

ment. But apart from  
such as a

# WEST AFRICA

West Africa No. 3066  
5th April 1976

Recommended Prices: U.K. 18p (Sterling); Nigeria 35 kobo; Ghana 50 pesewa; Sierra Leone  
35 cents; Liberia 75 cents; The Gambia 1 dalasi; Kenya 5 shillings; U.S.A. 75 cents



## NIGERIA'S NEW DEALS

---

Time of trial for Stabex

---

Matchet's Lagos Diary

---

Cameroon's haute cuisine

---

Towards an African Working Class

---

Basil Davidson writes from Guinea-Bissau

---

# Laying plans for the new Nigeria

By the issuing simultaneously recently of four White Papers and two Reports\* on important aspects of policy, Nigeria's Government demonstrated that determination to proceed with "business as usual" of which General Obasanjo, the new Head of state, has spoken.

The first of the White Papers concerns the report of the panel on the creation of new states, and explains why the Government has endorsed some but rejected other of the panel's findings. The Government, which has agreed to the creation of seven new states and some adjustment in existing state boundaries, notes that in Nigeria even if each family had its own state there would be still demands for change "if the government was vacillating and purposeless", as it had become under General Gowon. "Balanced development" should satisfy future agitation for more states, and this Government is opposed to the panel's proposal that the new constitution should provide machinery which, in the Government's view, would produce instability because it would offer an "open door".

Answering the complaint that the creation of new states will be costly, the White Paper notes that one reason why the existing states depend for over 75 per cent of their

revenue on the Federal Government is "the marked tardiness in the payment of taxes by many Nigerians". The new states, the authors of the White Paper maintain, "will possess the power and the resilience to break Nigeria's widespread habit of tax evasion". This admirable objective, one supposes, was not in the mind of the advocates of new states. One can only hope that it will be realised.

There is much more wisdom in the White Paper on the new states, which will be fully summarised in a later issue. Now we want only to note that the Federal Government appears to have available advisers who are capable of perceptive comment on the recommendations even of the most high-powered commissions, committees or panels.

One such body is the Federal Assets Investigation Panel. This was concerned chiefly with the former state governors. The White Paper on the findings of this panel endorses many of its recommendations, most of which recommend the forfeiture of assets which could not have been acquired from the ordinary salaries of the officials concerned and are therefore assumed to be "tainted". Here, if ever, was an opportunity for arbitrary condemnation — for the record is appalling. But the Government's

advisers have recommended alterations in the panel's recommendations with regard to individual properties. And the Government concurs with the panel's recommendation that certain officers, whose assets were obviously examined at the Government's instructions, are blameless.

A third White Paper refers to the long-drawn-out problem of "abandoned properties in the former Eastern States". Nearly all these properties belonged to Iboes previously resident outside the former East-Central State, in the Rivers or former South-East States. The White Paper notes that it is "a great pity" that this problem was not disposed of immediately after the civil war, but nobody must now be allowed to profit from this neglect. The panel's recommendations are inevitably complicated. But the Government White Paper still is able to decide, for example, that a flat rate of 500 naira per property per annum should be paid to owners regardless of "size, use or description" for the years 1970-75, if no compensation had been received.

## Solving fuel shortages

The next White Paper concerns what is now a perennial problem in the world's most important oil producer, the recurrent shortage of motor fuel in various parts of the country. Nearly all the recommendations of a Judicial Commission into these shortages are accepted. The Government also points out that action has already been taken in many cases along the lines recommended. For example, surprising though it is that this was never thought of before, stand-by generators are being installed at Nigeria's only refinery, at Port Harcourt, to meet the "constant power failures" which have led to "sizeable" loss of production. The contract has also been awarded for the first of the two proposed new refineries, that at Warri. Snamprogetti of Italy are to complete construction within 33 months — which takes us to the end of 1978. In the meantime Nigeria must rely on increased capacity at Port Harcourt, improved facilities for landing imported petroleum products, and better distribution.

One of the new reports deals with what its authors, led by Dr. H. M. A. Onitiri of Ibadan, say is Nigeria's most serious economic problem — inflation. The Government established a "task force" last July, two weeks after coming to power, to examine the problem and to make recommendations on it. Its first report — the subject can occupy a task force continuously — has no doubt had some influence on the 1976-77 budget. The report ranges far and will receive more detailed

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

OVER  
80 YEARS  
IN  
WEST AFRICA

DEPARTMENT STORES  
MANUFACTURERS  
DISTRIBUTIVE SERVICES  
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Widely Established Throughout  
Sierra Leone Ghana Nigeria Liberia  
Republic of Guinea Cameroun Republic  
Head Office Bridgewater House,  
60 Whitworth Street, Manchester 1  
Paris Office 141 Boulevard Haussmann

\*Report and White Paper of Task Force on Inflation (1 naira).

Report and White Paper on the location of the Federal Capital (1 naira).

White Paper on Petroleum Shortage (20 kobo).

White Paper on Assets Investigation Panel (30 kobo).

White Paper on the Creation of States (30 kobo).

White Paper on Abandoned Property Panel (10 kobo).

All available from the Government Printer, Mulu Road, Apapa.

treatment. But apart from discussing measures such as a compulsory savings scheme and a rent freeze, it gives a dismal picture of the consequences of inflation for ordinary people. "A situation in which a worker in an urban area spends a substantial part of his free time journeying to and from work, and an equally substantial part of his wages on transport fares, is unbearable". And in a significant comment the report observes that all the evidence points "on the one hand, to a spectacular rise in property values in or around the main urban centres, and, on the other, to a relative stagnation in rural incomes". The contrast between the "haves" and the "have nots" could not be better exemplified.

The main problem raised by the report's recommendation is that of implementation — which is true of almost all the excellent ideas of this or any other Nigerian Government. For the report calls for many new organisations such as a Federal Ministry of Lands, and urges the speedy setting up of the numerous new bodies, such as the National Seeds Service, proposed in the Third National Development Plan. But it rightly confines the discredited Nigerian National Supply Company to a subsidiary role.

## New Federal Capital

Finally there is the report of the committee on the location of the Federal capital. Everybody knows that the Federal Government has agreed with the committee that the capital should be moved to a "central" site, in the Abuja area of the Niger State. The Government has already appointed Mr. Ajose-Adeogun as full time Chairman for the Federal Capital Development Authority, with ministerial rank as a member of the Federal Executive Council. The committee's report is accompanied by maps showing that the ancient town of Abuja (see an article in *West Africa*, February 16) is to be left undisturbed and that an area of some 3,000 square miles south of the town is to be designated Capital Territory, outside any state, inside which the new city will stand. The report once again merits more detailed discussion. It should be noted however, that the committee record that the main opposition to their proposal concerned its cost. But in contrast to the memorandum of officials of the Western State which suggested that the cost of the proposed move would require abandonment of the Third Development Plan, an economist warned the committee that unless the Federal capital was moved "Lagos will grind to a halt and suffocate" — an alternative far more costly and wasteful than the building over a period of 15 years of a model new capital.

These, then, are only a small selection of current Nigerian ideas and problems and of official and unofficial views about them. Clearly there is no intention of restricting discussion of economic matters or pretending that overwhelming problems can easily be dealt with. Clearly, too, the Government can call on excellent advice and is capable of quick decisions. But can the advice and the decisions be transformed into quick and effective action?

## Can STABEX cope?

Rumours have circulated in Brussels that the Common Market's Stabex fund — one of the centrepieces of the Lomé Convention — may not have sufficient resources to cope with 1975 compensation claims.

The suggestion is that because of last year's fall in commodity prices claims for Stabex aid may exceed the \$90m available for 1975, that is one fifth of the \$450m provided for Stabex's first five years though it is permissible to "borrow" \$20m from the following year.

The idea of Stabex is that the fund will help the foreign exchange earnings of ACP countries which suffer significant decline in their income — compared with a four year average — from 12 primary products which are: groundnuts, cocoa, coffee, cotton, coconut products, bananas, leather and hides, timber, tea, raw sisal, palm products and iron ore.

To qualify for Stabex aid, a country must depend on one of the 12 items for at least 7.5 per cent of its earnings. This threshold is cut to 2.5 per cent for some of the poorest landlocked countries and island states.

Much of the thinking behind the fund was that whilst commodity prices do fluctuate according to cycles it is unusual for cycles to coincide so that when one commodity cycle is down another will be up and, in the phrase so loved of bureaucrats, taking one year with another, the overall outcome will be in balance. Countries receiving Stabex aid should repay when they can, which in theory means when "their" commodity cycle is booming again, thus replenishing the fund which is meant to maintain essential development in affected countries rather than be pocket money, though there is no control on how countries spend or distribute what they receive.

## Timber troubles

But the immediate concern is that cycles have coincided on a downswing and one commodity in particular, timber, which is normally the largest single earner for ACP countries providing something a quarter of ACP earnings from the Stabex, *dozen*, has been especially badly hit and could according to some calculations absorb the whole of the 1975 allocation. Common Market officials deny this and claim that the sharp rise in Europe's timber imports in the final quarter of last year will make for a massive reduction in the timber deficiency demand on Stabex funds.

Timber represents 42 per cent of the Congo Republic's exports to the Common Market; it is also 32 per cent of Gabon's and 29 per cent of Ivory Coast's. Congo is expected to get something like \$10m to make up the timber shortfall. Gabon and Ivory Coast are believed not to have applied yet and if they do it could be embarrassing to have two of the richer ACP countries

making off with a very large part of the total Stabex pay-out for 1975.

There have already been, or are in the pipeline, applications from Ethiopia (cotton, leather and hides), Fiji (copra oil), Benin (cotton, palm oil and cake, cocoa — though Common Market officials are sufficiently aware of certain trading habits to doubt if Benin will get much help for its cocoa short fall), Sudan (leather and hides), Congo (timber), Burundi (coffee) and Somalia (bananas). If Nigeria had not tactfully exempted herself from using Stabex there could certainly have been an application for groundnuts.

M. Claude Cheysson, the Common Market Commissioner responsible for development assistance, has admitted that the Market is not certain if the Stabex fund will indeed be able to meet all claims. "There is a problem but we'll see its dimension when the time comes" he said.

But the time is very nigh. First payouts are due in June so a solution of some sort must be achieved by the middle of next month, even if at present it has to be a pro-rata sharing of the money available rather than covering some claims fully.

As one official in Brussels commented, "the only way to retain credibility in the present situation is to press ahead as quickly as possible, to show that the Community, with the limited means at its disposal, is honouring its obligations as far as it can".

## Keeping Stabex viable

Keeping Stabex viable and credible is highly important not only to the Common Market which has made so much political capital from the scheme or to the ACP partners but to the whole world. If Stabex can be shown to work — and with goodwill on both sides it can — it could prove a model for a much wider system of easing the tensions between rich and poor countries.

As Senegal's Ambassador to the Common Market, Seydina Soumar Sy, said, "This first step is small, but significant as a symbol" and he added "How it is going to work we don't know". (The Ambassador, who is incidentally the ACP chairman for Stabex, was in London recently to give an interesting and very lucid talk about the Lomé Convention to a combined meeting of the Royal African Society and the English Speaking Union).

Getting Stabex over this rough patch, and with signs that the world economy is recovering the remainder of its initial five year run should be smoother than the first year, will show the Third World that the richer countries are not bent on cheating them and could mollify some of the bitterness that is being expressed at the slow and unremarkable progress of UNCTAD and other economic negotiations.

There do appear to be some accounting problems to be sorted out — doing that may require the Council of Ministers to make a formal alteration to the rules, if so, so be it — but, accepting the sincerity of past professions by the nine member countries of the Common Market, *West Africa* repeats what it said last year (May 5) "... EEC countries can be expected to replenish the Stabex Fund if it is in danger of running out."



... for comprehensive  
air conditioning, engineering,  
motor and travel services in  
Nigeria; Carrier, RCA, Sotzer,  
AEG-Telefunken, VW, Audi,  
Porsche, Hertz.



... in association with our  
technical partners, we are able  
to undertake a wide variety of  
civil and industrial projects,  
roads, water supply, dams,  
irrigation and complete power  
stations.

And with sales and service branches  
throughout the country, Mandilas  
Ltd truly offers a complete  
service to industry, commerce  
and the public.

Head Office: 96/102 Broad Street, P.O. Box 35, Lagos. Tel. 52520

## THE PAIGC REPUBLICS: GUINEA BISSAU AND CAPE VERDES

# 2: Economic Control

Basil Davidson writes from Caciné, Republic of Guinea-Bissau

The word that everyone is using here to describe this present period of transition from colonial stagnation to national development is *reconstrução*. Misleading, because "reconstruction" means to put back what was there before, either in Guinea-Bissau or in the Cape Verdes. There was, in any case, precious little to put back.

What the Portuguese left behind was a war-shattered country "under developed" even before the liberation war began. No kind of modern infrastructure. Practically no social services, and even those there had suffered from the Portuguese mania for centralisation. Thus the PAIGC found in Bissau two hospitals with a thousand beds between them, but only three civilian doctors (and the Portuguese army doctors had of course departed); while outside Bissau there were a few small country hospitals, scarcely deserving of the name, but no doctors at all. And great material shortages: when the PAIGC took over Portuguese-occupied towns in 1974 they found the mere skeleton of an economic system.

I have been able to discover only one piece of modern equipment in the whole country unless you count the few new buses and administrative cars imported by the PAIGC along with a handful of coastal ferry craft. This is a brewery completed by the Portuguese only in 1974 for the use of their occupying forces. Truly a splendid brewery: its Portuguese manager tells me it can produce one and a quarter million cans of beer or fruit juice every week. Provided, of course, that all the necessary materials are bought from abroad.

There were other kinds of void, harder to fill. Bissau had rice stocks only for two weeks, no cooking oil, a desperate shortage of other necessities. The deplorable General Spínola had devised a "better Guinea" programme in a vain attempt to undercut the popularity of the national movement, but it is now clear that most of its "achievements" were confined to success on paper. One of these was a huge rise in the level of school attendances. But the teachers, when they actually existed, were army officers' wives with no training, or young Africans with nothing more than three or four years of primary school.

Much that one can now see, moreover, shows the reality of colonial rule, even in ways that couldn't be inspected before. The trading record is particularly interesting. I've learned about this from Armando Ramos, a PAIGC veteran who was in charge of trading organisation in the liberated zones during the war, and now is Minister of Trade. His task on entering Bissau in October 1974 was to get trade moving again, but also to ensure that the new government secured firm control of imports, exports, and prices. The idea wasn't to nationalise right, left and centre, for there wasn't in any case the necessary personnel

and the PAIGC isn't a party that tries to run before it can walk. The idea was to put an end to crude exploitation while ensuring that slender available resources should be fairly shared.

What he found in October 1974 was that the local trading firms, all the big ones Portuguese controlled from Lisbon, thought they had the whiphand. In a situation of acute shortage they believed they could dictate the ways in which the shortages would be met, and of course the prices. They reckoned without Ramos. "We'd built up in Conakry," he told me, "about one year's supply of goods for our liberated zones.



A salesman of the People's Shops selling freshly caught refrigerated fish in a northern village.

With an end to the war, we could release that reserve. So I brought the whole lot to Bissau and put it on the national market at prices which we determined". The importing companies began to sing another song.

They had more to learn. "These companies were exporting groundnuts" — the country's chief export crop — "at six escudos a kilo, though the export price in Senegal was fourteen escudos. I asked them why, and they said it wasn't their fault, everything was decided in Lisbon. They couldn't put up the price because their principals in Portugal wouldn't agree. Naturally those Portuguese in Lisbon wouldn't agree: they were getting for six escudos what everyone else had to buy at fourteen.

"So I clapped an immediate ban on all groundnut exports and demanded fourteen escudos a kilo. A big to-do. They offered seven and I said no. And I went on saying no until in the end they offered 13.45 escudos, and we said all right."

But the policy of the PAIGC was then, as now, to bring immediate gains to the rural areas while slowly building up a reserve of capital for buying infrastructure. "So we told the companies here that they weren't going to pocket the difference between six escudos and 13.45. And we did two things. We doubled the price paid to our farmers who produce groundnuts. And we introduced a "tax for new construction", as we call it. This varies in size according to quality and quantity of produce. But it means, in effect, that the exporting com-

panies have to pay several escudos a kilo for "new construction tax". The farmers gain, but so do the prospects of buying infrastructure.

Private trade continues wherever it still existed at the end of the war: that is, in the towns then occupied by the Portuguese and their peripheral villages. This is going to continue to be the case, at least for the foreseeable future. But meanwhile the government checks speculation, supervises prices, and controls what can be imported by a system of invoice approval which operates for domestic as well as foreign trade. I've talked with private traders who find they can fit into this system and still make profits (after paying "new construction tax"); but it's obvious that the monopolist power of the big Portuguese companies, Gouvea and Ultramarina (with one or two lesser ones), is completely broken.

Gouvea, the biggest of all (and a subsidiary of the once all-powerful *Campanha União Fabril* of Lisbon), was brought to heel with a characteristic subtlety. "Please go on trading," said Ramos, "we need your help". "So we can go out into the country," responded Gouvea, "and open up our rural outlets again?" — in the two-thirds of the country, that is, which had been barred to any Portuguese trade by control of the PAIGC. "Ah no," said Ramos, "for there we have installed our own state organisation of People's Shops, and naturally you can't expect to trade there any longer." With the organisation of the People's Shops now extended to all areas, Gouvea threw in its hand. "Please take us over," they said. Sorely in deficit, Ultramarina struggles on, but its future is not exactly promising.

This is firm command of the country's economic life, yet flexibly and realistically, the commercial and economic specialists of the PAIGC appear to have two immediate priorities. The first is to ensure a minimum of wasteful or socially futile expenditure, though of course there is bound to be some of this. The second is to move towards that kind of thorough reorganisation and rationalisation of the economy such as can eventually yield an all-round but socially constructive expansion. Their difficulties, one may repeat, are not political, their difficulties are material and technological. These difficulties are great, and one finds no inclination to play them down.

"We have had to start," commented President Cabral, "from a very low level of know-how and equipment, from very small cash reserves, really from almost nothing. We want to build a society good for all our people, a modern society but a truly democratic one. We know that we can do this. But we also know that we need help. We need help in cash, equipment, expertise, help in training our own agronomists, engineers, medical staffs, advanced teachers."

Just as during the long struggle for independence, the leaders of the PAIGC do not beg for help, but make it clear, on the contrary, that they mean to go ahead no matter how little comes. Yet they think that their case for being given these kinds of help is a strong one. Nobody studying this country now, I think, will find it possible to think otherwise.



## Whatever your load, you need Hyster.

Whatever your load, Hyster makes the truck to handle it. A thoroughly proven range of more than 70 different truck models designed to meet your particular need. Hyster's pneumatic tyre Challenger series, for example, carries a handling load up to 37,000 kg (80,000 lb).

yet highly manoeuvrable. The most reliable trucks in their class, they are built to stay working on the job - any job. Whatever your load, you need a truck you can really depend on. Choose Hyster - make a profitable difference to your handling operation.

**Dundee & West Africa Office**  
 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013, 4015, 4017, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4067, 4069, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4091, 4093, 4095, 4097, 4099, 4101, 4103, 4105, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4115, 4117, 4119, 4121, 4123, 4125, 4127, 4129, 4131, 4133, 4135, 4137, 4139, 4141, 4143, 4145, 4147, 4149, 4151, 4153, 4155, 4157, 4159, 4161, 4163, 4165, 4167, 4169, 4171, 4173, 4175, 4177, 4179, 4181, 4183, 4185, 4187, 4189, 4191, 4193, 4195, 4197, 4199, 4201, 4203, 4205, 4207, 4209, 4211, 4213,

# Cameroon's Haute Cuisine

West Africa's recipes, whether traditional or modern, are as legion as her languages, and often as subtle. Cameroon, with her cosmopolitan colonial legacy, is particularly well endowed with attractions for the gourmet, as one of them, Michael Kelly, enthuses:

Cameroon is in many ways a gastronome's delight. Good French cooking (at least as good as anything London can offer, if not quite up to metropolitan standards) is as available to those with money as good African cooking is to anyone. English publishers make a point of including Cameroon, however minority the status of English and the public for books in English, in West African tours, after the "culinary deserts" of Anglophone West Africa.

Of course they speak as Intercontinental trotters without any serious acquaintance with indigenous dishes. At that level they have a point. But it is so much more sensitive as well as profound to appreciate the changes as well as the familiar available in Cameroon, and West Africa at large. It is most agreeable, often with the same companion, to eat haddock à l'Anglaise at the Lido in Douala, and have fresh liver soya from the little lilo boys of Muea, one air-conditioned, the other roadside, perhaps the same day. (Soya is Cameroonian *chichinga*, brochettes, kebabs or skewered meat.) Rather than stick with one style it is more fanciful and pleasurable to mix it. Moules marinières in the Cintra, Yaoundé, *truite aux amandes* in Le Paris, Douala, avocado with their own vinaigrette at the Lyonnais, Douala, soya de moules at the Central, Douala, grilled lobster at the poolside restaurant of the Akwa Palace, Douala, ratatouille or crevettes en papillote or *piéds paquets*, or almost any dish at the Mediterranean, Douala, with achu at the Planter, Kumba, spiced soya at Madame Sata's National Bar, Kumba, bean stew at the Chophouse, Mutengene, peppered fish and myondo at the Mongo Bridge, pepper soup at the Parliamentary Flats. Buea, rice and stew at the Harlem City Bar, Kumba, peppered chicken in the garden restaurant of the Grand Hotel, Yaoundé, or in the Club, Bamenda, or of course, innumerable dishes in private houses, French and African.

The British culinary influence is as usual pretty dismal, in Cameroon as throughout West Africa: Hand-me-down Windsor sauces, boiled potatoes, unimaginative curries, monotonous groundnut stews. The breakfasts stand out as good news in a debased tradition. I know a man from Yaoundé who comes all the way to Buea to have the Mountain Hotel's fried eggs and bacon. Personally I favour the breakfasts at the Skyline Hotel, Bamenda, and the Playfair, Kumba. Britain's best, modified with fresh local fruits. For a change, croissants and coffee are very appealing, in Yaoundé and Douala. And the appetite one builds up by lunchtime! The Germans make a very poor showing: tins after tins after tins. Expensive too. There are also fair Vietnamese and Italian restaurants in the French-speaking part of Cameroon.

