTISER 'G B E'  
c/o P.O. Box 447,  
YABA, Lagos, Nigeria.

### DANCES

## DANCE! DANCE! DANCE! THE EKWEMA SOCIAL CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

### PRESENTS

Obiakor & Nkwopara Dance Band from East Central State, Nigeria - on tour of the United Kingdom this summer

#### Their top hits include

1. 'Sambola Mama'
2. 'Amashi Ukwu Wu Ego'

Come and see your brothers in action

#### PROGRAMME OF EVENTS:

#### LONDON -

6th July, 1973

21st July, 1973

27th July, 1973

17th & 24th Aug. 1973

14th July, 1973

3rd Aug., 1973

31st Aug., 1973

Dates and Halls to be announced later

Hoiborn Assembly Hall,  
St. John's Meads, Northington Street,  
London, WC1

Hampstead Town Hall,  
Haverstock Hill,  
London, NW3

Liverpool  
Manchester

## STEPHEN OSITA OSADEBE (COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF)

and

His Nigeria Sound Makers Dance Band

1973 U.K. Summer Tour

Playing at Battersea Town Hall

Lavender Hill, London SW11

Nearest Tube: Clapham Common

Buses: 77, 137

Saturday 14th July, 1973

From 7 p.m.-Midnight

£1.50 flat

Tickets at the gate only. Hall capacity strictly controlled

Guest star, Top Ghana vocalist,

EDDY NTRE OF UHURU/STAR BAND FAME

Also appearing on

Saturday 7th July 1973

7 p.m.-midnight

Catholic Chaplaincy Hall

University of Liverpool

£1.00 flat

Latest and best of Highlife, Afro Rock, Reggae and Soul Music

Bar and Refreshments. All are welcome  
Friday bookings: Phone 01-459 5011

## NOTICES Cont.

### NIGERIAN UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Founded in 1944  
(LONDON BRANCH)

The above-mentioned Union wishes to announce that at a General Meeting held at the Nigeria Centre on 27th May, 1973, the following persons were appointed into a Caretaker Executive Committee to reconstruct the Union and to plan the next election holding this year:

1. Mr. T.O. Esezobor, Flat 5, 4 Minster Road, NW2. Tel: 01 452 5250.
2. Mr. Akin Coker, 7 Grove Park Road, N15. Tel: 01 800 5653.
3. Mr. E.O. Ukuti, 10 Strang House, Britannia Row, N1.
4. Mr. A. Abuja, 33 Frome Street, N1. Tel: 01 359 3140
5. Mr. Bayo Atannagbowo, Flat 42, Woolf Court, Vincent Road, W3. Tel: 01 993 0570.
6. Mr. Bola Olokode, 10 Garford House, Garford Street, E14. Tel: 01 515 1713
7. Mr. E.O. Osoba, 2 Burrard Road, NW6. Tel: 01 452 1982.

The Committee is interested in recruiting new members. Intending members should please contact the nearest member of the above Committee. All other correspondence should be directed to the General Secretary.

T.O. ESEZOBOR  
CHAIRMAN

AKIN COKER  
GENERAL SECRETARY

### NIGERIAN AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

Members and those who intend to join this Association are hereby reminded that the next general meeting will be held on 30th June, 1973. The agenda includes election of officers for 1973-1974. Make this a date.

Place: Nigeria Centre & Hostel (Reading Room), 20-22 Inverness Terrace, London, W2.

Time: 5 p.m. prompt.

C.D.O. Adebayo, (Acting Secretary)  
3 Barretts Grove, London N16  
Tel: 01-249 3124

## DANCES

### THE AFRICA SOCIAL CLUB

*invites you to an*

All Night Dance  
on 30th June, 1973 at

The Africa Centre, Leicester Square &  
Featuring The African Brothers  
and supported by a top West End Discs  
Time: 9 p.m. - 6 a.m.

Organiser: 1. Aquah Esq., 45 York Grove,  
London SE15. Tel: 01-639 6824/01-249 1170

## DANCES Cont.

### DANCE DANCE DANCE

THEY HAVE ARRIVED

### THE PEOPLES' AFRICAN BROTHERS BAND TRIPLE BILL

The Ghana Students' Union in conjunction with The African Cultural Union present:

1. on Friday 29th June  
at St. Pancras Town Hall from 7 p.m. - 12 midnight  
Admission £1.00 Flat
2. on Saturday 30th June  
at Hampstead Town Hall from 7 p.m. - 12 midnight  
Admission £1.00 Flat  
Nearest Tube Station - Belsize Park (Northern Line)
3. on Sunday 1st July  
'Afternoon Jump'  
3 Collingham Gardens, SW5 from 3-8 p.m.  
Admission 50p Flat  
Nearest Tube Station - Earls Court

All are welcome

The Organiser, 01 986 2575 or 01 348 7799  
EBI TE YIE

### GRAND SUMMER DANCE

The fantastic FUNKIES from Nigeria, Kings of Afro Rock make their first appearance in London at the HOLBORN ASSEMBLY HALL, Johns Row, Off Theobalds Road, WC1 on Saturday, 7th July 1973 from 6.30 to 11.30 pm. The spectacular and fabulous Funkies will entertain you with their original hits "Akulu Ovu Onyemara" "Dancing Time" etc. and make it the greatest summer dance ever.

