

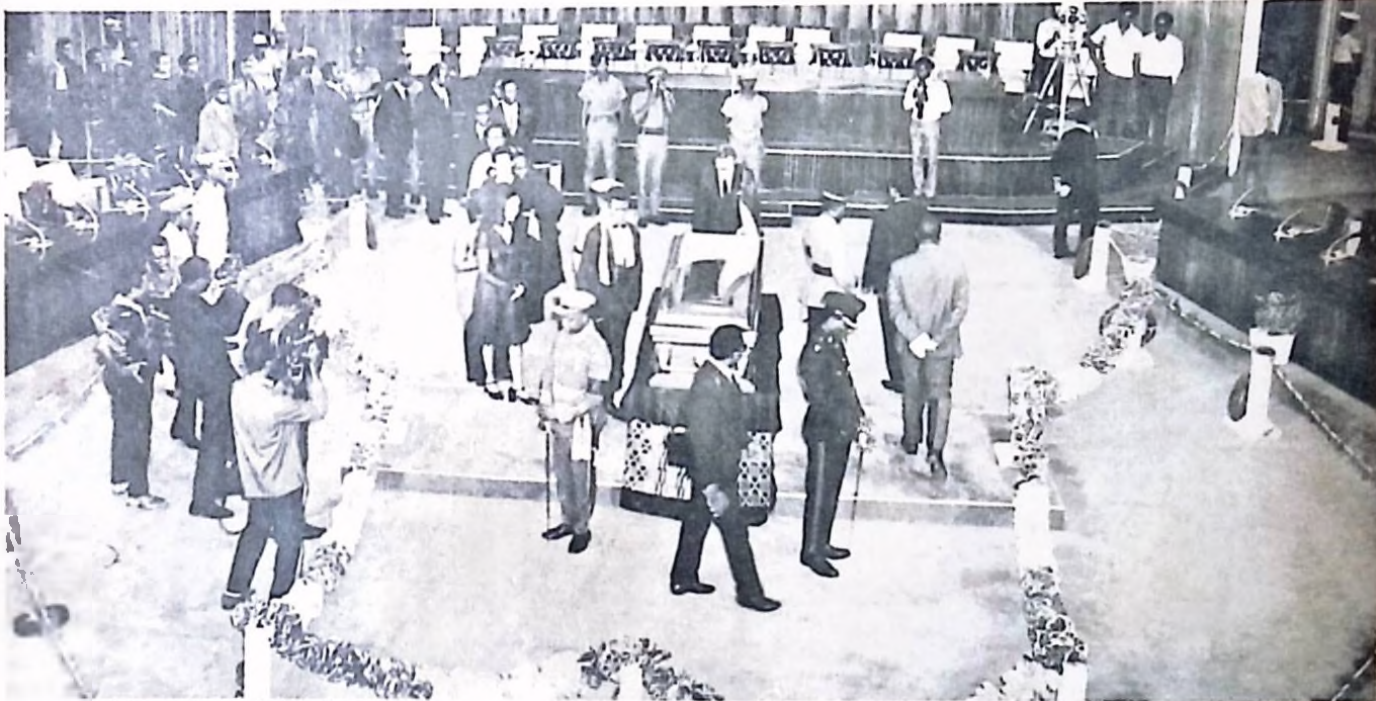
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Nkrumah: politics in perspective



Now that Dr. Nkrumah has found final rest at his home town, the distasteful squabble over his body can be forgotten. Ghana received the body with dignity and calm; his strongest critics were ready to afford to Dr. Nkrumah the respect due to an ex-President and an international figure, his most enthusiastic followers did not turn this into a political occasion.

This does not mean that controversy will not surround the name of Nkrumah as long as it is remembered. But it reminds us that issues which today not only overshadow a country's politics but produce hatred and bitterness, can tomorrow seem small or capable of calm discussion. Unhappily Ghanatans, who in other ways are so moderate and well-balanced, have brought to their politics an extremism which can make the workings of democratic civilian government impossible. When Dr. Nkrumah was overthrown there was wild rejoicing; few would say a word in his favour, while his lieutenants fell to recrimination among themselves. Before the military regime, so enthusiastically hailed at first, withdrew,

it was widely claimed in Ghana that it was as corrupt, if not as arbitrary, as its predecessor. The Busia government came to power in 1969 with a clear majority, and amidst universal declarations that Ghana would not again accept either civilian dictatorship or military rule, after the government's overthrow this year it was impossible to believe that a country where it was difficult to find anybody to raise a voice on its behalf had so recently given it such overwhelming support. How long will it be before those who today hail the new military regime as saviours will start muttering that, after all, Busia was not so bad?

This apparent inconsistency springs from the attribution to governments or parties of a capacity for improving the citizen's lot which they do not possess, with the inevitable reaction when this truth becomes clear. Governments themselves, even when they try to tell the people the facts, find it difficult to admit how limited their capacity is; and by constantly pointing to the faults of their predecessors make implied promises. In

the end, as may happen in Ghana, the citizens will withhold support from any government, and sink into political apathy or cynicism. Politics which once seemed to fill daily life become a bore.

Ghana has not been alone in magnifying the importance of politics, even if the reasons for this practise can be different elsewhere. The glorification of politics in Nigeria led to the deaths of leading politicians and soldiers and ultimately to civil war. In Sierra Leone violence has become a commonplace of political life. In both countries it has been the belief, not necessarily that your own party alone could deliver the goods but the fear that from the other party you could expect no goods at all, that has produced an "all-or-nothing" desperation.

In saying that in politics West African countries need a long cooling-off period we do not advocate military rule or one-party regimes. We point only to the example of Ghana's final reception of Dr. Nkrumah, which shows that, if only in the shadow of death, it is still possible to place politics in perspective.

● Lord Carrington in Lagos

● Gambia opts for Yaoundé

● Akpeteshie in uniform

● Horton and history

● Recovery in the Rivers

Clean bill for Crown Agents

It is sad that there were no London newspapers to report the clean bill of health given to the Crown Agents by the committee under Sir Matthew Stevenson. For the allegations made against the organisation a year ago, both in newspapers and in Parliament, received publicity enough. Then it was alleged that the Crown Agents were undertaking doubtful investments with the money of their clients, some 250 overseas governments and public bodies. Much of the money is held by the clients in London as reserves. Not long ago the Crown Agents were blamed for allowing this money to remain in government stocks of falling value; so they turned to investing it in many other things, including London property, in the hope that its real value would increase — which, presumably, is what the clients want. The total funds placed with the Crown Agents a year ago came to well over £800m, and of these a far too high a proportion was, in fact, in fixed interest securities and only £7m, in property. No investment is made without the approval of the principal, except in cases where the Crown Agents are given full discretion within an agreed policy.

The critics, including veteran socialists, displayed an extraordinarily neo-colonialist attitude, as they seemed incapable of grasping that the money had nothing to do with the British Parliament, although

it was "public money". Some of the critics still do not seem to appreciate the position, for Mrs. Judith Hart, who should know better, insisted in the House of Commons that the Stevenson Committee Report, although it concerns the confidential relations between the Crown Agents and their overseas principals, ought to be published.

Mr. Richard Wood, the Foreign Office Minister concerned, said that the report would not be published. But he announced that the Committee found that "the Crown Agents are providing competent and economical services, of great value to their principals overseas, and that their interests and those of Her Majesty's Government and the remaining British dependencies, are best served by the continuation of this full range of services". The main overseas principals, Mr. Wood added, had been told of these conclusions "which I believe will further strengthen the Crown Agents in their special relationship of trust with overseas Governments, built up by their long-established activities on behalf of all their principals. I will get in touch with the main overseas principals again as plans develop".

It is true that the constitutional position of the Crown Agents is anomalous, since the office began as an arm of the Colonial Office, but is now

directly responsible to the overseas principals, even if the senior appointments are made by the British Government. Mr. Wood said that the Stevenson Committee had noted that the British Government had an "undefined residual responsibility" for the office and recommended that there should be a clearly defined status, structure, and responsibility. It made some suggestions about this, and about taxation. But in fact it is impossible for each of the principals, because they are so numerous, to have a say in the running of the Crown Agents, and that because the office does not handle British money or British orders (except in exceptional circumstances, such as Nigerian relief) it is difficult for the British Government to exercise more control over its operations than over ordinary commercial bodies. The principals' control, however, exercised quite simply and powerfully, they do not like what the Crown Agents are doing, they do not give the office their business. In fact, however, during the first half of this year the Crown Agents placed orders of almost £50m on behalf of their clients, an increase of some 7 per cent over the same period last year, which suggests a high degree of satisfaction. And, in spite of the absurd nonsense broadcast by newspapers and Labour peers last year, there has been no rush to withdraw money deposited with the Crown Agents in London.

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MATCHET'S DIARY

Cheerful and relaxed after a month's visit to six European countries, Brigadier Udoakaha Jacob Esuene, the 35-year-old Governor of Nigeria's South East State, told me just before he flew home to London that he hoped that organisations with which the state government was negotiating might feel that they were earnest if the Governor himself came along. He and his party had been to Italy where it is hoped that some interest might be taken in a ceramics industry in that state, to Switzerland, West Germany to Hungary and Rumania and finally to Britain — "a proper balance between East and West". The Hungarians have already drawn up for the state government a "master plan" for its capital, Calabar, and they are interested in the prospects for cocoa-based wine of the kind displayed at the South East State's trade exhibition in Lagos last year. The Rumanians, who at the Federal level are participating in the government's oil operations, are interested in a timber industry, and perhaps in textiles. There is some interest in the state's cement plant, which the most important new project in which British firms are interested is a palm kernel crushing mill to be located at Abak, centre of the state's oil palm area.

the most important in what was formerly Eastern Nigeria.

The Governor leaves his state completely confident of its stability. Talk of dividing it further, so that, for example Ogoja would be a separate state, can now be discounted. The government has been most careful to avoid accusations of partiality to any community or area and the Governor is convinced that when communications between different areas is improved unity will be even further strengthened. Produce purchases, for example, from Ogoja in the north of the state have been going to Lagos for export and not to Calabar, but expansion of Calabar port and the completion of the major road from the state capital to Ikom should change that and also allow Calabar to handle imports and exports to Benue - Plateau state to the north.

The Governor is satisfied, too, that his relations with the two other states formed out of the former Eastern Region, Rivers and East Central, are close and realistic. He had been regarded as a conciliatory force in the meetings of the three states to discuss matters such as sharing the assets and liabilities inherited from the former Eastern Region. Ibos have returned to Calabar and to other places in the state, and the state government has recruited some into the civil service. Nor does there seem to be any bitterness against citizens of the state who were prominent in the secessionist régime: "we forget all that and look forward" says the Governor. He is even satisfied with the present system of revenue allocation between the Federal and State Governments - if only because it works and is, at present at any rate, accepted by all governments, he is also confident that the Federal Government will always come to the aid of a state in difficulties for which it is not itself responsible. His present responsibilities are not those for which he was trained at Sandhurst, Hythe, and Warminster, and so little idea did he have of what was to come that after serving with the Nigerian Army in the Congo he started all over again by transferring to the air force and training with the Germans. But like Nigeria's other young state governors you feel that he takes it all in his stride.

Immigrants from Kenya

News that the Lake Chad Hotel has opened in Maiduguri, and that the North-East State Governor, Col. Musa Usman, is hoping to arrange for the import of wild animals from Kenya to reinforce the coy denizens of the Yankari Game Reserve in his State, focuses attention once again on the possibilities of tourism in the North-East. Of all Nigeria's states, this one has one of the greatest submerged potentials. The Mambilla plateau, for reasons of both climate and scenery, could one day be a much sought after holiday place, although at the moment communications render such a notion impossible. For those who can make it, the Plateau's very



Maiduguri's traditional pomp

remoteness has a certain appeal. The state has plans for building a rest-house at Gembu, at one of the higher points on the plateau, and for improving the difficult track upwards from Jalingo.

In the meantime, however, there are certain assets which can more immediately be exploited, and Yankari is one of them. It is true that wild animals on the East African scale are not to be seen there. Although there are elephant and lion, it seems that it takes years for a game park to "mature", and for fauna to learn to live with objects on four wheels (or two legs). Which is why the possibility of importing from Kenya, which the Governor discussed on his two-week visit there, is an interesting idea. But in any case, there is more to Yankari than simply game. I may be forgiven for recalling how our correspondent last year enthused about the charms of the Wikki warm springs, still insufficiently appreciated in Nigeria, let alone outside. He made a special point of saying how readily they could become a resort for tourists, both expatriate and Nigerian - that is for people living in Nigeria, which is desirable for political as well as economic reasons. The rest house at Wikki is very attractive, and much appreciated.

Maiduguri, as a state capital, has reason enough for a new hotel, as accommodation at the rest house has been very tight; but the State sees a tourist vocation for the Lake Chad hotel, too, which has been built with assistance from the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and will be managed by Nigeria Hotels, who also run the Bristol, the Ikoyi in Lagos, and the Central Hotel in Kano. On the record of these hotels, this one should be capable of receiving foreign tourists, and Maiduguri, with its traditional pomp and ceremony, has certain attractions, as anyone who has been there on a festival day can testify. Other traditional centres, such as Yola, could also have tourist appeal, and at Biu there is the mysterious and shimmering Lake Tilla, whose water is supposed to

have medicinal and fertility powers. But the State is very big, and, despite great efforts in road-building, still lacks the kind of infra-structure which is required for a tourist industry. In the current four-year development plan, the planners show an awareness of this. Tourism has its role, but it has to evolve alongside other development, and cannot be an instant panacea for anything.

Bokassa's justice

Can other African leaders do anything to restrain the eccentricities of President Bokassa of the Central African Republic? It is reported that on his orders - some say with him in the lead - soldiers invaded Bangui prison armed with wooden clubs with which they beat convicted thieves. Three were beaten to death and their bodies later displayed in the capital's main squares. Forty others were seriously injured. The President followed up this example of justice with a radio announcement in which he said that because of the wave of robberies that had followed his freeing of all prisoners, he has now decided that anyone caught stealing for the first time would have one ear cut off. For a second offence the other ear would be cut off and for a third offence the thief's right hand would be amputated. For a fourth offence the thief would be publicly executed. The President claimed that this measure was designed to "preserve the reputation of the Central African Republic".

Out with a bang

Regrettably I have omitted before to comment on the closure of *Afrique Nouvelle*, the Catholic-owned weekly published in Dakar, which ceased operation in June after twenty-five years of existence, because of financial difficulties. In the last issue, dated June 15, 1972, in a front-page message, the Archbishop of Dakar, Mgr. Hyacinthe Thiandoum, recalls that the newspaper was founded on the initiative of the White Fathers, especially Father Paternot,

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the first director. In its early days it often provided a platform for men who later moved to the direction of affairs (inside this last issue are extracts from articles by or interviews with Senghor, Houphouët-Boigny, Apithy, Olympio, etc.). The Archbishop stresses the desire of the newspaper to serve African unity, which had become more difficult with independences and "Balkanisation". The newspaper had continued to try to serve unity, and had been edited by Africans and printed in Africa. One problem, however, which faced the West African bishops who had decided to close it down was that it duplicated a number of other church publications at the local level. Certainly the attempt to continue to be a church paper as well as one of general information caused problems, as the sections on church affairs may have deterred general readers. At the same time the newspaper has been an integral part of francophone West African history

for the last 20 years, and one laments its death. It has often fulfilled a vital informing role, as in the series of articles by its Voltaic editor, Simon Kiba, from Upper Volta, after the 1966 *coup*. It went out, too, with something of a bang, having helped to provoke, through its outspoken account of the crisis between President Mobutu and Cardinal Malula, the crisis between Zaire and OCAM, which led to Zaire's departure from that organisation. The passing of *Afrique Nouvelle* also diminishes what is left of press freedom (never a very healthy plant) in francophone Africa.