The point I'm leading up to, by whetting palates with hints of spicy interest and uncloying various richness, is the latest West African cook book to come my way: *Auntie Kate's Cookery Book*, by Mrs. K. E. Idowu (privately printed, Buea, Cameroon, 1976, 132pp.). Clearly Auntie Kate is not out to be comprehensive. It is *her* cookery book and very appetising to run through as well. My wish is that she would expand herself in future editions. Perhaps if she was sure of interest she could be prevailed upon to make a more comprehensive foray into Cameroon's culinary possibilities. I am no intrepid explorer in matters of the palate but I was excited to see that Auntie Kate actually mentioned (p.27) "Palm tree maggot stew". Alas, she did not enlarge on that tantalising mention. Yet my counterpart and

I have had several price tussles on tour with maggot sellers. Anyone who enjoys escargots need feel no queasiness at the idea of palm maggots. I can assure them, though I have only eaten them crisp fried in Ghana myself. (And I note that the other three West African cookery books that I know, thy completely off maggot. How snobbishly respectable and unworthy of gourmets.)

Again, one of my regular dishes is achu, which is prepared by Cameroonians from the North-West Province. As Auntie Kate includes "eru" (Banyang) and Jollof Rice and Meat Dibomba (Ewondo), I feel a bit regretful that achu is not there in her first edition. Similarly, dismay struck me as I pored through the "small chop" (Appetisers, party snacks) section and found no "dodo". I knew and loved this as "kelewele" in Ghana. (Here I even get French people to say: "on va chopper maintenant?" or "voulez-vous chopper?"). I find from *Ghana Nutrition and Cookery* (anon., publ. for the Ghana Government, Nelson, 1953 orig. ed.) and from *Miss Williams' Cookery Book* (Miss R. O. Williams, Longmans of Nigeria, first ed. 1957) that this delicious plantain, palm-oil and pepper preparation is widespread. One of the things that reading Auntie Kate's collection and comparing notes with other, rather elderly, books in similar fields makes me hope for is a comprehensive West African distillation of all the best. For example I should claim to know nothing of Gambian and Sierra Leonean cooking.

Now that so many of us, Africans and Europeans, are expatriates all over West Africa, and so many West Africans of all tribes and nations are in England and other countries making sure that home ingredients are available to them in metropolitan markets and food shops as never before, surely we ought to have some inexpensive comprehensive guides. Auntie Kate's collection is a model in production terms: an attractive photographic cover and easily expandable or revisable cyclostyled recipe pages. (I like the proverbs and riddles interspersed too.) The other books are either de luxe or in need of overhauling.

Perhaps now is the time for a fresh, inexpensive, overall West African cookery book, not dry nor skimpy, but rich, colourful and witty. On the one hand I long for some of the esoterica that serious research might unveil, like the groundnut preparation, purple, hot, rich and peppery, which I am told only old ladies have the skill to make, called "Bali pudding" (Cameroon), or the lavish roasted corn dish prepared with the blood of the meat accompanying it, e.g. young pigeons, "denkple" (Ewe, Ghana) or the spiced unhusked rice mound accompanying stew which is one of the glories of Abrani (Ghana). Indeed, what about akple in all its range? And, on the fresh side, passion fruit or Adam's fruit? On the other hand, how about some of the luscious simples which are surely international: hard-fried salted (lateral cut) plantain slices from green plantains, as small chop; hard-boiled egg with a cut full of pepper and spice as a bar side dish; plantain slice dunked in hot groundnuts, plantain slice with egg and pepper sauce; spinach and whole egg, and garden egg, stew; beaten egg and corned beef and palm oil stew. Salivating heavily, I regret I have neither time nor energy to do the groundwork of collecting, tasting, evaluating and describing the delights and feasts that he to hand. It would be lovely to stimulate someone to take over the task.



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



MONTHLY DIRECT EXPRESS SERVICE

**JAPAN**  
to and from  
**WEST AFRICA**  
via HONG KONG

Calling at  
MATADI, PORT HARCOURT,  
LAGOS/APAPA,  
ABIDJAN

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

Further details and space bookings  
obtainable through our  
General Agents in U.K. & Continent

**KAWASAKI (LONDON) Ltd.**  
17 St. Helen's Place,  
London EC3  
Tel 01-638 3486 Telex 888888

## Europe - West Africa Service

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

### Agents:

#### EUROPE

##### Antwerp

Brit & German

##### Basle

Natural Ltd

##### Bremen

Ruber & Stadman

##### Copenhagen

Atlantic Ltd

##### Hamburg

O.A. International

SOFA Hamburg Ltd

##### London

Essex

M. Grant & Co

##### Rouen

TRANSOAP

##### Oslo

Wibbenius

Ungeferken

##### Paris

The East Africa Co

##### Rotterdam

Continental

Scheepvaart

#### WEST AFRICA

##### Abidjan

SIMA

##### Cotonou

SOVAFRAL

##### Dakar

TRANSOAP

##### Douala

TRANSOAP

##### Freetown

Mining & General

Services

##### Lagos Apapa

Nigeria Shipping Agencies

##### Lome

AGAFRAL

##### Monrovia

Fairfax Lines

##### Tema

P.T. Bank

##### Dakar

Frontenon

Mohouak

Albinet

Tema

Lome

Cotonou

Lagos Apapa

Douala

COPENHAGEN AARHUS  
OSLO  
BREITENBURG  
HAMBURG  
ROTTERDAM  
ANTWERP  
ROUEN



# THE EAGLES

The EAST AFRICAN COMPANY LTD. INCORPORATED IN NETHERLANDS

## Ocean freight to Nigeria

Scheduled sailings every twenty-five days from  
Weston Point to Sapele (berthed alongside).

For personal attention, telephone or write to:

**Mr A J B Christopher  
NORTH DELTA LINE LTD  
WESTON POINT DOCKS  
NR RUNCORN  
CHESHIRE WA7 4HN**

Telephones: RUNCORN 60475 & 72218 Ext 26.  
Telex: 627632 & 627668

A member of the Guinness Peat Group of Companies

## Matchet's Diary

from Lagos

Deprived for the time being of the drama of their own civilian politics, Nigerians are eagerly studying the struggle for the Wilson succession. Some of them, I am sure, are also storing up, to be used when the time comes against their own politicians, the surprising precedent of Mr. Wilson's resignation when he appeared to be at the peak of his power. But one Nigerian, a politician in his fingertips, suggested to me that Mr. Wilson had resigned to get Mr. Thorpe and the Liberal Party off the front pages, a supreme sacrifice he was ready to make for the Labour Party.

Unhappily Nigerian interest in British politics doesn't stop there. For Mr. Wilson's successor, and Mr. Callaghan's successor at the Foreign Office if he goes to Downing Street, will have to deal with the case of Gen. Gowon.

As I write, no formal application appears to have been made for the extradition of the former Head of State (although the External Affairs Commissioner has made it very plain to the British Government that Nigeria would like Gen. Gowon to return to Nigeria "to answer charges preferred against him"). Naturally the Supreme Military Council and its advisers know that these matters are dealt with by the Courts and not the Government, and that the Fugitive Offenders Act was amended with the agreement of Commonwealth Governments to ensure that there could not be another Enahoro case. But other people speak of "Britain", as though the Courts had nothing to do with it, although they are anxious to ensure that the rule of law is upheld in their own country.

People I have talked to are all angry that the organisers of the attempted coup should have behaved as though the views of 60 million Nigerians, who now have a Government which appears to pay attention to what they think, were of no account. Gen. Muhammad's Government was probably the most popular Nigeria had ever had, and was doing or providing exactly what people wanted. To risk widespread and perhaps prolonged bloodshed for the sake of restoring a discredited regime, including state governors, evidence of the corruption of most of whom has been pouring out in recent weeks, is therefore regarded as unforgivable. And if the object of the plot was not to restore the former regime and to replace leading members of the present regime with associates of the plotters, their conduct was even worse. For, according to Lt. Col. Dimka's long and rambling recorded statement, played over to reporters in his presence, some of the plotters were concerned that recent decisions might affect their military careers; so they were ready to remove those responsible for the policy.

These younger officers, it seems, feared that the "conversion" taking place in the

army could mean loss of rank for them. Officers appointed or promoted during the war are being rigorously examined to test if they can justify their present ranks, and inevitably some fail the test. (Col. Dimka alleged that a member of the "Conversion Board" was on the "elimination list" simply because he was on the Board.) Some officers, including Col. Dimka himself, appear also to have resented the decision to reduce the Nigerian army to about half its size. But since this is an army where promotion has been used very sparingly, there is abundant promotion awaiting competent officers even in an army half the size of the present one. And there is no haste about releasing men, and no question, as Col. Dimka alleged, of throwing them on to the street.

The allegation, also reported by Col. Dimka as having been made by Gen. Bisalla, that the Government was going "communist" is preposterous — the soldiers using this label have no more idea of what it means than had Senator McCarthy. Perhaps the idea was to justify the intended murders to some people in the outside world.

Certainly two strands seemed to have merged — junior officers' resentment about their prospects and senior officers' ambition (shared by some outside the army), united with whatever degree of hypocrisy under the banner of restoring the Gowon regime. There was also some geographical, but certainly no tribal, affinity among a number of the plotters. Gen. Gowon's own position in all this is obscure, which, presumably, is why the Government wants him to return "for questioning". He is reported here to deny any knowledge of the plot.

The change in attitudes here to Gen. Gowon is not exactly like the one which took place in Ghana towards Dr. Nkrumah in 1966, but there are parallels. Neither man was popular towards the end, but sycophants continued to sing their praises. Everybody knew that there was enormous corruption; but this couldn't be reported, and there was widespread doubt that the Head of State was personally involved. Then came the complete somersault — in Gen. Gowon's case after Col. Dimka's statement in which he claims to have visited the General. Hence the demand for the return of the former Head of State. But at least Col. Dimka dismissed the significance of his visit to the British High Commissioner in the middle of the attempted coup, in an effort to communicate with Gen. Gowon. It was "not part of what I should have done"; it was "a personal affair".

## Lagos traffic jams

It is petty, in face of these momentous and tragic happenings, to write once more of the Lagos traffic jams. But they really are worse than ever, partly because, as the editorial in this journal said last week, so much new road construction, some of it spectacular with flyovers and long bridges, is going on — the cost of it all is nearer 500m. naira than the 290m. given in last week's editorial, which covers only the ring road which, with unintentional irony requires the demolition of the house in which Sir Martin Le Quesne, Britain's High Com-

missioner who was asked to leave by the Federal Government, has lived.

It can be little satisfaction to Lagosians, but the Ibadan traffic hold-ups I've just experienced (the difference between Britain and Nigeria could not be more clearly seen than in the name given there to these hold-ups, "go slow", which in Britain refers only to industrial disputes), are as bad as the Lagos ones. But while in Lagos something is being done, in Ibadan I could see no evidence of such activity.

## Ahaji Jose

If the traffic jams make Lagos seem all too familiar, there is one change which for me alters the city significantly. Ahaji Babatunde Jose has resigned as managing director of the Daily Times Group, of which, until the new Government took over a controlling interest last year, he was also chairman.

Ahaji Jose worked for 35 years for the Times organisation, with one short break. He was a junior reporter, a regional correspondent, editor, managing director — the group's interests spread far beyond the daily newspaper, although that has the largest circulation in Black Africa. In his dignified



letter of resignation he said that he felt at 50 the time had come for a change, and the taking over of a controlling interest in the group by the Federal Government was an appropriate occasion.

After taking over control the Government instituted an enquiry into the organisation and operation of the group. The report has not been published, nor has there been an official statement about it. But a group of staff members, whose allegations are believed to have led to the enquiry, have already left the organisation.

The *Daily Times'* friendly rival, *New Nigerian*, put the case simply: "above all he ran an efficient and profitable business", and under him a newspaper became a major enterprise. At a time when it is almost taken for granted that state enterprises will lose money, and in a continent where the typical newspaper is subsidised by a government, a party, or a rich group, it is a remarkable achievement to have presided over a newspaper group which made money and whose main publication has been regarded as an influential and objective national voice. Ahaji Jose has held a number of public appointments. He led the very successful right-hand drive operation. He has much to contribute to Nigeria.

WELCOME TO  
**RAYNES FABRIC**  
Import & Export  
Wide Range of Genuine Damask, Headies of  
"High Star" Best Quality Damask, 3 tone  
Wholesale Head Large Selections of Laces and  
Embroideries in Exclusive Designs

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
122 Kingsland High Street  
London E8  
Tel: (01) 249 0453  
Open 9.00 am to 6.00 pm Mondays to Friday  
Thursday Half Day 9.00 am - 2.00 pm Closed  
at day Saturday Open 9.00 am - 2.00 pm Sunday



## Automobiles

Holland export company offers HIGH QUALITY, LEFT HAND DRIVE, NEW AND USED CARS. AT EXPORT PRICES.

Peugeot — all models from 1970 — 1975.  
Mercedes — all models.  
VW — all models.  
Bedford with tipper.

BUILDING AND CONTRACTOR MACHINES NEW AND USED FOR SALE.

Concrete mixing machines.  
Stone and Gravel cars.  
Cranes — all sizes.  
Fork lift trucks.

Shipping service to West Africa and other ports available.

For further information write to:

**scanform**  
PO BOX 2875  
ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND.  
Telex No. 27387

# The Administrative Service in Africa: 4

In rural areas throughout Commonwealth West Africa governments are represented by administrative officials performing many of the functions which the "DOs" or "DCs" of colonial days performed. Yet before independence there was a widespread view that independent African states would have no need for such an administrative service. Our correspondent concludes his examination of this view and the way in which the all-African administrative services came into being.

In the end, although there were differences in detail, all Commonwealth West Africa states came to independence with most of the administrative heads of ministries — permanent secretaries — and an even higher proportion of senior administrative officials in the field, still British. Moreover few of the few senior Africans had reached the top of the administration in the conventional way. Most had been brought in from other branches of the service, such as the education or labour departments, or had come from outside government service. Fewer still had field experience, and for those who had not had it, there would be no opportunity to acquire it.

Yet these officials, who soon were to be almost entirely responsible for both ministerial and field administration, showed a remarkable talent for keeping the machine going, if not always for much more. Many African officials, too, who would have made

excellent administrators went to the foreign services (some, like Mr. E. M. Debrah, appointed head of Ghana's civil service in 1974, eventually came to the administration), to universities and to other public bodies.

African officers had been and were being recruited for the services, which now meant for the field service; but they were inadequate in numbers and deficient in experience. The uncertainty about the future of the service may also have dissuaded suitable young men from seeking this career, even if they had been available.

The "scaffolding", the administrative service which some theories had held would disappear at independence, had not been withdrawn. But it had almost collapsed.

The rate of retirement of British officers increased steadily after independence. It was possible to fill gaps in virtually every other branch of government by recruiting abroad

or requesting help from governments or international agencies. But although African leaders have paid tribute to the loyal and efficient service British administrative officers gave to African ministers and independent governments, it was politically out of the question to recruit outsiders for administration, even if some "advisers" in ministries and elsewhere may have been of some administrative help.

A few British soldiered on. In Northern Nigeria they played an important role in setting up the six new states and the 1968 staff list for Kano, for example, showed a number of career administrative men still serving — there is still one, too, in Sokoto.

Yet if formally independent African states have retained the type of administration which the British introduced, is it the same in spirit? There is the obvious difference: the officials do not represent an imperious authority but an indigenous government. And could West African administrators, in any case, behave like their Whitehall counterparts, when the Westminster component of the British system has been for the most part absent? Are not the African administrators subject to family and tribal pressures which their British predecessors escaped?

What is certain is that the small group of senior African administrative officers who took over from the British at the centre, and their juniors who filled the vacancies in the field administration, quietly ensured the orderly government continued before and after independence, and that the government machine responded to the greater demands made on it by the plans of the politicians.

## Westwind Africa Line Limited

Regular Express Freight Service between  
U.S. GULF PORTS and  
WEST AFRICAN PORTS

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

m.s. Eastwind	Sailing New Orleans Apr. 27, Houston Apr. 9/12, for Tema, Lagos, Freetown
m.s. Westwind	Sailing New Orleans Apr. 6/7, Houston Apr. 11/14, for Tema, Lagos, Freetown

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

### WEST AFRICAN AGENTS

General Agents	SOUTHERN STAR SHIPPING CO. (Nigeria) Ltd. P.O. Box 318, Apapa, Nigeria
Other Agents	Airline Ltd. (Freetown, Lagos, Monrovia, Port Harcourt, Tema, Takoradi, Warri) Socopac (Abidjan, Dakar and Douala) PHS Van Ommeren (Angola) Ltd. (Luanda and Lobito)

U.K. General  
Agents

RIVER PLATE SHIPPING & TRADING AGENCY LTD.  
Windsor House, 83 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6SD  
Telex: 261619 Tel: 01-405 0111

Welcome to

### RAYNES TEXTILES

IMPORT EXPORT

Wide range of Genuine Damask Headies by  
"High Star" best quality Damask — three-tier  
with tie Head. Large selections of Lace and  
Embroideries in exclusive designs.  
Gentleman and Miss Nigeria

Whisky party — every occasion goes best with  
top quality Raynes' Textiles

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
66 Middlesex Street, London E1.  
Tel: 01 247 3502

Open 9 am to 6 pm Monday to Friday  
Closed all day Saturday  
Open Sunday 9 am to 2 pm





Chief Udoji: was it necessary to transplant a system of local government?

Later the civil servants were to ensure that the administrative transition to military rule was smooth; later still, in Nigeria, administrative officials organised the establishment of the new states in 1967 — and are organising new states again now.

The theory that the administrative service would disappear never contemplated the problems of manning ministries, or even regional headquarters. Perhaps it was expected that, as happened in the days before ministries, professional heads of departments would continue to administer them while secretariat officers, without field experience, would provide a kind of cabinet secretariat to allocate funds etc. Certainly it has not been easy in the West African states to "integrate" the technical departments into ministries. But it is in local government and field administration that today's picture is so different from the one apparently envisaged by many in the past.

The Udoji Commission on Nigeria's Public Services, in its report issued last year, after noting the "long episode of trial and error" in the establishment of modern forms of local government in Nigeria, declared that by 1967 the country was "far from having resolved the basic issue of why it is necessary to operate a system of government at this level at all". (The same, in passing, could be said of Ghana and Sierra Leone).

Nine of the original 12 Nigerian states have attempted to reorganise local government, with varying success. In the three Eastern states, instead of devolution of powers and functions from the state government to local bodies, the state administrations were decentralised, most completely in the former South East, now Cross River, State. Its Government, in comments made in 1970 on the Ali Akilu Commission's proposals for the administrative structure, said that they must depart from "such an antiquated local government system" as the British one. The administrative officers, however called, in these three states became the key men in the field. The scaffolding took over the structure. They have co-ordinated the local activities of state ministries, while assisting communities in self-help projects. There are local councils, but these are not a tier of

government but are channels of contact with the state government.

Elsewhere in Nigeria administrative officers are deployed in the field in a manner which would be familiar to their British predecessors; although in general the Divisions now deal directly with state capitals, the former Provincial headquarters having been abolished. In short the kind of field administration which the British found necessary in Africa has survived, not because it is British, or "colonial", but because it is appropriate.

Perhaps the case is best put in the words of an African administrative officer, from whose unpublished manuscript Professor L. Cowan, in his *Local Government in West Africa*, took these words: "Surely it is not being suggested that we should throw away everything that represents a continuation of a colonial system of administration. If that were so the first thing to throw away would be Nigeria, then the regions, the provinces and the divisions which are all products of colonial administration. There would be a lot of other things to throw away too — our judicial system, our police service, and a host of other things — If these other things remain, as indeed they must, there is no reason why the system of administrative officers should necessarily be removed . . . The presence of central government officials in the Nigerian or, for that matter, West African system of local government cannot de facto make our system not local government. It would simply be a characteristic or peculiarity of our own system of local government, of which we may be rightly proud and success of which may prove a useful lesson even to older countries."

### Neither imported nor colonialist

Neither the functions nor the structure of the field administrations are fixed in any Commonwealth West African country. Relations between them and the Ministries, and the nature of the regional, provincial or similar organisations are under examination. The training of administrators, the place of technical men in administration, the necessities of economic planning and development, the needs and possibilities of evolving services appropriate for "management" — all these issues are constantly discussed. The political position of administrative officials in one-party states and their relations with ministers and politicians in other states, as well as their relations with military rulers, are subjects of academic research as well as practical importance. There is theorising about the conflict between the traditional attitudes and relationships, in which bureaucrats may have been brought up and the imported bureaucratic institutions and attitudes within which they have to work.

Yet all such discussion assumes the permanence of the administrative services and the need for a field service of the French kind rather than a Whitehall-type relationship between capital and provinces. Prof. Cowan's Nigerian administrative officer made the right point. The system is simply "characteristic" of local administration in West Africa, and now can be regarded as neither imported nor colonialist.

TAX FREE  
Left Hand Drive

## AUTOMOBILES

NEW AND USED CARS  
MINIBUSES AND VANS

Available for Export  
Peugeot ☆ Volkswagen ☆ Audi  
Opel ☆ Volvo ☆ BMW ☆ Simca  
Fiat ☆ Ford Capri ☆ Renault  
Mercedes-Benz ☆ Range Rover  
Jaguar ☆ Chevrolet  
SHIPMENTS ARRANGED  
For prices, terms and delivery  
please call



KAMRAN MOTORS LIMITED

AUTOMOBILE EXPORTERS

115a Glenthorne Road,  
Hammersmith,  
London, W.6.

Telephones: 01-741 0364/5/6/7

Nearest Underground Station:  
Hammersmith (Piccadilly, District and  
Metropolitan Lines)

## McINTOSH AVIATION SERVICES

Reliable low-cost flights and  
holidays  
Specialists for Nigeria and  
Ghana and all West African  
destinations  
Regular departures  
throughout the year

### Contact

McIntosh Aviation  
Services  
Empire House  
117-119 Regent Street  
London W1  
Tel: 439 7891-2

Send coupon for further details

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone No .....

Departure date .....

Return date .....

# Barclays can help you do better business in Ghana.

For up-to-date market  
information from our offices  
throughout Ghana, write to us at the  
address below. In the United Kingdom  
get in touch with  
the International Division of  
Barclays Bank International Limited,  
168 Fenchurch Street, London  
EC3P 3HP (01-283 8989).