100% Disco show by the Heavywater.

Admission £1 single, £1.50 double. Tickets obtained at the gate only. All are welcome.  
Nearest Tube Station - Holborn

### WEST AFRICA

Issues for the period 1917-1972 are now available on microfilm from:

MICRO METHODS LTD.,  
East Arden, Wakefield, Yorks  
England  
Tel: Lofthouse Gate 3971

KEEP SIX MONTHS SUPPLY OF WEST AFRICA IN LEATHER CLOTH BINDERS

From "WEST AFRICA"  
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Complete Coverage at the Church and Reception  
Choice of Service

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3. Recorded - on tape.

Write or telephone now:

**JULIAN BROWN**

15 St. Loo Mansom,  
St. Loo Avenue, Chelsea, SW1  
Tel: 01-352 8850

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

### REQUIRED

A Representative

who knows the West African Community in the UK intimately to Market Personal Export, Shipping and Travel Facilities Substantial Income to Persons with Contacts and Ability.

Phone: 01 437 5633

or

01 724 6618

# Dateline Africa

## NIGERIA

### British journalists welcomed

Gen. Gowon has returned home at the end of his historic four-day State visit to Britain as guest of the Queen. The State visit, the first by a Commonwealth African Head of State, officially ended on the morning of Friday, June 15, but the Head of State stayed on until the following Sunday at the official residence of the Nigerian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Suk Kolo.

During this time Gen. Gowon held a reception for heads of African diplomatic missions in London and entertained "friends of Nigeria". On Saturday, Gen. Gowon also held a reception for the Nigerian community.

Addressing newsmen at Ikeja, Gen. Gowon announced that the entry of British journalists into Nigeria would now be facilitated. "From now on your colleagues will be coming from Britain", he told local journalists. He described his visit as "a great success" adding: "it was a successful visit in all respects and we were given a warm reception by Her Majesty the Queen".

Asked if Britain would change its African policy following his talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath, Gen. Gowon replied: "The visit offered me an opportunity to meet the Prime Minister for the first time to establish useful communications". He noted that his programme did not allow him to have detailed discussions with Mr. Heath but added: "it is the beginning of contact and I am sure we will have more useful discussions in the future".

Gen. Gowon said that he had invited the Queen or her nominee to visit Nigeria in future. The Queen paid her first visit to Nigeria in 1956, four years before Nigeria became independent. On the future of the Commonwealth, the General said that given goodwill he was

convinced that the organisation had a future. "Any organisation can only survive if the various members are dedicated to it and are determined to make a success of it and help one another".

At a luncheon given by Mr Heath, Gen. Gowon urged Britain to support Africa in ridding the continent of remaining vestiges of colonialism. He told Mr Heath: "As an African from an African country I do not consider it out of place to repeat on this occasion our fervent hopes for your continued and even intensified support in our desires and efforts to remove the last vestiges and stains of the degradation of human bondage and colonialism in our continent".

### 43 states for EEC talks

Forty-three countries being invited by Nigeria to Lagos on July 7-9 for a special meeting on relations between developing countries and the European Economic Community. The 43 are the 19 African states already associated with the EEC, the 19 Commonwealth states in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, who have been given a similar invitation by the EEC - Sudan, Ethiopia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea and Liberia. The meeting is preparatory to the special meeting to be held in Brussels on July 24-5, to which all forty three have likewise been invited.

It is reported from Lagos that the five north African countries (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco) will also be invited, making this a meeting of OAU trade ministers, to which Caribbean and Pacific states are also invited.

• The Federal Ministry of Works and Housing has

invited tenders for three contracts for the 69-mile dual two-lane Lagos-Ibadan Expressway. The contractors who have prequalified to bid for this project include seven companies with registered offices in Nigeria and from elsewhere, three French, two Italian, two German and two British contractors. Tenders will be based on documents prepared by consulting engineers Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners, who have been engaged on the project since 1966, when they were appointed to a World Bank financed feasibility study in association with the Economist Intelligence Unit. Construction period for the expressway is three years and it is expected that the contract will be awarded this year.