Satellites for locusts

An experiment on an earth resources satellite now in orbit may help to eliminate locusts. Monitoring for the breeding grounds of the locust in the desert - revealed to the satellite's camera "eyes" by a flush of green, where rain has fallen, in the surrounding barren sand -

has been worked out by Britain's Centre for Overseas Pest Research (COPR) in London. A satellite 24,000 miles high cannot see the locusts even with the high-resolution space cameras now in use. But the infra-red scanner carried by the US Earth Resources Technology Satellite should be able to distinguish between rain-cooled desert and the rest, and the system can give evidence of greenness. With advance warning of potential breeding grounds precautionary measures can be taken. For the pilot project a swathe of Saudi Arabian desert is being recorded on the infra-red multi-spectral scanner once a day and televised back to earth. The first delivery of data is due this month. A team from the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture and Water and members of the COPR London staff are working along the Red Sea Coast. They will check on the ground conditions during the satellite's monitoring periods and record local rainfall.

The Gambia to seek Association

From a correspondent.

Following the second meeting of experts from the Commonwealth to discuss links with the expanded EEC, held in Marlborough House, London, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Secretariat, it was learnt that The Gambia was the only Commonwealth country to have decided to seek a Yaounde-type association with the EEC. Other countries are still considering the matter. An officer of the Commonwealth Secretariat prepared a paper to assist the Gambian Government to make a decision. Two more meetings, at ministerial level are to be held on the same subject. The first, in the autumn, will be of the countries eligible for association with the EEC; and the second, early in the new year, will be of ministers from all Commonwealth countries. The meeting just concluded was of all Commonwealth countries, whereas the meeting of experts in April (the first of the series) was of experts from the 20 "associates".

A proposed meeting of the "associates" (those Commonwealth countries to which an offer of association has been made by the EEC) with the 19 associated "Yaounde" states, which was to have been held in September in Geneva, is now "in abeyance". The subject was discussed at the London meeting and it was felt that such a meeting would still be of value if it could be arranged, but that the main object was negotiation with the expanded Community. There was also, reportedly, a desire to keep a united Commonwealth front where this is possible, as well as a feeling that the important thing was not the "form" of the three options offered by the EEC but the substance.

The 20 Commonwealth developing countries eligible for association or trade agreements with the EEC are Barbados, Botswana, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho,

Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Samoa and Zambia.

Commonwealth countries to which the association offer is addressed are expected to "take up a position with respect to this offer as soon as possible" after Britain's accession (due to take place on January, 1973). Negotiations for the conclusion of agreements are to begin on August 1, 1973.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda are already, in fact, associated with the EEC, under an agreement giving special trade relations but not providing for development assistance from the EEC.

Mauritius, too, has already decided to accede to the Yaounde Convention.

Because of her almost total depend-



The Nigerian delegation at the Marlborough House meeting on the Commonwealth and the EEC. (Left to right) Messrs. E. A. Kuye and O. N. A. Abiola (Brussels Embassy), Mr. G. C. Ochuno (Political Counsellor, Nigeria High Commission London), and Mr. Victor Adegoye (Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade). They are talking to Mr. Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary-General.

ence on a single export, groundnuts, for which the Common Market is one of Africa's best customers, The Gambia is in a different position from other Commonwealth African countries. It is natural that she should seek the same economic relations with the Common Market as are enjoyed by her big neighbour, Senegal, the major groundnut producer among the African Associates. This is particularly important for groundnut oil and cake, on which the Common Market countries have a common external tariff. In the 1971-72 season half The Gambia's crop was sold abroad as oil and cake, while the total tonnage of nuts bought by the Marketing Board was over 120,000 tons, which was an increase of more than 6 per cent over the previous year. The purchases took place despite the withdrawal of a major buying agent.

Although it is making efforts to diversify exports The Gambian government fully realises that dependence on groundnuts will continue, so that diversification in groundnut exports themselves is also highly important. While difficulties were experienced last season in the production of groundnuts of a quality suitable for handpicked selection and confectionery exports, the government made strong efforts to overcome them. Direction was given for the production of a variety known as "bourgeois" Philippine pink. It was hoped that next season The Gambia would establish herself as an exporter of handpicked selection and confectionery groundnuts.

President Jawara must also be interested in the aid money which is available to associates under the Yaounde Convention even though his government has managed the country's finances so successfully that it has not had to call on all the British government's pledged assistance for the recurrent budget. But capital funds are a different matter.

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Books and Publications

Christianity and the Ibos

Missionary Enterprise and Rivalry in Igboland 1857-1914 (by F. K. Ekechi, Cass, £4).

So beset by rivalry between the Protestants and the Catholics and by personal animosities inside the CMS has mission work been in Eastern Nigeria, that the strength of Christianity among the Ibos today needs a great deal of explanation. That explanation can also be a major contribution to the history of Igboland since, while British colonial rule may be regarded as only an incident, however permanent, its consequences, Christianity has had an overwhelming effect on Ibo society. Prof. Ekechi, now at Kent State University, Ohio, was himself formerly a teacher in an Ibo mission school, and modestly in his preface claims "some practical knowledge" of the missionaries, especially the Holy Ghost Fathers. His research, although the references he quotes and his bibliography cover well over 50 pages, was seriously hampered since, after concluding his work in England and France, he was on route to Nigeria in 1967 just before the war broke out. He had, therefore, to rely on information from Ibos he could meet in Britain and the US and could not do first-hand research in Igboland.

In spite of his title Prof. Ekechi begins his story with the first CMS missionaries, Schön and Crowther, who arrived on the banks of the Niger in 1841. He notes that although their success was small statistically, Protestant missions, particularly the CMS, dominated the field until 1885, when the Catholics arrived. The rest of his story is concerned with the rivalry between the CMS and the Catholics, which extended even to the efforts of Archdeacon Dennis of the CMS to establish the Union Igbo orthography.

The early history of the CMS, which was finally established at Onitsha in 1857, makes painful reading because of the personal squabbles and lack of vision among missionaries. They can, no doubt, be excused because of the difficulties against which they were struggling, not least the example set by European traders, and the sometimes fanatical behaviour of some of their Ibo converts, whose actions persuaded many chiefs that Christianity was subversive. But early missionaries appeared to be quite incapable of understanding the nature of Ibo society: they criticised the absence of big chiefs and the apparently fragmented nature of the society, for example, because this meant serious obstacles even to simple negotiations for

extending mission work. Yet one of the great targets of the missionaries was the Ozo society, the principal unifying agent among the Ibos.

Starting much later the Catholics seem to have shown more understanding of Ibo society and certainly to have had remarkable success. But Prof. Ekechi is satisfied that the remarkable advances which both branches of Christianity made after 1900 can only be explained by reference to secular factors. The advent of British rule and the growth of communications were two of these; but the real problem of the Ibos had become a "crisis of social identity" from which Christianity offered an escape. "British penetration by military force, and the consequent breakdown of law and order resulting from the weakening of the mechanisms for preserving internal order, created a climate of fear and insecurity. The re-organisation of the administrative structure seriously undermined the pattern of traditional government. The result was that the Christian Church seemed to be the one institution that could afford some measure of security and refuge for the people under stress".

More precisely, "the social disorder, which erupted after the political re-organisation of the country, created a crisis of social identity. To be a Christian virtually meant that one was likely to escape from Government exactions or the extortions of the Warrant Chiefs and Court Clerks. And as the process implied the shedding of the traditional way of life, it was seen that Christianity provided a new symbol of social identity or status. It therefore became very fashionable to be called a Christian, regardless of the implications. As might be expected, many of these hasty conversions lacked some degree of religious conviction, and although many of the converts acquiesced in the new church order and followed its injunctions and prohibitions, they did so only as a shield against worse situations".

There was, however, another great weapon to help the missionaries. A man of standing in Ibo society, one of the early Catholic missionaries wrote to his headquarters, could never become a Christian; that would be "to expose himself to poverty for the rest of his life; it is to renounce, as the Lord asks of the Religious only, his fortune, his future, and even his family". But education could make a man important, and it was education which the missionaries, later aided by the government for its own



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oses, used, both to make converts to earn gratitude and influence. Though the story ends in 1914 the ad of education among the Ibos, which reached the point of virtually universal education, has been a major or not only in the history of the Ibos themselves, but of Nigeria and Africa. This is, then, not a specialist book dealing with a narrow subject; it covers an important part of the social history of a region. There are many gaps and, notably, Prof. Ekechi himself will continue to cultivate this rich field. In the meantime his book will appeal to anybody with an interest in modern Africa.

D.W.

Translated: *Une Neo-Colonie (Editions Guileur, 28 Rue Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire Paris, 5ème, no price given)*

Very little has been published on the history of Chad since its independence in 1960, so one is grateful for whatever material is to hand. This publication by identified authors is patently written from the point of view of the Chad National Liberation Front, which is in a state of armed opposition to the government of President Tombalbaye. Even so, it is a fascinating little volume, because it offers substance to what has tended to be a shadowy organisation with little access to publicity media. Many have doubted the existence of Frolinat as anything more than a paper organisation, but to read this book, partisan though it may be, is to obtain enough in the way of new perspectives on the Chad situation to

understand why people should have been driven to armed rebellion. There are after all, many uncomfortable facts in Chad history, documented not only from Frolinat war communiqués which have the unreality of all such documents, but also from a variety of newspaper articles, and from the mouths of the French themselves, and even of President Tombalbaye.

There is little recollection now of the crises of 1963, when the Tombalbaye government nearly fell apart on two occasions, the second, in September, being at the time of serious communal rioting in Fort Lamy in which the army intervened. We also have accounts of the bloody Mangalme episode in 1965 which triggered off a wave of revolt through the North and East, and of the eruption among the Toubou in Tibesti in 1968, the occasion for the first invocation of the Franco-Chadian Defence Agreements. The book is important reading for anyone trying to understand why turbulence is continuing in Chad, despite numerous pronouncements that the fighting is over and that reconciliation and peace have returned.

K.W.

The Yoruba Verb Phrase ed. Ayo Bamgbose (Ibadan University Press, 30s)

Seven papers presented at the seminar on Yoruba verb phrase which took place at Ibadan University in April, 1971. The seminar was a follow-up to an earlier one on Yoruba language and literature at Ife University in December 1969, when it was noted that there was disagreement on

which words were to be regarded as verbs in Yoruba. Thus another was organised devoted entirely to Yoruba verb phrase to be held under the auspices of Egbu Onímò Ede Yorubá (Yoruba Studies Association of Nigeria), which was formally inaugurated in April 1970. See Professor Bamgbose in his introduction: "The papers in this book fall into three groups. The first group of papers is concerned with the problem of the definition of the verb. Two of them, Bamgbose's paper 'What is a verb in Yoruba?', and Kujore's paper, 'A tonal stone for the verb in Yoruba', deal with the general aspect of the question, while two other papers, Afolayan's 'The predicative adjective as a grammatical category in Yoruba' and Awobuluyi's 'Predicative adjectives in Yoruba: a critique', examine the specific question of the categorical status of a group of words which are considered to be similar to both verbs and adjectives. The second group of papers is concerned with classification. Awobuluyi's paper 'On the classification of Yoruba verbs', deals with the general aspect of criteria for setting up verbal classes, while Oke's paper, 'On the construction and semantic interpretation of auxiliary clusters in Yoruba', examines a particular class or subclass of items in the verb phrase. The third group comprises only one paper, Oyelami's 'Some hackneyed aspects of the phonology of the Yoruba verb phrase' which is devoted to the intra-table problem of verb-noun contradictions in Yoruba.

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A Third Force for the Third World: a study of the channels for investment of Church Trust Funds in economic development (*Overseas Development Institute, 50np*).

A report of a working party sponsored jointly by Christian Aid and the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development. This brief pamphlet points out that church and other charitable funds should be something different from both government investment and from private investment "and can also be expected to attract some individual private investment in their wake". By keeping themselves apart from, though often in partnership with, established government and private investment institutions in developed countries, church investors could pioneer the use of investment money with a moral purpose and thus become a force in the Third World "especially trusted by recipients and especially appealing to... many potential investors". One of the working party's recommendations is for the establishment of a management body or forum to advise on investment by charitable funds, with membership drawn from leading members of the British business and financial community.

Industry: Sector Working Paper (*World Bank, free*)

African countries' share of World Bank finance for industry is expected to remain low in the period 1972-76 although the actual amount may be "several times that of 1967-71". This, the pamphlet explains, "reflects their earlier stage of development and the fact that technical assistance, rather than finance, is their principal requirement at this time in the industrialisation field". (Of West African countries, only Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon and Senegal are classified as "industrialising"; all the remainder are "non-industrial". For the non-industrial group, argues the *Working Paper*, the Bank should concentrate on infrastructure and agricultural investment "but should develop the capability, in a co-operative division of labour with other agencies, to make a much greater contribution towards meeting their specialised requirements in the industrial field". Financial assistance should be concentrated in the "industrialising" and "semi-industrialised" countries "in the context of a continuing policy-orientated dialogue regarding industrialisation in these countries".

Overseas Development Institute Annual Report 1971.

The Review of the Year notes that in February and again in July, Mr. Guy Hunter of the Institute's research staff visited Nigeria and two proposals for work there were discussed. One was for a contribution towards research programmes at the Universities of Ibadan and Ife and the other involved a technical assistance post in the Planning Department of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. "There have been long delays in implementing these proposals", but it was hoped that work would start this year.

Nigeria may also be involved in a joint ODI/World Bank project in which a research officer would be appointed to analyse the Bank's experiences in the use of differing administrative tools for implementation of development programmes.

Overseas Students in Britain: Statistical Supplement 1970-71 (*British Council, 10p*)

This booklet is a supplement to *Overseas Students in Britain* (15p) a handbook which provides information about welfare arrangements for overseas students. The tables show the number of overseas students in Britain, excluding stateless students and those from Eire, and show a decline in numbers on the previous year, although the booklet explains that returns are very approximate as less than half the returns requested were received.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association; 1971 Annual Meetings of the Board of Governors, Summary of Proceedings.

A record, in alphabetical order of members countries, of the texts of statements by heads of delegations relating to the activities of these three organisations (the texts of statements concerning the International Monetary Fund are published separately). An interesting note on the Nigerian population: Mr. Alison Ayida's speech refers to it as "nearly 70m".

Action for World Development (*The World Development Movement, 15np*).

Written by Stephen Macdonald for the World Development Movement, a British organisation which aims "to make the public aware of the unjust division of the world into the 'haves' and 'have nots' and which was formerly known as Action for World Development, this pamphlet is intended as a popular account of the problems of world development, their possible solutions and a description of the aims and policies of the Movement itself.

The Transfer of Technology by Edward P. Hawthorne (*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, £1.15*).

Based largely on the discussions and recommendations of a seminar held in Istanbul in 1970, the book also draws on the discussions Mr. Hawthorne - Rapporteur to the seminar, had with officials and others during brief visits to Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia prior to the seminar.

List of University Institutions in the Commonwealth (*Obtainable from: The Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Sq., London*).

Sixteenth edition of list of universities in the Commonwealth. For the first time this edition names the university heads and registrars.

Preferences: A better deal for the Poor World? (*World Development Movement, 20np*).

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Letters to the Editor

Shortages and detention in Ghana

SIR—Dr. Busia's letter of July 17 to *The Times*, from which you quote in your issue for the week ending July 28, apparently fails to take account of the fact that shortages of all sorts can easily be created in the pipeline of supply if, in the uncertainties which occur before catastrophic devaluations are corrected, importers suspend or reduce orders for imports costing twice as much as before. In Ghana, most probably this type of situation was corrected only by the partial revaluation of February 5, but after that there would obviously be a time-lag before the full spate of importation could be regained. This is surely an important contributory factor.

The question also arises as to what, precisely, are those allegedly essential commodities, shortages of which are being so constantly cited. They turn out to consist principally of things like imported tinned mackerel, corned beef, and sardines, cubed sugar (the granulated being largely consigned to the local gin distilleries), baby milk and cereals, and rice—in many cases elegant, but surely optional, extras, for which it is only sensible to find substitutes from local agriculture. And they are being found—through self-reliant programmes such as "Operation Feed Yourself". In fact the problems now being anticipated and worked on are those of storage and distribution, no longer those of supply.

Furthermore, shortages in our supplies of elegant foreign comestibles had been intermittent for a long time before the advent of the NRC, except perhaps during that period of unbridled importing which did so much to bring our economy to its knees, to devaluation, and all that. Today policy-makers are naturally disenchanted with policies under which we tend to live beyond our means and to rely, like Mr. Micawber, on something "turning up", in the shape of yet another expensive loan (or debt), for it comes eventually to the same thing so that we may pay off bills we should not really have incurred by means of loans we cannot really afford.