**Barclays Bank of Ghana Limited**

Head Office : PO Box 2949, High Street, Accra

# When Small is Beautiful

The two-person publishing house of Allison and Busby published their 100th title on March 25. Margaret Awoonor-Renner writes:

A long awaited phenomenon is the appearance of an increasing number of small publishing houses that offer better opportunities to the neophyte author than the older-established publishing concerns. The reason is simply one of economics... large companies usually have larger staffs and greater overheads that would make unviable the publishing and launching of an unknown author's works, which might to the smaller firm be a success.

One such publishing house is that of Allison & Busby Ltd., as yet a modest business run jointly by Clive Allison (born in 1944 in Surrey and went to Oxford University) and Margaret Busby (born 1944 in Ghana and educated at London University). In 1965 Clive and Margaret met and, having both had the experience of working in various publishing houses for some years, found that they had a common area of interest. They both felt that there was a part to be played by the small firm. It was their conviction that all too many excellent books and some talented new authors were being ignored by the publishing establishment.

That March 25, 1976 saw the publication of Allison & Busby's 100th title is itself validation of their correct assessment of the situation. By the end of 1975 Allison & Busby had published 42 works of fiction, 38 non-fictions, 16 books of poetry, two children's books and one cartoon book. Their list deliberately covers a wide range of subjects. Most of them are there because the publishers admit their belief in the future of the authors and what they have to say. Others, admittedly, are included purely for commercial reasons. And, as they quite honestly admit, it is in the balance between the two elements that their survival and growth and ultimate justification will lie.

Allison & Busby's first books were three poetry titles published in paperback on a part-time basis in 1967. By late 1968 the firm was established on a full-time basis at 6A Noel Street, London W1 and their first hardback novel, Sam Greenlee's *The Spook Who Sat By The Door* was published on March 10, 1969. In those early days, many of Allison & Busby's titles had previously been rejected on both sides of the Atlantic. Clive and Margaret profess: "we feel our existence has been justified by the successes we have achieved with scripts that have sometimes spent years in the wilderness". Overwhelmed by the courage of these two young people who, armed with no more than the conviction of their beliefs and a limited experience in the publishing world and a ridiculously small amount of money, I asked them how they started. "People told us we were mad to start a publishing house on the very limited working capital we had", comments Margaret, and we formed a limited company and invited shares from friends and a few well-wishers who had confidence in what we wanted to do".

Although Allison & Busby's poetry books and first novels account for a sizeable proportion of their publications, they have



Margaret Busby at work

nonetheless managed to generate for their authors over £100,000 in rights income (excluding Allison & Busby's own advances and royalties) from 20 different countries. They have been well covered by the British press and on many of their titles they have sold rights to paperback companies, book clubs, foreign publishers, film companies, etc.

One of their main interests is books relevant to Black Studies and the Third World; e.g. Buchi Emecheta's recently successful *Second Class Citizen*, McDowell and Lavitt's *Third World Voices for Children*, and Michael Wolfers' *Black Man's Burden Revisited*; as well as Rap Brown's

autobiography *Die, Nigger, Die* and Julius Lester's *Look Out, Whitey*.

The scope of their non-fiction list is broad but with a special emphasis on politics and literature. Titles range from Katharine Moore's *Victorian Wives* to B. S. Johnson's collection of National Service memoirs and include Valerie Lewin's *Jazz People*, Peggy Duff's *Left, Left, Left* and Alexis Lykiard's translation of Lautreamont's *Maldoror* and Samurá Miyamoto Musashi's *A Book of Five Rings*. Others in preparation include the selected writings of such important figures as John Maclean, Alexandra Kollontai, C. L. R. James, Clara Zetkin and Jean Gardiner.

Their fiction list continues to grow and authors include Mervyn Peake, Jack Trevor Story, Ishmael Reed, Peter Way, Derek Dougan, Margaret Thomson Dabis, Dolores Pala, Michael Manwaring and Michael Moorcock. By happy coincidence the 100th title launched is Moorcock's *The Lives and Times of Jerry Cornelius*.

When I congratulated Margaret and Clive for their temerity and success in this venture Margaret admitted that had they been aware of the large areas of ignorance in the publishing realm that they faced, they might not have had the courage to proceed with it. "As it turned out" she told me "each time we realised we had come to a point when we didn't know what the next step was to be we simply had to find out. But our main mistakes have been due to over-optimism: some of our biggest disappointments have been with books we were proud to publish and which have also received good reviews".

## OUR SERVICES

### WEST and EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

\* We are specialists in Express Shipping and Air Freight Services  
Regular Shipments — Regular Airfreight Services  
Household and Personal Effects

CARS TO NIGERIA — GHANA

CHEAP AIR FARES Nigeria/Ghana return

USA/Canada

Low cost air fares return

UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE AIR-FREIGHTED TO NIGERIA DAILY  
Departures ex London to destination

(1) USA	(8) Douala	(15) Kinshasa
(2) Nigeria	(9) Cameroon	(16) Lagos
(3) Accra	(10) Dar es Salaam	(17) Nairobi
(4) Aden	(11) Entebbe	(18) Freetown
(5) Bombay	(12) Jeddah	(19) Rome
(6) West Indies	(13) Khartoum	(20) Jamaica
(7) Cairo	(14) New York	(21) Addis-Ababa

We Airfreight unaccompanied baggage to  
LAGOS — KANO — GHANA — every day at 88 pence per kilo.  
Payment at destination can be arranged.

BOOKING  
OFFICE:

# Blainwood Freight Services Limited

226 KILBURN LANE,  
LONDON, W.10.

(INTERNATIONAL  
FORWARDERS)

Tel: 01-969 9617 (12 lines)

Business Hours — Monday — Friday 9.30 am — 5.30 pm  
Saturday 9.30 am — 1.00 pm

We recommend the best to suit your needs

## Certified USED AND NEW CARS FOR SALE at export prices

Mercedes Peugeot  
Volkswagen Citroen  
BMW Buses

All Cars are  
Left-Hand Drive

### CONVENIENT SHIPPING SERVICES

to West Africa and other  
ports available

For Further Information  
and Prices, Visit or Write to

# A&R

(Alexandre & Rommerts Expt H.D.)  
Koningstraat 1F - The Hague - Holland  
Tel: The Hague 883717  
After Office Hours, Tel: The Hague 557466

# barber lines

Regular Freight and Mail Services  
between

U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Ports  
and

Ports on the West African Coast  
and the Azores, Madeira,  
Canary and Cape Verde Islands

TIJUCA sailing New York Apr 7 for  
Kamsar, Freetown, Monrovia,  
Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa and  
Douala.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO  
CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information  
apply to

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

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES LTD.,  
General European Agents  
UAC House, P.O. Box 2  
Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UG

# BOOKS and Publications

## Wage-earning Exploiters?

The Development of an African Working Class edited by Richard Sandbrook and Robin Cohen (Longmans; £8, paper £3.50).

Ever since the late Chou-en-Lai assessed the continent as "ripe for revolution", Africa has been the subject of a relentless scrutiny for the harbingers of this momentous event. The Foreign Ministries of both East and West have indulged themselves shamelessly in this pursuit, imagining possibilities for radical change in regimes remarkable only for the extravagance of their rhetoric. The academic world too, has avidly pursued the search though its quest, more astutely, has been for Revolutionaries rather than Revolution itself. And what more likely candidate for such a role than the African working class, sought by marxists and non-marxists alike?

Entitled "A study in class formation and action", the present volume is the product of a conference of academics and trades unionists at the University of Toronto in 1973. Its twelve detailed studies are held together by editorial chapters seeking to provide a central theme and to orchestrate the resurrection of the idea of an African proletariat from the political and moral abyss into which Fanon has hurled it. Dividing their work into studies of working class consciousness, organisation and action, the authors seek to refurbish the revolutionary credentials and possibilities of the African proletariat (largely, in fact, in certain Anglophone countries) and to stress its hostility to, and distinctness from, the elite and governing groups. It is thus not for want of effort that their attempt does not quite succeed.

The ghost of Fanon pervades the book, haunting each chapter in turn with his accusation that factory workers in Black Africa, though not at the top of the heap, yet batten with their meagre privileges on to a truly exploited and ill-treated peasantry. The Fanon thesis, fleshed out in the work of John Saul and Giovanni Arrighi, is paid the compliment of being spared any direct assault. Instead, his ideas are undermined by a concentration on real and perceived differences between elite, sub-elite and urban proletariat, and the contention that these are greater and more crucial than the divorce between town and country. The African proletariat may be the product of an "optional" development entirely distinct from the European experience, but its hostility to capital, whether comprador or classical, is held to be no less ingrained. Conversely, its solidarity with petty traders, the unemployed and "lumpen elements" of all sorts is stressed by reference to its essential "populism" and "downward" comparisons

in social consciousness. Ukandi Dameth, arguing for a populist culture in Sekondi-Takoradi at the time of the 1961 strike, and Adrian Peace, pointing to the solidarity of the *Mekunnu* (common people) in Lagos, paint a convincing picture of cohesion, consciousness and conspiracy for their chosen subjects.

Yet the focus of these studies, while valuable (and backed up by an excellent bibliography), is too narrow and, for instance, little is heard of the sub-elite in government service, or the relation of state and private sector employees, nor the mechanism by which the urban worker may sever all or some of his links with the rural economy. The "cultural symbiosis" of rich and poor in post-colonial Africa is touched upon, but its breakdown among the elite, or its influence in making a distinctive working class, is not. Despite regular homage to E. P. Thomson, it is only in Remy and

## JUST ARRIVED LIMITED QUANTITIES ONLY

### TROPICALISED TELEVISIONS

We are direct Agents of Philips, Grundig and Pye. We can arrange direct shipment from the factory to your home address, delivery to your Packers in this country or personal delivery under the Personal Export Scheme. Range of Black & White Televisions: 12", 14", 20" and 24" — colour televisions: 15", 16", 18", 20", 22" and 26".

Also available: car stereo with two short waves, amplifier/tuner with two short waves, music centre with two short waves and we sell, of course, all electrical household appliances.

We are the oldest Tax and Duty-free establishment in London

Come to the Experts.

## Continental Shopping IN LONDON

First Floor, 335 OXFORD STREET,  
LONDON, W1R 1HB  
Tel 01 493 4616/7/8

Nearest tube stations  
Bond Street Oxford Circus

Lubeck's studies of industrialisation in Kano that there is some detail on the actual process of class formation. Here, in Tudun Wada (as in Agege in Lagos) a proletarian dormitory provides the breeding ground for a new class. Hausa workers learn that Hausa factory owners have "no mercy for their brothers" as the rigorous wage requirements of true primary accumulation (unnecessary for the big expatriate firms) provide direct contact with the new economic system, and lay the foundations of class consciousness. John Iliffe's descriptions of nascent worker organisations in the stew of Dar-es-Salaam also give this insight, in contrast to Sharon Stichter's internally logical but scarcely illustrative scenario of the three stages of proletarianisation in Kenya.

Fanon's argument, nevertheless, remains inviolate. Merely because wage-earners do not perceive their commonality of interest with the owners of capital does not invalidate its existence. True, Adrian Pearce shows that workers in Lagos campaigning for their Adebos awards linked their protests with the demands of Yoruba cocoa farmers for higher prices. But no statistical evidence of these links are produced — and we do not hear what the farmers thought about it all. As John Saul himself points out in a riposte to criticisms of his "labour aristocracy" thesis, the working class, even if it were to crystallise as a true class, may lose its initiative to a peasantry at once radicalised and even further impoverished by dirigiste state capitalism or "African" socialism. A useful Maoist corrective in what is an almost unrelievedly Leninist theme, common to Marxist and non-Marxist contributors alike.

Indeed, enthusiasm seems at times to carry away conviction, as in C. H. Allen's paper on union-party relations in Francophone West Africa, which is otherwise a useful corrective to an overwhelmingly Anglophone bias. Speaking of the 1946 Railway strike led by Ibrahim Sarr (who died last month), he says: "Strikers got no pay for the strike period (over five months) but had heavy debts; some lost their jobs... aspects of racial discrimination in allowances and privileges remained. Overall, however, the strike was a success". Yet the only evidence cited to support this concluding optimism is the fact that a larger number of unions later affiliated to the CGT, the Communist-controlled French Trades Union body. Class formation is made of sterner stuff than this.

The diffusion of the ownership of the means of production in post-colonial Africa among a hegemonic state, expatriate companies and indigenous capitalists undoubtedly complicates the delineation of class boundaries, but it is therefore doubly important to guard against subjective impressions of class formation, whether they emanate from the observer or the participants. It is surely academic fashion rather than scientific certainty which entitles one of the contributors "The Lagos Proletariat: Labour Aristocrats of Populist Militants?" a subject which not so very long ago would surely have produced an article on "The Lagos Mob"?

Yet this study is to be welcomed, if only as

a caveat to the too literal interpretation of the Saul/Arrighi thesis that, as a "labour aristocracy", the African factory workers would lack proletarian sympathies. Studies of African trades unionism are few enough — and this book is, strictly speaking, more a collection of trades union than working class studies — and a framework in which to place Margaret Peil's work on factory workers, for instance, is long overdue. At the same time, however, the search for the African revolutionary vanguard, be it the proletariat or not, must surely go on.

H.P.J.

## Defeatism

*L'Afrique de l'Indépendance Politique à l'Indépendance Économique* edited by John D. Esseks (*Maspero, Textes à L'Appui*)

As African countries slip further into financial and economic difficulties in the world recession, it would seem an appropriate moment to consider whether political independence has brought, over almost 20 years for Ghana at least, any significant measure of economic self-determination.

This book, which considers Mali, Zaïre, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Tunisia and Algeria as well as Ghana, attempts to separate the obvious improvements since independence from the extent to which they have been paralleled by any real measure of economic independence. Perhaps it is unfair to use this criterion, in a world where even the most highly developed states are increasingly interdependent, but the answer is plain enough — capital accumulation and "self-starting" have not been notably achieved in post-independence Africa. Yet political independence is a beginning, not a trick, and perhaps such a pessimistic outlook is neo-colonialist in its basic defeatism.

M.M.

*Sea Use Planning*, edited by Elizabeth Young and Peter Fricke (*Fabian Tract 437 55p*).

Elizabeth Young is right to caution that carefully managed planning is essential to avoid the squandering of Britain's North Sea resources, even if she seems to believe, (or at least to propose) that there is a salvation to be planned for. However, this tract, which attempts to think out the details of planning the use of ocean resources, will be of use to any state faced with similar problems. With the Law of the Sea conference reconvened last month, a 200-mile "economic zone" for coastal states is almost certain to emerge and every littoral country will have to cope with the legal, technical and administrative complexities that this entails. This pamphlet, although addressed principally to the British government and its own peculiar problems, yet provides the basis for sound administration of ocean resources anywhere.

M.P.

*Trade Information Classification (International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/GATT, Geneva 1975, \$30).*

The present classification system for trade information is based on a plan drafted by the ITC during 1973 and revised in 1974. The terms for functions have been drawn primarily from the *Macrothesaurus* compiled under the sponsorship of OECD.

## EAGLE Shipping Services



Think of Home, Think of Eagle.  
Eagle takes you both by  
air and sea

We pack with care, we ship  
everywhere.

1. Express collections, packing and shipping by conventional and container way.
2. Economical Air Cargo services are available.
3. Concessional rates for all students going back home.

Eagle House,  
52 Hindman's Road,  
London SE22 29MG

Telephone:  
01 693 9804/5  
and  
01 693 1866

**SATIN HEAD TIES**

**BOUTIQUE AFRICANA**

REAL WAX BATIK PRINTS,  
EMBROIDERED SHIRTS,  
AKWETES ETC AND  
DELISTAR DAMASK  
& HEADTIES

OVERSEAS INQUIRIES AND  
CUSTOMERS MOST WELCOME

LOGANBERRY SATIN  
HEADTIES

**ORIENT HOUSE,  
GRANBY ROW  
MANCHESTER 1  
TEL: 061-236 7805**

Open Monday to Friday  
9 am to 4.45 pm

## DC-10.

### Not just another wide-body.

There are wide bodies.  
And there are DC-10s.

Compare a DC-10 to even the newest 4-engine wide-body. The DC-10's landing fees are lower. The DC-10's fuel consumption and fuel costs are lower. And the DC-10 doesn't have to be modified for "special purposes." It was originally designed for short, medium, and long-range routes.

It is large enough for peak season traffic yet profitable with off season loads.

Travel-wise? Your passengers will appreciate the comfort and luxury of the DC-10's quiet interior and soft, wide seats. Just another wide-body? Not to 34 of the world's leading airlines that have chosen it.



## The DC-10

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS



## Economic Growth in Kenya

Kenya: Into the Second Decade *The John Hopkins University Press for the World Bank; Cloth, £12.05, paper £6.95*

This is the tenth of the World Bank's "country economic reports" — the Nigerian one, the fifth, appeared in 1974. It combines, as do all these reports, an expert summary of economic data about the country, which alone would make it invaluable, and an appraisal by a World Bank Mission, this one led by John Burrows, of the economic prospects.

In many ways, the report notes, Kenya's performance has been "remarkable". But the growth of unemployment and the development of inequalities in incomes are disturbing features. The purpose of the report, however, its authors say, is not to "pick holes in past performance". Instead "we try to analyse the processes which determine the growth of the economy and to identify the emerging problems and constraints". The economy seems to have reached a turning point and the job of "mobilising resources and using them efficiently is likely to become increasingly complex over the second decade". A fast pace of development may be harder to sustain, and the problems of "widespread poverty and growing unemployment could grow even more serious unless there is a pronounced shift in the nature of the development process".

As Kenya has expanded her investment programme, the economy has come much nearer "to the limits of the resources available for development", and this will

force a harsher discipline on the economic choices facing the country. The report shows that the "resource constraint is an amalgam of several factors". Kenya's potential for mobilising additional resources is, for example, already limited by the success of past performance. Domestic savings are already very high by comparison with other countries. Over the terms of trade or the availability of external assistance Kenya has little or no control.

Much past investment, the report claims, has been "easy" — in the simpler forms of import substitution in manufacturing, in high potential land in agriculture and in infrastructure. Kenya has also already instituted most of the "easy" taxes and now necessary fiscal measures may be much more difficult to implement.

Kenya, the report contends, has not benefited as much as it might have from its very creditable savings and investment record. Not only was there a disappointing result in employment and distribution of wealth from investment programmes but growth might have been higher under different conditions. In the private sector rapid urban growth has not always been "to the benefit of society as a whole". In the allocation of public expenditure, the "efficiency of resource use" has been falling.

The country, however, is not at a crisis, says the report. Its achievements over the first decade of independence generate confidence in its ability to cope with new challenges. No dramatic or revolutionary change is recommended. But the report emphasises that a significant change in the pattern is needed if Kenya is to achieve rapid growth in incomes and employment

within the resources likely to be available, and a more intensive and "rather different" style of economic management may be necessary.

The mission was impressed by Kenya's potential and its scope for using both domestic and foreign resources for development. Changes in economic management would move Kenya towards self-reliance in the longer term, by increasing the efficiency of domestic resource use and curbing the demand for imports.

Yet even under the "most optimistic assumptions", the mission conclude, Kenya faces a "worrying, and possibly critical balance of payments constraint" and here external aid could be crucial.

P.M.

## Town planning

Urban and Rural Development in Nigeria by H. J. Ajaegbu (*Hemmann Educational £2.90; £6.30 cases*)

Nigeria's Third National Development Plan has set ambitious goals for the new nation and this book by Dr. Ajaegbu, while an admirable textbook in itself, argues also for closer integration in urban and rural planning. Dr. Ajaegbu, who is a senior lecturer at the Jos campus of Ibadan University, first describes the social and economic scene in Nigeria (though the two naira pound has been somewhat overtaken by events) — and then goes on to more technical factors such as Diffusion Processes and Urban Spatial Issues. The text is accompanied by clear detailed diagrams and graphs which aid in the explanation of Dr. Ajaegbu's new and interesting ideas.

S.F.

PACKING - SHIPPING  
FORWARDING

**JAMES CROWE  
(Cases) Ltd.**

Packing Case  
Manufacturers

- Expert Packing
- Personal Attention at all times
- Accompanied and unaccompanied baggage
- Let your worries be ours

Machinery Installations  
Buildings,  
Corney Road, Chiswick,  
London W.4

Tel: 01-995 4671/2

**FARRELL LINES**

INCORPORATED



First Class Liner Service  
USA - West Africa - USA

### USA to West Africa

African Neptune from New York Apr 16  
African Mercury from New York Apr 30  
African Comet from New York May 14  
African Sun from New York May 28

### West Africa to USA

African Sun from Mutahi May 23  
African Sun from Abidjan May 1  
African Neptune from Lagos/Appapa May 9  
African Mercury from Tema May 29

**John T. Rennie Son & Co.  
Ltd.**

Matheson House,  
142 Minorios,  
London, EC3N 1QL  
Tel: 01-480 6633  
Cables: Annanship London EC3  
Telex: 888283

General Representatives in West Africa  
Farrell Lines Inc.,  
United Nations Drive,  
Monrovia, Liberia

Farrell Lines have no sailings to or from the UK  
All sailings subject to alteration



**GHANA**

**COMMERCIAL  
BANK**

HEAD OFFICE:  
P.O. Box 134, Accra, Ghana  
Telex: 2034  
Telephone: 64914-7

LONDON OFFICE:  
69 Chopside, London,  
EC2P 2BB  
Telex: 888597

TOGO SUBSIDIARY:  
Banque Commerciale du  
Ghana  
14 Rue du Commerce,  
Lome  
Telex: 5227  
Telephone: 55-71/2

**WE ARE THE CHANNEL  
FOR GHANA'S  
EXTERNAL TRADE**

# MITSUI OSK LINES LTD

## JAPAN/WEST AFRICA/JAPAN

FORTNIGHTLY EXPRESS SERVICE  
CALLING AT HONG KONG AND (=) SINGAPORE  
FOR LAGOS (APAPA), TEMA, ABIDJAN, MONROVIA AND FREETOWN

m.s. OCEAN UNITY sig Kobe April 20 due Tema June 2.