• The Nigerian Civil Service Union has decried the practice of reviewing workers' wages through public commissions. In an address to the 61st Annual Conference of the Union, the President, Mr. Y.S. Onigbanjo, said unnecessary publicity had been given to such reviews in the past with the result that little benefits had accrued to workers. He described the Adebayo salary award "as a curse rather than a blessing".

• The 1975 assembly of the International Press Institute (IPI) is to be held in Lagos, the 22nd assembly just ended in Jerusalem has decided Mr. Lateef Jakande of Nigeria was re-elected chairman while Mr. Macdonald of Australia was made vice-chairman. The 1974 assembly will take place in Japan and the 1976 assembly will be held in US. The IPI delegates met the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Eban, and the Defence Minister, Gen. Dayan, and visited the Parliament (Knesset), an ancient second century Synagogue and the Red Sea.

• Lintas Nigeria has appointed two Nigerians as directors. They are Mr. M.O. Falmo, head of client service, and Mr. E.O. Emokpae, head of art department.

• The Federal Government has launched the 1973 Annual Industrial Survey of Manufacturing Establishments in Nigeria. The

survey will be organised by the respective State governments.

• The United Labour Congress of Nigeria has rejected the idea of a single trade union organisation in Nigeria. The President, Alhaji Inusa Kaltungo, said that such a move would constitute a breach of the international labour convention.

• Cdr Diète-Spiff has advocated a four-year secondary school system in place of the present five-year system. He said this would enable students to enter university at age of 18. He argued that shortening time spent at school would not lower standards given good teachers and facilities.

• Six drama specialists from Nigeria, The Gambia, Zambia, Swaziland, Guyana and Malaysia are taking part in a 12-week course at the BBC in London. They are being sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration. The course includes work on play production at BBC drama studios. Three other specialists from Nigeria, Ethiopia and Hong Kong, are taking part in the course under separate arrangements.

### Charity winds up

Save the Children Fund, the international charity, is to withdraw from Nigeria at the end of the year after more than 10 years and an expenditure of £1.6m. Its director general, Sir Colin Thornley, said "The decision to end our work in Nigeria has followed the ready agreement of local authorities, and communities to step in as soon as they were able to take over the projects which we have established".

The Fund was first invited to work in remote areas of Ilesha, Western State and its first field workers served in 80 villages with few medical services and no health visitors. During the civil war, the Fund helped to draw world attention to starvation and illness among refugees in East Central State. And with aid from the British Government it began an operation which lasted three years. It withdrew from the State in late 1971.

## From the states

The North Eastern State has revoked two certificates of occupancy granted to New Nigerian Development Company over 7,500 acres of land for failure to use the land as agreed, the Commissioner for Trade and Industry Alhaji Umaru Muhammadu Baba, has said. The land which housed the Dadin Kowa Tomato Processing Factory and a tomato plantation owned by Nigerian Agricultural Development Industry, has now returned to government's ownership. A committee had been set up to advise on its use.

Governor Musa Usman has said that excluding doctors from the National Youth Service Corps would duplicate corps activities. He noted that the scheme included compulsory service by new doctors in rural areas.

The Rivers State Commissioner for Education, Dr Obi Wali, has said his government had confidence in the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT). He told a delegation of the NUT that the six-day school week was introduced after consultation with the state branch of the union.

Rivers State Transport Corporation is to build a N200,000 boat yard at Port Hagecourt, the general manager, Mr. S.A. Uzo, has told Governor Diere-Spiff. It would be named "Water Line Boat Yard".

Rivers State has released 968 "abandoned houses" to their owners and has acquired 746 of them, Governor Diere-Spiff has announced. He said valuers had been employed to work out details of compensation and hoped the issue would be resolved before next rainy season.

The University of Ibadan has reminded students entering their second year of registration in October to make arrangements for off-campus accommodation. A statement by the university said that arrangements were being made to supplement public transport and the lodgings officer would give students help in finding accommodation.

Work has started on a N2.6m. market being built at Surulere by Lagos State, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government, Mr. A. Amusa, has stated. It will be ready in 24 months. Barclays Bank Nigeria will contribute N1.6m. while the government will provide the balance.

The Archbishop of Onitsha, Rt. Rev. Francis Arize, has said that the civil war had not set back the Church. The number of conversions to Christianity continued undiminished and there was no need for priests to complain of lack of work. He said that of over 500 applicants for study of the theology each year, only about 80 could be selected because of shortage of facilities. Archbishop Arize was in the US on a lecture tour.