Of course no one can pretend that it is an ideal situation where some people have to be held in internment or detention, but if it follows, as the Professor maintains, that a Government which is obliged to do this does so because it has "seized power against the wishes of the people and is haunted by fear of the

people", then why is it that despite the wide popular acclaim the Professor mentions the NLC (among whose principal advisers he was) also felt obliged to hold some people in protective custody for some time? Might it be that then, as now, there were other reasons?

H. V. H. SEKYI
High Commissioner

Office of the High Commissioner
for Ghana
13 Belgrave Sq
London S.W.1

Mr. Kenneth Murray's death

SIR—The impression given by Mr. Ben Enwonwu in his tribute letter on Mr. Kenneth Murray (June 30) is that the latter was travelling in public transport,

when he died in a motor accident. This impression is false. Mr. Murray travelled in the official Volkswagen Minibus in which, when he was Director of Antiquities, he used to travel, this vehicle was thought by him to be the best touring vehicle because of its load carrying capacity. As a matter of fact, he was free to choose a vehicle of his liking among the Landrovers, minibuses and a few saloon cars which we possess. The minibus was his choice.

EKPO O. EYO
Director,

Department of Antiquities,
Lagos.

Drummers and dances

SIR—I am quite interested in some unions or organisations having dances in summer-time to release them from hard work during the year. Recently I attended a few dances and the dances were marvelous but it was rather disappointing that the drummers paid little interest in promoting the unions or the organisation's banners. Instead of singing to praise the organisations or the unions the drummers sang to praise quite a few people who could afford to (spray), to spend their few pounds to the drummers. It will be advisable to the drummers in future to do more singing in honour of the organisation than the individuals.

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People

A new Director has been appointed at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex to succeed Professor Dudley Seers from September 30, when Professor Seer's term of office ends. The new Director is Dr Richard Jolly, a Fellow of the Institute since 1968. He is an economist who has specialised in education, manpower planning and the study of unemployment problems. Professor Seers has been appointed to a Fellowship of the Institute of Development Studies.

The Institute was established in 1966 by the then U.K. Ministry of Overseas Development on the campus of the University of Sussex as an autonomous national body to organise courses of advanced study on problems of overseas development, to undertake research, and to establish a documentation centre.

Fourteen Roman Catholic bishops from Liberia, The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Liberia called on Col. Acheampong at the close of a three-day regional conference to lay the foundations for an inter-territorial union of the four states. The conference was held under the chairmanship of Cardinal Zougrana of Upper Volta.

Lord Astor of Haver has been elected Chairman of Central Council, Royal Commonwealth Society. He succeeds Mr. F. H. Tate and will hold office for three years. The President is Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and the two Deputy Chairmen are Miss Elizabeth Owen and Mr. E. C. Anyaoku (Director, International Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat). Lord Astor, born in 1918, has been closely associated with Commonwealth affairs as Chairman and now President of the Commonwealth Press Union.



The Sierra Leone National Band, pictured above outside parliament in Freetown, are breaking their visit to Britain with a trip to Palermo, Sicily, for a cultural festival. They are forming part of the African contingent to a festival of five



The Asantehene with Mrs. Stapleton and Mr. Boateng at Toynbee Hall.

Returning privately to London soon after his official visit, the Asantehene, Nana Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, performed the official opening ceremony of the Commonwealth Students' Childrens Society's Kotoko House and Opoku Ware II Day Nursery. Kotoko is the Ashanti word for porcupine and, a symbol of determination in war and peace, is associated with the Ashanti Royal House. Kotoko House is a tenement block in Stepney, converted to house 50 Commonwealth, mostly African, students' families and is run in conjunction with the Greater London Council by the Society, founded by Mr. B. B. Boateng in 1961 to assist married African students who were finding it difficult to look after their families while studying. Mr. Boateng has secured strong support from the Asantehene and the Ashanti House of Chiefs, and, through the High Commission in London, Nigeria's Federal Government has given the project £1,000. Mr. Boateng and the Society's Senior Social Worker, Mrs. Pat Stapleton, have toured West Africa to secure support. Among patrons of the society are Mr. Harold Wilson, Lord Boyle, Mr. Arnold Smith, Dr. Anikpo, Chief Awolowo, Professor Alex Kwapong, and Mr. Frimpong Ansa.

continents. Nigerian agent and impresario Chris Konyils is also taking the Ashiko Drummers, Eddie Tagoe and his Musugus, a Ghanaian band; Abang and Ukwa dancers from Calabar, and Jimmy Solanke, the Nigerian folk singer.

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NIGERIA

Recovery in the Rivers

By a correspondent.

No clearer proof could be offered of the recovery of Nigeria's River State from the devastation and dislocation of the war than this year's expected budget surplus of over £3m. which the Governor, Lt. Commander Diète-Spiff, was able to announce earlier this year. This was a great contrast, for example, with the deficit of £2.3m. for 1968-69, and the Governor was able to report additions to the capital development fund of over £7m. He claimed that virtually all private businesses were once again in full operation and declared that in future the government corporations would have to operate profitably instead of looking for subventions. The Governor complained that the state's citizens were still reluctant tax-payers and said that the device of retaining 5 per cent of the value of any contracts pending assessment of contractors' incomes would continue.

As in other Nigerian states, education claims the biggest share of the River State budget, some £5m. out of just over £19m. for recurrent expenditure. This year's capital budget is just over £19m. and the combined budget for the year exceeds that of the previous year by almost £10m. Although Port Harcourt is an important industrial centre and the state has oil, its citizens still depend largely on farming and fishing. The Governor said that 8 out of the 19 palm oil mills damaged during the war were already in operation and the rest would come into operation during the year. The Development Corporation would also build a giant oil mill capable of milling 20 tons of palm fruit an hour at a cost of £1½m.

The Governor described the current financial year as "rural development year", emphasising that the government was not only concerned with increasing agricultural and fisheries production, but with electrification of rural areas, the provision of mobile libraries, and the construction of feeder roads. There would even be a bulk supply company which would ensure an adequate supply of goods for sale in rural areas - flour and cement are the first commodities. Resettlement and rehabilitation were virtually complete in the state, the state marketing board had reactivated the cash crop economy and had shipped 15,500 tons last year, which was expected to increase to 20,000 tons this year. So confident were they of increasing commercial activity that the tourist and hotels corporation was to build a first-class new hotel of 500 rooms in Port Harcourt. The Rivers State has established its own Bank, the Pan African Bank, which is opening more branches. The state has also its own Rivbank Insurance Company, and is establishing a fishing company, Rivers-Gulf Fisheries, Nigeria, with a fleet of 30 trawlers. There

is, too, the Transport Corporation, with 38 buses and some river craft. For this year's government budget the state itself is contributing £3.3m.

Noting that the ownership and management of all schools was now vested in the government the Governor said that they would establish 10 new teacher training colleges and five more vocational schools. The Sea School, a "post-primary institution", would be moved to a permanent site while the College of Science and Technology, with its school of engineering and its school of science, would concentrate on areas of study not fully catered for by other institutions in Nigeria (its current and capital budget this year is £792,700). In his proposals for the social services the Governor mentioned planned increases in Port Harcourt's water supply from 6m. gallons to 15m. gallons per day. Rural electrification has gone ahead and there were extensive plans for house building and town planning.

As an economy measure all unfulfilled vacancies in state services this year are "frozen". Only in exceptional cases would new appointments be allowed, but, said the Governor, the state's education system was failing to produce the trained staff needed and in the professional

grades of the public service numerous vacancies remained unfulfilled.

When launching the state's food production drive the controller of agricultural services said that the farm centres established in the state by the Eastern Regional Government were largely "window-dressing". In any case, they had been virtually destroyed during the civil war and all their equipment had been carried away or looted. Although serious inadequacies remained Mr. Oruwari was sure the prospects were now very encouraging. For example, they had concentrated efforts on the "fast-growing and rapidly multiplying" live stock such as poultry, pigs and rabbits. They were paying a direct subsidy to growers of maize, rice and cassava. The state government itself was now able to provide farmers with seeds and cuttings, taking the place of the charitable organisations. There was an extensive programme for the use of tractors. Five training centres for farmers were under construction.

Since giving his budget speech the Governor has complained that the first progress report on the national four-year development plan did less than justice to the achievements of the River State. The Governor has also announced that the Finance Company that the State Government has established would assist local businessmen to buy businesses from expatriates obliged to sell them as a result of the Indigenisation Decree.

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Madame Altaste's Akpeteshie



AKPETESHIE IN UNIFORM

Readers who have been following the articles may remember the remark that it had been a very good season for drinking at the Altaste market. Well, heavy rains with the cold are on now and the drink bars are again crowded as we want to "warm up".

But the akpeteshie, according to addicts, no matter what part of the country it comes from, now has the taste, and every dealer now wants to "mollasses" as the brand name is consistent quality. No doubt, then a control — the powerful military Government has taken action.

Every alcoholic drink can kill. As a fact the nickname for akpeteshie in some parts of West Africa is "Kill Me Quick". But in Ghana, at least, the drink can be called "Kill Me Slowly", if molasses the sticky brown liquid that is obtained from raw sugar during various stages of refinement and which has now been selected as the model material for preparing akpeteshie, is "a food, as well as a medicine that purifies the blood and revives the system after too much of starchy diet".

The price in akpeteshie which has now is of little consideration. Most consumers judge the drink by its sensory properties, particularly its flavour. Before the standardisation by the Government consumers used to spend considerable time with suppliers, inspecting the incoming supplies to find their own tastes. Here, "It doesn't taste right. There, "Good wine is made from poor wine". At the *Onyame Bekye* bar, "This wine is not properly prepared, the materials are not well balanced". At the *Lom Nara* too, "The brewer must have changed his technique because this wine does not taste the same as the wine I usually buy". At the *New Era*, "Be careful! otherwise you go on and on and you don't get the taste instantly, it's sleepy, it's very diluted". At the *Kotoko* it is, "Too good! I'll make it my permanent corner though it isn't prepared from palms. It kicks through the ears like electricity". But let's try the *Happy Garden* too. But there, "See the flies! it smells". And so on and on into an infinity of different tastes until finally

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the *Credo*, "It kills!"

"Who is he?"

"Where does he come from?"

"Mammy, fling some cold water in his face. He is fainting".

He would have moved, but the akpeteshie lay heavy upon him and so he lay down spitting and vomiting.

Akpeteshie is a popular drink in West Africa, which in recent years has challenged the primary leader, palm wine. But unlike such spirits as whiskies and gin, the literature appears devoid of any information on akpeteshie. But for a product to win respect, to be accepted as an equal in the world's discussion, it must take place within an economic order. Brands from abroad pass through customs where they are controlled. But akpeteshie produced locally at many places had not been very much controlled. Standards and the advantages obtainable from them had been so much taken for granted that their importance was ignored until the annoyance of Ghanaian medical authorities was aroused by the discovery that distillers had been using such dangerous chemicals as Omo and Surf soaps, carbide and brasso, to distil the drink, a practice which can only stem from incomplete standardisation or complete absence of it. The medical sources add that akpeteshie can be very damaging physically and that the injury includes mental and heart diseases. Certain cancer diseases prevalent in parts of Africa have also been attributed to excessive drinking of alcoholic spirits distilled in metal pans. The cancer of throat, especially, is said to be caused by spirits distilled and kept in petrol drums, kerosene and oil cans. The equipment inevitably leaves some harmful deposits such as iron rusts which are consumed together with the finished product. Recent research done by C. Nikicicz and S. J. Smith at the Ghana Government Chemical Laboratory had also found significant values for ash and copper in akpeteshie, which were believed to have arisen from the distillation and receiving apparatus.

Here then it appears that statutory controls are necessary not only to ensure that molasses are used, but also that the public is not exposed to unknown impurities through lack of production standards for processes, methods, operations and equipment.

The hazards of akpeteshie are not unknown to the drinkers themselves who refer to it as "Omo", "Kill Me Quick", "Put me Through", "Hot", "Agba", "Blue Blue" and so on and so on, past the vernacular into English, past the English into vulgarity.

At its best the drink is made from fermented palm wine. To produce the wine involves the felling of mature palm trees which could otherwise be used in the oil industry for greater commercial value. At other times the starting materials for the preparation are bananas, cane or beet sugar, yeast, and tiger nuts. Thus it appears that before the standardisation with molasses Ghana had been spending huge sums of money in foreign

exchange for the importation of such expensive refined products as sugar and yeast for the production of "Kill Me Quick". Most of the raw materials, however, being inexpensive the job seeker feels it is a ready means of making money. And so every village, town and city has a quantity of akpeteshie bars.

A popular bar is a room measuring 10ft by 10ft. But it is not only used for selling and drinking. It is the living room, bedroom, kitchen and store of the family of five. Here the mammy carries on nearly all functions of her domestic life - washing the baby, cooking and eating. The room is curtained off with plywood into a kind of closet which contains a little bed that a fairy might sleep in. The other side contains a table, a bench, a counter and stalls on which are placed the drink jars, bottles and glasses. Privacy is unknown and while customers sit to their drink the door of the fairy bedroom often opens and the bar mammy's little child crawls out; and to and fro in the midst of the din of card games, the jest and conversation over the drink, crawls the child. As the bench has nothing to catch his back, a drunken man falls back much to the amusement of the mummies. He is an unemployed person. But the easy availability of the drink makes it possible for him to drink it. The week-end is his chief revel. From Monday to Friday he is busy going round looking for a job.

Here at the bar good music is turned into noise as the visitors become garrulous and get into arguments, swearing, quarrelling and finally fights. But even some drinkers who think they are carrying on a light, witty conversation, are, like the Mayor in the English novel, usually shaken if their words are quoted to them in the sober light of the next morning.

In the treatment of the chronic alcoholic, however, it would be wrong to consider only the physical aspects, leaving out the more important psychological aspects of the disease. The causes of drinking must also be considered. The stresses of society - for instance, character assassination, the threat of dismissal from employment and the resultant feeling of insecurity - may render life unbearable. Our country is full of good fun and is not lacking in recreational activities as to make people feel unhappy. Nor is the main impelling motivation for the alcoholism to be found in the housing shortages. To many people life has become meaningless, who take to drinking for solace. Yesterday a thousand qualified public officers lost their jobs under the false exercise called Apollo 568. Today many elderly men and women who can act in advisory positions feel lonely, un-needed, laughed at and cast off by young men who never grow old. There seems little to look forward to. "Look here, man, let's drink to drown these thoughts".

Experts see no end to the alcoholism until life becomes much more enjoyable and other pleasures replace drinking.

Yao Aduamah

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HORTON AND HISTORY

The writing of history for a wide audience is the writing of literature which no doubt accounts for the fact, the deplorable fact, that it is seldom attempted by professional historians, and even less often carried by any of them to success. For the writing of literature supposes a shaping sensitivity, suggests a subjectivity designed to produce a planned effect, argues for a legitimacy of *a priori* intentions, whereas the great myth of current historiography would have it that the professional historian can have nothing to do with such things, but is merely the servant of evidence which he follows wherever it may lead.

One sees this myth embodied in the phrase often heard among graduate students: what they are doing or meaning to do, one learns, is not to write a book but to "write up" their material, rather as though the meaning of this accumulated material were somehow cast already by some mysterious and immanent process into "a natural order". All that this really means, of course, is that these practitioners will arrange their material, *tant mieux que mal*, in whatever order they have learned to accept as "natural". The subjectivity is still there, being imputed to the exercise, but it is not "their own" and so may be supposed not to exist. What more and more comes out, in consequence, is little more than a string of notes connected only by a primitive application to the uses of written language. Virtue, one is led to understand, derives not from communication but from its opposite.

This desiccating and degrading approach to a subject nourished in truth by all the springs and torrents of human capacity and character has done a great deal of damage to the African historiography of the 1960s, in all other ways a decade of immense historical progress and threatens to do a great deal more at this time. Indeed, it often seems as though the writing of African history were conceived, aside from the question of providing textbooks, merely as an esoteric exercise within a mystery having no general use of any kind whatsoever. With this, the search for historical fact surely among the most liberating enterprises that anyone may put his mind to, becomes an industry justified by nothing save itself. It becomes, in short, an academic kind of "ego trip" capable of liberating nothing, and least of all the mind of the traveller. That historians have no moral right to public funds except in the measure they help to liberate themselves and others by promoting "self-knowledge" (Collingwood, by the way, not me) by explaining the past, that a

in terms of the present, to be analysed historically: there, indeed, lies a central certainty which lies now in grave danger of being forgotten.

