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Gaullism and co-operation

Does the change in the Prime Ministership in France have any significance for Africa? President Pompidou has brought in M. Pierre Messmer to replace M. Chaban-Delmas, a development which has given rise to much speculation that we are returning to a hard-line Gaullism, for M. Messmer is generally thought to be a true-blue Gaullist. The new Prime Minister is also very well-known in francophone Africa, having fought there with the Free French in the war, and returning there as a colonial servant in 1950, beginning as a Commandant de Cercle at Atar in Mauritania, rising to become Governor of Mauritania and Ivory Coast, and then High Commissioner in Cameroun, Equatorial Africa and finally West Africa. Moreover, for a period in 1956-7 he served as Chef de Cabinet to Gaston Deferre, at the time of the drawing up of the *loi-cadre* which was instrumental in the "Balkanisation" of the French African federations. Again, as De Gaulle's Minister of Defence from 1960 to 1969 he supervised the setting up and maintenance of France's Defence Agreements with African states.

M. Messmer, it is true, has been brought in principally with an eye to reinforcing the majority for combat for the coming parliamentary elections in France. It is also true that, given the special role of M. Foccart's Secretariat for African and Malagasy Affairs, the Prime Minister has tended not to have too much to do with black African affairs, especially as M. Pompidou is in the middle of a series of visits to Africa himself. Lastly,

although there have been areas in which the Pompidou-Chaban regime departed seriously from the orthodox Gaullist viewpoint, black Africa has not really been one of them. M. Pompidou, before going to Africa, produced the all-purpose slogan of "change and continuity" for France's African policy. But, although there has been evidence of a greater suppleness, and less atmosphere of the *chasse gardée*, continuity has still been more in evidence, at least as far as essentials are concerned, than change.

Thus the introduction of an orthodox Gaullist, and the "re-Gaullification" of the régime in Paris makes little short term difference. In any case M. Messmer's record on Africa is not without little heresies. Did he not, for example, have doubts about the Foccartian line on Biafra? Did he not momentarily influence the General on this?

The interesting aspect of the present conjuncture of French politics is that the switch of Premiers is a symptom of the uncertainty of the Gaullists about the forthcoming elections. There is a possibility that they could lose their overall majority, especially in view of the new alliance on the left between the Mitterand Socialists and the Communists. Should the Gaullists and their fourteen year hegemony come to an end, the repercussions for Africa could be important, in view of the special relationship between the Gaullists and the francophone countries. To the extent that this relationship is also between France and her former colonies it could continue, but there is bound to be a change of form and style. The joint Communist-Socialist manifesto contained a little paragraph at the end called "Co-operation" which stated that "all parallel organisations" such as the Secretariat for African and Malagasy Affairs would be abolished. Given the Gaullist affiliation of M. Foccart, and the personal nature of his organisation, this is possibly inevitable, but should it happen it would mark the end of an era.

Adding to the interest of the present situation is a renewed sign of restlessness in the francophone states themselves which has given rise to a certain amount of comment. Attention has focussed in particular on the demand by Mauritania for the revision of co-operation agreements with France, but other states have also made this request, such as Cameroun. Above all there is the shadow of the



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M. Messmer

In a broadcast before his departure for Europe (see p.921), Brig. Esuene said that experts had been commissioned to advise on a suitable site for a campus of Sukka University in or around Calabar. He recalled that it was originally intended to be the campus at Ogoja but experts had consistently pointed out the unsuitability of the area, mainly because of its remoteness.

Ghana Airways and Nigeria Airways will be able to operate unlimited flights in each other's territory, if an agreement reached between officials last month is ratified by the two governments.

Two denominations of the new currency went into circulation this month: the 5 kobo piece (equivalent to one pence) and the 10 kobo (equivalent to two pence). The other denominations will be issued next January.

West Germany has reintroduced the visa requirements, dropped in 1965, for Nigerians entering the country.

Owners of voluntary agency hospitals in the East Central State have protested to the state government over the delay in the payment of arrears of grants for the 1971-72 financial year. A 14-man delegation, headed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Onitsha, Dr. Francis Arinze, was told by the Commissioner for Health and Social Welfare, Mr. Sam Okoku, that the arrears would be paid as soon as possible and that it was planned to pay grants quarterly in advance.