A report on Lagos State's revenue collection system has been handed to the Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development, Chief I.S. Adewale, by a five-man committee headed by Mr. Akintola Williams, a chartered accountant. Chief Adewale hoped that the report would help the government in setting up an efficient and effective tax collection system.

Monsignor Gabriel Ganaka has been appointed Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Jos by Pope Paul. Aged 36, Bishop Ganaka was born in Pankshin, Benue Plateau State. He took a doctorate in theology in 1970.

## State boundaries

Inter-state boundaries should be settled before the census fixed for November, Brig. Esuene has told census officers in Calabar. He said that if that was not done more inter-state disputes might be created. He noted that the present regime "provides a suitable opportunity and atmosphere for a national census which should be free from all those factors and political intrigues which marred previous efforts".

The 167th battalion of the Nigerian Army at Aba in the East-Central State is to move to Bama in the North-Eastern State. The battalion is part of 33 Brigades, stationed in Maiduguri.

## GHANA Hungarian assistance

Hungary is to send a special mission to Ghana next September to ratify co-operation agreements. Foreign Minister, Mr. Frigyes Pujá, who is leading an Hungarian team on a tour of some African countries, said before leaving for Zaire.

The tour was in connection with the reactivation of Hungarian projects abandoned after the overthrow of Dr Nkrumah in 1966.

Mr. Pujá said his country was determined to increase her economic, scientific and technical assistance to Ghana. Hungary was prepared to take part in projects for which proposals had been submitted to the Ghana Government, he said.

Mr. Pujá made special mention of the boundary dispute at Nyinban, which he said, his Government had vested interest to explore. Since the volume of investment in the project is enormous the Hungarian Government was prepared to undertake it in partnership with others, he said.

Hungary had submitted to Ghana reports on the establishment of a brick and tile factory in Accra and the expansion of the pharmaceutical division of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation.

Moslems have offered Ghana have offered special prayers for rainfall, good weather and a good harvest during the second phase of "Operation Feed Yourself". In Accra, about 20,000 worshippers, including foreign diplomats, attended service.

A Spanish fishing trawler is to arrive this summer for use by the Ghana Fishing Co-operative Society, according to Mr. B.M. Akpan, General Secretary of the Greater-Accra Region Branch of the Society.

He also announced the arrival from a European firm that a West German company - Friedrich Dodege Limited - was building three shrimp trawlers for the Society. He had negotiated with American companies for the supply of vessels to help boost fish supplies.



Rowing across River Nim during the annual fishing festival in Oporomidi division of Rivers State

- Cdr. Kyeremeh, Western Region Commissioner, warned a meeting of heads of government departments and state corporations that he would not tolerate the sending of anonymous letters by public servants in the Region. If anyone had a genuine complaint let him be bold enough to approach the Regional Office, he said.
- Schoolchildren in rural areas are to provide four milk tins of palm kernels each month under "Operation Palm Kernel Cracking", which was launched among schools last September. Children in urban areas will provide two tins a month. Funds accruing from sale of the kernels will be used to finance approved school projects.
- The Ghana Sanyo Electrical Manufacturing Corporation has carried out feasibility studies into local manufacture of domestic refrigerators and window-type air conditioners. This company in which the Ghana Government holds 50 per cent shares has three other shareholders, they are Sanyo Electrical Trading Company of Japan (25 per cent), Marubeni Corporation (15 per cent), and the Nichimen company (10 per cent).
- Ghana Customs and Excise collected 37,201,332 cedis import duty from July 1972 to February 1973 compared to 56,317,488 cedis from July 1971 to February 1972. Excise duty for the same periods was 37,436,082 cedis and 19,881,875 cedis respectively.
- The Upper Region Development Corporation is to spend 1.5m. cedis on agricultural machinery to help farmers step up food production. Land clearing machinery, 40 tractors and one combine harvester will be bought. The corporation is also to acquire 500 acres at the Vea Irrigation Dam for rice and tomato cultivation. Sheep and goats are to be reared at Navrongo and other ranches established at Wa and Bawku. Poultry and pig farms are to be established at Bolgatanga.
- Three Accra scientists have called for the establishment of Operation Feed Yourself food processing and distribution centres throughout Ghana.
- Ghana had a trade surplus of 40,300,000 cedis in March this year. Provisional figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics said that Ghana imported 38,800,000 cedis-worth and exported 79,100,000 cedis worth of goods during the period. Total imports and exports from January to March were 124,200,000 and 187,600,000 cedis.
- The Commissioner for lands and mineral resources, Major-General Daniel Amenu, has commissioned Ghana's first seismological station at Kukurantumi, Eastern Region.
- The World Bank is to grant Ghana a substantial loan for the enlargement of cotton projects in the Northern, Upper, Brong-Ahafo Eastern and Ashanti Regions. France is also reported to be spending about 280,000 dollars on a number of cotton projects in the Northern and Upper Regions.
- India has set up a special scholarship scheme for African students to study in India in commemoration of Africa Day, the Indian High Commission in Accra has announced. Scholarships would be awarded to students who had associated themselves with African liberation movements or with the struggle against racism.
- A 15-man Brazilian delegation of military personnel, businessmen and industrialists, visited Ghana during a three-week tour of some African countries.
- A four-man delegation of the World Moslem League has visited Ghana for talks with moslem organisations on the construction of a central mosque in Accra and on educational help for local moslems.
- Politicians had viewed the local government system "more as a means of strengthening their hold on the population rather than for rendering services", said the Commissioner for Local Government, Maj. Gen. Aferi.
- Ghana has been invited to take part in the fifth conference of American and Asian writers opening at Alma-Ata, in the Soviet Union, on September 4. Nigeria, Guinea and Sierra Leone have also been invited.
- A nine-man Ghanaian delegation is attending the "Israel 73" industrial exhibition which opened in Tel Aviv on June 10.