† ALSO CALLS AT DOUALA AND TAKORADI

U.K. AGENTS AND FREIGHT BROKERS

**BROWN JENKINSON & CO. LTD.** CROWN HOUSE, LINTON ROAD,

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

MITSUI O.S.K. LTD.  
LONDON BRANCH  
12/20 CAMOMILE STREET,  
LONDON,  
EC3A 7AL  
TEL: 01 283 7081

MANCHESTER AGENTS  
BROWN JENKINSON & CO.  
(L'pool) LTD.  
CONTAINER BASE (Man.) Ltd.  
BARTON DOCK ROAD,  
URMSTON,  
MANCHESTER M12 2LP  
TEL 061 748 1134

LAGOS REPRESENTATIVE  
R. ITOH,  
MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.  
c/o PALM LINE AGENCIES  
OF NIGERIA LTD.  
P.O. BOX 531,  
LAGOS, NIGERIA

# LETTERS to the Editor

## Let Africans fight alone

SIR: It is disturbing to note the nauseating frequency with which foreign mercenaries are invited to participate in any conflict in Africa by the Africans. It implies the admission that the African has no stomach for fight and will not fight for his rights even when driven with his back to the wall. Perhaps it is this mistaken belief which has characterised the strategy of white minority regimes in Southern Africa. If it is, now is the time to disprove it once and for all.

While Africans will always be grateful to Cuba for her intervention in Angola, it would be asking too much to expect Cuba to spill further the blood of her people to win freedom for Zimbabwe. Besides, as further involvement of their troops in Africa will probably lead to the military destruction of that beloved country by the US, it would not be in our best interests to encourage them to intervene in Rhodesia. Nor can the USSR be relied on to come to the rescue of Cuba under serious threats from the US, since her considerations would undoubtedly be constrained for fear of China joining with the US against her.

This is why independent African states should, together, take a more positive role in the struggle for majority rule than they hitherto have done. It is not sufficient to remain passive and hope we can always call upon people from distant lands to fight for us, however strong the cultural affinity. After all, black African states when put together easily outnumber the whites. They have well disciplined armies, most of whose officers were and are still being trained in the best military institutions in the world. The problem seems to lie with the inherent colonial mentality, though not openly admitted for reasons of dignity, of the supposedly white superiority over the black. In particular, the Rhodesian nationalist forces should show more resolve and determination in the struggle. Rather than jostle for leadership towards an elusive power which they cannot hope to win while divided, they should co-ordinate efforts for a common goal.

Freedom fought for and won with outside help other than finance and materials would lose its meaning. Judging by the lull in the battlefield so far, we are yet to see the promised intensification of fighting in the event of peace talks failing. The Vietnamese people fought single-handed the French, and then the Americans, for over 30 years with immense hardship and destruction, but won in the end.

AUGUSTINE OKELUE

London N7

## A Constitution for Nigeria

SIR: So much space has been devoted to the question of a new constitution for Nigeria that one may be forgiven for wondering whether the debates in that country in recent years were the direct result of a bad constitution. With the excessive publicity accorded Chief Rotimi Williams and his outside panel the conclusion is almost inevitable that the arrival of this hallowed document will, at a stroke, transform Nigeria from being an increasingly ungovernable country to a nation of peace and tranquility. When will this delusion stop?

The fact is, and always has been, that Nigeria's misfortunes stemmed from the poor quality of her leadership. Nigeria has not been fortunate to be led by those seriously interested in the welfare of the people as a whole. From the era of divisive politics under Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa to

Visit our warehouse and  
compare our prices, e.g.

Ladies skirts ..... 50p each  
Ladies pinafore dress  
in polyester cotton.  
All sizes ..... 75p each  
Boys flared trousers  
in Treveria, different styles  
all sizes ..... £1.49 each  
Girls dresses at ... 60p each

"White Swan" underwear in stock

Hundreds of different lines.  
Fashionable knitwear, ladies and  
girls dresses, shirts — mens and  
boys. All different styles in washed  
denim.

## LEWISHAM WHOLESALE SUPPLY

Import and Export  
191 Lewisham Way  
London SE4 1UY

Tel: 01-692 5916/691 2063

## HIGH DISCOUNTS

### EXPORT ORDERS

### TAX FREE

WE SPECIALISE IN

FURNITURE, BEDS AND  
CARPETS  
AND ALL

### TROPICALISED GOODS

Pye, Philips, Kelvinator, A.E.G. Bosche,  
Indesit, Main, New World, Conquest,  
Hoover, Grundig, Kenwood, Sanyo  
National, Sony, etc. etc.

- Fridges and Freezers
- Washing Machines
- TV — Colour and Mono
- Radio and Radiograms
- Cassette Car Radios, short-wave
- Hi-Fi and Music Centres
- Cookers — Bottle Gas
- Fans and Air Conditioners
- Food Mixers
- Vacuum Cleaners
- Steamer Trunks

### PACKING & SHIPPING

Ask for complete lists

### MOLENS EXPORTS

600 Lea Bridge Road,  
Leyton, London E10  
Telephone: (01) 556 9111  
Hours 9.30 am — 5.00 pm  
Closed all day Thursday

the one of lost opportunities under General Gowon, Nigeria has been ruled largely by men who appear to have no social conscience.

No constitution, however ingenious, can save a country from chaos and uncertainty unless those who have the responsibility of working it are motivated by a genuine desire to serve the common cause with little regard for personal gain and glory. I have always regarded the constitution of India as quite good, but Mrs. Gandhi has shown how easily a good constitution can be thrown overboard by a determined leader. Although the constitution of Malawi provides for freedom of religious worship thousands of Jehovah's Witnesses have been subjected to persistent persecution over the years. Almost everywhere in Africa excellent constitutions have been torn up and replaced by a tyrant's charter.

Yes, Nigeria needs a new constitution but its greatest need is for leaders of a high calibre. We may not want to transplant Westminster to Nigeria but we can do with some of the good qualities of many of those who are serving or have served at Westminster. Whitehall or the Royal Courts of Justice at the Strand. I see nothing unpatriotic in admitting this.

OYE OTIJOJU

London

## Africa needs a leader

SIR: Since the untimely death of Kwame Nkrumah, Africa has been waiting for another brave leader in times of crisis, but not for would-be pretenders like Field Marshal Amin or Col Gaddafi. They both made fiery speeches against Israel and on the destruction of Zionism, and supported the IRA other uncalled-for revolutionary activities. Amin even threatened to lead the Arabs against Israel.

I think Africa and the world have been waiting to hear something from them since President Samora Machel took a positive stand against Rhodesia, a stand which was immediately supported by a few other African nations. To tackle the situation in Southern Africa we, the Africans, must take the initiative and not depend on Cuban or foreign troops to come and fight for us. After all, there are numerous military regimes in Africa, the armies of which are paid for doing less.

Will President Amin, the current OAU Chairman, stop his jokes, the latest about the marriage break up of Princess Margaret, and come out with something decisive to save Africa from shame, for now is the hour his soldierly leadership is needed, not against Zionism in the Middle East but against apartheid and injustice inside his own African continent.

S. F. DAMPRANI

London W.2

## Events in Nigeria

SIR: I register with deep sorrow the murder of General Muhammed, and agree that his murderers should be fully punished for depriving him of life and for depriving Nigeria of a great leader.

However, I note with alarm that we in Africa seem to have opted for executions as the sole means of punishing offenders.

In the first place, the great number of coups, counter-coups and executions that have taken place in Africa over the last decade suggests that executions have not proved to be a deterrent to potential plotters. In African society where the advantages, material and otherwise, of acquiring power remain great, and where everyone now knows that rulers are ordained by gun rather than by God, the temptation to ordain oneself a ruler with the aid of a gun will persist.

Secondly, while such executions assuage the public's thirst for revenge (witness the eager cheering crowds), they nevertheless do us the disservice of alienating and embittering sections of our population. Every executed person is somebody's relative, friend, kinsman, etc, and in

our societies where these relationships remain operative, we run the risk of creating potential "score-levellers". All told the disheartening prospects point towards perpetual instability in our societies and to increased polarisation of our populations.

I would, therefore, plead that we expand our options to include: a less "final" solution such as imprisonment; a restructuring of our societies so as to remove the inequalities — especially those privileges attaching to power; and a re-education of all of us so as to eradicate those false ideas of grandeur which make each of us feel that he/she should be the next god "up there" looking down on everyone else.

G. CHINYERE OHIRI

Montreal

## Information about Sierra Leone

SIR: It is now time for the Sierra Leone Government to re-equip their foreign missions with trained information personnel. Despite a number of articles on the anomalies caused by their absence the situation still persists.

Sierra Leone should copy the example of her sister state of Ghana. *West Africa* (March 22, Datecine Africa) reported the launching of a fortnightly news magazine by the Commissioner for Information, Brig. Robert Kotei. Published in both English and French, the magazine, *New Ghana*, projects the political, economic and cultural image of Ghana abroad and is intended mainly for overseas readers. Brig. Kotei said at the launching that more trained information personnel are to be posted to missions abroad during the year to strengthen and project Ghana's image. This is commendable.

President Stevens has given sufficient thought to the matter. He must now halt the apparent clash of personalities and hollow in-fighting at the expense of Mother Sierra Leone.

Freetown

FRANK JUSU

## Widen the scope of Assets Probes

SIR: Volume One of the findings of the Taylor Asset Committee, set up in 1972, were published a few weeks ago by the Ghana Government. While it is pertinent to call for a system whereby probes' reports and White Papers could be expeditiously released, the terms of reference of such probes must be extended to cover Senior State Officials.

Most of the leading Ghanaian politicians whose assets have been rigorously probed might have been influenced by state officials to reach decisions or initiate policies that have been detrimental to the interests of Mother Ghana. There is no reason to suppose that some of these state officials, who worked for the past governments, all condemned for corruption, never indulged in illegal acquisition of wealth.

No Ghanaian in public life should ever be allowed to have the cheek "to chop Ghana small" by escaping from anti-corruption measures.

KOFI OWUSU

London SE.25

## Renaming Ikeja

SIR: I appreciate the good intention behind Mr. L. G. Adebayo's suggestion (March 29) that, for the sake of convenience for the world at large, Murtala Muhammed Airport should be shortened to Murt Hammed Airport.

But people do not find it difficult to spell and pronounce Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris, nor do they have any trouble coping with John Kennedy Airport. Why should it be otherwise with Murtala Muhammed Airport?

MRS. MOSUN IGE

London SE6

# NOBELEX LIMITED

IS THE NAME TO REMEMBER FOR RELIABILITY AND EFFICIENCY IN SHIPPING HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL EFFECTS TO WEST AFRICA.

SERVICES OFFERED:

- \* Collections throughout the U.K.
- \* Case making and export packing
- \* Automobile shipping
- \* Shipping throughout the world
- \* We can arrange Economy Air Travel to West Africa

TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT OUR SERVICES, PLEASE TELEPHONE

01-455 2690  
01-458 8266  
TELEX: 28905

## IN MEMORIAM

In Loving and Cherished Memory of a dearly friend

MR. OLADIPUPO ODUYEBO

who died 3rd April, 1974



Just a year ago you succumbed to death when the fruits of your labour were ripe, and left us when our hopes were high.

Your memory fondly lingers but with heavy heart, we bid your soul farewell.

S. O. OSIGUWA  
on behalf of the families.

# Export

(*ikspôrt*)

**Export** (*ikspôrt*) To send out to another country goods or services— with the help of **Standard Chartered Bank**.

Funding and banking arrangements are of **utmost importance** when exporting. **Time lost costs money**, reduces profit. This is why so many exporters use Standard Chartered Bank's highly-developed overseas network. **1500 Group branches** and offices in 60 countries across the world in Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle and Far East, Australia and the Americas. Dealing through **our own people** at both ends **speeds transactions**, and **saves money**. It enables you to take advantage of our special local knowledge of markets with quick and accurate feed-back of essential information.

Ring Eric Bower, our Business Development Manager, on 01-623 7500, Extension 2313.



**Standard Chartered**  
**Bank Limited**  
helps you throughout the world

Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB

Assets exceed £5,300 million

# The Nurseries of UPE . . .

**Asuquo I. Abasi looks back to the beginnings of formal education, at mission schools, in Nigeria nearly a century and a half ago.**

Although Nigerians and their well-wishers are agog about the Federal Government's projected Universal Primary Education, the fact is that it is fundamentally a reforming exercise, designed to correct one of the structural anomalies in the foundation of primary schooling which was laid during British colonial rule.

Unlike similar restructuring attempts made by the old Eastern and Western Regional Governments in the 1950s, the forthcoming scheme involves the "nationalisation" of the so-called "private" school sector.

But the "socialisation" of primary education is, in more than one sense, a watershed in the history of education in Nigeria. For the Mission schools, the bedrock of "English learning" in Nigeria, form the bulk of the primary schools which have now passed into public ownership.

These schools, the mothers of our "book learning" deserve tribute for their early contribution to the national good. And one way of paying tribute to their pioneering work is to recall how and why the missionaries crossed the seven seas to bring "civilising" education to Nigeria.

The story of the coming of the Christian Missionaries to enlighten Nigeria has been recounted many times. It will continue to be narrated as long as education continues to play a vital role in fostering Nigeria's advancement and enrichment.

"Throughout the history of learning and education it had been the tradition of the religious bodies to evangelise, teach and enlighten the people whether in the Muslim, Hindu or Christian worlds." This ancient tradition was followed in the founding of modern schooling in Nigeria.

Before Queen Victoria ascended to the English throne in 1837, slavery, which had been practised by the Greeks, Romans and Anglo Saxons, was a thriving business in both the economic and social life of Efik society. (Calabar, which is the seat of the Cross River State Government, was the name coined by the European explorers for Effikland).

So that when American and West Indian plantation owners turned to slave labour this was readily plentiful in Calabar. Thus there arose the need for a "commercial language" which both the Efik and English slave traders could understand.

The language which the Calabar traders invented was the so-called "pidgin english" which was "based on English vocabulary but modelled on Efik tongue". Its development was history-making in many ways. For the first time the Efiks were armed with a medium of communication which they could speak, read, write and use in keeping books of account.

For example, Duke Ephraim in one of his business correspondences wrote: "Captain Image Sir Please Give King Eyo Trust for 800 crew of Oil be down for it if his no Pay I will Pay . . ." More importantly, the success of "pidgin english" whetted the Efik fathers'

appetite for "proper" English learning for their children.

In 1841, two capital events coincided and reacted on each other to give birth to the founding of that legitimate "English learning" in Nigeria. Firstly, the anti-slavery pressure group, spear-headed by the missionaries, finally secured its victory when it got the West African chiefs to stop dealing in slavery. It was also the year that "palm oil took the place of slaves in the export trade of the Efiks".

The emerging trade in agricultural palm oil which was to replace trade based on "human cargoes" made possible continued Efik and English trade intercourse. So that after they had signed the anti-slavery treaty with British Government "Agents" in 1841, the Calabar King and Chiefs sent the historic "Invitation From Old Calabar" to the Presbyterian Missionaries to bring English "learning" and education to Nigeria.

"The 'royal prayer' began: '... The King and chiefs say they are desirous of your coming amongst them . . . hoping to have their children taught in English learning . . .' And it ended: '... We the undersigned, king and chiefs of Old Calabar . . .'"

Five years later, the Presbyterian Missionaries responded and established the Hope Waddell School (named after the leader of the missionaries) on a plot of land donated by the King.

The Mission schools thus started began with teaching infant and adult converts how to read and write the texts in the Bible and the singing of "heavenly songs". Then as their evangelising efforts began to bear fruits, primary school subjects began.

The "Royal Invitation" from Old Calabar, the response it evoked and the great events and personalities which ensued from the setting-up of Hope Waddell Mission School in 1846 have combined to earn the Cross River State, particularly the Efiks, a unique place in history.

For example, the Efik was the first local translation of the English Bible. Next came Antera Duke of Calabar, the first comprehensive West African Diarist. (The Nigerian civil war prevented marking the centenaries of both events).

"Zik" the author of *Renaissance Africa*, the first President of Federal Republic of Nigeria, received his early education at the renowned Hope Waddell, Nigerian heads of the Army and Navy, the late Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi and the retired Rear Admiral Wey respectively passed through Calabar mission schools.

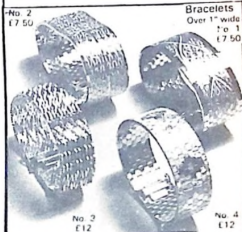
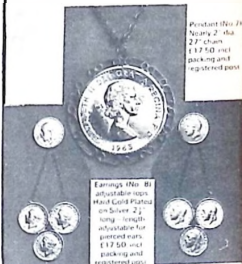
The colonial education system has been both maligned and eulogized, and Nigerians continue to debate whether to continue to use or to discard the English language as their official vehicle of communication. The fact remains that the colonialists founded modern primary schooling thanks to the Protestant and Catholic Missionaries, which is one of the indelebile legacies accruing to Nigerians after nearly 100 years of British colonial rule.

Sources of research: *West Africa. Old Calabar through The Centuries* by Mr. E. U. Aye.

## Gold Coin Mounts Specialists

Keenest Prices  
Direct from the makers to you  
**DUTY FREE FOR EXPORT**

ALL HARD GOLD PLATED



ALL HARD GOLD PLATED

## UNIVERSAL JEWELLERY CENTRE

229 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Tel 01-242 4183

55 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

Tel 01-283 4779

Open Mon - Fri 9 am to 6 pm

Saturdays 10 am to 4 pm

## SHIPPING IS OUR BUSINESS

WE ARE EXPERTS IN  
THE FIELD OF OVERSEAS  
REMOVALS AND OUR SERVICES  
ARE SECOND TO NONE - SO  
CONTACT US FOR

PACKING -  
EXPRESS SHIPPING OF  
EFFECTS & CARS -  
ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE  
AIR FREIGHT - TRAVEL -  
TAX FREE GOODS -  
COMPETITIVE QUOTES

FOR FREE ESTIMATES, BROCHURE  
AND RELIABLE SERVICE FOR ALL  
WEST AFRICAN PORTS

## UNIVERSAL FORWARDING SERVICES

10A NELSON ROAD,  
GREENWICH, LONDON SE10  
TELEPHONE: (01) 858 5251/5252  
PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS

## MOVING OVERSEAS?

Contact

## SCOTPAC

INTERNATIONAL  
SCOTT PACKING  
AND WAREHOUSING CO. LTD.  
FOR WORLD WIDE  
DOOR TO DOOR SERVICES  
Household effects and  
personal effects • Cars

Through our free pre-move advisory  
service, we study all handling and  
routing possibilities - we recommend  
the best to suit your needs - we assist  
with world wide country information  
and customs formalities - we advise on  
insurance conditions - we have the  
international organization, know-how  
and operational controls required by  
today's fast moving business community.

GLASGOW Tel. 041-776-5194  
LONDON, E.16 Tel. 01-511-0321  
MANCHESTER Tel. 061-998-9718  
EDINBURGH Tel. 031-556-8378  
CHESHAM Tel. 02405-71110  
BIRMINGHAM Tel. 08277-4631  
LEEDS Tel. 0532-32161  
LIVERPOOL Tel. 051-922-7908  
DUNDEE Tel. Montrose 2155



# Clearing up Congestion

a correspondent writes:

With a title like *Problems of Port Congestion in Africa* it was perhaps not surprising that Dr. David Hilling had a full house of interested and concerned listeners when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Hilling concentrated on West Africa, where the situation is most notorious and he is most experienced - his doctoral thesis was on the development of Ghana's port system and his report, commissioned by the Economic Commission for Africa, was the basis for the West African Port Managements Association. However he pointed out that most of what he had to say was equally applicable to East Africa.

Establishing that the purpose of ports is the quick and efficient loading and unloading and despatch of ships and a smooth flow of goods into and out of the hinterland Dr Hilling pointed out that falling short of this purpose was not a particularly African failing. Only a few minutes away his listeners could find examples short of perfection (one of his listeners interjected a heart-felt "hear hear").

He pointed out that many European and North American ports which had had the benefit of many years experience and sophisticated capital investment and "improvement" still suffer from congestion.

In Africa the situation has been made worse by an inadequate inheritance from colonial days when there was insufficient emphasis on the supporting infrastructure needed. Since independence a more progressive attitude by the authorities has been hampered by a shortage of funds and technical skills. Countries trying to develop their ports rapidly have also had the misfortune that maritime technology itself is changed drastically: Liberia's Buchanan, for example, was completed in 1963 as an up-to-date specialised iron-ore port - now changes in ore shipping techniques have made it almost obsolete.

Congestion has assumed fearsome proportions in recent years, the world wide average of waiting time in 1971 was 2 days, by 1975 it was 19 days. (Lagos up to 400 days, Lobito 150 days). Expressing the same thought another way, in the 1950s there was an annual average of about 10 port surcharges, in 1974 there were more than 300. UNCTAD has calculated that surcharge caused by congestion could add \$1,000m to the world's shipping bills.

Not that congestion is a new phenomenon, in 1915 there were complaints of having to wait 50 days at Sekondi, and of 30 days at Accra in the 1950s. In 1957 UAC's statistical and economic review concentrated on port congestion which, it decided, was due to a combination of factors, namely increased trade, bigger ships than the facilities were designed to handle, poor landside facilities and infrastructure and the climate. Any repetition of this survey would come up with much the same conclusions, said Dr. Hilling. All that cement blamed for clogging Apapa is just an

increase of trade (even if this particular trade seems to have run wild; it has been light heartedly calculated that all the cement ordered would be sufficient for a one-and-a-half inch deep layer over the whole of Nigeria, Dr. Hilling observed).

It is all too easy to blame the port authorities, says Dr. Hilling, and it is unfair.

First there are the geographical problems of finding suitable sites for harbours along the African coast. The tides and the rivers make their own special contributions of silt problems to almost anywhere, then even though a port may have been found and developed expanding it takes time and usually requires some imports, which of course themselves get delayed.

Another major consideration for any good port is the quality of the landward facilities for moving goods, either clearing them off the quays to allow more cargo to be unloaded or alternatively delivering them alongside for smooth continuous loading in the shortest possible time. At present the emphasis in the congestion problem is waiting to unload; in the past it has been waiting to load.

In many cases improving the rail and road links is what is needed rather than anything in port proper. This can mean hundreds of miles from the sea - there may be fork lifts at the ports for loading heavy packets onto lorries but when the lorry gets to, say, Makurdi there is not the equipment to unload. So the lorry is delayed on its return to the ports (this is ignoring the delays imposed by poor roads) and of course the once famous groundnut pyramids of Kano owed their existence mainly to the inability of the railway to move the groundnuts.

Dr. Hilling pointed out that Dakar normally does not suffer congestion but it did during the Sahel relief operation because that overloaded the hinterland railway system.

Weather is an intractable fact of port life but it makes the use of ports high cyclic a graph of the amount of idle time of gangs at ports is almost identical with the rainfall. So that there is always bound to be some gap between demand and supply of capacity. How this falls out is an economic investment decision and in the present state of Africa it must mean some waiting time for ships.