This seems to me to apply especially to the writing of history in Africa today. The African pioneers of this grand and fecund subject had no doubt that they were concerned, and ought to be concerned, and must have been ashamed not to be concerned, with a means of self-liberation for themselves and others. They had convictions about the necessary and urgent connection between their work and the common weal, and they were proud of these convictions. It is this that makes their books so readable even today, which gives these books their own place in history, which establishes them as stages in the liberating process. How vastly different, how altogether of a different order, from the pallid "writing up" of research notes according to the view that general use is the last of the qualities a work of history should hope to have. And let it not be said, please, that I am asking for anything but the greatest possible discrimination in dividing fact from non-fact; it remains, however, that the arrangement of fact is always subjective because it is always selective.

In this rather dreary situation it is a sweet relief to find a book by a professional historian which is also a work of literature, though this will no doubt not prevent its being denigrated as "popularisation". Christopher Fyfe, the historian of Sierra Leone, has created a



life of Africanus Horton* – specifically and confidently subjective in its very sub-title of "West African Scientist and Patriot" – which is a splendid model of its kind. Here is what a writer can do who has thoroughly mastered his subject, but who also loves his subject and cares about its power for good or evil. Fyfe has worked for years on Horton's period and place, as we know, yet the piles of notes and meditations are completely under command: they form the ground, the dominated ground, on which these chapters take their fluent rise and shape their strong effect. Edinburgh University has already given us a reprint of Horton's chief writings (as *West African Countries and Peoples*, with an introduction by George Shepperson, 1969): now we have not only a biography of Horton but also, and still more usefully, a "re-enactment"

*Africanus Horton: (Oxford University Press, Bound £3.00, paper £1.00)

of his thought in the perspective of his times.

This little book – and its brevity of 169 pages adds only to its virtues – sets out to show what Horton thought and did, but also why he thought and acted as he did, and why it was that his thought and action were a triumph over circumstances, the reasons, that is, why Horton's life is interesting in itself, but far more, important also to the onward movement of African self-liberation. Which is another way of saying, in some degree (and probably not a small one, given the racism of our world), important to the self-liberation of us all.

It is a "life", in short, conceived and understood firmly inside its framing conditions, with the limits of the possible defined as a means of showing just where Horton stood in relation to the possible but also to the different future he envisaged. It is accordingly, I should have thought, one of the most illuminating books ever written on the nature of West Africa's "historical elite": on their right to be seen as the pioneers and heroes of an independence not yet dawned, but also on the restrictions which history placed around their vision and conception of the future, restrictions which were to take their full effect only in our own times. All this is written with a self-disregarding empathy and shrewd simplicity of style which make the book continuously a joy to read. Here, if anywhere, is what the writing of history is about.

Basil Davidson

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Commercial News

Standard Bank in Africa

In the annual report of Standard and Chartered Bank, in which the former BWA was merged, profits of Standard Bank Nigeria Limited are reported again to be higher. "As a result of last year's public issue 13 per cent of the shareholding is now held by Nigerians. Late in 1971 an interim dividend was declared and a bonus issue of shares effected." The Bank took an active part in the rehabilitation following the civil war and as a result advances increased substantially. "A disturbing number of those to whom assistance was given failed to honour their obligations, with the result that a high doubtful debt provision became necessary."

Reconstruction and rehabilitation in Nigeria "are now giving way to forward-looking development plans. The strengthening of the economy and balance of payments has been made possible by the massive contribution of the oil industry. Development plans aim to try to restore the balance to some extent by promoting other sectors of the economy, in particular agriculture."

In Ghana, Standard Bank Ghana Limited made a public issue of 500,000 shares, "the response to which was most encouraging". There were applications for over one million shares. "Profits for the year were up as a result of an increase in advances and interest rates, and a dividend of 20 pesewas (about 6 new pence) per share is to be paid. The Bank is steadily increasing its support for agricultural projects in Ghana and is particularly involved in the successful production of rice. Ghana's economy has suffered from low world prices for cocoa. Her need now is for a recovery in that price, political stability, and the vigorous pursuit of her food-growing programme."

Standard Bank Sierra Leone also made a public issue of shares towards the end of 1971. "With the recovery of the economy from somewhat depressing conditions in 1970 and early 1971, the Bank has done well. The main earner of foreign exchange - diamonds - has recovered from the depression in the

American market of that period."

Following the change of name of Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Zaire, the Banque d'Afrique was re-named Union Zaïre de Banques. "This joint venture Banque de Bruxelles saw in 1971 a year of successful and profitable operations, although costs rose significantly as a result of large salary increases and current dear-money policy adopted by the Zairian authorities in their efforts to encourage private saving. An interim dividend was declared for 1971 despite severe local restrictions on loans which limit profitability, we have confidence in the future of Zaire and our operations there."

Both Banco Totta-Standard de Angola and Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique "are still operating very profitably and to our full satisfaction. A final dividend was declared in Angola this year and we expect both banks to continue consolidating their strong positions in their two territories, despite the local monetary restrictions introduced at the end of last year."

Discussing the banks general performance the report says: "While maintaining a substantial presence in Africa, the Middle East, the Sahara, and in Asia and the Far East, with increased profits from these areas, we have become more and more internationally orientated. The United Kingdom, Europe, the United States and Japan have become more prominent in our outlook. We have become increasingly involved in international money markets. We are putting together consortia to finance projects, near and even long-term, for multi-national companies for the benefit of trade investment in developing and emerging countries. An increasingly important part of our profits now originates in the United Kingdom in connection with our international operations. We expect these areas of profit to increase in importance while maintaining vigorous activities in the traditional sphere of our overseas associates."

• A £400,000 loan has been made by the African Development Bank to finance an increase in the capacity of the power station at Bangui, Central African Republic. The Bank also announced a £1m loan to the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency for the railway network. The loan is repayable over 15 years with a three-year grace

• About 30 of the world's major fishing nations have agreed to reduce their catches in an area stretching from the Straits of Gibraltar to the mouth of the Congo river. An FAO spokesman said the decision, which must be approved by the governments concerned, will result in much larger catches in the long run.

The troubles of Tourism

Problems faced by the developing countries in promoting tourism are discussed in a "sector working paper" published by the World Bank. The World Bank Group has been directly financing tourism projects for only five years. During that period the Group has assisted 13 projects with finance of almost \$80m. And, through intermediary institutions, it has provided \$32m. for 79 projects.

Among key issues which have emerged during the Bank's activity in this field are: strategies of tourism development in particular countries with special reference to market possibilities and to the types and location of tourist facilities; air transport policies, especially the "pre-eminent issue of severely restricted tourist traffic because of limitations by the host country of landing rights of foreign airlines, especially for air charter operations"; the environmental, ecological, cultural and social impact of tourism in particular areas; and ownership and use of land for tourism.

The sector paper describes the growth of tourism throughout the world, the factors which have affected this and prospects for developing countries.



Two more employees of African Timber & Plywood (Nigeria), Sapele, Messrs. B. Ekong, Plymill Supervisor, and D. Itohore, Production Framee, have just completed three-months in the U.K.

The main purpose of their visit was to attend a Management Services Course. The course gave them an opportunity to operate a computer terminal in order to become familiar with the quantitative technique of computation. They also visited plywood factories in Denmark and Germany and plywood importers in the UK. Mr. Ekong (left) and Mr. Itohore are here seen in London.

The US Export-Import Bank has authorised a loan of \$1,602,000 (£640,800) to finance 45 per cent of costs for constructing and equipping a hotel in Dakar. The Export-Import Bank also issued a guarantee of a loan for the same amount from the first National City Bank of New York. The money will be

used to purchase U.S. supplies and services for the 280-room hotel, to be operated by Intercontinental Hotels Corporation. Opening date is expected about November 1974.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, which sent a business mission to Nigeria from April 14 to May 3, describes the visit as "extremely useful" in its report. The leader, Mr. J. J. Mortimer, marketing manager of the Standard Bank, notes that this was the third Birmingham Mission to Nigeria. Eight of the 12 states had now been visited. "With the rapidly increasing development and prosperity of Nigeria," he writes, "it is no longer adequate for British businessmen to consider or to continue confining their trade with Nigeria to Lagos or, in many instances, to a sole agent located there. Each state is not only responsible for implementing its specific involvement in the National Development Plan but is also actively encouraging the greater participation of its local businessmen in all aspects of its economy, in line with the Indigenisation Decree announced in April this year".

The report recalls that UK exports in 1971 amounted to £165m, making Nigeria Britain's fifteenth most important customer. As well as Lagos the group visited Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Benin, Sapele, Warri, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Onitsha, Calabar, Aba and Ife.

A US Government official has warned that his country might drop out of the International Coffee Agreement if Ivory

Coast, Portugal, Colombia and Brazil continued to disregard quotas set by the Agreement and tried to force up prices by operating their own, smaller, quotas.

At the 1972 Annual General Meeting the French airline UTA declared a 12 per cent increase in revenue, with a net profit of 8,107,879 French francs, after allowance for depreciation and tax. The 1972 turnover was 869,900,000 French francs compared with 776,771,000 for 1971. Passenger traffic on UTA (a substantial part of whose traffic is between France and Africa) increased by 6 per cent, an freight by 4.4 per cent. The total load in tons/km. was 329,000,000.

These results compare favourably with the world airline average, and were registered in spite of three weeks when UTA's aircraft were grounded owing to an industrial dispute.

There was no increase in the UTA fleet in 1971, but three of the seven DC-10 ordered are still due for delivery at the beginning of 1973.

Increase in demand in the last months of 1971, which seems to be continuing in 1972, suggests that the difficulties of the world airline business (due notably to the offering of excess capacity) in the last couple of years are being resolved.

Gold has reached a record \$68.9 an ounce on the London bullion market, although this price was not maintained. It is now generally expected that there will be a rise in the official price of gold for transactions between the Common Market Central Banks.

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WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES

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From London:- FULANI Aug. 10

From Southampton:- AUREOL sld. Aug. 9; GORI due Apapa Aug. 4.

From N. Continent:- DARU sld. Hamburg Aug. 1; MACHAON due Apapa Aug. 9.

From Glasgow:- DONGA due Freetown Aug. 4.

NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool:- DEIDO due Aug. 5.

From London:- BIAMO due Aug. 28; FALABA due Aug. 13.

From Avonmouth:- DUMBAIA due Aug. 9.

From N. Continent:- FORCADOS due Aug. 12

From Glasgow:- KOHIMA due Aug. 4.

WESTBOUND - To USA/Canada:- KOSOMBO due Montreal Aug. 14.

EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada:- REGEMA sld. New York Aug. 4.

BARBER LINES

SOUTHBOUND - FERNGATE due Lagos/Apapa Aug. 6, thence Douala, FERNLAND sld. Baltimore Aug. 11, New York Aug. 15 for

Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala, Calabar, FERNGATE sld. New York Sep. 8 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala.

NORTHBOUND - FERNLAND due New York Aug. 13, FERNGATE Idg. Abidjan/Monrovia mid/3rd week Aug. FERNLAND Idg. Lagos S. bound Sep. 1, Calabar Sep. 7, Ghana Sep. 9, Abidjan/Monrovia 2nd week Sep.

"K" LINE

SOUTHBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lobito, Port Harcourt, Lome, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan, Pointe Noire:- TEXAS MARU Idg. Japan July 13 due Port Harcourt Aug. 21.

EASTBOUND - From Port Harcourt, Abidjan, Freetown, Pointe Noire etc:- TEXAS MARU Idg. Port Harcourt Aug. 25, Abidjan Aug. 31, Freetown Sept. 6, Pointe Noire Sept. 12 due Japan Oct. 16.

VOERMANN LINE

ELAN GUITON due Dakar Aug. 26, Abidjan Aug. 30, Lome Sept. 2; CALANDA sld. Rotterdam Aug. 18 due Libreville Sept. 1, Port Gentil Sept. 3.

DAFRA LINE

EASTBOUND - BELGIEN sld. New Orleans Aug. 22 due Monrovia Sept. 6.

WESTBOUND - FRANKRIG sld. Angola Sept. 2 due Douala Sept. 7.

GOLD STAR LINE

WESTBOUND - DFGANYA Hong Kong Aug. 21, Singapore Aug. 26, Durban Aug. 30.

EASTBOUND - SAHARA Kobe Aug. 20, Yokohama Aug. 28, Nagoya Aug. 30.

BLACK STAR LINE/USN/ WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND - BENYA RIVER Lagos Jul. 13, Sapele Jul. 22, Ghana Jul. 31, Abidjan Aug. 2, Montreal Aug. 14, Thence Gt. Lakes.

BLACK STAR LINE/U.K./CONTINENT/ WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND - OFFIN RIVER Bremen Jul. 29, Hamburg Jul. 22, Antwerp Jul. 25, Rotterdam Jul. 27, Dunkirk Jul. 29, Rouen Jul. 31, SAKUMO LAGOON London Jul. 28.

OICHI RIVER Middlesbrough Jul. 27.

NORTHBOUND - PRA RIVER Bremen Jul. 25, Hamburg Jul. 27, OICHI RIVER Middlesbrough Jul. 27.

DELTA LINE

DELTA ARGENTINA due Houston Aug. 16, Dakar Sept. 4, Freetown Aug. 7, DEL RIO due Takoradi Sept. 13, Tema Sept. 15.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - From Continent:- ENUGU PALM due Warri Aug. 17.

From Liverpool:- FLIMA PALM due Aug. 20.

NORTHBOUND - ANDONI PALM due Apapa Aug. 15, KANO PALM due Abidjan Aug. 9.

N.Y.K. LINE

WESTBOUND - SHIMANI MARU Lagos/Apapa Aug. 25/28, Abidjan Sept. 5/6, Takoradi Sept. 7/8, Tema Sept. 9/9.

EASTBOUND - SHIMANI MARU Lagos/Apapa Aug. 25/28, Abidjan Sept. 5/6, Takoradi Sept. 7/8, Japan first port Oct. 12.

NETSUI OSK LINE

AKIBASAN MARU sld. Kobe Jul. 28 due Lagos Sept. 3; HOUSTON MARU sld. Kobe Aug. 4, due Lagos Sept. 11.

MAERSK LINE

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan:- SUSAN MAERSK sld. Kobe Aug. 5 due Luanda Sept. 1.

OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi:-

MAREN MAERSK sld. Abidjan Aug. 6 due Takoradi Aug. 7.

FARRELL LINES

HOWELARDS - AFRICAN PLANET sld. Luanda Aug. 2 for Lobito, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. Ports; AFRICAN CRESCENT sld. Matadi Aug. 23 for Luanda, Lobito, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports.

OUTWARDS - AFRICAN CRESCENT due Monrovia Aug. 7 for Abidjan, Tema Aug. 13, Matadi, Luanda, Lobito; AFRICAN STAR due Dakar Aug. 21 for Freetown, Monrovia Aug. 27, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Sept. 4, Lagos/Apapa Sept. 6, Douala.

NEDLLOYD - SWAL JOINT SERVICES

VIKAREN sld. Bordeaux Sept. 1 due Boma/Matadi Sept. 15, Pointe Noire Sept. 17, Luanda Sept. 20, BATU sld. Hamburg Sept. 8, Antwerp Sept. 12, Rotterdam Sept. 13, Rouen Sept. 15 due Boma/Matadi Sept. 28.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

SOUTHBOUND - DAN FODIO due Lagos/Apapa Sept. 3, Port Harcourt Sept. 10.

NORTHBOUND - EL KANEMI due Liverpool Aug. 19.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

NORTHBOUND - MINNESOTA sld. W.A. late Aug. Sept. for discharge Scan. Oct. VIKAREN sld. W.A. mid Sept./Oct. for discharge Scan. mid Oct./Nov.