● Nigeria may make smuggling punishable by death if the offence continues at its present rate. Brig. Rotimi, Military Governor of the Western State, told civilian leaders yesterday in Ilaro, a town close to the Dahomey border. He said the Government was worried about the rate of smuggling in the country. "If people involved in smuggling do not stop and those who abet continue, the Nigerian Government might be forced to take drastic steps and these people should be ready to face the consequences".

Ilaro is reputed to be a major smuggling centre for produce, including Western State cocoa crops, to neighbouring Dahomey and consumer goods into Nigeria.

● About 8,000 employees of the East Central State's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources were due to have their wages stopped from June 30. Newspaper reports said that the Commissioner for Finance, Dr. Ukwu Ukwu, had given the order after a directive from the State's Executive Council that the financial provisions for the Ministry should be allowed for only three months pending the report of the committee set up to appraise agricultural development in the state.

● Locust swarms have destroyed 200 square miles of food crops - mainly Guinea corn, cow peas and millet - in border areas some 50 miles north Sokoto. Pest control squads are trying to eradicate the swarms, which descended from neighbouring Niger.



At the annual garden party for Commonwealth Bursars the Queen chats to Mrs. Imelda E. Nsah, a teacher from Calabar who has been studying art at Wakefield. She reminded the Queen that she presented her with a bouquet at Ikot Ekpene in 1956.

This year's Garden Party marked the end of the Commonwealth Teaching Training Bursary Scheme in its present form. A revised scheme, the Commonwealth Education Study Fellowship Scheme, comes into operation at the commencement of the 1972-73 academic year.

● Of the 101 prisoners who escaped from Maiduguri and Gashua prisons in April, 35 have been re-arrested, all in the North Eastern State. The State's Commissioner of Police, Mr. Victor Pam, said that an attempted break-out by prisoners at Potiskum in the same period had been foiled by the quick intervention of the police.

● About 1,200 troops and nearly 50 preventive officers are to be stationed in 12 border villages in the North Eastern State as part of the Customs and Excise re-organisation.

● The chairman of the North Central State Public Service Commission, Alhaji Isa Kaita, announced that 162 graduates had been recruited from institutes of higher learning in the northern state during the current graduation period.

● Farm settlement projects in the Western State have failed, the Governor Brig. Ohwole Rotimi, said during his "meet the people" tour of the State. He promised to examine personally the problems confronting them.

● Because of sales difficulties, workers at the Asaba Textile Mill have been put on a four-day week. A management official said the action was an alternative to "mass retrenchment".

● Armed robbers stole property worth about £300 when they broke into the house of the Anglican Bishop of Enugu last night.

● A £394,000 grant for rehabilitation work on the Presidential Hotel, Enugu, has been made by the East Central State Government. A £164,000 grant for reconstruction had already been provided.



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semi-revolution which took place in Madagascar in May, in which student worker riots (on the pattern of the Parisian May of 1968) led to the resignation of President Tsiranana and the coming to power *de facto* of a military regime.

Mauritania has placed its request for revision of the agreements very much in the context of "neo-colonialism" and mental decolonisation, which means that the French can argue that Mauritania with its strong links with the Arab world is a special case that should be treated separately from black Africa. The Mauritians say, however, they are not rejecting co-operation, and President Senghor has pointed out that in fact the co-operation agreements are subject to revision all the time (see last week's *Africa*).

Military presence

But the events of Madagascar cast an uneasy shadow over the whole system. One of the demands of the students is likewise for revision of the co-operation agreements, including the defence arrangements. This, one suspects, is the area where the French presence could be weighed increasingly heavily, and where ultimately they could be vulnerable. While 6,500 French troops are a large amount, they can make the difference between the survival or collapse of a government. If they did not intervene in Madagascar to protect President Tsiranana, that was from political calculation. The point was that they could be under the agreement, as they have done before, in Gabon and Chad.

But when there is talk of revising co-operation agreements, is defence included? Also, apart from education, what spheres can any decisive reforms be introduced? There is some unhappiness about monetary systems, but as the *Paris* weekly *Marchés Tropicaux* perceptively points out in its latest issue, "it would be illusory to think that France could continue to guarantee the CFA franc if she has to renounce a certain control of monetary circulation" (our italics). The franc zone gives the francophone countries some advantages over the anglophones in terms of convertibility, freedom from balance of payments problems, but there is always "a certain control".