Dr. Hilling suggested that one way to improve things is greater co-operation between port authorities and ship-owners and internal transport authorities. "But setting up co-operation committees is nothing to getting them to work and more important, to keeping them working".

For his personal solution to the problem Dr. Hilling seemed to favour increased use of lighters and vessels of the Lash barge carrying type - he revealed that a new shallow draught Lash design is presently being studied by Lloyds. He points out that improving river navigation is much cheaper than expanding ports and could by-pass a lot of roadbuilding into the interior.

# ECONOMIC and Business NEWS

## Oil producers attack from a correspondent

Oil producers and developing countries launched a fierce criticism of wealthy industrial nations. In a document submitted by the producers and their third world partners to the Energy Commission of the North-South talks in Paris.

The document, an analysis of the world energy situation from 1950 to 1974 (credited mainly to Saudi Arabia), accuses the west of exploiting oil exporters by keeping petroleum prices artificially low up to 1973, the sources said.

It also accuses developed countries of wasting oil, claiming that their per capita energy consumption was more than 16 times higher — and in the case of the United States 29 times higher — than that of the developing world in 1974. Use of solid fuels declined from 61.5 per cent to 31.6 per cent over the same period, even though proven oil reserves are smaller than the world's huge coal resources.

### Wasteful

The producers calculated that industrial countries imported more than 100 billion barrels of oil from the developing world between 1945 and 1975 and concluded that up to 1973, when the producers started increasing prices, they had financed the economies of the developed world with hundreds of billions of dollars.

The paper further criticised the shift in oil refining facilities from the producers to the developed countries, which it said meant that the developing world was denied the opportunity of building up related industries and technology.

The document not only makes radical proposals on how to meet future needs of both developing and industrial countries but harshly criticises the West, both for wasting fossil fuels and for deliberately fudging figures on development prospects for nuclear power, oil shales, tar sands, solar power and the like over the next 10 years, in an attempt to conceal its intention to keep on using up OPEC oil at unacceptable rapid rates.

Warning that, at present production rates, the world's known recoverable oil and gas reserves are expected to last for less than 40 years, the document says the producing countries will not go along with apparent Western plans to run down OPEC oil reserves at rates several times faster than planned depletion of North

American or North Sea resources. In mapping out new world energy strategies the document gives short shrift to nuclear power and instead calls for:—

• Massive hydro-electrical development. Only 3 per cent of developing country, 29 per cent of North American and 65 per cent of West European potential, it calculates, has been tapped so far.

• Increased use of the developed world's huge coal reserves (enough for 200 years at present use rates).

• Rapid development of solar power, especially in the "geographically well situated" Third World.

• Shifting of energy-intensive and hydrocarbon-based industries to areas where associated gas is available alongside oilfields. (At present most OPEC gas is flared off and thus wasted).

• Progressive elimination of "luxury and inefficient" applications of oil in developed countries, accompanied by restructuring of industrial and transport technologies so as to keep increasing amounts of world oil for "non-substitutable uses".

• Present trends for world oil demand are 3,600m. tons in 1980, 4,500m. tons in 1985 and 5,700m. in 1990.

• The next OPEC Ministerial Meeting is scheduled for Bali late next month.

## Oil shortage shuts Ugandan factories

Factories and industries in Uganda have closed because of an acute shortage of oil, and President Amin has ordered strict fuel-saving measures to deal with the crisis and restrictions have been imposed on road transport.

## \$50m. deal on Russian gas

Japanese and American companies are reported to have signed a \$50m. deal with Russia for development of a natural gas field in Yakutsk region of Eastern Siberia. In return the companies will receive 7m. tons of liquefied natural gas a year for 20 or 25 years.

• OPEC is seeking to co-ordinate policies on natural gas production and may later seek a joint pricing structure.

• Alitalia will start operating a once a week service between Rome and Luanda shortly.

## "Outlook for Commodities"

London stockbrokers J & A Schmegeur forecast a slow but steady rise in commodity prices for the rest of this year with a faster rate in 1977 in their latest report on the "Outlook for Commodities".

By the end of the year they expect prices to be 15 to 20 per cent higher than last year on average and say "during 1977 overall commodity price increases of 25 to 33 per cent could be anticipated."

Some price forecasts for the end of the year — copper, £725 a tonne; rubber 50p a kilo; cocoa £800 a tonne; coffee £1,050 a tonne.

• Coffee prices reached record levels on the London markets last week, with March '77 position trading at £1,000 a tonne. May cocoa touched £814 a tonne.

• The Swiss Government has urged the two houses of the Swiss Parliament to ratify the International Cocoa Agreement as soon as possible.

## Rubber down

The world's natural rubber production for 1975 was 3.29m. tonnes, compared with 3.44m. in 1974, according to estimates from the International Rubber Study Group. Consumption was 3.34m. tonnes compared with 3.51m. tonnes. Synthetic production was 6.5m. tonnes (7.4m.) and use 6.6m. tonnes (7.2m.). Stocks at the end of December were 1.6m. tonnes synthetic and 1.78m. tonnes synthetic (1.65m. tonnes and 1.8m. tonnes respectively at the end of 1974).

## Oil seeds forecast from FAO

FAO has forecast a large world crop of protein-rich oil seeds, oils and oilmeals this year and says that output of the main fats and oils should be a record 47.5m. tons. This should mean exportable supplies of 16.5m. tons.

Protein in the form of oilcakes and meals is expected to be more than 32m. tons, with 15m. tons plus exportable.

• London Tin group's Southern Kinta Consolidated has announced that it has had to close down operations at Takuapa in Thailand and adds that if the situation does not improve after the weekend's national elections the closure will probably be permanent. The operation has also been affected by a strike since the last week of January. Total output so far this company year has been 1,727 tonnes (in 11 months) compared with 2,218 tonnes in the same period of the preceding year.

## Sugar muddle

Confusion about Russian purchases and Philippine sales have continued to affect sugar prices. The Russians still say they

have bought only 200,000 tonnes from the Philippines, despite President Marcos' claims that they bought 400,000 tonnes. President Marcos has also announced contracts to supply the American Suseest Corporation with 650,000 tonnes over the next five years and Great Western United Corporation of Texas with an annual 500,000 tonnes for the next five years and continuing negotiations with Algeria.

## No change yet for CFA franc

The six-nation West African Monetary Union (UMAO) has decided not to modify the parity of the CFA franc despite the de facto devaluation of the French franc since it was allowed to float freely (1 CFA franc is officially 0.05 French francs).

It was recognised that maintained the link would increase external debt and raise import prices but on the other hand it made exports more competitively priced. The CFA franc is the common currency of Ivory Coast, Benin, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

## Hydro-electric date

Work on the Buyo hydro-electric scheme on the Sassandra is due to start on July 1. Ivory Coast's Planning Minister Mohamed Diawara has announced. The scheme, expected to be in operation by 1980 and to produce as much electricity as Ivory Coast's total output last year, is being built by the Overseas Division of the French company EDF-DAFECO.

## Directors moving

Turner and Newall director H. D. S. Hardie, who has hitherto been responsible for various overseas manufacturing companies in the group, has become personnel and external relations director. • Mr David Cormie, at one time Chief Accountant with Nigerian Breweries, is to become finance director of Reed International, succeeding Mr Wilfrid Broad who retires at the end of July.

## Whose beer is best?

The International Brewing Bottling and Allied Trade Exhibition (Brewery '76 to its friends) at London's Earl's Court has conducted a survey by 30 of Britain's leading head brewers to find the best lager in the world. After sipping at 104 samples from all over the world the 30 experts decided that the best came from Mauritius Breweries, the next best from Brasserie du Benin in Lome.

West Africa showed its discrimination again. In another selection to find the best lager brewed in Britain the second best came from Alioa Brewery in Scotland — incidentally the only placing in any of the tastings for one of the "big six" beer businesses in Britain. Just the other day (*West Africa*, March 15) the Alioa Brewery had the latest in a string of big orders from Nigeria.

## Learning to sell to Communists

Officials from 15 developing nations will attend a training course on promoting trade between Third World states and East European communist countries in Warsaw, from April 7 to 27.

The programme of lectures and discussions, covering major areas of the economy and foreign trade policy of communist countries, is being organised jointly by the Geneva-based secretariat of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade.

Before the course opens participants will have introductory meetings with officials at the Moscow headquarters of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). The communist economic grouping, and attend lectures at the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Countries sending representatives to the course are: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Iran, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire.

## Diamonds pick up

A de Beers' director, Mr. H. B. Dyer, says that sales of industrial diamonds are recovering again after the slump, which started towards the end of 1974 and persisted through most of last year, as

industry round the world suffered from the recession. Judging by industrial diamond sales Japan appears to be leading the world's recovery, followed by America and West Germany.

- Nigeria has given ICOM, a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric, a \$150m contract for balloon borne telecommunications and broad casting system, scheduled for completion by 1979.

- UKWAL has announced that the Currency Adjustment Factor has had to be increased from 13 per cent to 15½ per cent because of the further depreciation of sterling.

- Stewart Wales & Somerville, a Scottish company, expect to sell £800,000 worth, or more, of its specialised surface coatings in Nigeria this year and is thinking about establishing a joint venture in the country.

## Take-over deals

Senegal has taken over 51 per cent of the shares in the salt company Salinus de Sine Saloum which extracts salt from seawater at Kaolack. It exported 119,000 tons of salt, worth \$3.8m, in 1974.

- The Spanish-owned Fou Bou Craa phosphate mines in the Western Sahara made a profit of about \$5m in 1975, an increase of 21 per cent over 1974. The Moroccan Phosphates Board now holds 65 per cent of the shares.

- Ivory Coast has bought out the remaining 19 per cent holding of the national shipping company SITRAM (Societe Ivoirienne de Transports Maritime). The com-

pany plans to spend \$200m. building up its fleet over the next few years.

## Saudi Arabia buys out Aramco

Saudi Arabia has agreed to pay \$1,500m. to buy the remaining 40 per cent of the Aramco Oil Company from its four American partners, according to The Washington Post.

The Post said that the terms include a fee from Saudi Arabia for each barrel of oil removed from the country by the Aramco partners — Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California. The fee tentatively agreed on is 20 to 22 cents a barrel which would mean a payment of about 1.6m. dollars a day to the four oil firms. The Post said.

The fee would cover production, expansion and exploration activities undertaken by the four companies for Saudi Arabia.

The \$1,500m. payment represents the net book value of the remaining 40 per cent ownership of the oil field owned by Aramco.

## Chad contract

MRT Consulting Engineers Limited, the British consortium, has been given a contract for pre-design surveys for the second stage of the South Chad Irrigation Project.

Work on the 67,000 acre site will be undertaken by the Cambridge company of Sir M. MacDonald and Partners, the consulting

engineers who, as part of MRT, were responsible for phase one of the project.

MacDonalds will have 26 specialists working on the project under a resident engineer based at Mardiguri. They will make topographical, sub soil and materials investigations, and also advise on siltage and communal development and the feasibility of cotton ginning, flour and rice milling and product marketing.

Investigations into the possible deterioration of the shores which could be caused by waves or currents in Lake Chad will also be made. These will take into consideration the survey of a lake shore vegetation scheme carried out by a botanist last year.

The construction of works included in the second stage of the project is scheduled to take place between mid 1975 and the end of 1979. Pumping and power station plant contracts necessary for the development scheme will be offered for tender late next year.

## Educational trade mission

The Industrial Council for Educational and Training Technology (ICETT) is sending its first overseas trade mission to Nigeria on April 20 for ten days. Twelve companies will be represented on the mission, offering goods ranging from simple burner burners to language laboratories and school uniforms to training films.



£59.95  
Evolating with casters



£141.95 3 Gas 2 Electric with griddle plate electric oven inside light socket for small appliances, compartment for gas calculator



£105.95 5 Gas Burners with griddle plate over light gas cylinder storage compartment



£94.95 2 Gas 2 Electric, covers, small light

★ National Panasonic Portable TV with lock and key	EXP
★ 20" National Panasonic TV Furniture with legs	£154.95
★ Kenwood Chef	£205.95
★ Kenwood Major C/W Liquidiser/Mincer etc	£34.95
★ Big Cooker 2 Gas 2 Electric — Gas cylinder storage compartment — C69	£65.95
★ Four gas burner Cooker latest design	£115.95
★ Mosquito Repellers — Personal	£94.95
★ Electronic device that kills all flying insects	£6.95
★ Kelvator Refrigerator 9.3 cu. ft.	£41.95
★ Bosch 8.5 cu. ft. Refrigerator	£119.95
★ Bosch Chest Freezer GTA40 14 cu. ft.	£119.95
★ Avsa 3-in-1 Music Centre with speakers	£165.95
★ Hitachi 3-in-1 Music Centre with speakers 2690	£251.95
★ Hitachi 3-in-1 Music Centre with speakers 2480	£231.95
★ Moulinex spares — Liquidisers and grinders — each	£151.95
	£2.95




£9.95  
Blenders and Grinders

# FAIR DEAL

76 Whitechapel High Street, London, E1 7QX  
Telephone: 01-247 6029  
OPEN EVERY DAY 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## New deal for copper

Leading copper producing and consuming countries have agreed to set up a permanent intergovernmental consultative body to seek ways of stabilising the volatile world market for the mineral.

A four-day meeting of some 25 states in Geneva also decided to call an early session of a working sub-group to prepare draft terms of reference for the proposed permanent body, the chairman of the talks, M. Pierre Charles Legoux of France, said. The working sub-group should meet this summer, and report not later than next September.

A further session of talks before the end of this year, and open to the countries which attended the Geneva meeting, would decide the form of permanent body.

The working sub-group will also collect and assess statistics and studies already prepared by various organisations on questions relating to copper production, consumption, stocks and trade.

It will take account of discussions in international bodies dealing with commodities, including the fourth full session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) being held in Nairobi next month.

The working sub-group will also collect and assess statistics and studies already prepared by various organisations on questions relating to copper production, consumption, stocks and trade.

It will take account of discussions in international bodies dealing with commodities, including the fourth full session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) being held in Nairobi next month.

UNCTAD's secretariat had called the Geneva meeting at the joint request of France, Zaire and the seven national Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC).

Leading producer countries who participated included Canada and the Philippines as well as the CIPEC countries — Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia, Indonesia and associate members Australia and Papua New Guinea.

Amongst large consumers taking part were the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France. The Soviet Union, a top producer, and China, a net importer, were also invited but did not come.

## Ford Foundation grants

Grants from the Ford Foundation in the first two months of this year include a \$150,000 13-month supplement to the University of Ife for an experimental vernacular and English language development project; \$20,000 for the Foundation-managed Journal of African Writing project to continue publication of *Okike*, edited by

Chinua Achebe; and \$30,000 over one year to promote, in a Foundation-managed project, research on educational issues in English-speaking West Africa.

The Foundation has also given \$210,000 to help Boston University to inaugurate an advanced training programme in public management, primarily for students from developing countries. The Foundation points out that public sector enterprises are growing in number in developing countries — it notes that Nigeria has more than 250 state enterprises of one sort or another — but that since managers often have to be recruited from civil service or military establishments they may not always have had management training.

The Boston University course is designed to meet the widely recognised need to improve the efficiency of state corporations.

## US Aid Bill

The American Senate has approved a \$h,300m Foreign Aid Bill, of which more than \$3,750m is earmarked for Israel and Arab states. The Bill also provides for disaster and population planning assistance — the Senate increased the sum for this by five per cent — and to refugees and payments to international institutions.

## Rail loan

The World Bank has lent \$38m to help a railway development project in the Congo. The loan will run for 25 years at 8.5 per cent interest. The Bank noted that other development agencies will also help the project with loans and grants of 155m dollars.

## Europe helps CIMAO

The European Investment Bank, the long-term financing institute of the Common Market, has announced a loan of 5.9m. Units of Account (about \$7m) for an industrial project involving Togo, the Ivory Coast and Ghana.

The loan will go to Ciments de L'Afrique de L'Ouest (CIMAO), a company created last December by a treaty between the three countries, which hold 90 per cent of its capital in equal shares.

It will be used to help finance the construction of a clinker production plant and installations at a limestone quarry at Tabligbo, near the Togo capital, Lome.

The loan is 15 years at 9½ per cent. The total cost of the CIMAO project, will be about \$215m. UA. (\$260m dollars)

## Arabs review progress

The recent meeting in Tunis of the Board of Governors of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa reviewed results since the Bank was set up — namely financing for projects in 20 non-Arab African states. The total involved was 120m dollars. The Board is confident that it will be able to invest all its resources by the end of this year.

The Arab Fund for African Development has announced loans to six African countries. They include Mali, \$10m, Sierra Leone, \$5m and The Gambia \$4m.

## How the Bank sees the World

Sixty one per cent of the world's population in 1973 lived in countries where yearly income average per person was below \$500, and 30 per cent lived where it was less than \$200, according to the World Bank Atlas for 1975.

By contrast, about eight per cent of the population lived in the richest nations, where per capita annual income was \$5,000, and above. Seventeen per cent lived in countries with incomes from \$3,000-\$5,000, and 14 per cent in countries with incomes from \$500-\$2,000.

The atlas seems to show that while income has increased in industrial and oil-exporting nations, it has remained virtually unchanged in the poorest countries. It listed six major nations where per capita income was above \$5,000 in 1973 compared with just one — the United States — in 1971. On the other hand, there were 38 countries with populations of more than one million that had per capita income below \$200, the same as in 1971.

The atlas contains the latest available information on popula-

tion and income growth.

The Bank admits "an element of error in the figures because of rapid price changes, incomplete and unreliable data, and the need to convert all currencies into one, the US dollar, for purposes of comparison. Nevertheless, the Bank says, they are "very rough guides to the absolute state of poverty in the developing world" and approximate measures of average economic conditions and trends.

The very rich in 1973 — those with per capita income exceeding \$5,000 — and with populations in excess of one million were the United States, \$6,200; Switzerland, \$6,100; Sweden, \$5,910; Canada, \$5,450. West Germany, \$5,320, and Denmark, \$5,210.

Some smaller countries also were counted among the very rich, including three oil exporters, Kuwait, \$12,500; the United Arab Emirates, \$11,630; and Qatar, \$6,400. Also in the wealthy group was Iceland, \$5,030.

The poorest nations, all with incomes of \$200 or below, were Mauritania, Togo, Kenya, Sierra Leone, the Central African Republic, South Vietnam, Malagasy Republic, Uganda, Zaire, Sudan, Tanzania, Indonesia and Haiti.

Also, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Benin, Malawi, the two Yemens, Guinea, Niger, North Vietnam, Lesotho, Nepal, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Somalia, Chad, Bangladesh, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ruanda, Upper Volta, Mali; and the two poorest, both with per capita income of \$60, Bhutan and Laos.

The fastest growing economies during the period were Saudi Arabia 10.1 per cent a year, Japan 9.1 per cent, Singapore 9.4 per cent, South Korea 8.7 per cent, Nigeria 8.3 per cent, and Portugal 8 per cent.

## Management course for doctors

Ministers of Health from four West African countries are planning a second management training course for doctors in Accra later this year following the success of the first held last October and November.

Mr Keith Mather, chief executive of the medical section at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London said, recently that details of the course are still under discussion.

"But", he added "it will involve West African Commonwealth countries and possibly Eastern, Central and Southern Africa too". Thirty physicians from Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria attended the last course — the first its kind in Africa — which dealt with modern management concepts and techniques particularly in relation to health administration in the developing world. Doctors were given simulated exercises on how they might improve health services in rural areas of Africa.



Just as a World Bank team in Ghana to advise on export promotion was praising the quality of Ghanaian manufacturers a party of 177 Ghanaian businessmen and women were in Britain to seek more trade. The party was led by Mr. J. K. Rockson, president of the Ghanaian manufacturers association, and Mr. V. V. K. Agbodza, president of the National Chamber of Commerce (right) seen with Lord Winterbottom who was host to the party at a Bristol Government reception in Lancaster House.

# SHIPPING News

## LIDER DIMPSTER LINES

**SOUTHBOUND** — From Liverpool  
SALABA due Apapa Apr 5, ILRI due  
Apapa Apr 7.

**From London:** ANILOCHUS slg. Apr. 7; BHAMO slg. Apr. 21; CYPRESS due Apapa Apr. 14; SHONGA due Apapa Apr. 12.

**From N. Continent:** PEGU slg. Burcaous Apr 22, DALLA due Sapele Apr. 5; IDOMENEUS slg Port Harcourt Apr. 6; MENESTHEUS due Apapa Apr 18.

**From Middlesbrough:** FREETOWN slg. Apr. 15; DEIDO due Port Harcourt Apr. 5.

**From Glasgow:** EBANI slg. Apr. 8, AUTOMEDON due Port Harcourt Apr. 12.

**NORTHBOUND** — To Liverpool  
EBOI slg. Port Harcourt Apr. 8; To London, DEGEMA due Banjul Apr. 6; DIXCOVE due Apr. 5; MANO slg. Pointe Noire Apr. 5.

**To N. Continent:** DUNKWA due Le Havre Apr. 6; To Hull, FOURAH BAY slg. Abidjan Apr. 6.

**LASTBOUND** — DONGA slg. Apapa Apr. 5.

**WISHBOUND** — W/A to New York  
DUMBARA due Jacksonville Apr. 9; DUMBARA due Seaport Apr. 7.

## BARBER LINES

**OUTWARDS** — TUGELA now due Lagos/Apapa, thence Douala; TIJUCA slg. New York Apr. 7 for Kamsar, Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa and Douala.

**HOMEWARDS** — TIJUCA now due New York.

## K LINES

**WESTBOUND** — From Japan via Hong Kong and Singapore to Lagos, Abidjan, Tema, Port Harcourt, BAHAMA MARU slg. Japan Mar 4 due Lagos Apr. 20.

**EASTBOUND** — BOLIVIA MARU slg. Lagos Apr. 15, Douala Apr. 18, Abidjan Apr. 21, Tema Apr. 24, Pointe Noire Apr. 27 due Japan May 29.

## BLACK STAR LINE/USNH

**WESTBOUND** — KLORTE LAGOON Philadelphia Apr. 18; New York Apr. 21, thence Gulf.

## BLACK STAR LINE/UK CONTINENT

**SOUTHBOUND** — OTCHI RIVER Bismar Apr. 6, Hamburg Apr. 8, Antwerp Apr. 8, Rotterdam Apr. 10, Dunkirk Apr. 13.

**OFFIN RIVER** Middlesbrough Apr. 9, PRA RIVER London Apr. 7.

**NORTHBOUND** — CAPE BLANCO Amisdam Apr. 3, Hamburg Apr. 7, LAKE BOSUMTWE Avonmouth Apr. 14.

## DAIRA LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** — ERIKA SCHULTE slg. Houston Mar. 22, arr. West Africa May 10; HELENE ROTH New Orleans May 6; West Africa May 23.