HOEGH LINES

HOEGH BEAVER due Port Harcourt Aug. 24, Douala Aug. 27; HOEGH BREEZE due Tema Sept. 5 Apapa Sept. 7.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE

INWARDS - STRAIT FRAZER from Japan, sld. Jul. 22 due Luanda Aug. 16, Monrovia Aug. 21, Freetown Aug. 23, Port Harcourt Aug. 29, Lagos/Apapa Sept. 1, Takoradi Sept. 6, Abidjan Sept. 9, STRAIT TOWA from Hong Kong, sld. Jul. 4 due Lagos/Apapa Aug. 9, Cotonou Aug. 18, Lome Aug. 21, Abidjan Aug. 23, Monrovia Aug. 26, Freetown Aug. 28, Dakar Aug. 30, Conakry Sept. 2, Takoradi Sept. 7.

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

REAL EUROPE - AFRIKA LINE GmbH

ADOLF VINNEN due Lome Aug. 5, Cotonou Aug. 7, Douala Aug. 10, NEDDERLAND due Lagos/Apapa Aug. 8, Douala Aug. 11, Port Gentil Aug. 13.

NOPAL LINES

WESTBOUND - NOPAL THUIS sld. Cotonou Sept. 11 due Abidjan Sept. 12, Monrovia Sept. 15, NOPAL LUNA sld. Luanda Sept. 25 due Cotonou Oct. 1, Abidjan Oct. 2.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

SOUTHBOUND sld. New Orleans Aug. 6, Houston Aug. 11 due Lagos Aug. 31, Freetown Sept. 4; **NORTHBOUND** sld. New Orleans Aug. 10, Houston Aug. 15 due Lagos Sept. 5.

THE E.A.C. LINES

SOUTHBOUND - PANAMA sld. Rouen Aug. 13 due Dakar Aug. 19, Monrovia Aug. 22, Abidjan Aug. 24, Cotonou Aug. 27, Lagos Aug. 28, SINALOA sld. Rotterdam Aug. 25, Rouen Aug. 28 due Dakar Sept. 4, Freetown Sept. 7, Monrovia Sept. 8.

NORTHBOUND - SIMBA sld. Monrovia Aug. 12 due Amsterdam Aug. 22, Scan. Aug. 26, Bremen Sept. 1, Hamburg Sept. 3.

Guarantees for Investment

Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department can now negotiate the insurance of new overseas investments by British companies against the risks of expropriation, war damage, or restrictions on remittances. An official statement says that the scheme aims to contribute to the development of less developed countries and to benefit Britain at the same time. The insurance covers equity investments which may be either direct investments or substantial portfolio investments, and loans or guarantees of loans. Cover is for 15 years with premium of one per cent per annum on the current insured amount, and is allowable for tax.

ECGD has so far received about 140 specific enquiries, for investment worth some £45m. Roughly half these enquiries are for projects in Africa, 29 are for Central and South America, 28 for South Asia and the Far East, 11 for the Middle East, and 7 for Europe. 60 per cent is for manufacturing industry.

Only new investment is eligible for cover, though substantial new investment in an existing project is also acceptable. Purchase of existing shares in an overseas enterprise will qualify for cover when they are being transferred to British from foreign ownership or when they are being bought by one British company from another which has already made its investment with ECGD.

In general, ECGD is asking that investment should be at least £50,000 and should confer a 10 per cent stake in the enterprise. Special terms may apply to investment in "sensitive" areas of banking, but no insurance is being offered for the oil and natural gas industries.

The Nigerian National Shipping Limited announces the formation of subsidiary Company named Nigerian (UK) Ltd, incorporated in the UK to take over the entire functions and responsibilities of its existing Branch Office in Liverpool. This company will combine these duties with those of Port Agent Services presently rendered to NNSL whilst also serving as the Company's General Agents in UK ports. The address of the company remains Oneil Chambers Water Street, Liverpool L2 8TG.

Mr. L. S. Cady has been appointed director of African Timber & Plywood (Nigeria). Mr. Cady spent 18 years managing forest areas in Ghana, and worked in the Solomon Islands prior to being transferred to Nigeria in 1971. Supervising Manager Forest Operations Other UAC (Timber) appointments are Mr. R. S. MacDuff, who becomes director of African Timber and Plywood (Ghana), and Dr. D. L. McNed, who becomes a director in London.

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
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NOTICES

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

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

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To avoid any chance of your goods being lost we pack all your goods in ONE large packing case specially made for your requirements. Our representative will be glad to call at your home (day or evening, weekends including Sundays) to give a FREE estimate for packing and shipping to West Africa at competitive prices.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

**MIDWEST LINE & ARMEL'S
TRANSPORT LIMITED
BENIN CITY**

MIDWESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA

vacancies

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following posts:-

- (1) Deputy General Manager
- (2) Chief Accountant
- (3) Internal Auditor
- (4) Stock Controller
- (5) Chief Mechanical Engineer
- (6) Mechanical Engineer

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

(1) Deputy General Manager
A good honours or post-graduate degree and/or professional qualification preferably in Mechanical Engineering and/or Business Administration. Candidates with less than five years experience in a senior executive position in a Transport business or similar organisation and presently on a salary of less than £N2,250 per annum need not apply.

(2) Chief Accountant
The final certificate of at least one of the following bodies:-

- (i) Institute of Cost & Works Accountants;
- (ii) Association of Chartered Accountants;
- (iii) Association of Certified & Corporate Accountants;
- (iv) Society of Incorporated Accountants & Auditors.

Candidates with less than seven years post-qualification experience in a large business organisation and presently on a salary of less than £N2,500 per annum need not apply.

(3) Internal Auditor
The final certificate of Association of Chartered Accountants or Association of Certified & Corporate Accountants with at least five years post-qualification experience.

(4) Stock Controller
A good general education and preferably an Accountancy qualification and a thorough knowledge of Stores Control in a Transport Company or Workshop. Candidates with less than five years experience and presently on a salary of less than £N2,500 per annum need not apply.

(5) Chief Mechanical Engineer
A good honours degree in Mechanical Engineering and/or A.M.I. (Mech)E. and a minimum of ten years post-qualification experience in vehicle and plant maintenance and repairs in a Transport Company or Government Department or similar organisation.

(6) Mechanical Engineer
A minimum qualification of the Higher National Diploma certificate in Mechanical Engineering and not less than seven years practical experience.

SALARY
(1) Negotiable but not less than £N2,500 per annum.
(2) Negotiable but not less than £N3,000 per annum.
(3) Negotiable but not less than £N2,040 per annum.
(4) Negotiable but not less than £N3,000 per annum.
(5) Negotiable but not less than £N3,000 per annum.
(6) Negotiable but not less than £N1,000 per annum.

METHOD OF APPLICATION
Six copies of a type-written application containing a detailed curriculum vitae which should include the following:-

- (i) Full names
- (ii) Place and date of birth
- (iii) Nationality
- (iv) Marital status
- (v) Number, names, sex and ages of children if any
- (vi) Permanent home address
- (vii) Educational background - degree/certificates including institutions attended and dates. (One photostat copy of each certificate should be sent);
- (viii) Working experience stating details of former and present posts including dates and salaries. (One photostat copy of all testimonials should be sent);
- (ix) Names and addresses of three referees.
- (x) Probable date of assumption of duty if selected.
- (xi) Any other relevant information; should be forwarded to the General Manager, Midwest Line & Armel's Transport Limited, 22 James Watt Road, Private Mail Bag 1046, Benin City, Nigeria to reach him not later than 26th August, 1972.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE
Successful candidates will be on probation for 12 months before confirmation. The Company offers various fringe benefits including pension and car loan schemes.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Rewarding opportunities in telecommunications engineering plus valuable benefits for expatriates on contract.

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced engineers for positions in the Posts and Telecommunications department.

Expatriates appointed into Group 6, 7 & 8 are expected to serve for not less than two tours, each of 15 to 18 months.

CHIEF ENGINEER

(Transmission) PLANNING

£N3,010 + £N602 contract addition (Group 6). (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

Station & duties: Based at Lagos he will be responsible to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (Planning) for the following:

- (i) planning of radio systems to meet service requirements;
- (ii) planning of Open Wire Carrier routes and associated systems required for the extension of services to rural areas inclusive of estimates;
- (iii) planning of routes to augment junction routes to existing exchanges with available equipment in order to provide necessary relief before the projects scheduled for implementation are brought to service.
- (iv) re-planning of transmission routes that are at present not giving satisfactory service or are giving rise to special maintenance problems inclusive of estimates;
- (v) study of "fading" and other propagation problems along existing and proposed route for radio systems in conjunction with the Physics Department of our Universities;
- (vi) establishment in co-operation with the Senior Engineer (Building and Power) requirements for the building to house line carrier, radar and low capacity systems and associated power plant.
- (vii) preparation of technical specifications in connection with the equipment and associated power plant.
- (viii) investigation of all matters in connection with the utilisation of local wooden poles.
- (ix) preparation of engineering instructions on planning of transmission and radio systems;
- (x) planning of international telecommunications links in conjunction with Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited;
- (xi) Planning of extra-divisional radio facilities.

Qualifications: B.Sc. (Engineering) - Telecommunications or Diploma in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications) of a recognised University or Advanced College of Technology or Corporate Membership of a recognised Electrical Engineering Institution. Candidates must have at least 8 years experience in planning duties in a large Engineering Organisation.

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

(Transmission) PLANNING

£N2,786 + £N558 contract addition (Group 7). (Other benefits see third page of advertisement)

Station & duties: Based at Lagos he will be responsible to the CHIEF ENGINEER (Transmission) for the following:

- (i) Assisting the Chief Engineer (Transmission Planning) on all aspects of Radio systems planning and network design including multi-channel carrier telephony and voice frequency telegraphs;
- (ii) preparation of bid documents and evaluation of tender proposals;
- (iii) survey for all requests for circuit provision;
- (iv) maintenance of local and transmission plant availability, relay sets, T.L.R. position and frame capacities;
- (v) issuance of circuit layout order;
- (vi) any other duties as directed by the Chief Engineer.

Qualifications: Identical academic qualifications to Chief Engineer as above but with at least 7 years experience in transmission systems/network planning in a large telecommunications organisation.

AREA ENGINEER

(Transmission) PLANNING

£N1,548 - £N1,764. (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

Station & duty: Based at Lagos and responsible to the SENIOR ENGINEER for the following:

- (i) Transmission (Radio/Carrier Systems including Voice Frequency Telegraphs);

- (ii) Switching (Telegraphs including Telex/Gentex);

- (iii) External Plant;

- (iv) Buildings/Power Plant.

Qualifications: A good B.Sc. (Engineering) - Telecommunications or Diploma in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications) of a recognised University or Advanced College of Technology or Corporate Membership of a recognised Electrical Engineering Institution. Candidates must have had at least 4 years experience in his field of specialisation in a large telecommunications organisation.

AREA ENGINEER

(Switching) PLANNING

£N3,010 + £N602 contract addition (Group 6). (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

Station & duties: Based at Lagos he will be responsible to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (Planning) for the following:

- (i) designing of requirements and preparation of documents for new automatic and manual exchanges;
- (ii) preparation of local relief schemes to maintain service at exhausted automatic and manual exchanges which cannot, for the time being, be dealt with as major projects;
- (iii) compilation and annual review of a schedule showing the equipment state of automatic and manual exchanges and the proposals for extending existing and providing new exchanges;
- (iv) compilation and maintenance of a record showing the surplus telephone exchange equipment that is available and recommendations for its economic deployment;
- (v) designing and re-arrangement of automatic exchange gradings for the maintenance of the grade of service;
- (vi) liaison with the Operational Services Branch for the execution of telephone exchange works produced by the Planning Group;
- (vii) production of statistical information requested by the Contractors to enable them to execute their plans effectively.

Qualifications: B.Sc. (Engineering) - Telecommunications or Diploma in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications) of a recognised University or Advanced College of Technology or Corporate Membership of a recognised Electrical Engineering Institution. Candidates must have had at least 8 years experience in switching planning.

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

(Switching) PLANNING

£N2,786 + £N558 contract addition (Group 7). (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

Station & duties: Based at Lagos he will be responsible to the CHIEF ENGINEER (Switching) for the following:

- (i) assisting the Chief Engineer in all aspects of telephone/telegraph exchange switching planning;
- (ii) preparation of documents for new automatic and manual exchanges;
- (iii) plant extension for exchanges;
- (iv) determination of types and quantities of telephone and telegraph switching equipment for development purposes;
- (v) preparation of technical requirements to be met by all switching equipment in public service;
- (vi) preparation of specifications for all approved projects including cost estimates;
- (vii) preparation of bid documents and evaluation of proposals;
- (viii) all other assignments as directed by the Chief Engineer.

Qualifications: Identical academic qualifications to Chief Engineer as above but with at least 7 years experience in exchange/telegraph switching planning with a large telecommunications organisation.

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

(External Plant) PLANNING LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS

£N2,786 + £N558 contract addition (Group 7). (Other benefits

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

see third page of advertisement).

Station & duties based at Lagos he will be responsible to the CHIEF ENGINEER (Switching) for the following:

- (i) planning of local line development scheme;
- (ii) bringing all cable records both local line and junction up to date and taking measures to ensure that records are effectively maintained;
- (iii) carrying out exchange area studies and co-ordinating telephone development studies with the Traffic Section of the Operational Services Branch;
- (iv) designing and planning trunk and junction cables;
- (v) close liaison with the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and other Authorities on projects which affect Posts and Telecommunications plant existing and proposed;
- (vi) close liaison with E.C.N. on the effect of parallelism under the supervision of the Assistant Director (Planning);
- (vii) investigation and research necessary to ensure that full advantage is taken of any new developments in the line plant field;
- (viii) preparation of technical specifications for line plant when required;
- (ix) preparation of instructions and manual on line plant practice for the use of engineering staff.

Qualifications: Identical academic qualifications to Chief Engineer (Switching) Planning as above but with at least 7 years experience in external plant planning in a large telecommunications organisation.

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER MANAGER

£N2,786 + £N558 contract addition (Group 7). (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Responsible to the TERRITORIAL CONTROLLER, when in a Territory, or to the CHIEF ENGINEER, when at Telecommunications Operational Headquarters for the following:-

- (i) supervision of the performance of all engineering works in the Territory;
- (ii) supervision of the expenditure for the engineering works in the Territory;
- (iii) control of all Territorial engineering staff engaged in the provision and maintenance of Telecommunication plant. This involves the following items: (a) Automatic Exchanges Crossbar and Step by Step (b) Rural exchanges (c) Manual exchanges (d) PBX switchboards (e) PABX Crossbar and Step by Step (f) Telegraph equipment including Turn tape equipment, teleprinters and telex exchange (g) Open wire trunk lines (h) Installation and maintenance of subscribers telephones (i) Installation and maintenance external plant for telephones, telex and private wire (telegraphs).
- (iv) supervision of Territorial engineering Stores;
- (v) preparation of Staffing schedules to cover all engineering works in the Territory;
- (vi) at the Operational Telecommunications Headquarters, the Principal Engineer is responsible for: (a) drafting of technical circulars on equipment listed in (iii) above (b) analysis of engineering returns (c) liaison with Controller of Stores to ensure adequate stock of maintenance spares (d) any other duties in the effective utilisation of equipment under item (iii) above.

Qualifications: A University degree or equivalent professional qualification in Electrical Engineering, backed by 7-8 years technical and managerial experience in many aspects of Telecommunications engineering in a similar administration.

SENIOR ENGINEER or DISTRICT ENGINEER MANAGER

£N2,340 + £N2,484 + £N468 - £N496 contract addition (Group 8). (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Responsible to the TERRITORIAL CONTROLLER for the following:

- (i) supervision of the performance of all engineering works in the Territory;
- (ii) supervision of the expenditure for the engineering works in the District or Territory;
- (iii) as item (iii) under PRINCIPAL ENGINEER/PRINCIPAL ENGINEER MANAGER.

Qualifications: University Degree or equivalent professional qualification in Electrical Engineering, specialising in Telecommunications Engineering plus at least 6 years post-qualifying experience in a telecommunications engineering establishment.

SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER

- (a) Telegraphs

(b) External Plant
Scale CT4, 5, 6. £N1,455 - £N2,117 + £N270 - £N300 inducement addition. (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

In the first instance expatriates will be appointed for one tour of 18-24 months

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Officers are responsible to the DISTRICT ENGINEER/MANAGER or PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL OFFICER in each section for the following:

Telegraphs: Supervision of Technicians of all grades, Technologists from Higher Technical Officers downward on installation and maintenance of telegraph equipment, including V.F.T.