It has always been difficult to know whether France and her ex-colo would adapt to the realities of the post-colonial situation in leisurely piecemeal fashion or abruptly. Looking back, it is possible to see that the "sphere of influence" has relaxed since the heyday of Gaullism in the early sixties and francophone countries are now more open to outside influences, and more subject to pressures from Paris. But the sudden reassertion of the Gaullist spirit in Paris is a reminder that in tandem with military, financial and even to a certain extent educational policies, the system still there, and will continue at least as long as the Gaullists remain in power.

NIGERIA

Will the Plan policies work?

In this analysis of the progress of Nigeria's Four-Year Development Plan, Kunle Adamson of Manchester University attempts to answer the question: Are the economic policies being pursued by the Federal Government the right ones?

Policies are directed to achieve certain objectives. Therefore, to appraise the plan's policies, we must firstly note its objectives, which are:

Fast rate of growth — "a minimum average rate of growth in the gross domestic product of 6.6 per cent per annum during the period 1970-74".

Equal distribution of income — "reducing inequalities in inter-personal incomes".

Full employment — "full employment of resources, especially of the labour force".

National economic integration — "to promote and maintain at all times the indissoluble unity and interdependence of the national economy".

Self-sustained growth which will reduce the reliance of the Nigerian economy on external aid — "the progressive elimination of foreign dominance in the national economy, not merely in terms of nominal financial ownership but really in terms of the level of managerial and technological control".

The first shortcoming of these objectives is that they are not well defined and most of them are still not operationally meaningful. However, the plan believes that the following policies may achieve those objectives:

Higher capital formation — investment about 20 per cent of G.D.P. over the planned period.

Closed economy — restricting importation in order to conserve foreign exchange and to promote import substitution at home.

Lower consumption — restricting consumer expenditure in order to enlarge the gap for capital formation.

Local entrepreneurship — intensifying investment lending and advisory aid to small scale businessmen in order to encourage higher participation of local entrepreneurs.

Direct public investment — encouraging more direct public involvement in the economy in order to enlarge the public sector through nationalisation and higher direct public investment.

According to the First Progress Report on the 1970-74 plan, the growth rate of the Nigerian economy was about 9.6 per cent in 1970-71 and 12 per cent in 1971-72. Although these figures are greater than the plan's estimates, considering the fact that the price level has been rising tremendously, they may become nominal rather than real.

But even if the objective of fast economic growth is considered to be

achieved, the crucial factor which the plan expected to account for this was capital formation. It has to be noted, therefore, that the actual rate of capital formation was increasing faster than the plan's estimates. Domestic savings, which formed about 90 per cent of the total savings, accounted for the large increase. The increase in domestic savings was largely due to the fact that the private sector saved more than expected. Government expenditure increased faster than estimates, but the effects of this was overshadowed by the tremendous rise in government revenue, which was brought about by the unexpected increase in oil revenue.

The policy of import restriction has achieved a favourable change in the structure of imports from consumer to capital goods which contributed more to the growth rate.

It is important to further analyse the growth rate on a sectoral basis. In 1971-72, the oil industry alone accounted for about 50 per cent of the entire growth rate and other sectors, manufacturing, services, building and construction, agriculture, and so on, accounted for the remaining half. The agricultural sector was actually stagnant. This is not surprising considering the sectoral distribution of investment. The amount of investment on agriculture was just about 8 per cent of the total during 1971-72, whereas, in the same period, investment in machinery, presumably oil equipment, etc., was about 60 per cent of the total.

But since the agricultural sector forms about 60 per cent of the total economy, which is a large base, and since this sector was stagnant, the aggregative growth figures of the economy become very unbalanced and also very unrepresentative of the entire economy. The majority of Nigerians still depend on agricultural incomes, which are stagnant. Therefore, the majority of Nigerians are becoming worse-off, and the rural-urban income gap has been increased enormously, especially with the recent urban wage increases.

Since the oil and manufacturing industries have the fastest growth rates, and since these sectors are, naturally, capital intensive, they create relatively few jobs. The actual number of unemployed Nigerians is currently about 4.5m., and according to the plan's projects jobs could only be created for about 0.5m. people.