**WESTBOUND** — HELENE ROTH West Africa Apr. 19, Jacksonville Apr. 21, BRETAGNE New York May 1; West Africa May 13; ARIKA slg. West Africa Apr. 14; NEW YORK May

## PALM LINE

**NORTHBOUND** — ENUGU PALM due Buchanan Apr. 7, ILESHA PALM due Abidjan Apr. 7.

**SOUTHBOUND** — ELMINA PALM due Matadi Apr. 8, LOBITO PALM due Apapa Apr. 14.

## MIJSU OSK LINE

**INWARDS** — OCEAN UNITY slg. Kobe, Apr. 20; Tema Apr. 2/June 9, Takoradi June 14.

## MALRSK LINE

**INWARDS** — MARIGO YEMELOS slg. Kobe Apr. 5, arr. Matadi May 10; SUSAN MALRSK Matadi Apr. 10, arr. Tema Apr. 10.

## THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

**SOUTHBOUND** — CROSS RIVER slg. Dublin Apr. 30, Dakar May 19; Freetown May 21; Abidjan May 24, Takoradi May 27; Lome May 30; Cotonou June 2.

**NORTHBOUND** RIVER OGUN due Liverpool Apr. 8, EL KANEMI due Bafra Apr. 8, Dublin Apr. 11, CROSS RIVER due Hull Apr. 12.

## SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

**WESTBOUND** — HOEHI FRAM Dakar Apr. 17, Freetown Apr. 19, Monrovia Apr. 22; Buchanan Apr. 21; Abidjan Apr. 24, Tema Apr. 25/27, Takoradi Apr. 28 May 2.

**NORTHBOUND** — ALABAMA Dakar May 16, Monrovia May 20, Buchanan May 19; Abidjan May 22; Tema May 24/27; Sapele June 1/6; Douala May 29/30, Takoradi May 23.

## FARRELL LINES

**HOMEWARDS** — AFRICAN SUN slg. Matadi Apr. 23, for Douala, Tema, Abidjan, Monrovia US Ports Apr. 29.

**AFRICAN SEPULCHRE** slg. Lagos/Apapa May 9, for Monrovia, US Ports.

**OUTWARDS** — AFRICAN SEPULCHRE due Monrovia Apr. 25, for Abidjan, Lagos/Apapa May 1; AFRICAN MERCURY due Monrovia May 12, for Abidjan, Matadi, May 20, Tema May 30.

## WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

**EASTWIND** — New Orleans Apr. 6/9; Houston Apr. 10/13; Tema Apr. 29/30; Lagos May 1/9; Freetown May 12; Houston May 27/29.

**WESTWIND** — New Orleans Apr. 9/10; Houston Apr. 11/13; Lagos May 1/12; Freetown May 15; New Orleans May 29/30; Houston June 1/3.

## THE EAC LINES

**SOUTHBOUND** — SINALOA Aarhus Apr. 5; Hamburg Apr. 7; Bismar Apr. 8, Antwerp Apr. 10; Rouen Apr. 16, Rotterdam Apr. 18; Dakar Apr. 23, Freetown Apr. 25, Monrovia Apr. 26; Tema Apr. 30; Lome May 3; Lagos/Apapa May 4; Douala May 7.

**NORTHBOUND** — ALAMEDA slg. Lagos Apr. 10; Abidjan Apr. 13; Monrovia Apr. 16, Aarhus Apr. 26; Moss Apr. 29; Hamburg May 1; Rotterdam May 2; Antwerp May 5.

## NYK LINES

**SOUTHBOUND** — SETTSU MARU slg. Cotonou Apr. 2/7, Tema Apr. 8/12; Douala Apr. 13/16; Abidjan Apr. 19/20.

## NOTICES

**CHEAP FLIGHTS** to Accra, Lagos, Nairobi, Dar Sudan, Cairo, Athens, Albania, contact Trans Global Travel, 7c Dryden Chambers, First Floor, 119 Oxford Street, W1 01 439 9219, 01 439 9329.



By Chief Commander Ebenezer Obey and His Inter-Reformers Band. The new release records by Chief Commander Ebenezer Obey for Late General Murtala Ramat Muhammed.

Contact  
**The Record Shop,**  
Warren Street,  
London, SW1

and  
**Adeshgwa,**  
103 Reginald Road,  
Bristol, SE24

or contact Adesoye Titimbe 22  
First Road, London, E11  
Telephone: 01 556 1397

The new record will be due on the  
13th April 1976

# IMPORTERS

**INCREASE YOUR PROFITS**  
by importing direct from us.

We ship:

- American canned beer
- Electrical goods
- Stationery supplies
- Small automatic agricultural ploughs
- Building materials
- Sugar
- American Long grain rice
- Ladies' underwear
- Men's socks
- Hair removing powders
- Raw tobacco (for snuff and smoking)
- Etc.

Low Prices. Act today!  
Exclusive agency available.

Write for our FREE informative booklet and CONFIDENTIAL price (CIF) list to: **KEMPPIRE INC., 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.**

## SHIPPING TO WEST AFRICA

Freight payable at destination possible  
**EXPRESS SHIPS — NO CONGESTION**

### ELITE SHIPPING SERVICES

1-2 Rupert Court, off Rupert Street,  
London, W1

Tel: 01-734 7133; 01-437 8833

BUY FANCY JEWELLERY AT SPECIAL EXPORT PRICES  
Bangles, Bracelets, Rings, Earrings, Necklets, etc.

From **NUERA FASHIONS**

77 BERWICK STREET (1st floor) LONDON W1  
TEL: 437 4936

# WEST AFRICA EASTER HOLIDAYS

Please note that this office will be closed on  
Good Friday, April 16th and Easter Monday,  
April 19th

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS for the  
issue of Monday, April 19th will be accepted  
in London up to FRIDAY, APRIL 9th, and for  
the issue of Monday, April 26th, up to  
TUESDAY, APRIL 20th.

**West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd.,**  
Bath House, 53 Holborn Viaduct,  
London EC1A 2FD

Tel: 01-236 3381

NOTICES Cont.



# UAC OF GHANA LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN GHANA UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE  
CAP 156)

## OFFER FOR SALE

These Abridged Particulars are in a form approved by the Registrar of Companies. The Registrar has not checked and will not check the accuracy of any statements made herein or in any other document mentioned herein. The Registrar accepts no responsibility for any such statements or for the financial soundness of the company or the value of the securities concerned.

THIS OFFER HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE INVESTMENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INVESTMENT POLICY DECREE 1975 (NRCD 329) AS AMENDED.

### SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED	STATED CAPITAL	ISSUED AND FULLY PAID
10,000,000 Ordinary Shares	¢10,000,000.00	5,000,000 Ordinary Shares of no par value

### OFFER FOR SALE OF

*2,000,000 Ordinary shares of no par Value at C4.02 per Share*

The subscription list will open on 9th March 1976 and will close on 20th April 1976.

STANDARD BANK GHANA LIMITED  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK  
BANK FOR HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION  
LIMITED

BARCLAYS BANK OF GHANA LIMITED

GHANA COMMERCIAL BANK  
GHANA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED  
MERCHANT BANK (GHANA) LIMITED  
NATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK  
NATIONAL SAVINGS AND CREDIT BANK

are authorised to receive applications for the above mentioned 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares.

Copies of the OFFER FOR SALE and Application Forms may be obtained from any branch in Ghana of the above named Banks and from branches of the Company and Kingsway Stores of Ghana Limited.

If the total number of shares applied for exceeds the number of shares being offered, the basis of allocation will be decided in its discretion by an Allocation Committee appointed by the Directors in such a way as to bring about a wide distribution of the shares amongst applicants.

**ONLY APPLICATIONS FROM GHANAIS AS  
DEFINED BY PARAGRAPH 39 OF THE INVESTMENT  
POLICY DECREE 1975 (NRCD 329) AS AMENDED  
WILL BE ACCEPTED**

## NOTICES Cont.

**NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY****26/28 MARINA****LAGOS NIGERIA****HIRING OF TWO TUGS**

Tenders are hereby invited from reputable tug owners/operators to supply two tugs of the following approximate specifications on hire for a period of one year, initially:—

- (a) Length: 30 metres.
- (b) Beam: 7 metres.
- (c) Draft: 4 metres.
- (d) Continuous Shaft Horse Power: 1500 minimum.
- (e) Bollard Pull: 18 Tons Minimum.
- (f) Height of Bridge: 7 Metres.
- (g) Fire fighting facility preferred.
- (h) V.H.F. equipment with maritime channels 16, 14, 13, 11, 9 and 8.
- (i) Suitable for push and pull tow of sea-going vessels of 25000-ton deadweight capacity.

2. The tugs are required for use within Nigerian Ports but may be required to undertake short interport coastal voyages occasionally. Lubricants of limited makes and grades are available locally and these should be taken into account.

3. The tugs will be supplied, manned, equipped, maintained and operated by the owners throughout the period of hire. Any period of lay up will be treated as off-hire and no compensation will be payable to the owners. Delivery and collection will be on owner's account.

4. All tenders must be submitted in sealed envelopes marked "CONFIDENTIAL — TENDER FOR HIRING OF TWO TUGS" addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY TO THE AUTHORITY,  
NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY,  
26/28 MARINA,  
LAGOS

to reach him not later than 12 noon on Saturday, 15th April, 1976.

Tenders received in any other manner will not be considered.

5. The Authority is not bound to accept any tender and will not enter into correspondence with any tenderer not selected.

(A. IKE. OKOYE),  
Secretary to the Authority.

## NOTICES Cont.

SHIPPING  
CARSIS OUR  
SPECIALITYWE ALSO HANDLE  
PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTSROBERT  
FISHER

(Packing &amp; Shipping) LTD.

32 LEKINGTON STREET  
LONDON W1H 3JDTelephone 01 734 6701 Telex 24660  
Cables Fishership LondonSHIPPING  
SERVICESWe pack and ship to all West  
African ports your household  
goods and vehiclesSchedule economical flights for  
our customers

Save pounds not pence!!!

We solve the congestion at  
APAPA through our Express  
Service -- call the Experts!  
Part payment at destination can  
be arrangedDAFSON MARKETING  
COMPANY81 Kingswood Road,  
London SW2 4JN  
Tel: 01 674 1998Warehouse:  
01 692 1520/01 691 3074

The Publishers of

## WEST AFRICA

are pleased to announce the appointment of

INTERNATIONAL  
MEDIA ASSOCIATES LTD.as ADVERTISEMENT REPRESENTATIVES  
for the magazine in Nigeria  
with effect from 5th APRIL 1976MR. ADEYOLA BALOGUN  
is the Managing Director of  
INTERNATIONAL MEDIA ASSOCIATES LTD.P.O. Box 2228  
Lagos  
Tel: 23055

CHEAP AIR FARES  
SPEND SUMMER IN LAGOS —  
DIRECT FLIGHT  
£150 Return, limited seats  
Accrn £145  
USA/Canada £99  
Far East Aircraft Charter, Car  
Insurance/Loan to £20,000.  
Remember the name  
MILDEK TRAVEL  
34 Malpas Road  
London, SE4 1BS  
Tel: (01) 691 0884 (24 hrs)  
Bristol 0272 557214  
Cable: Mildeke Bristol  
Reliable agents required in Britain  
and Nigeria

Tab  
Express AgencySHIPPING — TRAVEL  
and INSURANCEExpress packing, shipping  
and forwarding of effects,  
cargoes and vehicles to  
West Africa  
e.g. Banjul, Freetown,  
Ghana and Nigeria by Air  
and Sea.Express Air Travel daily,  
weekly and monthly to West  
AfricaExpress Insurance Covers all  
types, Car, Life, Property  
and Contents.Visit our office at:  
115 LOAMPIT VALE,  
LONDON, SE13  
Tel: 01-691 0692  
01-692 7693Motor Cyclist Safety Helmets  
for sale  
in very large, or small  
quantities.Save pounds by buying direct  
from the manufacturers, supplied  
in all colours and sizesSUMMA (Import Export) LTD.,  
30 Great Windmill St.,  
London, W1.  
Tel: (01) 437 2681LOWEST AND RELIABLE AIR  
FARES RETURN FROM:AFRICA — £145  
CARIBBEAN — £129  
USA/CANADA — £99  
FAR EAST £138BOOK NOW  
GLT BRITISH CALEDONIAN  
ATOL 029 800

- Express Air Cargo at £2 per kilo
- Shipping Prompt — Regular  
— Reliable. We accept pay-  
ment at the destinations.
- Export Duty Free Audit —  
Valvo — Peugeot —  
Mercedes Benz — Trucks —  
Fridges — Freezers — Com-  
bined Electrical & Gas  
Cookers, etc
- Finance International  
Development Capital Funding  
& Saving Consultants

## CONTACT

## ACE

(TRAVEL & SHIPPING) LIMITED  
1 VERONICA ROAD  
LONDON SW17  
Telephone: (01) 675 3261  
Telex: 28604 Ref 396  
Warehouse: (01) 267 2561/2LEFT HAND DRIVE  
CAR SPECIALIST. THE  
BEST IN THE BUSINESS

All makes supplied.

Peugeot, Volvo, Toyota,  
Renault, V.W., B.M.W.,  
Citroen etcFOR INFORMATION  
PLEASE CONTACT:Mr. George,  
Caryatid Motors Limited,  
2-6 Durham Road,  
Finsbury Park,  
London, N.7.

Tel: (01) 272 7249/2424

For a regular

CONTAINER  
service to Lagos and for all  
of your  
SHIPPINGto West Africa contact:  
OVERSEAS CARRIERS  
LTD., Armoury Way,  
London SW18.  
Phone: 01-874 0219The specialists in house-  
hold effects.

## Shipping and Airfreight to West Africa

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN HANDLING OF  
GOODS OR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.WE SHIP CARS, VANS, TRUCKS. WE PACK WITH CARE.  
WE SHIP TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.We also arrange chartered or schedule flights  
for our customers.For further details please contact  
the company's managing director:AWO BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED  
13 John Ruskin Street, London, SE5  
Tel: 01-701 3850

Office hours: Monday to Friday 9.30 am-5.30 pm. and Saturday 10 am-2 pm.

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS

## Worldwide Shipping

FAST . . . RELIABLE . . . COMPETITIVE

- \* Household effects. Personal effects estimated, packed  
and crated. Packing cases supplied
- \* Cars collected, prepared and shipped
- \* Air freight
- \* Tax free goods — Competitive quotes
- \* Low cost air fares

Please write or phone for FREE quotations

RONRIDGE LIMITED.

5, Irving House, Irving Street, London, WC2.  
Tel: (01) 839 6610/6619.



# Dateline AFRICA

## GHANA

### White paper on Education

University students will continue to get repayable Government financial assistance for board and lodging, says a Government White Paper on the Report of the National Consultative Committee on Education Finance. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Prof. E. Evans Anfoam, was appointed in September 1974 to find ways of reducing educational expenditure without detracting from the efficiency of the system. Scholarships will continue to be awarded for academic excellence and for students to train in areas where suitably qualified manpower is needed in the Public Service.

Primary education continued to be free "as far as practicable" and the present 3 cedi charge remains the same. The 4.8 cedi text book fee for middle schools is also retained.

Other recommendations assessed were that parents should bear all boarding expenses, that a number of scholarships, and bursaries should be awarded, that the teaching load should be examined and that teacher training levels would be graduation at Cape

Coast University, a three year diploma training, or three year post 'O' level and four year post middle school training.

It also agreed that the Ministry of Education should, without delay, rationalise the role of educational units, and that local government councils and communities should be encouraged to build and maintain nursery and kindergarten schools.

The Government accepted that a more efficient way of paying teachers' salaries and of collecting textbook fees should be devised, and as from September 1975 no preferential grants should be made to certain schools.

Full scholarship awards for students from the Northern and Upper Regions to all educational institutions are to be reviewed, meanwhile primary education in the two regions should be free to all, irrespective of origin. Parents from the two regions who can afford it must pay the prescribed fees.

The Government also agreed that it should give greater support to technical and vocational education.

### 10 arrested near Togo border

Police have charged 10 people with subversion after they were arrested near the Togo border.

The police said the 10 were arrested at Ho, for allegedly making contact with dissident Ghanaians in Togo who want the Volta Region to become part of Togo.

The arrests follow the decree outlawing any move to revive agitation for the secession of the area — a former German colony which became part of Ghana after the 1956 United Nations Plebiscite.

- Despite their government commitments the armed forces are fully prepared for the continuous defence of Ghana's territorial integrity, the Chief of Defence Staff, Maj. Gen. L. Okai, told a passing unit of border guard recruits at Kpetoe Training Centre, Volta Region.

- The preliminary feasibility study on Nangodi gold mines, shut down in 1941, are reported to indicate the presence of deposits of the highest quality gold dust. As a result, the State Mining Corporation is conducting detailed research into the possibility of reopening the mine, for which 250,000 cedis has been allocated.

- The National Secretariat of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council has disassociated itself from what it calls the "diabolical activities" of Mr. Johnny Hansen and his "collaborators".

In a formal statement the secretariat said that Mr. Hansen and his colleagues ceased to be members of the Council 18 months ago and that the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council is at present constituted under the presidency of Mr. Kwasi Gtampson.

- Mr. Johnny Hansen, whose arrest for alleged subversion was reported last week (page 437) is former Secretary General of the Peoples' Popular Party, and not of the Progress Party as reported. Secretary General of the Progress Party was Mr. B. J. da Rocha.

- The deadline for the removal of kiosks from central Accra to the suburbs has been extended from March 29 to May 3 to enable the operators to dispose of their goods during Easter. The move to ban kiosks is part of the plan, launched on February 23, to clean up the centre of the capital.

- The Ghana Food Production Corporation has been directed to abolish its present system of selling food to market women only. It will set up kiosks and sell direct to the public.

- Volta Corned Beef has been put back on the market by GIHOC's meat factory division. GIHOC's managing director, Mr. Mike Dugan, said that this had been made possible by the import in January of 173 tonnes of meat from Germany. The factory will continue to receive 15 tonnes a month from the same source.

- Mr. Dugan said that GIHOC also hoped to import meat from Brazil to feed the factory. An Australian team recently completed a feasibility report on a long term solution to the factory's supply problem.

- The Upper Regional House of Chiefs has appealed to the Government to set up a brewery in Bolgatanga. The chiefs said that the establishment of such an industry would provide much needed jobs in the Region and reduce the drift of youth to the south in search of more lucrative jobs. Such a brewery, said the chiefs, could export to neighbouring countries to earn foreign exchange.

### Ghana welcomes US investment

A US trade delegation, representing companies with interests in agriculture, synthetic fibres, chemicals, transport and communications, visited Ghana as part of a West African tour to explore investment opportunities.

Mr. George Cooper, leader of the delegation, told the Head of State, Gen. Acheampong, that he regretted the paucity of American investment in Africa compared with other parts of the World.

Gen. Acheampong replied that Ghana would welcome investment and pledged that money brought into the country by foreign investors would be safe. But he told the group that Ghana would not welcome foreign companies which confined themselves to the distributive sector, "thus serving no meaningful purpose" in Ghana's development programme.

### £6m. from Nigerian cement

Ghana's State Transport Corporation earned 600,000 cedis in foreign exchange during the six weeks that it transported cement from Ghanaian ports to Nigeria because of the congestion at Apapa, the managing director, Lt. Col. Akwea Mensah, has announced. He said that the operation had come to a mutual standstill because of the temporary closure of the Benin Togo border.

It is reported that the bulk of cement still waiting at Ghanaian ports for transport by road to Nigeria has caked up because of the unimely hold up; but that a Ghanaian firm has decided to buy it for reprocessing.

- The State Transport Corporation has decided to offer a free seat on every bus for a Border Guard on each trip to ensure that passengers were not stopped for checking once the bus was started.

- Ghana's visible external trade account returned to surplus in 1975, an overall gain of 21.5m. cedis being recorded against a deficit of 102.7m. cedis in 1974, according to figures recently released.

- In 1972 a surplus of 171.1m. cedis was recorded, rising to 204.4m. cedis in 1973. This was halved in 1974, primarily by the increased cost of oil. The oil deficit was 70.1m. cedis.

- A Ghanaian who was jailed for life in the UK in 1974 for the alleged murder of his 10 year old son has been freed at the end of a third hearing.

- Mr. A. H. Gobin, 38, a machine operator, was released from the dock at the Old Bailey after Crown counsel said he had consulted the Director of Public Prosecutions and was offering no evidence. "In all the circumstances of this case".

The judge formally recorded a "not guilty" verdict.

- The producer price of a 50 kilo bag of copra has been increased from 28 to 35 cedis to encourage farmers to produce more copra to feed to the oil mills, a branch manager of the Vegetable Oil Mills Division of GIHOC told farmers at Isswama.

- The Ghana Commercial Bank has announced a new plan — the Special Financing Scheme for Small Scale Farmers — to support the Government's five year agricultural development plan.

### Warning to contractors

The Western Regional Commissioner, Cdr. J. A. K. Otoo, warned contractors tarring trunk roads in the Region to complete their work by June or face the consequences.

Cdr. Otoo told the contractors that because of their poor performance only 112 kilometres of roads in the Region are tarred. He also blamed them for the poor condition of roads and the delay in the execution of Government projects, adding that for the six months he had been in the Region he had noted that contractors adopted a lukewarm attitude to their work.

- The Regional Development Corporation will be the main distributor of cement in the Volta Region under a new system aimed at containing price spirals and frequent shortages, which follows the acceptance of recommendations of the Committee appointed to study the cement distribution system.

- A Tamale High Court has discharged a man named by Mr. E. A. Nlahama, former managing director of Mencilo Rice Company, seeking to set aside a ruling relieving him of his post as managing director (see Dateline Africa, February 23).

- Research into the production of wines from local fruits like paw-paw, tiger nuts, pineapples, coconut and citrus fruits is being undertaken by the Chemistry Department at Cape Coast.