Responsible for periodic routines and returns of telegraph equipment and ensuring availability of maintenance spare parts

External Plant: Supervision of Technicians of all grades, Technologists from Higher Technical Officers downward on installation and maintenance of underground and overhead cable network, overhead trunk routes, including trunk route construction.

Preparation of stores list for maintenance and construction work

Experience on the Bell Telephone local line distribution system will be of advantage.

Qualifications: Final City and Guilds or its equivalent plus at least 8 years responsible post in 1(a) or 1(b) above in a reputable telecommunications establishment

HIGHER TECHNICAL OFFICER

- (a) Telegraphs

(b) External Plant

Scale CT4, 5, 6. £N1,455 - £N2,117 + £N270 - £N300 inducement addition. (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

In the first instance expatriates will be appointed for one tour of 18-24 months

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Officers in each section are responsible to the SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICERS or AREA ENGINEER for the following:

Telegraphs: Supervision of Technicians and Technologists from Technical Officer downward engaged in the installation and maintenance of telegraph equipment, including V.F.T.

Responsible for periodic routines and returns of telegraph equipment, and ensuring availability of maintenance spare parts

External Plant: Supervision of Technicians and Technical Officers and Assistant Technical Officers engaged in the installation and maintenance of underground and overhead cable network, overhead trunk construction.

Preparation of stores list for maintenance and construction work

Qualifications: Final City and Guilds or its equivalent plus at least 6 years responsible post in 1(a) or 1(b) in a reputable Telecommunications Organisation.

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

£N2,786 + £N558 contract addition (Group 7). (Other benefits see third page of advertisement).

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. To assist the CHIEF ENGINEER in the following:

- (i) the production and setting-up of maintenance standard including frequency of routines;
- (ii) editing of final Draft Circulars and instructions;
- (iii) preparation of fault analysis and dissemination of useful information to all Areas;
- (iv) organisation of field trials of equipment when required;
- (v) liaison with Planning and Contract Groups on new projects;
- (vi) provision of transmission equipment, including indenting and placing orders for Stores;
- (vii) preparation of Budgeting and Capital Estimates;
- (viii) co-ordination of the functions of Senior Engineers employed on long distance communication which includes:
 - (a) Overhead wire carrier systems
 - (b) H.F. Radio
 - (c) V.H.F., U.H.F. and S.H.F. Radio Relay systems
 - (d) The Projected Coaxial Cable system.

Qualifications: A University Degree or Diploma in Electrical Engineering with at least seven years field experience in the planning, operation and maintenance of telecommunication system particularly with large administration, or with a reputable company

SENIOR ENGINEER

£N2,340 - £N2,484 + £N468 - £N496 contract addition (Group 8). (Other benefits see below)

Station & Duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. To assist the PRINCIPAL ENGINEER in the following:

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

- (i) issuing of appropriate circular on Long Distance Communication Systems.
- (ii) Commissioning, Tests and Acceptance of Radio and transmission System installations;
- (iii) initiation of relevant Investigations on all transmission systems;
- (iv) preparation and supervision of Roster Schedule of Routines;
- (v) preparation of Routine Instructions;
- (vi) representation of the Long Distance Communication Section of the Department on various committees;
- (vii) supervision of Construction of Long Distance Communication Radio and Transmission plants not provided by Contracts;
- (viii) supervision of expenditure incurred for the operation and maintenance of Long Distance Communication;
- (ix) supervision of the performance of staff employed on operation and maintenance of Long Distance Communication Systems.

Qualifications: Identical academic qualifications to PRINCIPAL ENGINEER but with at least 5 years experience in the planning, operation and maintenance of telecommunication system particularly with large administration, or with a reputable company.

AREA ENGINEER

EN1,548 - EN1,764. (Other benefits see below).
Station & duty: Anywhere in Nigeria. To assist in the operation, maintenance and construction of Trunk Equipment. Basic functions will include:

- (i) Oversight of all field work in connection with all transmission installations;
- (ii) construction of plant not provided by Contracts;
- (iii) analysis of Statistical return, routine maintenance results, and presentation of draft reports on Analysis of field investigations;
- (iv) General Assistance to Areas on maintenance problems;
- (v) carrying out commissioning Tests on radio and transmission equipment;
- (vi) co-ordination of Stores Provision Schedule;
- (vii) liaison with other departments (e.g. Metrological, University etc.) on transmission problems.

Qualifications: A University Degree or Diploma in Electrical Engineering with at least 4 years field experience in the planning, operation and maintenance of telecommunication system particularly with a reputable company or large administration.

MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, WORKSHOPS

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER (Electrical)
EN2,786 + EN558 contract addition (Group 7). (Other benefits see below).

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Responsible for assisting the CHIEF MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL ENGINEER in all electrical aspects of the following:

- (i) the Control of the Central and Territorial Workshops;
- (ii) the repairs of Telecommunications Equipment HF, VHF and UHF Radio Panels, Switchboards, Teleprinters, Air Equipment, Telephones, Transmitters inclusive of Coils and Conditioning Units, Instruments, Meters, Meggers, Armatures, Measuring Appliances, Clocks etc and all Electrical Appliances;
- (iii) installation and maintenance of electrical cubicles and wiring of power stations and other official buildings;
- (iv) preparation of estimates and control of engineers and staff down the line.

Qualifications: A University degree or equivalent Professional qualification in Electrical/Mechanical Engineering with at least 7 to 8 years experience in a large organisation.

SENIOR ENGINEER (Electrical)
EN2,340 - EN2,484 + EN468 - EN496 contract addition (Group 8). (Other benefits see below).

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Responsible to the PRINCIPAL ENGINEER (Electrical) for the control of staff employed on items as shown under Principal Engineer (Electrical) job description.

Qualifications: A University Mechanical engineering with at least 5 years experience.

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER (Mechanical)
EN2,786 + EN558 contract addition (Group 7). (Other benefits see below).

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Responsible for assisting the CHIEF MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL ENGINEER in all mechanical aspects of the following:

- (i) the control of Central and Territorial workshops;
- (ii) the installation and maintenance of all Static Generating

- Plants along the National Telecommunications Network Routes; all mechanical aids, motor transport;
- (iii) day to day vehicle maintenance and repairs. Construction of vehicle bodies for Postal and Engineering services.
- (iv) overhaul of all Generating Plants in the Base Workshops, Oshodi;
- (v) installation and maintenance of Postal Equipment such as Stamp Cancelling Machines, Stamp Vending Machines;
- (vi) repairs and maintenance of Post Office letter box locks and manufacture of new keys;
- (vii) responsibility for metal works and Lathe Machine Works;
- (viii) preparation of Estimates and Control of Mechanical Engineers and staff down the line.

Qualifications: University Degree or equivalent Professional qualification in Mechanical Engineering with at least 7 to 8 years responsible experience in Mechanical/Electrical Engineering with a large organisation.

SENIOR ENGINEER (Mechanical)

EN2,340 - EN2,484 + EN468 - EN496 contract addition (Group 8). (Other benefits see below).

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. Responsible to the PRINCIPAL ENGINEER for the following:

- (i) maintenance, repairs and overhaul of Static Generating Plants on the National Telecommunication network;
- (ii) mechanical aids for Postal and Telecommunications services;
- (iii) motor vehicles - maintenance, repairs and overhaul including construction of vehicle bodies;
- (iv) General Workshop practices including Metal works on lathe and grinding machines etc.
- (v) preparation of estimates and in control of mechanical engineers and other technical staff.

Qualifications: A University Degree or equivalent professional qualification in Electrical/Mechanical engineering, with at least 5 years experience.

AREA ENGINEER

(Electrical and Mechanical)

EN1,548 - EN1,764. (Other benefits see below).

Station & duty: Anywhere in Nigeria. To be in charge of Area Workshops or Section of a Base Mechanical/Electrical Workshops.

Qualifications: A University degree or equivalent professional qualification in electrical/mechanical engineering with at least 4 years experience.

TRAINING GRADE ALL SECTIONS**PUPIL ENGINEERS (Electrical)**

EN840 - EN1,764. (Other benefits see below)

Station & duties: Anywhere in Nigeria. This is a training grade for professional men and women after graduation from University. Successful applicants are attached to different sections to gain experience of telephone exchange services e.g. installation and maintenance, radio services, telegraph services, radio and transmission, workshop practice and planning methods.

Qualifications: A University degree or equivalent professional qualification in electrical engineering, with Telecommunication as one of the Specialist Subjects.

OTHER BENEFITS

- (a) Gratuity of EN37,100 for each completed period of 3 months satisfactory service = EN150 p.a.
- (b) Income tax is at Nigerian rates, these are substantially lower than those prevailing in the U.K.
- (c) Free passage privileges on appointment and during vacations for Officer and family.
- (d) Leave at the rate of 5 to 7 days for each completed month's service.
- (e) Pleasant accommodation provided at the rate 8 1/2 % of basic salary subject to a maximum of EN150 p.a.
- (f) Loan to purchase a car and allowances for running it.
- (g) In addition, a tax-free supplementation, may be paid to U.K. Citizens.
- (h) Favourable exchange rate EN1 = £1.17 sterling.

Note: Nigerian Nationals are also entitled to all fringe benefits except inducement addition and supplementation allowance.

Further information and application forms may be obtained quoting reference FR/14/72.

Recruitment Attache,
NIGERIA HIGH COMMISSION,
9 Northumberland Avenue,
London WC2N 5BX

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

THE GAMBIA Vacancy in the Lands Office

The Public Service Commission invites applications from suitably qualified Gambians to fill the vacant post of

LANDS INSPECTOR

in the Lands Office of the Ministry for Local Government Lands & Mines.

Applicants must be over 30 years of age and must possess a University degree or equivalent from a recognised University.

The Lands Inspector's duties are varied. He is responsible to the Lands Officer for the efficient administration of the Lands Office. He processes all applications for plots of land and undertakes regular inspections of state lands. He assists the Lands Officer in his duties as Inspector of Mines and as Secretary to the Brikania/Kombo St. Mary Planning and Development Committee.

The salary scale attached to the post is CIE12.3 i.e., D3500 x 150 - D4250; D4655 x 180 - D5190 a year.

Applications which must be made on the prescribed Public Commission application for appointment form, obtainable from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, The Quadrangle, Bathurst, should be completed and returned to him *not later than 31 August 1972*.

Applicants who do not possess the minimum qualifications required will not be considered.

Applicants in Government Service should submit their application through their Heads of Department.

NOTICES cont.

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Contact - Mr. Bradford

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Write for details.

Sales and Service Engineers

The United Africa Company Group has vacancies in its Machinery Services Division in Ghana for Sales and Service Engineers.

Applications are invited from Ghanaians currently in the U.K. but who intend to return to their home country in the near future.

Candidates must have Engineering qualifications and a sound basic training in the sales and servicing of agricultural, power and industrial machinery.

Interviews will be held in London and successful applicants will receive firm offers of employment before they leave the U.K. for Ghana.

Apply quoting ref S SE/1 giving full particulars to
The Recruitment Manager,

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED,
P.O. Box 1, Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UG.

NOTICE

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Dateline Africa

GHANA

Acheampong warns foreigners

Col. Acheampong has warned foreigners against continued support for Dr. Busia, now in exile in Britain. He told a durbar of chiefs at Koforidua during his first tour of the regions since taking power that Dr. Busia "has not been ordained to govern Ghana forever". The NRC had been strengthened and encouraged, said the Colonel, by spontaneous messages of goodwill from Ghanaians since the announcement of an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government. It remained "undaunted by this threatened act of terrorism and subversion by a disgruntled few", realising that it had the full backing of Ghanaians with the exception of a small, personally ambitious minority who wished to disgrace Ghana. Accusing "foreigners" of interference, Col. Acheampong said, "the continued support for Dr. Busia by our foreign friends is a clear indication that they wanted to use him as a stooge to make Ghana beggars for food", and challenged them to "come out boldly and declare their stand with us instead of hiding behind certain agencies which we know".

The NRC would fulfil its pledge to revolutionise Ghana's economy and gear it towards prosperity and happiness. "We assure you that we shall not be deflected from this goal by any threat from within or outside this country". Col. Acheampong accused Dr. Busia of intensifying divisive elements in Ghanaian society.

• During his tour, Col. Acheampong told traditional rulers in Kumasi to avoid the temptation of using their position to indulge in wasteful and partisan politics. He urged them to use their exalted positions to give leadership so that Ghana could be a happy, prosperous and united nation.

• "Archaic" and "nationally useless" was how the *Daily Graphic* described alleged discriminating against Ghanaians trained in eastern countries. "This whole business of our inclination to undervalue eastern academic and technical scholarship is unfortunate because it is a self-ridiculing irony of our claim to maturing nationalism. It is as if, in spite of independence, Ghana is deliberately unwilling to discard some of the harmful inherited colonial attributes." The *Daily Graphic* has endorsed the NRC's decision to reconsider relations with socialist countries and called for an end to discrimination against Russian-trained Ghanaians.

• The Prisons Service plans to establish farm prison camps. The Internal Affairs Commissioner and Inspector-General of Police, Mr. J. H. Cobbinah, said when inaugurating a new prison board. The camps are to be sited where sugar cane, rice, maize and other crops were grown, to use prison labour. Mr. Cobbinah urged the nine-member board to promote policies to end the isolation of prisoners.



Nkrumah's body is at last lowered into his final resting place at his hometown.

• "Numerous tenders" are reported to have been submitted for eight Russian-built trawlers, bought by the State Fishing Corporation for over 2m cedis. The eight trawlers were among those purchased by Dr. Nkrumah for 3,340,000 cedis but abandoned after the 1966 coup. In 1970 a shipbroker, Mr. Victor Pan, attempted to purchase the ten trawlers for \$100,000 but was prevented by court suit in Ghana.

• The Volta River Authority has set out 1.8m. cedis to 18,000 people whose property was destroyed by the Volta Lake. A spokesman for the Resettlement Unit said that beneficiaries included 10,000 in Ghana whose property was destroyed during construction of the Ghana-Egypt power transmission lines. The 52 resettlement townships have a population of 80,000 and primary and middle schools and day care centres. Farmers cultivate plots for food and poultry under guidance from the Authority. The 12,200 one-roomed houses built for the evictees in 1963-64 are being extended by 10,000 rooms to ease crowding.

• Ghana will earn an additional \$2m a year from the sale of Akosombo electricity to VALCO, following activation of the \$24m. potline at Tema aluminium smelter. In all, VALCO will pay not less than \$7m a year for 300,000 kw. It will buy from the Volta River Authority.

Mr. William Armantrout has been appointed to the new position of resident director of VALCO. He will be responsible for the operation of the 100,000 kw. reduction plant, the governmental activities of the Accra office and the Bauxite Alumina Study Company (BASCOC), which is assessing the bauxite reserves at Kibi. Mr. J. V. Phillips is resident manager.

• Ivory Coast has approached the Volta River Authority for the supply of power. The Chief Executive of the Authority, E. L. Quartey, told the Western Region Commissioner, Col. Agyekum Sumnu, that it would be easy, since the Authority has a sub-station at Prestea, 35 miles from the border. Supply of electric power from Togo and Dahomey is expected to begin by the end of the year.



Mr. Kojo Botain, Nimo Fathia Nkrumah, Mrs. Botsio and Mr. K. A. Gbedemah at Kwame Nkrumah's burial in Nkroful.

● In a *Ghanaian Times* article on Makola Mammies and the Revolution, Mackay Anim-Appiah calls for a stringent price control system and cites instances of abuse. Reduction in the size of kenkey in Accra was so great that the Regional Commissioner intervened and "a small fraction of kenkey sellers has increased the size of the 'popular food' whilst the majority still maintain the devaluation size". Market women dealing in textiles are also said to be hiding cloth. Nor do stores escape blame "there are some stores in Accra whose owners force customers to buy a tin of Milo (big size) before allowing them to buy a packet of sugar".

● The NRC has announced that of the 308 applications received from officers who, under the transitional provisions of the 1969 constitution, were not re-appointed into the civil service, 52 have been re-engaged. Another 108 are awaiting engagement.

● The Trades Union Congress is taking back members of staff dismissed last year as a result of the dissolution of the Congress by Dr. Busia's government. The recall, said the TUC, was made possible by an improvement in its finances.