Therefore, although the aggregative growth rate of the economy has been high, incomes between sectors, persons and areas are becoming more unequal. The economy is far from achieving full employment. In considering whether the economy is self-sustained, three aspects must be noted: capital formation,

technology and skilled manpower. On capital formation, the economy is sustained domestically. But on the other two aspects, it is far from being self-sustained. These two factors have constituted bottlenecks on the implementation of the plan, and to get them from outside may be against the plan's spirit of indigenisation.

Moreover, on the aspect of capital formation, we have to note that the performance of the private sector has been relatively better than that of the government. This is because the government is very consumption orientated. This may cause the policy of nationalisation and increased direct government participation to be unrealistic, in the short run, considering what may be its contribution to economic growth. But the policy may be justified through the argument of "learning by doing" and that of "control means ownership". Ownership and good performance, however, are two different things and we may not be able to have both in Nigeria at present.

Judging the performance of the Nigerian economy on the high growth figures alone may be very misleading. It can also be concluded that there are many contradictions between the plan's objectives and its policies, which might be attributable to the plan's over-ambitiousness or to its incorrect definition of what index should constitute growth.

SIERRA LEONE

Budget for "posterity": 1

During its four years of office the APC government had examined Sierra Leone's economy in great detail and was now in a position to put its economy on a sounder footing "of which posterity will be proud", Finance Minister Mr. C. Kamara-Taylor said when presenting his 1972-73 budget.

The Gross Domestic Product, he said, continues to increase at about five per cent in real terms, and was estimated at Le340m. in current terms in 1971. Indications were that total output of goods and services, as well as personal incomes continued to increase in 1972, and the contribution of agriculture to the GDP was also on the increase.

The value of external trade in 1971 was Le177.3m., of which imports stood at Le93.9m. and exports at Le83.4m. Mr. Kamara-Taylor said that external trade projections given in the last budget were based on actual performance during the first quarter of 1971, but figures now available showed that projections for imports were exceeded by Le6.4m. and for exports by Le2.9m. "Unhappily the trend of deficit in the country's visible trade continues and was Le10.1m. in 1971". The Minister hastened to add that this did not necessarily mean a balance of payments deficit.



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minerals exported was Le65 2m., about 74 per cent of all exports, against Le64.9m. in 1969. Diamonds remained the largest foreign exchange earner, with a total of Le49.9m. exported in 1971 - about 60 per cent of total exports. But the government was increasingly aware of the danger of relying too heavily on a single commodity and planned even greater diversification of the economy. However, the Diamond Mining Company, with a 51 per cent government holding, made a gross profit of Le7,084,891. Happily rutile mining in Moyamba district had resumed, with the incorporation of a new company, Sierra Rutile, and if prospecting was successful it was hoped that another company, Bayer/Preussag of West Germany, would mine rutile in Sherbro.

Agricultural exports in 1971 were worth Le13 1m., slightly less than in 1970, due apparently, said the Minister, to a fall in the quantity and value of palm kernels shipped. Although in 1968 the value of palm kernels was Le134 per ton, by March 1972 it had fallen to Le80 per ton. 1971 also saw a reduction in the quantities of coffee and cocoa exported. Concerning overall imports: "We are hopeful that based on our performance during the period January-March 1972, it is likely that total exports in 1972 will be of the order of Le96m., the increase being expected from diamonds".

The pattern for imports in 1971 appeared the same as in 1970, although the 1971 figure indicated a slight drop over that of the previous year, resulting from a reduction in the quantity and value of rice imported. "It is expected that this hopeful trend will continue and that our visible external trade may possibly show a surplus at the end of 1972".

Levels of business activity in 1971-72 showed hardly any improvement and consumer demand remained constant, causing the government to increase expenditure to maintain the level of aggregate demand. Commercial bank credit fell from Le20.7m. in June 1971 to Le19.2m. in April 1972. The building and construction industry recorded some decline but there was a slight recovery in the alluvial diamond industry. Purchases by the GDO from July 1971 to June 1972 amounted to Le24m. against Le21.3m. the previous year, but this was much less than the Le31.9m. bought during the year 1969-70. Industrial production showed a slight increase of between 2 and 3 per cent in the past year.