## Ghana Chaplaincy activities

Looking back on his first eight teen months as Ghana Chaplain in London, the Rev. B.K. Tetey says that the thing that has struck him most is the amount of goodwill towards overseas students which remains untapped. This had been apparent, especially, over the "Cultural Background" course arranged with the school of Oriental and African Studies (see *West Africa*, Dec. 1, 1975). That course had been so successful that some of the participants still meet, on the second Monday of each month, at SOAS to discuss issues arising from the course. Rev. Tetey has helped to initiate a similar course (it began in February) on the cultural background of students from the Indian sub-continent, again with the help from SOAS Extra Mural Department and the United Reformed Church and, this time, UKOSA as well. The courses, says the Ghana Chaplain, have opened up "a new area of counselling" for student welfare officers. He is particularly pleased with the interest shown by ILEA welfare officers, and has been invited to speak at London colleges as a follow up.

Recently, also, Rev. Tetey visited Leeds to meet Ghanaian students there at the invitation of the University's URC chaplain. He

says that the students — there are about 20 Ghanaians at the university — were very pleased to see someone from London, especially as he carried a message that the new High Commissioner, Col. Asante, would visit them himself. Col. Asante has only been in the UK a few months, but, says Rev. Tetey, he is taking a personal interest in student welfare.

For Easter Rev. Tetey is organising an International and Ecumenical Service at Whitefield Memorial Church, Tottenham Court Road, London, at 4 p.m. on April 18. The speaker is Prof. Sir Norman Anderson, the Director of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies at London University, and the Ghanaian choir will sing some Ghanaian Easter songs. The choir is formed from the Ghanaian Chaplaincy Fellowship, which meets once a month at Streatham United Reform Church. The Fellowship now has a new secretary, Mr. Kwamena Woode, a lecturer from Legon, who is doing a PhD in Chemistry at Imperial College, London.

All Ghanaian students in London are invited to attend the service, and anyone wanting further details should contact Rev. B. K. Tetey, 44 Caudley Avenue, London SW4 9HU (Tel. 673 4833).

should return to clear himself of the allegations; it was still awaiting his reply.

Col. Garba said that Col. Dimka would be kept for as long as there were people alleged to be involved in the attempt still to be questioned "to enable such people to cross-examine him on any allegation he might have made against them". The tribunals were held in camera partly to protect the accused against public wrath. But tapes and typewritten copies of the proceedings were available and might be released at a later date. Those on trial were being given a fair chance to defend themselves, including permission to call witnesses, but counsel were not permitted to appear because the trial was military.

● Sgt. Clement Yida, one of the soldiers wanted in connection with the abortive coup, has been taken to Lagos from Calabar after his arrest in Cross River State.

## UK cement ruling

Mr Justice Donaldson has ruled in the High Court in London that the Bank of Nigeria is a department of the Nigerian state and as such can claim sovereign immunity against claims for damages.

Three companies, Trendex Trading Corporation, Hispano Americana Mercantile S.A., and Cementos Alba S.A., were claiming \$50m in damages, arising out of cement deals with the Nigerian Ministry of Defence, because the Bank failed to honour its obligations under various irrevocable Letters of Credit.

Mr Justice Donaldson said that there was no question about the solvency of the Bank. It had been instructed not to pay by the Nigerian Government. "There is no question of there being a foreseeable situation where the Nigerian Government funds would be inadequate for this claim. It is a highly solvent state" the Judge added.

He observed that it was not for him to form or express any view on whether the Central Bank was entitled in law to refuse payment under the Letters of Credit. The sole issue was whether the established doctrine of sovereign immunity under English Law required him to set the proceedings aside.

The three companies were ordered to pay the costs of the hearing and the judge continued the temporary order he had made requiring the Bank to maintain sufficient funds in Britain to meet the claims pending an appeal against his decision by the companies.

## Senghor's threat to FESTAC

President Senghor has reiterated his threat that Senegal will boycott the colloquium of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) if non-black Arab participants are allowed to take part. With Nigeria, Senegal is co-sponsor of FESTAC. The colloquium, whose theme will be "Black civilisation and

education", should be reserved for black communities. M. Senghor told a cabinet meeting. The communities need not come only from black Africa, but from all over the world, including the black communities of the Arab countries, M. Senghor said, and demanded a "clear and precise statement" from the International Committee organising the Festival on this issue.

M. Senghor said the colloquium would be the "fundamental vehicle for reflection and dialogue" at FESTAC, and that participants would define a policy of "cultural identity" of all black communities. He deplored the "lack of courage of black people in defending their authentic values of civilisation" but also defended Senegal's record in the field of Afro-Arab cooperation, recalling that he introduced Arabic teaching into Senegalese schools before independence and that a choice of Arabic or Latin would be compulsory in schools this year.

M. Senghor has since stated that Senegal will take no part in an FESTAC activities.

● The Head of State, Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, has received the report of the enquiry into the operations of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC).

He said the government owed a duty to the people to say how much of public money was going into the FESTAC and what it was being used for.

## Five-day week

Civil servants throughout Nigeria began a five day working week on April 1. A statement by the Ministry of Establishments says the new working hours will be from 7.30 in the morning to 3.30 in the afternoon. It directs that educational institutions and statutory corporations, whose activities require them to vary the working time, may continue to observe their usual hours. The Ministry explained that the introduction of the new working hours is not intended to curtail existing facilities available to Muslim workers to attend Juma prayers on Fridays. It added that the new working hours will involve a slight variation in daily wage rates, but this will not affect total wages and salaries payable at present.

● The Government was due to launch the nationwide television network on April 1, on that date all television stations being formally taken over by the Government. The Commissioner for Information, Maj Gen I. B. M. Haruna, told a meeting of the chief executives of the broadcasting organizations of Nigeria that adequate arrangements were being made to ensure that the television stations would have financial resources to continue their normal operations without interruption. He also said that the Government would pay appropriate compensation to all the states whose television stations would be taken over.

## NIGERIA

### Britain asked to return Gowon

The Federal Government has made a formal request to the British Government for the immediate return of General Gowon to Nigeria to answer charges on his alleged involvement in the recent abortive coup.

The Commissioner for External Affairs, Col. Joseph Garba, said on his return from London "I have just returned from a short visit to London where I had gone to hold discussions with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan. I met Mr. Callaghan last Wednesday, March 24, and delivered to him a letter from the Head of State, Lt. General Obasanjo, to the British Prime Minister.

"The letter contains a formal request to the British Government for the immediate return of General Gowon to Nigeria to answer charges preferred against him that he was deeply implicated and involved in the abortive coup d'etat of February 13 in which, among others, the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed, was brutally assassinated.

"I left the British Foreign Secretary in no doubt about the depth of our feelings on the matter and the need for General Gowon to return immediately to Nigeria to defend himself. Mr. Callaghan assured me that they would study and consider our request very carefully. I expect that the British Government would shortly let us have a reply.

"During our discussion we were

both anxious that the matter should be resolved in a manner that would not affect the relations between our two countries. I gained the impression that the British Government was particularly conscious of the need for this."

Col. Garba said that he also discussed Zimbabwe with Mr. Callaghan, and re-emphasized Nigeria's commitment to the principle of immediate majority rule. He remarked that Ian Smith's rejection of the latest British proposals left the liberation movement with no alternative but to intensify the armed struggle. The Commissioner therefore appealed to the leaders of the liberation movement to unite in the interests of their fatherland.

### "Enough evidence"

In an interview with the BBC overseas service while in London, Col. Garba said that enough evidence had been amassed against Gen. Gowon to warrant a charge being brought against him. He said that the Federal Government had entered into correspondence with the former Head of State immediately after his alleged involvement came to light. In its first letter the Government had informed Gen. Gowon of the allegations against him and invited him to return to Nigeria to clear himself. Replying, said Col. Garba, Gen. Gowon had complained that he thought it was not the right time for him to return. The Government had written back insisting that he

The Commissioner announced that a production centre will be started in each of the new State capitals to enable the national television network to give comprehensive coverage to all the administrative units. He added that a decree would soon be promulgated to establish a National Television Authority.

## UPE plans

Text books will be provided free to schools by the Federal Government for UPE, the Education Commissioner, Col. Amadi Ali, said in an interview with the *Daily Times*.

The provision of uniforms and the mid-day meals for pupils would be the responsibility of parents and guardians.

The Commissioner reiterated his earlier statement that the Federal Government would take over completely the cost of the scheme. With this and the take over of the running of university and teacher training colleges from state governments, he added, there would be no justifiable reason for not implementing the Federal Government's directives on fees payable in secondary schools.

The Government had fixed 90 naira (for boarders) and 30 naira (for day pupils) as fees payable a year in all secondary schools.

Col. Ali explained that the amount each state would spend to accomplish this would be a fraction of what it now spends on primary education.

The Federal Government is to take over responsibility for the payment of salaries of staff of primary schools from September, the date set for the implementation of Universal Primary Education. The Government has also decided to take over the North East College of Arts and Science in Maiduguri, from April 1. The college has been renamed Maiduguri University.

The decision follows a meeting between representatives of the Nigerian Commission and members of the Council of the Institution.

The Rivers State Government has cancelled 36 more residential plots allocated to people by the Diets Spiff regime on alleged grounds of favouritism, nepotism or corrupt practices.

Also cancelled are 86 commercial and industrial plots said to have been corruptly allocated to some government officials of the regime.

Mr. J. A. Orshi, Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice of the former Benue Plateau State, has been named secretary to the Benue State Governor and head of the civil service. His appointment is until June, when he is due to retire.

Four senior Nigerian broadcast engineering engineers — Mr. G. Bako (NBC), Mr. Dahiru Ibrahim (BCNN), Mr. I. O. Dare (WNTV), Mr. G. Ukwu (ECBS) — have visited the UK at the invitation of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to study aspects of broadcast engineering in Britain.

The Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria, is to go into liquidation now that the Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA) has been dissolved.

The corporation, which was built on the foundation of a small translation bureau, was started in Zaria by the Education Department in 1930.

It launched Northern Nigeria's first monthly newspaper *Gaskiya Tafi Kwabo* (truth is worth more than a penny), in 1939. This was followed by the publication of *Nigerian Citizen* in September 1948, which gave way to the *New Nigerian* in January 1966.

The Gaskiya Workers Union has protested against the move.

The Nigerian Railway Corporation has budgeted 289.6m. naira for capital and recurrent expenditure during the coming financial year, the general manager, Mr. Theophilus Nzewgwu, told a meeting of the corporation's board of management in Kano. Mr. Nzewgwu said the NRC made a remarkable improvement in all aspects of its operations during the last nine months. For example, a total earning of 183 naira was realised between April and December 1975, an increase of about 4.1m. naira over the corresponding period in the previous financial year.

## Swedish aid

Nigeria asked Sweden to help expand Nigeria's power system to help meet the growing demand for energy, during discussions between Federal Power Commissioner and the visiting Swedish Trade Minister, Carl Lidbom, Mr. Lidbom, leading a trade mission to Nigeria, had asked the Commissioner for a list of mining projects in which Sweden could participate during the Third National Development Plan. Mr. Ekong said, however, that aid would be most welcome in developing Nigeria's power system, and in partnership schemes to set up a local electrical industry to reduce dependence on imports of electrical appliances and spare parts.

The Commissioner also briefed the Swedish delegation about the urgent need to explore and exploit coal resources, with the emphasis on improving quality so as to increase demand for coal in major industries.

Sweden has a trade deficit with Nigeria.

All Nigerian soldiers are to be accommodated in barracks by 1978, the General Officer Commanding One Infantry Division, Maj Gen. I. A. Akintunde announced at Onitsha during a familiarisation tour of Anambra State. He said that the barracks development programme was being pursued with vigour. Gen. Akintunde appealed to soldiers to maintain good relations with civilians.

Mr. David Attah, former group personnel manager of the *Daily Times*, recently appointed general manager for the Plateau Publishing Corporation, publishers of the *Nigeria Standard*, has assumed duties in Jos.

John Holt Investment Co. Ltd. recorded a profit before tax of 850,128 naira in 1974-75 compared with 639,201 naira in 1973-74. After-tax profits were 584,128 naira against 580,201 naira for the previous year.

The results were announced by the chairman, Mr. Akintola Williams, at the company's 22nd annual general meeting. He said that a final dividend of 7.10 naira net per ordinary stock unit was approved, making total dividends of 8 kobo net for the year 1974-75 on the increased share capital of the company.

## Double scrutiny

Two separate commissions are enquiring into "some facts which appeared ambiguous" in the dissolved North Central State Tenders Board. The first is investigating the purchase of fertilizer, grains, mobile workshops, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery and the appointment of a firm to undertake feasibility studies for improvement of the Zaria Catering Rest House. The second is enquiring into Universal Primary Education projects, the building of the Zana Hotel, the purchase of road construction plant, the construction of boreholes and grain stores.

The Council of the West African Post Graduate Medical College has met in Lagos to plan its training programme for 1977-80. It recommended that there should be an accelerated training programme for specialists in certain priority post graduate medical schools in the region. Nigeria's Federal Director of Health Services called for the training of more specialists locally to reduce the brain drain to overseas.

The Government White Paper on the report of the Irekefe panel on the creation of more states (see this week's editorial) will be summarised in a later issue.

The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs has appointed Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi as administrative secretary. Alhaji Rimi is the first substantive administrative secretary of the Institute since its inception 13 years ago.

Three executives of Nigeria Airways have been suspended for their part in an alleged financial fraud in the airline, following an enquiry set up by the Federal Government into the finances of the company. The panel is expected to present its report next month.

The total foreign exchange reserves of Nigeria stood at 3521.8m. naira at the end of 1975. This represented a net addition to reserves of only 25.7m. naira in 1975, compared with a net addition of about 3,087.7m. naira in 1974, according to the latest figures issued by the Central Bank.

NBC has banned the playing of all records and tape recordings made in praise of Gen. Gowon and his administration on Radio Nigeria.

Mr. Michael Stewart, 69, Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the time of the Nigerian civil war, has announced that he will not be standing for Parliament at the next election.

Low cost houses currently under construction by the Federal Government throughout Nigeria are to be allocated by ballot, the Commissioner for Housing has announced.

Three Nigerian 2nd lieutenants have graduated from the Royal Air Force Flying School at Linton-on-Ouse. Wings were presented to Musa Yusuf from Zaria, Cyril Onugha from Lagos and Akpo Atti from Warri by the Defence Advisor at the Nigerian High Commission, Col. A. S. Wall.

One of the first overseas students to take part in a helicopter training programme inaugurated by the Oxford Air Training School last year is Musthoo Idowu Oshin from Lagos. Sponsored by the Nigerian Air Force, he is studying for the British commercial pilots licence (helicopter).

The Nigerian Law School in Lagos is to be expanded at a cost of 15m. naira.

The Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Lagos branch, has condemned the appointment of judges as attorney generals as not befitting the dignity and sacred institution of the judiciary in a resolution passed at its general meeting.

The Association felt that taking judges out of the courts and saddling them with extra-judicial functions was hindering the smooth running of the Courts, which were already over-congested.

## Bendel

The Bendel State Government has taken over the management of seven cinemas — five in Lagos and two in Ibadan — which were among the landed properties vested to the Government by the former Federal Commissioner for Information, Mr. Edwin Clark.

The Bendel Food Production Board set up to replace the former Midwest Food Production (Nigeria) Ltd and the former Midwest Farms Management Board has been inaugurated.

The Chief Justice of Bendel State, Mr. Justice Victor Erekuku Oye Whiskey, has been sworn in by the Military Governor.

## Sokoto

Ten permanent prototype people's television halls capable of seating 100 to 200 people are to be provided in Sokoto. The Military Governor, Lt. Col. Mohammed, told the Ministry of Information that contracts for the construction of the halls should be awarded immediately.

Meanwhile, he said, ten temporary viewing centres should be established, and one television set each should be sent to the Emirs of Argungu and Gwandu.

The 6m naira Sokoto — Niger television station is nearing completion; the permanent studios are expected to be ready for commissioning at the end of March.

● Sokoto State Government has allocated 10m naira for the establishment of a state housing corporation.

● The report on the probe into the financial activities of six North West States Ministries and the Divisional Tender Boards has been presented to Governor Madumadum.

### Kaduna

The Emir of Zaria has criticised the government takeover of agricultural and veterinary services from some local authorities, suggesting that a local government authority, being nearest to the farming community, could run the services better.

● The first batch of Arabic teachers trained locally by Katsina Local Education Authority in preparation for UPE have ended a six month refresher course.

### Rivers

Prof. Iam S. David West, on leave of absence from Ibadan University as Rivers State Commissioner for Education, has been invited by WHO to serve as a member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Virus Diseases for five years.

● Five people have been given 16 years jail with hard labour for stealing of pipes, worth about 11,000 naira, in the Rivers State, from oil companies operating in that area.

### Cross River

The assets of serving and retired public officers in Cross River State are being investigated by a panel set up by Governor Omu under the Investigation of Assets (Public Officers and Other Persons) Decree of 1968.

● 16,420 criminal cases were reported in Cross River State in 1975, an increase of 2,776 over 1974.

### Anambra

Anambra State Governor Lt. Col. J. A. Kpera has ordered an enquiry into the administration of the state company Estivation and Sound (Nig) Ltd.

● 6,500 auxiliary teachers have been recruited in Anambra and Imo States for the Universal Primary Education scheme.

### Lagos

Lagos has enjoyed more than her fair share of rapid urban growth and consequently, had been faced with immense environmental and social problems, the Governor, Capt. Adekunle Lawal, said at the official launching of "Operation Keep Lagos State Clean".

### Oyo

The Oyo State Government has amended the Chieftaincies (Revocation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1976, to enable any aggrieved person to appeal to the Commissioner to whom responsibility for chieftaincy affairs is assigned.

● A 3m naira tyre factory is to be built at Ibadan by Dunlop Nigeria Ltd. It is due to begin production in 1978.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Mange Bridge opening

Opening the Mange River Bridge President Stevens said that the Bridge was a symbol of the friendly co-operation between the Peoples Republic of China and Sierra Leone, who had together built the 1,190 feet long bridge and nearly 11,000 feet of approach roads in 18 months.

But perhaps of even greater significance than the bridge itself, valuable though that undoubtedly is not only to Sierra Leone but to the whole region, was the experience that Sierra Leoneans gained from the Chinese experts in using local materials for modern construction techniques.

"Such experience is indeed vital for developing countries where the supply of modern construction materials is short in relation to the tempo of development", and of course using local materials saved on the foreign exchange needed to import materials.

The Minister for Works, Mr. L. A. M. Brawali, also commented on the valuable lessons learned from the Chinese experts during the building of the bridge and in other fields of co-operation.

● Dr. Siaka Stevens was re-elected President of Sierra Leone for a second five-year term by the unanimous vote of the 92 Members of Parliament. President Stevens, who is 71, will be sworn in for his second term late this month.

● Returning by helicopter to Freetown President Stevens flapped a crowd of people and landed on a farm which he owns at Madenke and landed. He found that a student pilot from the Ministry of Defence (the President is also Minister of Defence) had had to make a forced landing after his aircraft had been damaged by birds. The President gave help and consoled the student pilot.

● World Lightweight champion John Conteh, whose father was born in Sierra Leone, has broken a bone in his right hand and has had to postpone for about three months the defence of his title against America's Alvaro Lopez scheduled for April 11 in Uganda. Conteh says there is no intention to change the venue of the fight.

● A large crowd made a peaceful demonstration in Bonthe over what were alleged to be corrupt practices and maladministration in the management committee of the Sherbro Urban District Council. They alleged, amongst other complaints, that their taxes had not been properly accounted for to government.

● Mr Justice S.M.F. Kutubu has returned from Zambia where he was a member of the 17-man, seven nation Commission of Inquiry which investigated the death of Mr Herbert Chitepo, the Zimbabwe African Nationalist. Mr Justice Kutubu brought back a special message from President Kaunda to President Stevens.

● The government has approved the construction of a twenty-five mile feeder road in the Sowa Chiefdom, Pujehun District. This was announced at Georma Jargoh recently by the co-ordinating engineer, CARE, feeder road projects, Mr. Lesley Galaghan. He warned that although government has approved the project, work will not begin until late this year because CARE is already heavily committed in Eastern Province.

### Policeman fined

Deny Superintendent of Police Santigie Lamin Bangura, who pleaded guilty to assault, occasioning actual bodily harm and wounding, at Freetown Magistrate Court No. 1, was fined £600 on both counts with an alternative of six months imprisonment.

The case was a private prosecution, brought by Dr. Abdulus Osman Conteh, a lawyer and lecturer at Fourah Bay College.

● Italian industrialists visiting Sierra Leone have expressed interest in investing in medium-scale industry, particularly agriculture, such as rubber and timber and animal husbandry. As a result of their visit two Italian experts are expected to join the staff of Miatta Agricultural and Technical School which opens in September.

● The Deputy Chief Editor of the Central Broadcasting Editorial Staff for Africa at Radio Moscow, Mr. Y. S. Fonayev, has been visiting Sierra Leone. He said that 15 of the 70,000 staff of the Russian broadcasting system are Africans.

## THE GAMBIA

### Concorde flight for Jawara

During the President's private visit to Britain, after his official visits to the Middle East (The President flew to Britain from the Gulf on Concorde, becoming the first Head of State to fly on a scheduled faster-than-sound aircraft), the Ministry of Overseas Development offered him £5m to help the new Gambian Development Plan for the period up to June 1980.

● The Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development report that 4,551 tourists arrived in The Gambia in January, a few hundred more than the December figure. The majority of visitors came from Scandinavia — more than 1,000 Danes arrived in January.

The six tourist hotels in the Kumbo St Mary were nearly full for both months but the six in Banjul were only just over 50 per cent occupied.

● The African projects officer of West Germans' Freedom from Hunger Campaign and Action for Development Committee, Miss Karla Eilers, paid a fortnight's visit to The Gambia to check on the progress of "Food for Work".

● The Mauritanian Minister of the Interior, Sheikh Sad Khan, paid a brief visit to Banjul to brief the Government on the situation in the Western Sahara.

● Mr. Yusupha M'Boob, an inspector in the Department of Co-operation, has gone on a five month course in co-operative extension work and credit at the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture.

● Four people were killed and three seriously injured by the collapse of "Villa Itoka", in Albion Place, Banjul. Among the dead was an 18-month old child, Matty N'Jie. The others were named as Tegan Jallow, aged 15, Janko Gassama and Musa Dobally.

● Libanan born Yvonne Barclay, who broadcasts "Request Time" six days a week in the African service of Voice of America, recently paid her first visit to The Gambia. She went on to Liberia before returning to New York.