● A five-man committee has been appointed to review the programme of the 8m. cedi Atomic Reactor Project. Set up in 1961 and operated under the supervision of the Ghana Academy of Sciences the project was intended to study the peaceful use of atomic power and the possibility of developing Ghana's own supply. It was one of many Russian sponsored projects to be abandoned after the 1966 coup. The committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Oteng of the National Standards Board, will advise the government on what use can be made of the equipment.

● Ghana Cold Stores has begun a scheme to buy surplus fish for storage during the current and future herring season for release for consumption during the lean fish season. Ghana is currently experiencing bumper catches of herrings and the government has sent vans to carry the fish from the coast to non-fishing areas. Single crates of herrings were reportedly selling at Apam, near Winneba at 20 pesewas, while at Cape Coast 50 crates can be bought for 5 pesewas.

● An acute shortage of rice seedlings is reported in the Northern and Upper regions.

● The President of the Western House of Chiefs, Nana Anisie IV, paramount chief of Sekondi traditional area, has died, aged 54.

SIERRA LEONE

Loans for Farmers

At the first general meeting of the National Co-operative Development Bank the Governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone said that it was almost impossible for a farmer to raise a loan from a commercial

bank because of the absence of security. This meant that farmers were often at the mercy of money lenders or traders who underpaid them for crops and overcharged them for supplies. The new bank would help to break this vicious circle. Mr Bangura deplored the fact that out of 900 Co-operative Societies less than 200 had taken up shares in the new bank.

● In the development estimates approved by Parliament, agriculture is allocated some Le2½m. out of a total of nearly Le15m. This is a very big increase. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources said that communist China would open 13 new agricultural stations and that the Chinese were making a gift to his Ministry of 50 tractors, several tons of insecticide, and other equipment.

● Sierra Leone did not break diplomatic relations with Formosa said Mr Solomon Pratt, Minister of External Affairs. The government had decided to recognise Peking, but had wanted to maintain good relations with Formosa. The Formosans, however, in spite of all efforts to keep them in Sierra Leone, had decided to go.

● During his visit to the iron ore mine of Sierra Leone Development Company at Marampa, in which the government is negotiating with the Company a 51 per cent share holding, Mr. Stevens said that chiefdoms in mining areas should benefit particularly from revenues derived from the mines. He called the town of Lunsar, near the mine, "a disgrace". On the other hand he said that the chiefdoms in the mining areas had not used properly even the money they had received from the company as lease rent. Work would start soon on water supply for the Marampa-Masimeta chiefdom and the scheme would be extended to neighbouring chiefdoms. He hoped that the government would join the company as partners and that then chiefdom authorities would co-operate properly in development. The President also said that he felt that after over 40 years of operation the company should not need to employ as many as 100 expatriates.

● A number of scholarships are offered by the Soviet Union to Sierra Leone for the 1972-73 academic year. Applications have to be made through the Sierra Leone Ministry of Education, which says that they should not be made for courses available in the University of Sierra Leone. Among subjects offered are forestry, agriculture, mining, architecture, medicine and music.

● Lebanese shops were closed in Bo as a protest against what their owners called frequent armed robberies. It has been reported that 17 shops and business premises have been raided within a month. The Catholic Mission is also reported to have been raided on six occasions, among the items stolen being 14 sewing machines.

A watchman was killed during one armed raid.

● Addressing the Bo Muslim community Mr S. D. Koroma said that although Muslims formed about seventy five per cent of the population, nothing had been done to centralise or co-ordinate their activities. The evils revealed during the last pilgrimage showed how much needed to be done. The government had decided to form an Islamic Council which would be the central organisation for the various branches of the religion in Sierra Leone.

● Establishment of a cocoa processing plant is being considered, according to the Minister of Agriculture. He said that Sierra Leone cocoa production last year rose from 4,000 to 6,000 tons. The Minister also said that his ministry had plans for growing sufficient onions locally to eliminate imports.

● Eight senior officers of the National Diamond Mining Company (DIMINCO), including three expatriate engineers, have appeared in a Police Magistrates Court on charges of alleged conspiracy to steal diamonds from a separator house.

● Forty members of the National Dance Troup are in the Argentine to stage a series of performances sponsored by Mr. F. A. Seabuck, honorary Consul-General for the Argentine in Freetown.

● The Mayor of Freetown is leading a delegation of four to North Korea and the Soviet Union.

● The Sierra Leone Ports Authority made a profit of over Le1m. last year.

LIBERIA

President Tolbert on July 26, anniversary of Liberia's foundation, reiterated his commitment to execute the laws. Delivering his independence day message at a reception in Sanniquellie, on the Guinea Border, he said his commitment should not be regarded as a desire to transform himself into a leader to be feared, but rather one to be respected even if not loved. He outlined several problems including the economic situation, emphasising collection of taxes. Dr. Tolbert explained that there had been rumours that the Government imposed retroactive taxes. This allegation was entirely illogical - the Government did not impose retroactive taxes. A motion was proposed for the replacement of the motto on the national emblem - "The love of liberty brought us here" - with "Unity, justice and brotherhood". It was said that the present motto implied that only those who came from America were citizens, and not those who were already in the country.

● Four coaches are being converted in BRE-METRO Glasgow works for passenger use on the Lamco iron-ore railway. Built at Swindon in 1956, they were withdrawn from Glasgow-Edinburgh services. The coaches are being painted in B.R. blue and grey livery.

GUINEA BISSAU

The report of the mission from the UN Decolonisation Committee which went to territory controlled by the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau has been published. It confirms that Portugal no longer exercises any effective administrative control in large areas of the territory. The report says that, according to the PAIGC (the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands) "the liberated areas now comprise either more than two-thirds or between two-thirds and three-quarters of the territory. This has been verified by many foreign observers and journalists. It is also evident that the population of the Liberated areas unreservedly supports the policies and activities of the PAIGC, which after nine years of military struggle exercises *de facto* administrative control in those areas, and is effectively protecting the interests of the inhabitants in spite of Portuguese activities".

The group, headed by Mr. Moracio Seveilla-Borja, Ecuador's Deputy Permanent UN Representative, said it kept its movement shrouded in secrecy to minimise the risks both to the local inhabitants and the members of the mission. Although the mission was not fired on "its members were able to hear the bombardments and to see the reconnaissance planes and helicopters flying overhead - in some cases members were obliged to hide under shelter and seek protection in the bush. The mission was also able to inspect the destruction caused to villages and crops".

- Portuguese African territories are now officially designated "states" under the new organic law for overseas territories, which aims to give greater autonomy "without affecting the unity of the nation". Hitherto only Goa, Damao and Diu were known as "the State of India" (still regarded as part of Portugal, with representation in the National Assembly in Lisbon).

CAMEROON

Cameroon will now be run administratively on a provincial rather than regional system. By presidential decree regions in the former federal republic have been converted into seven provinces each of which will have a governor instead of an administration inspector. Five (Sub-centre, Coastal, East, West and Nyong Provinces) still bear their former names. But West Cameroon has been divided into two provinces, North West and South West. Bamenda becomes the capital of the former and Buea of the latter. The other provinces have their headquarters in Yaoundé (Sub-centre), Douala (Coastal), Bertoua (East), Batoussam (West) and Garoua (North). Each province is to be divided into four sub-divisions and districts. Sub Centre has 10 divisions, Northern and Western six each, North Western five and South Western four. A governor will administer each province and under him will be divisional officers, assistant divisional officers and district officers.

- November 30, 1972 has been fixed as the last day of existence for the East and West Legislative Assemblies and the West Cameroon House of Chiefs.

- Receiving the credentials of the new British Ambassador to Cameroon, Mr. Given, President Ahidjo said he was pleased at Britain's entry to the EEC because it would bring about increased co-operation. He also called for Britain to take action to enable the Zimbabwe people to exercise their legitimate rights.

FRANCE

The director of a refugee camp outside Rome has been dismissed following an investigation into allegations that Africans from the camp were smuggled illegally into France. The allegations were made by Aldo Puscaddu, a Sardinian sought by the police in connection with illegal smuggling of West Africans into France via Italy. In an interview Puscaddu claimed that an official of the camp had three times entrusted to his care Africans who had subsequently been taken to France. Police had made raids on Puscaddu's Rome apartment resulting in the return of 68 Africans to Ivory Coast. Documents found there indicated that about 350 Africans had passed through Puscaddu's hands on their way to France. The affair became public when a lorry containing 50 Africans broke down in the South of France.

Rome police are also investigating a prostitution racket involving girls brought from Africa allegedly for domestic jobs.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu has announced at a public rally that as from that day (July 30) he is suspending Zaire's investment code for countries which did not respect Zaire's currency. Without naming countries he declared "intolerable" that the Zaire currency should be "sabotaged and sold short", even in countries from which Zaire imported large quantities of goods. The President spoke bitterly of Zaire citizens who exchanged their currency on the black market in Brazzaville at only half the official rate of £1.21. He also dwelt upon misuse of public funds by high-ranking ministers and officials and accused the former Foreign Minister, Lisenze Batwanyele, dropped in a February reshuffle, of misusing 40,000 zaires of public money and transferring it to the Angolan Revolutionary Government in Exile (GRAE), "with an aim to sabotaging their efforts to liberate their country". Mr. Batwanyele was reported to have fled to Belgium, and it has been decided to withdraw his rights and privileges as a deputy. Investigators from the Finance Ministry are to make a national enquiry into the use of public monies.

The President told the 10,000 large crowd that "for reasons of snobbery", some people bought article at inflated prices. Rents for stallholders in the capital would be reduced by half from

the next day so there would be no for inflated prices.

- Kinshasa radio has reported contrary to previous reports. Foreign Minister was not thought to Brussels. He is said to have left airline officials in Geneva and left Portugal. In addition to the already against him is to be added high treason.

- The number of refugees from is reported to have increased from 1 to 40,000. If the influx is not to says the government, serious problems would soon be expected. Five dispensaries have been set up.

- General Mobutu has decided to some Zairian Generals, and has decided that all members of the Armed Forces recruited or at between 1930 and 1940 should in their intention to retire before tember, 1972.

- Zaire and Zambia have negotiated a consular agreement to the legal status of their citizens.

IVORY COAST

Commenting on the meeting of President Houphouët-Boigny and President Sekou Touré of Guinea at Faramah, *Fraternité Marseillaise* says: "The absence of any official information from the Ivory Coast authorities at the meeting has assumed the secrecy has always marked Ivory Coast diplomacy. However, the official in no way reduces the importance of this historic event. The meeting is obviously an important one. We in Ivory Coast consider it historic. We do not yet know the full details discussed. There have never been major differences between the leaders although differences in temperament and the way they achieved independence and developed have always existed. Everyone knows that in the past differences hindered relations. A brotherly reconciliation, marked by several political and cultural meetings has been under way for some time now. The radio and newspaper war has ended. A summit including Guinean envoy Diakité's recent visit to Abidjan shadowed a very important event. This event has just taken place at Faramah."

- Hallway Hotels Overseas of Belgium and the Belgian firm Sodehotel have signed an agreement with the Ivory Coast government to establish a new tourist company. Sodehotel is a subsidiary of Sabena. The company will manage a tourist resort on the coast 50 miles from Abidjan, and finance the construction of new tourist projects.

- M. Paul Chaudet, Advisory Director of the Swiss Interchild-Indersa Group, visited the Ivory Coast for talks about the establishment of an Ivory Coast Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland.

NIGERIA Lord Carrington in Lagos

Lord Carrington, Britain's Defence Secretary, has made a four-day official visit to Nigeria at the invitation of the Federal Government to discuss "matters of general and mutual interest".

A correspondent writes:

The Defence Secretary is the third British Minister to visit Nigeria since the end of the war. Lord Lothian's visit passed almost without notice but Mr. Richard Wood, the Minister for Overseas Development, is reported to have made a very favourable impression, particularly on Gen. Gowon, and to have started the thaw in relations between Britain and Nigeria which the British government has been seeking. It was known, however, that the Nigerian government would have preferred a visit from a senior cabinet minister, though not Sir Alec Douglas Home, and the name of Lord Carrington was mentioned. The British Government still hopes that Gen. Gowon himself may come to London since the visits of other Nigerian leaders, whether civilian or military, are so routine that they cannot be said to have any political significance.

Though presumably excluded from the highest office by his membership of the House of Lords, Lord Carrington is chairman of the Conservative party, and is generally regarded as being very close to Mr. Heath, who appears both to be indifferent to African affairs and yet to want friendly relations, above all, with Nigeria. There is nobody he is more likely to listen to than Lord Carrington and it is a sign of the importance the British Government attaches to the visit that no change has been made in the arrangements in spite of the critical situation in Ulster in which Lord Carrington carries major responsibility.

Lord Carrington is an acceptable visitor in Lagos first because of his political seniority, secondly because he is a former soldier, but above all because of the results of his visit to the secessionist areas and to Lagos during the civil war, in December 1969. He went to report to Sir Alec Douglas Home, then Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who in general supported the Wilson governments Nigerian policy but wanted some first-hand account of the Nigerian situation. Although he made no public report it was well known that on his return he advised his colleagues that the secessionist régime had no chance of survival and deserved no support while the Federal Government was not only certain to end the rebellion but had in General Gowon a leader who could be relied upon to act with magnanimity and humanity.

• The population count scheduled for November next year should be flawless, Gen. Gowon told the newly constituted National Census Board. They should do their best to avoid the bitter controversy and doubt which marred the last census,

in 1963. "A census count being a technical operation should not lead to any controversy and should, indeed, command national world-wide acclaim and acceptability if conducted as a technical exercise". After stressing the economic, political and social benefits of an accurate census, Gen. Gowon said any attempt to distort the results of a new count would adversely affect the rationality of public policy and the allocation of scarce resources. The new census board is headed by Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, retired Chief Justice, and has representatives from all twelve states.

• During a visit to Kaduna for a meeting with the Pilgrims Welfare Board the ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Alhaji Bello Malabu, condemned drug peddling during the annual pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina. As a result, he said, innocent Nigerian pilgrims were subjected to rigorous searches and ill-treatment by Saudi authorities. He had not protested to them because "the bad eggs among our pilgrims are on the increase every year".

West's corruption probe

Fresh anti-corruption investigations are to begin in the Western State, the Military Governor, Brig. Rotimi, has announced. He said that the enquiry would cover public officials cleared in earlier probes. "I can see now many of those who had earlier been cleared living in affluence. They are coming out with those things they got away with. But Nemesis will catch up with them".

The Brigadier, who was on a meet-the-people tour, said that progress in the state was being retarded by "vipers" in the civil service and government-owned corporations. "These people are sucking your blood. They are your enemies. They are the ones making things difficult for us in this state. These vipers are in every ministry, in government-owned banks where they grant loans to their friends and family with out any security or where they grant themselves loans for their own business. They are in corporations and government-owned companies".

• Troop concentration in the East Central State is to be reduced to create a freer atmosphere, Army Chief of Staff, Maj-Gen. David Ejoor, announced during a visit to Kano while touring army locations in the northern states. He said the reduction of troops would also remove the feeling that the state was still under military occupation, even after the civil war.

• The Chairman of the London-based company, Gold and Base Metal Mines, has announced to shareholders that a feasibility study of the company's mine at Liruie Lode in Kano State indicated valuable reserves of tin and zinc. A copy of the report has been sent to the Federal Government and Gold and Base Metals of Nigeria, a subsidiary company, is expected soon to open discussions on prospects for developing the mine.

Developing the Delta ports

The Nigerian Ports Authority intends to spend £5m on development of the Delta ports during the current development plan period. Mr. Andrew Wilson, chairman of the authority, announced in Benin. He said that development of the Delta ports was necessary as one of the longer-term solutions to the problem of congestion in Lagos ports.

Development envisaged for the Delta ports — Koko, Sapele, Warri and Burnutu — would include dredging of the Escravos to 21 feet so that Warri could take ocean liners. It would include provision of more berths at the ports and the training of skilled personnel. Work on dredging Warri would start before the end of the financial year.

Mr. Wilson suggested, however, that development of the Delta ports and of Port Harcourt and Calabar might not end congestion in Lagos ports, unless this was accompanied by a change in the importers' attitude to the use of ports. Many concentrated on Lagos ports, several hundreds of miles away from them, instead of using ports in their area. It was also necessary to develop approach roads to ports as well as feeder roads in the state.