These developments in the domestic sector brought some cause for concern, said the Minister "The government has stretched its resources of men, money and materials almost to the limit to maintain law, order and security. This has been the case because we believe that economic expansion can only take place in a stable socio-political framework". In spite of the temptations to restrict, Sierra Leone had persistently pursued an open-door policy, and the Non-citizens (Trade and Business) Act was merely designed to

correct the "undesirable imbalance in our domestic trade structure".

A report from the Bank of Sierra Leone on "Capital availability and Sierra Leone Entrepreneurship" was receiving consideration. Among the factors it found to mitigate against indigenous participation in trade and industry were: the low level of business education, the lack of mutual trust and co-operation in commercial activities and a high incidence of default and non-payment of debts among indigenous businessmen. Mr. Kamara-Taylor said he felt that the report's contents should be made known as soon as possible so that faults could be corrected.

Strategy over the last ten years had shown that import substitution by itself was a limited and insufficient strategy for industrial development. The full implications of this policy were being studied and there could be a shift of emphasis towards a reconciliation between the expansion of traditional sectors and a selective policy of import substitution. Priority is to be given to agro-based industries, although this does not exclude the encouragement of other types of profitable industries.

The Government's agricultural strategy was aimed at self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, especially rice. "It is hoped that in 1972 the yield of rice under mechanical cultivation will be about 360,000 bushels. If this target is achieved there will be no need for further imports of rice with a consequent saving in foreign exchange". Inland swamp development would supplement mechanical cultivation and "with the Rhombe swamp engineering feasibility study now complete thousands of acres of land will be available for rice and sugar cane cultivation along the Little Scarcies". The first part of the plan for diversification was the Integrated Agricultural project for the Eastern Province, to be executed over three years from 1973-76, with a World Bank loan.

On the budget proposals for 1972-73 the Minister said that recurrent expenditures were estimated at Le56.9m., resulting in a small surplus of Le0.4m. As this was insufficient to finance local costs of the development budget, it was proposed to introduce new tax measures estimated to yield Le1.6m., which, with the surplus of Le0.4m. would make Le2m. available for development. During the year the government hoped to introduce some recommendations of the Muten/Bryand Tax Reform Report, whose main objective was to increase tax-collecting efficiency.

The Minister summarised the 1972-73 budget position as: recurrent revenue, L357.3m.; recurrent expenditure (excluding public debt) Le45.3m.; public debt and servicing, Le11.6m.; recurrent expenditure (including public debt), Le56.9m.; current surplus, Le0.4m.; development receipt, Le5.5m.; development expenditure (from local resources), Le7.1m.; deficit on development account, Le1.6m.; overall deficit, Le1.6m.



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People

... AT THE MANDING CONFERENCE

One of the most welcome participants in the Manding Conference was the Guinean writer Camara Laye, on his first visit to Britain. Apart from submitting a written paper to the conference on "The Dream in Traditional Society", and contributing actively to the discussions, he read a paper and answered questions at a special meeting at the Africa Centre, which turned out to be one of the focal points of the Manding scene ("Why do I always want to call it the Manding Festival?" asked one worried participant).

At the Africa Centre, Camara delivered himself of what he called "A Chat on the Malinke Soul", which was a mystical, semi-autobiographical exercise describing how in writing his novels in a cold Paris garet, he was inspired by the mysteries of Africa. "Yesterday in Africa we were less agitated, less distracted", he said. Machines were unknown, and at Kouroussa in Upper Guinea there were an "infinity of griots", and there really were people who cast the veil eye. Answering questions calmly, with frequent humour, he said among many other things that part of the greatness of the Mali empire was that it benefitted from Arab technical assistance from traders and scholars who came across the Sahara: "The Mansas liked it like that" (this was in answer to a question about the impact of French culture on Africa).

Camara is now working as a researcher for IFAN (the Institut Fondamentale D'Afrique Noire) in Dakar, having been out of Guinea since 1966. Patently unpolitical himself, he doesn't answer questions about politics. He does refer questioners, however, to his last novel *Dramouss* (published in English in 1969 by Collins as *Dream of Africa*) which was a kind of continuation of the autobiography begun in *The African Child*. *Dramouss* in its latter part, was an expression of disillusionment with the condition of Guinea, but the form of expression was largely a dream sequence (hence the English title). He had felt it was better, he says, to make it more poetic. He agreed that his feelings were now so painful that he couldn't write any more on the subject, this was the reason his output of novels had dried up.