## State house rent reductions

The State Housing Corporation plans to reduce by 33% per cent rents of estate houses for workers in the Upper Region. Col. Slater, managing director of the State Housing Corporation, announced during a visit to Bolgatanga that a crash construction programme of rented accommodation would be launched in the Region.

● The Ministry of Agriculture is to set up an "agricultural commodity pricing and marketing committee" to enquire into problems associated with marketing of farm produce and to consider a minimum guaranteed price for staple food crops. The committee will consist of six members. The chairman will be Mr W. Aggrey Mensah of the Bank of Ghana.

## Co operation with Poles

Talks between a Polish delegation and officials of the Ghana Timber Marketing Board on establishing a joint Ghana-Polish wood complex in the Western Region are progressing well, according to Mr Kwesi Amoako-Atta, consultant to the NRC on economic relations with the socialist countries. If agreement is reached, the project would cost about 58m. Depending on the success of the present talks, a second Polish delegation is due to arrive in Ghana later this year to finalise arrangements. The present delegation is expected to submit its report to the Ghana Government within the next eight months.

● Thirty tons of beef a week is to be brought into Ghana from Mali and Upper Volta to alleviate the meat shortage. Col. Bernasko has announced. Because of the drought, he said, Ghana's imports of beef had dropped from 3,500 to 1,000 tons a week. One million cedis has already been transferred to Mali and Upper Volta to finance the operation and

import licences worth 1.1m. cedis have been issued.

● The Commissioner for NRC Affairs, Col. L.A. Okai, has inaugurated a nine-member committee to find a fitting way of honouring the memory of Dr. Nkrumah. The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Archie Cately-Hayford, Chancellor of the University of Cape Coast, includes Mr. Joe Appiah, Ghana's roving Ambassador. Colonel Okai appealed to the committee to exercise restraint and caution in its work adding "in our present circumstances we do not want to arouse partisan strife".

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## LIBERIA

## Plot court uproar

Riot police cleared the court after an uproar during the hearing of the case of the alleged plot to overthrow the Government. Court officials failed to control the spectators — most of them students — who had adopted the habit of cheering for the defence and booing the prosecution, according to the *Liberian Star*.

• Senator E. Harmon has sharply criticised Bishop George D. Browne of the Episcopal Church for his recent attack against draft emergency powers for the President. In the *Libertarian Star* Mr. Harmon wrote: "Can any African honestly doubt that this continent is a hotbed of intrigue? Almost everywhere on the continent there are coups and counter-coups. In many African countries, violence is not only a way of life, but an instrument of national policy".

• Mr. Martin Moynihan, 57, British ambassador to Liberia since 1970, has been appointed High Commissioner to Lesotho. He succeeds Mr. Harry Bass, a former Deputy High Commissioner at Ibadan, who is retiring from the diplomatic service.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Coal from Nigeria

Sierra Leone is importing Nigerian coal for the railway. A first consignment of 2,000 tons has arrived after several months of negotiation. Nigeria will take scrap rails in part payment, to be used in the Enugu mines. Coal consumption by the railway will decrease as the railway is "phased out" but demand from industry, particularly foundries, is expected to increase.

• The management has warned vehicle drivers that the railway is still in operation between Kline Town and Kenema, so that the usual precautions should be taken at crossings.