The NPA was a "very viable" corporation, and made a profit of £2.4m. last year, Mr. Wilson said.

To check broaching at Apapa, Mr. Wilson said the NPA had secured the services of an expatriate expert on security, and a combined team of police, army and civilian security men now keep a 24 hour watch at the port. "I hope you will realise that where 8,000 men meet together everyday and work such things as broaching cannot be stamped out totally".

• Nigerian Police have been instructed to deal ruthlessly with reckless drivers to try to reduce road accidents. Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing, Mr. Femi Okunnu expressed concern at the "alarming increase" in road accidents, due, he said, to reckless driving and a complete disregard of traffic laws.

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GUINEA BISSAU

The report of the mission from the UN Decolonisation Committee which went to territory controlled by the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau has been published. It confirms that Portugal no longer exercises any effective administrative control in large areas of the territory. The report says that, according to the PAIGC (the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands) "the liberated areas now comprise either more than two-thirds or between two-thirds and three-quarters of the territory. This has been verified by many foreign observers and journalists. It is also evident that the population of the Liberated areas unreservedly supports the policies and activities of the PAIGC, which after nine years of military struggle exercises free *de facto* administrative control in those areas, and is effectively protecting the interests of the inhabitants in spite of Portuguese activities".

The group, headed by Mr. Moracio Seveilla-Boña, Ecuador's Deputy Permanent UN Representative, said it kept its movement shrouded in secrecy to minimise the risks both to the local inhabitants and the members of the mission. Although the mission was not fired on "its members were able to hear the bombardments and to see the reconnaissance planes and helicopters flying overhead - in some cases members were obliged to hide under shelter and seek protection in the bush. The mission was also able to inspect the destruction caused to villages and crops".

Portuguese African territories are now officially designated "states" under the new organic law for overseas territories, which aims to give greater autonomy "without affecting the unity of the nation". Hitherto only Goa, Damao and Diu were known as "the State of India" (still regarded as part of Portugal, with representation in the National Assembly in Lisbon).

CAMEROON

Cameroon will now be run administratively on a provincial rather than regional system. By presidential decree regions in the former federal republic have been converted into seven provinces each of which will have a governor instead of an administration inspector. Five (Sub-centre, Coastal, East, West and Nyong Provinces) still bear their former names. But West Cameroon has been divided into two provinces, North West and South West. Bamenda becomes the capital of the former and Buea of the latter. The other provinces have their headquarters in Yaoundé (Sub-centre), Douala (Coastal), Bertoua (East), Boussam (West) and Garoua (North). Each province is to be divided into four sub-divisions and districts. Sub Centre has 10 divisions, Northern and Western six each, North Western five and South Western four. A governor will administer each province and under him will be divisional officers, assistant divisional officers and district officers.

November 30, 1972 has been fixed as the last day of existence for the East and West Legislative Assemblies and the West Cameroon House of Chiefs.

Receiving the credentials of the new British Ambassador to Cameroon, Mr. Given, President Ahidjo said he was pleased at Britain's entry to the EEC because it would bring about increased co-operation. He also called for Britain to take action to enable the Zimbabwe people to exercise their legitimate rights.

FRANCE

The director of a refugee camp outside Rome has been dismissed following an investigation into allegations that Africans from the camp were smuggled illegally into France. The allegations were made by Aldo Pusceddu, a Sardinian sought by the police in connection with illegal smuggling of West Africans into France via Italy. In an interview Pusceddu claimed that an official of the camp had three times entrusted to his care Africans who had subsequently been taken to France. Police had made raids on Pusceddu's Rome apartment resulting in the return of 68 Africans to Ivory Coast. Documents found there indicated that about 350 Africans had passed through Pusceddu's hands on their way to France. The affair became public when a lorry containing 59 Africans broke down in the South of France.

Rome police are also investigating a prostitution racket involving girls brought from Africa allegedly for domestic jobs.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu has announced at a public rally that as from that day (July 30) he is suspending Zaire's investment code for countries which did not respect Zaire's currency. Without naming countries he declared "intolerable" that the Zaire currency should be "sabotaged and sold short", even in countries from which Zaire imported large quantities of goods. The President spoke bitterly of Zaire citizens who exchanged their currency on the black market in Brazzaville at only half the official rate of 1:21. He also dwelt upon misuse of public funds by high-ranking ministers and officials and accused the former Foreign Minister, Lombe Batwanyele, dropped in a February reshuffle, of misusing 40,000 zaires of public money and transferring it to the Angolan Revolutionary Government in Exile (GRAE), "with an aim to sabotaging their efforts to liberate their country". Mr. Batwanyele was reported to have fled to Belgium, and it has been decided to withdraw his rights and privileges as a deputy. Investigators from the Finance Ministry are to make a national enquiry into the use of public monies.

The President told the 10,000 large crowd that "for reasons of snobbery", some people bought article at inflated prices. Rents for stallholders in the capital would be reduced by half from

the next day so there would be no excuse for inflated prices.

Kinshasa radio has reported that contrary to previous reports, the ex-Foreign Minister was not thought to be in Brussels. He is said to have flown by air to Geneva and then to Paris. Portuguese officials in Geneva and flower already against him is to be added to high treason.

The number of refugees from Burundi is reported to have increased from 11,000 to 40,000. If the influx is not checked, says the government, serious health problems would soon be experienced. Five dispensaries have been set up.

General Mobutu has decided to retire some Zairian Generals, and has decided that all members of the Zairian Armed Forces recruited or enlisted between 1930 and 1940 should indicate their intention to retire before September, 1972.

Zaire and Zambia have agreed to negotiate a consular agreement to define the legal status of their citizens.

IVORY COAST

Commenting on the meeting between President Houphouët-Boigny and President Sekou Touré of Guinea at Faranah, *Fraternité Matin* says: "In the absence of any official information from the Ivory Coast authorities the Faranah meeting has assumed the secrecy which has always marked Ivory Coast diplomacy. However, the official silence in no way reduces the importance of the historic event. The meeting was obviously an important one. We in the Ivory Coast consider it historic although we do not yet know the problems discussed. There have never been any major differences between the two leaders although differences in temperament and the way they achieved independence and developed have always existed. Everyone knows that in the past these differences hindered relations that ceased long ago. A brotherly reconciliation, marked by several political, sports and cultural meetings has been underway for some time now. The radio and newspaper war has ended. A number of signs, including Guinean envoy M. Diakité's recent visit to Abidjan, have shadowed a very important event. This event has just taken place at Faranah."

Hallway Hotels Overseas of Britain and the Belgian firm Sodehotel have signed an agreement with the Ivory Coast government to establish a new tourist company. Sodehotel is a subsidiary of Sabena. The company will manage the tourist resort of Assinie Deux, now under construction on the coast 50 miles from Abidjan, and finance the construction of new tourist projects.

M. Paul Chaudet, Advisory President of the Swiss Interchild-Indersa Group, visited the Ivory Coast for talks about the establishment of an Ivory Coast Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland.

NIGERIA Lord Carrington in Lagos

Lord Carrington, Britain's Defence Secretary, has made a four-day official visit to Nigeria at the invitation of the Federal Government to discuss "matters of general and mutual interest".

A correspondent writes

The Defence Secretary is the third British Minister to visit Nigeria since the end of the war. Lord Lothian's visit passed almost without notice but Mr. Richard Wood, the Minister for Overseas Development, is reported to have made a very favourable impression, particularly on Gen. Gowon, and to have started the thaw in relations between Britain and Nigeria which the British government has been seeking. It was known, however, that the Nigerian government would have preferred a visit from a senior cabinet minister, though not Sir Alec Douglas Home, and the name of Lord Carrington was mentioned. The British Government still hopes that Gen. Gowon himself may come to London since the visits of other Nigerian leaders, whether civilian or military, are so routine that they cannot be said to have any political significance.

Though presumably excluded from the highest office by his membership of the House of Lords, Lord Carrington is chairman of the Conservative party, and is generally regarded as being very close to Mr. Heath, who appears both to be indifferent to African affairs and yet to want friendly relations, above all, with Nigeria. There is nobody he is more likely to listen to than Lord Carrington and it is a sign of the importance the British Government attaches to the visit that no change has been made in the arrangements in spite of the critical situation in Ulster in which Lord Carrington carries major responsibility.

Lord Carrington is an acceptable visitor in Lagos first because of his political seniority, secondly because he is a former soldier, but above all because of the results of his visit to the secessionist areas and to Lagos during the civil war, in December 1969. He went to report to Sir Alec Douglas Home, then Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who in general supported the Wilson governments Nigerian policy but wanted some first-hand account of the Nigerian situation. Although he made no public report it was well known that on his return he advised his colleagues that the secessionist régime had no chance of survival and deserved no support while the Federal Government was not only certain to end the rebellion but had in General Gowon a leader who could be relied upon to act with magnanimity and humanity.

• The population count scheduled for November next year should be flawless, Gen. Gowon told the newly constituted National Census Board. They should do their best to avoid the bitter controversy and doubt which marred the last census,

in 1963. "A census count being a technical operation should not lead to any controversy and should, indeed, command national world-wide acclaim and acceptability if conducted as a technical exercise". After stressing the economic, political and social benefits of an accurate census, Gen. Gowon said any attempt to distort the results of a new count would adversely affect the rationality of public policy and the allocation of scarce resources. The new census board is headed by Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, retired Chief Justice, and has representatives from all twelve states.

• During a visit to Kaduna for a meeting with the Pilgrims Welfare Board the ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Alhaji Bello Malabu, condemned road peddling during the annual pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina. As a result, he said, innocent Nigerian pilgrims were subjected to rigorous searches and ill-treatment by Saudi authorities. He had not protested to them because "the had eggs among our pilgrims are on the increase every year".

West's corruption probe

Fresh anti-corruption investigations are to begin in the Western State, the Military Governor, Brig. Rotimi, has announced. He said that the enquiry would cover public officials cleared in earlier probes. "I can see now many of those who had earlier been cleared living in affluence. They are coming out with those things they got away with. But Nemesis will catch up with them".

The Brigadier, who was on a meet-the-people tour, said that progress in the state was being retarded by "vipers" in the civil service and government-owned corporations. "These people are sucking your blood. They are your enemies. They are the ones making things difficult for us in this state. These vipers are in every ministry, in government-owned banks where they grant loans to their friends and family with out any security or where they grant themselves loans for their own business. They are in corporations and government-owned companies".

• Troop concentration in the East Central State is to be reduced to create a freer atmosphere, Army Chief of Staff, Maj-Gen. David Ejoor, announced during a visit to Kano while touring army locations in the northern states. He said the reduction of troops would also remove the feeling that the state was still under military occupation, even after the civil war.

• The Chairman of the London-based company, Gold and Base Metal Mines, has announced to shareholders that a feasibility study of the company's mine at Lirue Lode in Kano State indicated valuable reserves of tin and zinc. A copy of the report has been sent to the Federal Government and Gold and Base Metals of Nigeria, a subsidiary company, is expected soon to open discussions on prospects for developing the mine.

Developing the Delta ports

The Nigerian Ports Authority intend to spend £5m. on development of the Delta ports during the current development plan period, Mr. Andrew Wilson, chairman of the authority, announced in Benin. He said that development of the Delta ports was necessary as one of the longer-term solutions to the problem of congestion in Lagos ports.

Development envisaged for the Delta ports - Koko, Sapele, Warri and Burutu - would include dredging of the Escravos to 21 feet so that Warri could take ocean liners. It would include provision of more berths at the ports and the training of skilled personnel. Work on dredging Warri would start before the end of the financial year.

Mr. Wilson suggested, however, that development of the Delta ports and of Port Harcourt and Calabar might not end congestion in Lagos ports, unless this was accompanied by a change in the importers' attitude to the use of ports. Many concentrated on Lagos ports, several hundreds of miles away from them, instead of using ports in their area. It was also necessary to develop approach roads to ports as well as feeder roads in the state.

The NPA was a "very viable" corporation, and made a profit of £2.4m. last year, Mr. Wilson said.

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- A nurse, Simian Nwosu, born in Nigeria but now a UK citizen, has succeeded, at her third attempt, in bringing her children to Britain. She had visited Nigeria to collect her children in April, but because she could not prove they were hers the family was flown back to Nigeria. There she obtained birth certificates, but then could not get entry certificates from Britain. They were again refused entry so she took them to Brussels, where, said the British Home Office, fresh evidence was obtained. Entry certificates for the children were finally issued in Brussels.
- Miss Olatokunbo Awolowo, daughter of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has graduated as a doctor of medicine at Bristol University. She hopes to take up a post in Nigeria, either at Lagos University Teaching Hospital or University College Ibadan, where she did a year's clinical training three years ago.
- All passengers boarding aircraft at Ikeja are to be thoroughly searched for weapons before boarding. Recently a Japanese passenger en route to Ethiopia and Kenya was discovered to have a pistol and live ammunition. He is currently on trial in Lagos on charges of unlawful possession of ammunition.
- The Military Governor of Benue Plateau State, Police Commissioner J. D. Goniwalk, on returning to Jos from a visit to Europe told reporters he has finalised arrangements with a foreign firm for the electrification of the rural areas of the state.
- Nigeria hopes to send a full team of 20 athletes to the Olympic Games in Munich after their current period of intensive training in UK, said the team manager, Mr. J. O. Williams. The team has already encountered competition in London and at the Welsh Games in Cardiff. "The Nigerian Olympic Association is sponsoring the trip with the aim of giving our athletes competition overseas in preparation for the Olympics and the All-Africa Games in Lagos next January" said Mr. Williams.
- "For us in Nigeria, African unity is an article of faith — the corner-stone of our foreign policy" said General Gowon when receiving the credentials of Ghana's new High Commissioner, Maj. Samuel Asante. Ghana and Nigeria had a key role to play in forging African unity, he said, and added that they should pool their resources and avoid unhealthy rivalry.
- General Gowon and President Senghor of Senegal are to receive honorary degrees at the University of Ife during its tenth anniversary celebrations in September.
- The new Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Joe Iyalla, has made a four-day visit to Bonn, his first overseas trip since taking up his post two months ago.
- Federal Commissioner for Health, Alhaji Aminu Kano, has launched a national service call for Nigerian students to develop a sense of service to the community and the nation.
- Mr. Olu Adegbero, President of National Union of Nigerian Students, has been elected president of the newly established All-African Students Union at the recent All-African Students Conference in Kumasi, Ghana.
- The merger of the Niger Dam Authority and the Electricity Corporation would not lead to retrenchment of workers, the chairman of the ECN Philip Asiodu, has started.
- The Federal Commissioner for Industry, Mr. J. E. Adetoro, has returned from a visit to the USSR where discussed further economic aid and cooperation.
- Butchers in Lagos have gone on strike, causing a meat shortage, in protest against the decree banning animals and handcarts from roads in the city. A spokesman for the butchers, many whom drive their cattle through the streets to the abattoirs, said that transport by vehicle was too expensive. Lagos City Council has offered to provide them with vehicles for a token fee.
- Thirty-seven students at a secondary school in the South East State have appeared in a magistrates court charged with assault. They were alleged to have stoned and injured a man during a football match. All pleaded not guilty but were remanded in custody. Another secondary school in the area has been closed because of student unrest.
- In the Western State all final-year students of another secondary school have been suspended for seven weeks for acts of lawlessness.
- A Nigeria Airways director, Alhaji Ibrahim Halilu, in an interview with the *Nigerian Observer*, has supported the suggestion for the appointment of a military commandant to manage the airline. The airline, he said, was in a "critical" and a dangerous disease needs correspondingly desperate cure".
- The Western State has signed a contract with a French company for the construction of a palm oil processing plant. The project, costing about £1m, is expected to produce 4m. gallons of palm oil annually.
- Two police constables have been sentenced to death for armed robbery in the Rivers State.



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In our issue of West Africa of the week ending July 21, in the article by Femi Osofisan on "Sayinka in Paris", there was an unfortunate misprint. Mr. Osofisan had written: "Even Ken Decock of African Arts once reported the fornicating thrill he experienced from the shock of proximity of these nude torsos..." As published, the word "fornicating" ("fornication" is a sensation as of ants crawling over the skin"; Oxford English Dictionary) appeared as "fornicating" in our apologise for this misprint, especially to Mr. Decock for any embarrassment he may have been caused. EDITOR



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