● The Emir of Kuwait has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to The Gambia.

● The Gambia's third National Youth Week will be celebrated at Basse this year, from May 16 to 23.

## LIBERIA

### CIO men to face charges

Two top executives of the Congress of Industrial Organisations, Secretary General Amos Gray and President General J. T. Pratt, face investigation by the Ministry of Labour on charges of corruption and maladministration.

They have been accused of these offences by a group of CIO officials led by assistant secretary-general J. Wellington Ross, Jr.

● Mr. Mounhir Nahra, founder of the Modern Commercial Institute has offered the Ivory Coast Government ten scholarships at the Institute for students from Ivory Coast.

● Mr. Benjamin T. Collins, of the Ministry of Justice was elected one of the vice presidents at the second session of the Assembly of Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation in London.

● Brigadier General Edmond C. Dallon has been promoted to Major General. Colonel Rocheforte Pad more to Brigadier and Lieutenant R. Draper Roberts to Colonel.

● The Army has contributed another \$18,500 to the building of the Charlotte Folbert Memorial Chapel. Only \$2,000 remains to be collected of the Army's original \$50,000 pledge.

● The acting Minister of Labour, Youth and Sports, Joseph A. Dennis, has reminded all companies that 10 per cent of their expatriate work force must have been Liberianized by the end of the year.

● The CFAO Motor Co in Monrovia has presented the health service with an ambulance.

● President Tolbert has been invited to visit the Central African Republic.

## NIGER

21 wanted for  
coup attempt

More of those allegedly involved in the attempted coup d'état in Niger last month have been named by the authorities. They are: M. Iman Chafi, a Mauritanian-born Mali citizen resident in Niamey and the man held responsible for arranging the import of the weapons used in the attempt; M. Mohammed Salah, a non-diplomatic employee at the Libyan Embassy, who used his position to arrange the transit of the weapons on the first aircraft bringing Libyan relief supplies to Niger; M. Idrissa Boube, Chief of Intelligence; M. Kader, Deputy Chief of Security Forces; Prof. Issaka Dan Kossu, a university lecturer in whose house the plotters are alleged to have assembled; M. Ahmed Moussa, a former Deputy under the Diouri regime; M. Mamane Chawaye, Permanent Secretary in Major Bayerre's former Ministry; M. Abdou Dan Gallou, another former Deputy; as well as two sergeant-majors, three sergeants and other persons, twenty-one in all, both civilian and military. Three of those listed, including M. Chafi and Prof. Kossu, are still at large.

President Kountche repeated his assertion that he had had prior knowledge of the plot but had only acted when the plotters had provided firm evidence of their evil intentions. "I could have arrested Major Bayerre and Capt. Mohammed as early as March 14", the President said, "but I would have been accused of arresting people arbitrarily, and out of a spirit of revenge, or on tribal grounds". The President then went on to say that the coup attempt proved that "people bent on trouble-making can still bring up old tribal rivalries to rally support with a certain amount of success", a reference to the Hausa origins of many of the plotters. "These divisions had no place in modern Niger. Lt. Col. Kountche warned, and 'charlatans' who attempted to whip up such feelings would be dealt with mercilessly. No disturbances would be tolerated in future, either by trades unionists or students. The death sentence for those found guilty of being involved in the plot "was likely", the President concluded.

Turning to the reputed involvement of Libya in the affair, the President countered with the declaration that the Libyan government was not suspected "in any way whatsoever". The visit of Capt. Mohammed to the Libyan Embassy during the coup was in order to warn Libya to stay out of Niger's affairs, and not to elicit either support or instructions. Good relations between the two countries would not suffer because of the innocent involvement of Libyan transport facilities in the affair.

• The arrests of Djibo Bakary and other Sawaba party members in Niger last October, which ap-

parently included detentions outside Niamey itself, were unjustified, according to the magazine *L'Afrique et L'Asie*, which claims that the tract for which they were held responsible was in fact the work of the former governor of the country, Don Jean Colombani, a close friend of ex-President Hamani Diori and therefore no sympathiser with Bakary. M. Saïdou Alou, the perennial Niger Chief of Police, who runs the "Bureau de Co-ordination", is accused of using the pamphlet "The Friends of Bakary" as an excuse to cover the arbitrary arrest of the Sawabists, who are to this day incarcerated as common criminals in the N'Guigui army camp.

The pamphlet, which accused President Kountche of bowing to pressure from his cabinet to stop the investigation of their relatives by the National Commission of Enquiry, and castigated the SMC as a whole for taking bribes, was allegedly traced to its Paris source by the magazine's informants. M. Don-Jean Colombani runs the "Friends of Hamani Diori" Club in Paris.

• The National School of Administration, closed on March 8 after alleged student disturbances, was to reopen on April 1.

• The British Ministry of Overseas Development is to supply Niger with 5,000 tons of sorghum and lentils to store it as part of the British contribution to the emergency food relief scheme in Niger.

## CONGO

Leading Trades  
Unionists arrested

PCI authorities have arrested several trades union leaders in Brazzaville whom they accuse of attempting to foment a general strike and disrupt production throughout the country. The Special Revolutionary High Command apparently held a special meeting on March 24 at which the Trades Union leaders were relieved of their constitutional immunity from arrest and handed over to the security forces for questioning.

The CGT and CFDT, the parent French trades unions of the Congolese body, have already lodged strong protests with President Nguabisi for his actions.

Among those arrested were the Secretaries General of the *Confédération Syndicale*, MM. Anatole Khondou and Charles Madoua, and M. Ekamba Elombe, its Permanent Secretary, considered the "ring leader" of the present disturbances. The arrested unionists have been connected with documents denouncing the government's policies on prices and its intention to put into operation a single wage bargaining system for all state employees.

• The *Société des Banques Suisses*, based at Basle, is to finance the construction of a wheat silo at Pointe Noire, to be built by the Swiss firm Universal Engineering.

## MAURITANIA

Ould Daddah  
claims victory

President Ould Daddah has claimed that the Mauritanian armed forces have recovered those parts of the "national territory" seized by the POLISARIO Front. The President had added that the armed forces had lost "about 100 men" in the fighting, but that clashes still going on in the Bir Moghrein area were "always on the initiative of our men." Algerian citizens were numbered among those captured from "Saharan gangs", said the President, and peace in the area was now up to the Algerian people themselves.

• Mauritania has protested against the recognition by several OAU members of the RASD, proclaimed by the POLISARIO Front. These states, who were breaking the terms of the OAU Charter, would inevitably see a "profound deterioration" of their relations with Mauritania, a government source added.

Mauritania has restructured her part of the former Spanish Sahara, adding La Guera and the peninsula to the Nouadhibou region, and creating a new administrative division, the Tiris El Gharbia, with its capital at Dakha.

## SAHARA

Second visit  
by UN mission

M. Oluf Rydbeck, the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, has visited Madrid and Algiers in a second attempt to introduce UN mediation into the Saharan dispute. The Spanish Foreign Minister, Sr. Fraga y Iribarne, has said that Spain is no longer interested in anything beyond the conclusion of her decolonisation process and the matter is now in the hands of the Mauritanian, Moroccan and Algerian governments.

In Algiers, M. Rydbeck held a meeting with representatives of the POLISARIO Front. Morocco has already issued international warrants for the arrest of POLISARIO government figures, whom it accuses of kidnaping. The Front has admitted that it is holding two French duck hunters captured last year near Agadir. Meanwhile, Cheikh Bouba Ould Abdelkrim, mayor of one of the quarters of El Aoun, has fled the city to join the Front.

## SENEGAL

Guinea-Bissau  
border sweep

Senegalese troops and police have carried out a massive sweep of the border area with Guinea-Bissau, capturing between 150 and 200 people from Guinea-Bissau, who are accused of carrying out armed raids against their former country. On February 25, such a group attacked five frontier areas

of Guinea-Bissau and retreated towards Sarewally village in Casamance Province of Senegal when pursued by Bissau armed forces. Documents belonging to FLING, the banned Guinea-Bissau guerrilla movement, were also discovered by the sweep. Over 100 people suspected of sympathy with FLING have been moved to near Thies, further away from the border, though those captured with arms have been turned over to the Bissau authorities.

• The first comprehensive census in Senegal, in preparation for some time now, is to begin on April 16. The survey, which will be undertaken by the National Census Bureau, is expected to cost some 750m frs. CFA, of which the UN Fund for Population Affairs will provide 300m frs. CFA. The census was particularly requested by the UN, whose agencies had found difficulty assessing Senegal's present needs and future development without such basic information.

• A new fishing agreement has been signed with Poland by which Poland is to supply technical and financial services in exchange for the right to fish in Senegalese waters, recently extended to 200 miles. Poland has just concluded a similar agreement with Mauritania. Senegal will buy Polish trawlers and equipment.

• M. Paul Djigoud, the French Secretary of State for Immigration, promised to ease the problems of immigration from Senegal to France during a visit to Dakar. M. Djigoud said that Senegal would have a guaranteed immigration quota once the total ban was lifted, but that strict measures to prevent illegal immigration would be enforced. An office of the French immigration service would open in Dakar, the Secretary promised, and measures to ease the hardships of workers whose families wished to join them would be investigated.

• M. Hector Wynter, chairman of UNESCO's Executive Council, has paid a visit to Senegal, where he held talks with Senegalese leaders, including the President, M. Senghor, and the Education and Information Ministers.

## ANGOLA

All quiet at  
Caluque

Angolan forces have still not taken possession of the border posts at Caluque, on the Cunene River which separates Namibia from Angola, and which were evacuated by South African forces on March 28. Work on the Dam has ceased and, after some 1600 panic-stricken refugees crossed into Namibia on that day, the road has been deserted.

President Agostinho Neto has meanwhile paid a four-day visit to Libova where he held talks with Col. Gadsden. In Luanda, a government spokesman has said that the Gulf Oil Corporation is expected to extend its exploratory activities, suspended years ago in the uncertain pre-independence climate.

## IN BRIEF

## Dialogue "alive and well"

Speaking in Paris after his visit to Abidjan, Mr. Connie Mulder, the South African Minister of Information, has said that "Dialogue is alive and very much in operation, whether on the semi-official or the private level" and that "It is clear that moderate and responsible nations prefer Dialogue and Detente as a solution to problems rather than violence." The Minister then added that he believed that Dialogue will be the solution to the problems of Africa and we are determined to continue in this direction."

The Minister insisted that the South African government would not try to put pressure of any sort on the Ian Smith government in Rhodesia and avoided questions on possible South African military intervention in the area. Defending apartheid by holding up the example of the Franksel, soon to become "independent", Mr. Mulder frankly stated that the internal policy of South Africa was to find an alternative to majority rule. The Minister then left for Tel Aviv.

Mr. Mulder's visit to Abidjan, writes a correspondent, is the first official visit by a South African Minister to a Black African state and the first occasion upon which such an envoy has been received with ordinary diplomatic courtesies. This move, made while

South African troops were still inside Angola, is seen as an attempt to put the best face possible on South Africa's detente policy, with which she seems determined to continue, despite the impossibility in present circumstances of gaining recruits among the vast majority of African states.

● Mr. William Eteki Mbomoua, the Secretary General of OAU, has been in consultation with Chairman Amin over the provision of compensatory aid to Mozambique after the latter's decision to close her borders with Rhodesia. Mr. Mbomoua has said that a few states, principally Britain, had already responded to the Chairman's appeal for aid and that others had promised succour of a different sort if an armed conflict does break out.

● The WHO's expert committee on Traditional Medicine has called upon African governments to encourage their traditional healers, by legislation, if necessary. Many communities still trusted their traditional healers more than western medicine, the Committee reported at a meeting in Brazzaville, and their contribution to health care in a continent with slim medical resources should not be underestimated.

● Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire, Benin and Senegal have been invited to take part in the African diaspora feature of the American Folklife Festival marking America's bicentennial year.

## Franc Zone Conference

Ministries of Franc Zone countries meeting in Dakar have agreed to establish an "African Solidarity Fund" to contribute to the financing of development projects in Africa. The Fund is to be financed half by France and the remainder by the beneficiary states themselves. All interested countries, including those outside the Franc Zone, would be welcome to approach the fund for loans, said the French Finance Minister, M. Jean Pierre Fourcade, who attended the meeting together with the Minister for Co-operation, M. Jean de Lipkowski. The meeting also agreed that the CFA franc should not change its parity despite the devaluation of the French franc and its exit from the snake.

## "Friends of the Sahel"

The eight African countries belonging to the International Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel (CISS) and the 24 OECD nations have agreed to found a fresh international body, "The Friends of the Sahel". The new body, agreed at a meeting in Dakar, is directed to "foster increased co-operation among donors to mobilise resources for development policies and priorities and also provide a forum for Sahelian states to articulate their long-term development priorities and

policies." The US delegate, Mr. Daniel Parker, urged that the body should not usurp African responsibility for establishing development priorities, nor become merely yet another international bureaucracy.

Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta and the Cape Verde join the OECD countries in the new body. ● At a meeting in Cairo the Council of African Churches, which represents 118 churches in 31 African countries, has reaffirmed its support for African Liberation Movements in the south of the continent. The Council also called for the inclusion of Palestinian representatives at the Geneva Conference on the Middle East.

● The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives has passed the bill approving US overseas aid for 1976-77. The Bill, which provides for \$5,374m in aid, is down by some \$66m. from last year. The Committee attached a resolution to the bill expressing its "displeasure" that aid was still going to countries which "consistently vote in international organisations... against the positions and interests of the US".

● The Arab League Ministerial Council has decided to call a conference of Afro-Arab Foreign Ministers in Dakar on April 19 to prepare for the first Afro-Arab summit, the date for which is yet to be fixed. Co-operation between the two groups of states and Arab aid for African liberation movements will also be discussed.

If you are bound for

NIGERIA  
GHANA  
SIERRA LEONE  
GAMBIA  
LIBERIA

use the recommended people

Specialists in Household and Personal Effects, Motor Vehicles and General Cargo. Our packing facilities are second to none for safety, security and efficiency at the right price.

LONDON & OVERSEAS EXPRESS FREIGHT LIMITED

Ocean House, Coal Wharf Rd, London W 12. Tel 01 749 0006/7/8 Telex 21803

Please complete and return for more information

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ TEL \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Goods required to be packed or shipped \_\_\_\_\_ Destination \_\_\_\_\_

Rockford's offer you can't refuse



Pyé 24" TVs • Kelvinator refrigerators • Bosch fridges • Freezers • Deep freezers • New World bottle gas cookers • Air conditioners • Washing machines • Sewing machines • Photographic goods • Electronic calculators • Pedestal fans • Hi fi equipment • Radiograms and other general domestic appliances

Specialists in Packing and Shipping and also Airline bookings to West Africa on scheduled airlines. Visit us for free demonstrations and compare our prices.

ROCKFORD MARKETING LTD  
(The largest Discount store in U.K. for Tropicalised Goods)

53 Bryanston Street, London, W1 Tel 01-935 1132/6884 Tube Marble Arch  
28 Shepherds Bush Centre, London W12 Tel 01 743 9547/8 Tube Shepherds Bush  
Open 9.30am-6.30pm (Monday to Friday)  
9.30am-4.30pm (Saturday)



# NIGERIA AIRWAYS

## SUMMER 1976 INTERNATIONAL TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE 1 APRIL 1976 — 31 OCT 1976

**TABLE 1 NIGERIA/EUROPE/UNITED KINGDOM ALL TIMES LOCAL**

FREQUENCY	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
FLIGHT NUMBER	WT502	WT904	WT906	WT908	WT910	WT912	WT914
CLASS	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y
AIRCRAFT TYPE	B707	B707	B707	B707	B707	B707	B707
LAGOS	d	0900	0900	0900	0900	0900	0900
KANO	a	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020
KANO	d	1105	1105	1105	1100	1105	2005
ROML	a	—	—	—	1525	—	0930
ROML	d	—	—	—	1610	—	—
AMSTERDAM	a	—	—	—	1645	—	—
AMSTERDAM	d	—	—	—	1730	—	—
LONDON LHR	a	1650	1650	1650	1825	1825	1650

**TRAFFIC RESTRICTION**

No traffic may be carried Amsterdam-London on WT910  
 NOTES (1) Times at Rome to read ONE HOUR LATER from 30th May-20th Sept 1976  
 (2) Times at London to read ONE HOUR EARLIER from 24th-31st Oct 1976

**TABLE 2 UNITED KINGDOM/EUROPE/NIGERIA ALL TIMES LOCAL**

FREQUENCY	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
FLIGHT NUMBER	WT901	WT903	WT905	WT907	WT909	WT911	WT913	WT921
CLASS	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y
AIRCRAFT TYPE	B707	B707	B707	B707	B707	B707	B707	B707
LONDON (LHR)	d	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	—
AMSTERDAM	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROME	a	—	—	—	—	—	—	1815
ROME	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KANO	a	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
KANO	d	0235	0425	0420	0235	0235	0235	2235
LAGOS	a	0320	0510	0505	0320	0320	0320	2320
LAGOS	d	0440	0630	0625	0440	0440	0440	0040
		TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON

**TRAFFIC RESTRICTION**  
 No traffic may be carried London-Amsterdam on WT905  
 NOTE: Times at Rome to read ONE HOUR LATER from 30th May-20th Sept 1976

**TABLE 3 LAGOS/ACCRA/ABIDJAN/ROBERTSFIELD/MONROVIA  
FREETOWN/BANJUL/DAKAR ALL TIMES LOCAL**

MON	TUE	FRI	SUN	FREQUENCY	MON	TUE	SAT	SUN
WT943	WT964	WT965	WT945	FLIGHT NUMBER	WT942	WT962	WT964	WT944
F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	CLASS	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y
B737	B737	B737	B737	AIRCRAFT TYPE	B737	B737	B737	B737
1100	1100	1100	0900	LAGOS	a	1550	1850	1830
1050	1050	1050	0850	ACCRA	a	1400	1700	1640
1120	1120	1120	0920	ACCRA	a	1330	1630	1610
1210	1210	1210	—	ABIDJAN	d	1240	1540	1540
—	1240	1240	—	ABIDJAN	d	—	1510	1510
—	1355	1355	1110	ROBERTSFIELD	d	—	1355	1350
—	1425	1425	1140	ROBERTSFIELD	d	—	1325	1325
—	1515	1515	1230	FREETOWN	d	—	1235	1235
—	1645	1645	—	FREETOWN	d	—	1205	1205
—	1650	1650	—	BANJUL	a	—	1100	1100
—	1720	1720	—	BANJUL	a	—	1030	1030
—	1750	1750	—	DAKAR	d	—	1000	1000

NOTES: NO TRAFFIC MAY BE CARRIED ABIDJAN/DAKAR OR DAKAR/ABIDJAN

**PLEASE NOTE**

The new international time-tables are subject to the lifting of night flight ban.

**TABLE 4 LAGOS/ACCRA/LAGOS ALL TIMES LOCAL**

MON	TUE	THU	FRI	SUN	FREQUENCY	MON	WED	THU	SAT	SUN
WT943	WT964	WT957	WT965	WT945	FLIGHT NUMBER	WT942	WT962	WT956	WT964	WT944
F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	CLASS	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	F/Y
B737	B737	B737	B737	B737	AIRCRAFT TYPE	B737	B737	B737	B737	B737
1100	1100	0900	1100	0900	LAGOS	a	1550	1850	1010	1850
1050	1050	0850	1050	0850	ACCRA	d	1400	1700	0520	1850

**TABLE 5 LAGOS/PORT HARCOURT/CALABAR/DOUALA ALL TIMES LOCAL**

WED	MON	THU	FREQUENCY	MON
WT166	WT167	WT168	FLIGHT NUMBER	WT167
F/Y	F/Y	F/Y	CLASS	F/Y
F 27	B737	B737	AIRCRAFT TYPE	F 27
1200	0900	d	LAGOS	a
1330	a	P-HARCOURT	d	
1350	d	P-HARCOURT	d	
1440	a	CALABAR	d	0830
1530	d	CALABAR	a	0750
1625	0815	a	DOUALA	d

For details, contact our Air Booking Offices:

**LAGOS:** Air Booking Centre,  
54 Broad Street,  
LAGOS (Tel: 24811)

**KANO:** Air Booking Centre,  
3 Bank Road,  
KANO (Tel: 3891)

**LONDON:** 11-12 Conduit Street,  
LONDON, W.1.  
Tel: 01-493 9726

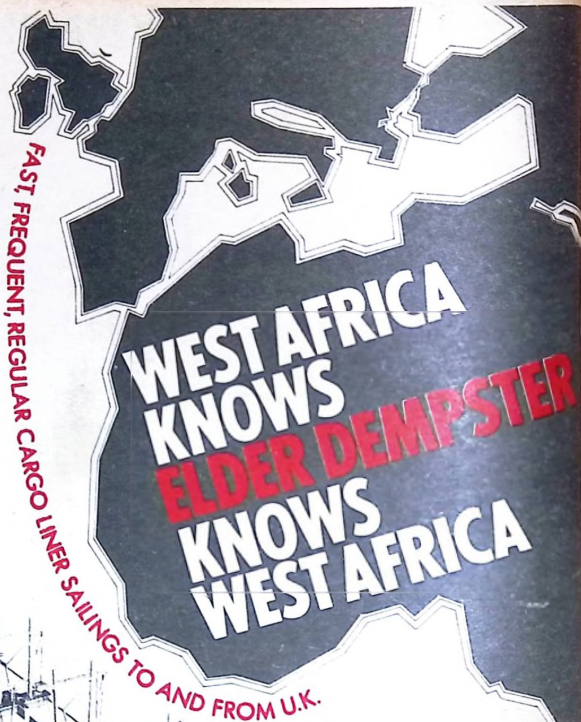
and any of our offices all over Nigeria

# FLY NIGERIA AIRWAYS

FLY AFRICA'S FRIENDLY SKIES —

SAVE TIME AND MONEY — SHARE OUR COMFORTS

SKYPOWER TO THE HEART OF AFRICA/EUROPE/MIDDLE EAST/USA



Our modern ships run regularly to a timetable with a wide range of itineraries serving all West African destinations.

And they are equipped with refrigerated cargo chambers and deep tanks for carrying bulk liquid. Whatever your cargo, no matter how heavy or bulky, Elder Dempster have the skill, experience

and facilities to handle it. Ship your cargo with Elder Dempster. In the long run, nothing is safer.

Elder Dempster Lines Limited,  
India Buildings, Water Street,  
Liverpool L2 0RB.  
Tel: 051-236 8421