• Warning party supporters who are "harrasing innocent citizens" in the name of the APC that they would be severely dealt with, the President said that not even Ministers or MPs could expect protection from the government in such circumstances. He was speaking to a delegation of chiefs and chieftaincy officials from the Kono area. The Minister of State, Southern Province, has also warned people pretending to be APC members against molesting peaceful citizens, particularly chiefs and officials.

• The governing APC is to hold a convention at which its various sections would be "re-organised" and "re-baptised", the President has announced. He hoped that this would put an end to any division within the party.

• The Public Utility Employees Union has demonstrated in Freetown before presenting a resolution to the Vice President calling for a one-party state. Accepting the resolution, Mr. Koroma said that a one-party state would put an end to fighting among different sets of people.

• Three more detainees, bringing the number recently released to 60, are now free. They are the Rev. Paul Dunbar of Kono, the editor of *Unity*, and Mr. Sorie Bai Kamara.

• Addressing the Chairman and members of the Public Service Commission at his Tower Hill office, the Vice-President said that he has for some time observed that members of the public service, including ladies, seemed to fail to give adequate value for the money they receive. He hoped that Permanent Secretaries and heads of department would do their best to see that the code of conduct within the service was observed.

• UNDP is to provide technical assistance for two years to help Sierra Leone achieve self-sufficiency in rice. The scheme provides for selection and breeding of high yield varieties, training of research personnel and establishment of an agricultural institute. UNDP will also help Sierra Leone develop general agricultural production to reduce food imports. UNDP will contribute £113,000 towards the project's total cost of £695,000.

• The first Managing Director of the National Development Bank of Sierra Leone, Mr. Olufermi Akintele, has died at University College Hospital, Ibadan. Mr. Akintele became Managing Director in 1968, when the Bank was established. He retired in 1971 and up to his death was consultant to the Bank. Upon his return to Nigeria he served as Group Financial Director of A. G. Leventis.

• A soil chemist formerly on the staff of Njala University College has been appointed Director of the Rice Research Station at Rokupr. He is Dr. Harry Will, who has been serving as Acting Director.

• A group of 13 tour operators from Europe have arrived in Freetown to study tourist possibilities. The visit was organised by Lufthansa. The operators come from several European countries, including Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Austria and Germany.

• The Cuban Government may study the possibility of sugar-cane growing and help set up a sugar-cane industry in Sierra Leone, said the Cuban Ambassador, Mr. Conrado Crabb, in discussions with the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. S.A.T. Koroma.

• Barclays Bank of Sierra Leone made a net profit of £748,543 in 1972. The Directors authorised an interim dividend of 20 per cent for the first half of 1972 and recommended a dividend of 25 per cent for the second, a total of 45 per cent.

The Chairman's statement says that Sierra Leonean shareholders are to benefit from a full year's profit even though they bought their shares only in May last year. Since the bank went public last year it has had nearly 500 shareholders, the vast majority Sierra Leoneans. The major shareholder remains Barclays International. The Directors have agreed to offer another 80,000 shares, of one Leone each, to the public.

"The need to stand on our own two feet as a bank incorporated in Sierra Leone, has been recognised and this has been achieved", the Chairman and General Manager, Mr. David Hughes, said in his statement. The Bank had over £1.3m. more deposits in 1972 than in 1971.

The Chairman welcomed establishment of the Sierra Leone Commercial Bank. Africamisation in Barclays has progressed to a very great extent. "Nine out of our eleven branches and sub-branches are managed by Sierra Leoneans".

## CAMEROON

### Muna assembly president

Former Vice-President Mr. Solomon Tandeng Muna has been elected by acclamation President of the new United National Assembly. He had ceased to be Vice-President when the post was abolished in last year's new constitution, but it had been expected that he would preserve his position as Number Two in the regime which his new post confirms. M. Theodore Mays Mapp was elected first Vice-President of the Assembly.

## DAHOMEY

### Kerekou and cooperation

In an interview in *Africa Asie*, President Kerekou said that Dahomey rejects borrowed ideologies of "communism, capitalism and socialism". He also said that a committee had been set up to review cooperation agreements with France. The Dahomey would set up OCAM (but the organisation needed to change—and that he had been "absolutely delighted" by what he had seen on his recent visit to Guinea. President Touré had given his people a national dignity and inspired them with a revolutionary spirit which should serve as a model for Dahomey.

## MAURITANIA

### "Rebellion" legislation

Draft bills to suppress "rebellion" against authorities and to control newspapers have been approved by the Cabinet. Under the bills rebellion against civil authorities would be put down in the same way as rebellion against military authorities, and newspapers would be banned if their contents were "likely to cast a slur on the reputation of the state or compromise security and public order". The cabinet also approved measures creating the CFA franc (5 CFA francs, expected to come into circulation in November, and fixing the capital of the new Mauritania Central Bank at 200m. ouguyas.

## THE GAMBIA

Jawara  
going home

President Jawara was due to return from Britain to The Gambia on June 22, after a period of convalescence following his emergency operation last month for a clot on the brain. His recovery is reported to have been rapid and complete, and he had his final medical check-up three weeks ago. His doctor told him he need be subject to no restrictions and can lead a completely normal life. He spent only a week in bed following the operation, and has since been staying at a London hotel, apart from a week in Dorset, during which he was able to play some golf. He had a call from Lady Tweedsmuir, Minister of State at the Foreign Office in his hotel, and while in Dorset General Gowon telephoned him from London to congratulate him on his recovery.

• The Minister of State, Mr. B. L. K. Sanyang, said that preliminary survey work being undertaken by the Central Statistics Division of the President's Office suggests that the total net foreign exchange earnings from the tourist industry for 1972-3 would be around D7,000,000. Speaking about tourism during this season, the Minister said that by the end of May, the number of tourists who would have visited the country would be about 16,000 compared to 8,000 during the last season. Mr. Sanyang said the season would end earlier than scheduled but this was not entirely due to the upward revaluation of the Dalasi, as suggested by some. Even before revaluation, he said, difficulties were experienced in "marketing" The Gambia. Many reasons were advanced for this and prominent among these was the unusually warm winter in Europe.

He admitted that the recent revaluation of the Dalasi had had some adverse effects on the tourist industry, but it was expected the effects would be short-lived as the fall in price of many commodities should make the country more attractive to the tourists. The

Minister denied reports of lack of opportunities for Gambians to participate in the management of hotels. He said there were efforts to involve Gambians in the industry as a whole. Already, nine young people had been selected and offered opportunities for training in hotel management overseas.

• A Gambian cultural group, the Super Ballet African Society, has left The Gambia for a month's tour of Sweden. A spokesman said that it was hoped to "contribute to the country's tourist potential by portraying Gambian culture".

• M. Xavier Daufresne de la Chevalerie, French Ambassador in Senegal, has also been accredited to The Gambia.

## SENEGAL

Senghor and  
his critics

President Senghor visited Austria from June 18-20, Finland from June 20-5, and was due to visit the USSR from June 26 to July 2. Prior to going to Vienna he had spent two days in Paris, having only returned from there ten days previously. On his return then he had announced the beginning of a campaign to achieve the "cultural and political independence" of Senegal before the year 2000. Senegal had spent 170 years fighting for its independence but it had not achieved - as it had believed - political independence but merely juridical independence, he said. He also attacked accusations in the European press against Senegal over its handling of the drought, and over the affair of the death of student Oumar Diop Blondin. The President said that those who attacked Senegal should listen to both sides of the story first. On the drought he said Europe was free to help or not to help Senegal but not to accuse it of failing to foresee the situation. He said he had raised the problem himself at three successive party congresses.

The ruling UPS has also complained of a foreign "press campaign" against Senegal centred on the Diop Blondin affair. The party's Socialist Study and Research Centre (CERES)

published a document saying that "certain demagogic intellectuals" were aiming to damage Senegal's international prestige. French public opinion on the "so-called-left" was "replete with material satisfaction" said CERES.

• The European section of the students of the UPS (the ruling party in Senegal) has criticised the French personalities who protested at the death of Oumar Diop Blondin for "cultural and ideological paternalism".

• The National Assembly has been debating the budget for 1973-4, which provides for an expenditure of 57,000m. CFA francs (about £100m.), showing an increase of 500m. CFA francs on the previous year's budget. The equipment budget takes 10,000m CFA, and the recurrent budget the rest. Among measures introduced in the budget are an increase in the special tax on firms which employ foreigners, to encourage greater use of Senegalese labour. The tax is to be increased from 2 per cent of the foreigners' salaries to 3 per cent. The proposal is also intended to raise more money for development, while revised arrangements for stabilising bank resources have the aim of making more efficient use of money supplies for development. Increased yield from existing taxes, both direct and indirect is expected to be offset by a fall in revenue results from this year's poor groundnut crop following the drought.

## ZAIRE

Record trade  
fair

Kinshasa's third International Fair, which was opened on June 23, is on a larger scale than before, although only 35 countries were planning to take part, compared with 46 in 1971.

With the addition of two new pavilions, each of 2,000 sq. metres, the site has grown to 87,000 sq. metres, compared with only 80,000 sq. metres in 1971. More than half the area is under cover.

Argentina, Brazil and China are taking part for the first time, and Africa is represented by 16 countries.

Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon,

Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

Business leaders and African economic affairs officials are expected to attend a meeting from June 26 to June 28 on African finance, trade and marketing problems, while the 2nd African Congress of the International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC) was held in Kinshasa from June 18 to 23.

• Farming experts from peoples China are arriving in Zaire to replace about 100 from Peking. So far four batches, each of a dozen experts, have arrived, and more are expected.

## FRANCE

Messmer on  
co operation

M. Messmer, French Prime Minister, told a journalists' lunch that France is ready to overhaul its "relatively complex" cooperation with African countries. He stressed that cooperation had to be on a two-way voluntary basis. France wanted to offer it, and he felt the African partners also wanted it, otherwise they would have denounced the agreements. M. Messmer suggested that the 12,000 cooperation workers in black Africa, and their 18,000 colleagues in North Africa, should gradually move over to train local technicians rather than be a substitute for them, occupying jobs that local people should be occupying. "I think this form of substitute cooperation is doomed to disappear," he said. Cooperation had changed considerably since 1958, and further changes were necessary. It should move towards productive investments. "There is no question of imposing our ideas", he said.

• Following talks with President Bokassa, M. Deniau, Secretary of State for Cooperation said that he had intended to increase the co-operation budget. It was his opinion that the CAR, as a landlocked country, merited special aid.

## DROUGHT

## More US assistance

Ambassadors of the six drought-affected states held a meeting with leading US officials to draw up relief plans. Deputy Administrator of the Agency for International Development, Samuel C. Adam, and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Robert C. Smith, put forward proposals for distributing \$20m of US planned aid. American experts who describe the weather crisis as "the worst drought for centuries" have warned that the situation is likely to deteriorate even further when the approaching rains cut roads and hinder the relief programme. The US contribution, one quarter of all the relief so far committed, will take the form of 150,000 tons of cereals and \$2m of cattle food. From this total 47,000 tons of cereal had arrived in West Africa by the beginning of June and the rest will arrive before the end of August. Three US Hercules

aircraft, two in Mali and one in Chad, are already helping with distribution.

● Herr Dieter Habicht-Bentin, Secretary-General of the German-Africa Society said at its Annual General Meeting in Bonn that the drought in West Africa was due not only to natural causes but also to unplanned development aid. "With the help of the Federal Republic of Germany, for instance, a lot of water was made available in this area, so the cattle are not all dying because of lack of water but lack of nourishment. There is not enough grass. The problem is that the tribes keep their cattle not only as a means of livelihood but as a prestige factor as well. So if you give them water they will try to keep more cattle to be more important among their fellow tribesmen. This leads to stronger overgrazing of the area, thus making it more quickly arid".

● M. Claude Cheysson, Commissioner for Development at the European Commission, has been visiting drought affected areas

## VATICAN

## Mobutu and the Pope

President Mobutu has accused the Vatican of spreading "subversive propaganda" against Zaire, and warned that there could be unfortunate consequences if it continued to do so. The Zaire News Agency made two points: firstly, that before his visit to Italy, President Mobutu had stated that, contrary to custom, he would not be visiting the Vatican "unless the Pope clearly manifests his desire by sending an official invitation". He had not asked for an invitation, however, and it was false to suggest that the Vatican had rejected a request he had never made. Secondly the President said it was untrue that the Nuncio, Mgr. Torpigliam, left Kinshasa because the Vatican had refused to raise Zaire's ambassador to the rank of doyen of the diplomatic corps. The agency said it saw in these reports "put out by the information offices and circles close to the Vatican", an

"obscure plot"

Mgr. Torpigliam has been reassigned to the Philippines, and has not been replaced.

## IN BRIEF

President Bongo has denied rumours that South Africa and Rhodesia would share in the financing of the Trans Gabon Railway. Gabon had no need of South African financial support "for the moment". Money, however, had "no odour", he said.

● The US AID is granting \$9m to rebuild the 100-mile road from Bamako to Bougouni. The project provides for four lanes from Bamako to the town international airport at Ségou (12 miles from Bamako) and for two lanes the rest of the way.

● Canada is to lend \$1,680,000 over a 50-year period to Mali for purchase of two DHC-6 Twin Otter aircraft.

● Niger's Council of Ministers has approved a Bill setting up a University of Niamey.

## Europe - West Africa Service

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

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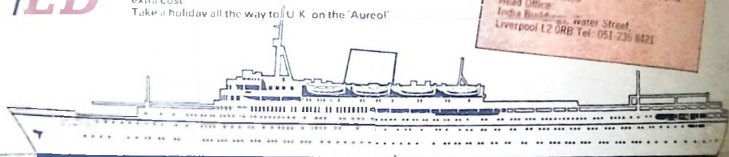
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