Camara has always been preoccupied with dreams. They figure in all his books: *The Radiance of the King* could almost be regarded as one long allegorical dream. The work he is doing at the moment is collecting material from the oral tradition from villages in Senegal. In the oral tradition the dreams of the elders are very important, for, he says "in the villages they know exactly how to dream, and to interpret them and relate them to life. In

Dakar or Conakry, African dreams are different, becoming Westernised, but dreams in the African setting are simply a continuation of waking life". On *The Radiance of the King* he says that, like all dreams, it is open to interpretations. "Sometimes people say they see it in such and such a light, which I haven't seen. *Pourtant c'est la verité* (However, its the truth)" All creative work, he says is "a cry from the soul of the author", and this applied above all to Dramouss.

His paper for the conference was concerned with a griot's dream prior to the defeat of Soumaoro by the Emperor Soundiata at the famous battle of Kirina. It is treated almost as a *conte*, concerning above all the man-lions, symbol of Soundiata, a phenomenon direct from the collective subconscious of the Manding, from "the dreams of old men". The man-lion is Soundiata, and it was symbol of a family, just as the symbol of the Camara family is the snake (as revealed in *The African Child*). "In ancient Manden," Camara says in his paper "the dream was the privileged ground for the violent struggles between the 'spirits' of enemies. Two warrior chiefs, seeking to destroy each other could meet in dreams, during their sleep, and take part in a duel without mercy. The conquered would wake in the morning, with a stupefied feeling and a confused mind."

What of the post-mortems on the Manding Conference? (We are told by the way, that it is wrong to call it Congress: the literal translation of the French word *congrès* is conference. Congress has slightly more political connotations in English, just as the word *association* in French means something much more political). Dr. David Dalby, President of the Centre for African Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, is happy at the way it turned out, especially that it has been agreed to hold another conference in Dakar in 1975. This is important, he says, in that it is the year for the re-roofing of the sacred hut of the Manding at Kangaba (some 90 km. south of Bamako). The griots of all Manden gather round every seven years for this occasion. None knows what the sacred hut contains, but the ceremony is an impressive one, in which mystic symbols are painted on the walls of the hut. It is hoped that participants in the Conference would be able to go on to Kangaba for the ceremony.

The closing session of the conference, billed as considering its implications, dwelt only on the practical arrangements for continuing the idea of the conference. In fact, says Dr. Dalby, the implications emerged fairly clearly during the course

In a caption in last week's issue, Bokar N'Diaye was described as Chef de Cabinet of the Mali Minister of Information. In fact he is Directeur de Cabinet (this is the difference between a Private Secretary and a Permanent Secretary).



Gambian griots and griotte performing at The Africa Centre (photo by Thomas Decker).

of the meeting. Firstly, it had been a great advantage to hold it on neutral soil, free from any taint of political axe-grinding. One or two had regretted that it had not been in Africa however, and it is important that the next meeting should be there. The multilingual nature of the conference should also be noted: although proceedings had mostly been conducted in French, the language of most, discussions had frequently lapsed into Manding tongues. Dr Dalby stresses that the idea of Manding is not ethnic; it covers in effect the whole of West Africa, as affected by the Manding civilisation, and involves the study of all peoples of the area. All sorts of recommendations emerged from the conference, on museums on bibliography, and educational tourism, among other things. The final programme of the conference was drawn up, he says, at the last minute, after consultation with West African participants. He also paid tribute to the work of the special Manding secretariat SOAS set up for the occasion.

As far as financing the conference was concerned, the main contribution was a substantial grant from the SOAS itself, but there was also support from the following: the governments of Senegal, Mali, The Gambia, UK and France, as well as the British Council (in logistics and entertainment among other things), the Commonwealth Foundation, the Arts Council, the Nuffield Foundation, CAST, the Diamond Corporation, UAC, Rank Xerox, Wings Ltd., and the Association Francaise d'Action Artistique.

Hot on the heels of all the Manding goings-on, the Africa Centre's Third Summer Exhibition of Contemporary African Art has now opened. Among those showing paintings are Theresa Luck-Akinwale from Nigeria, Margaret Busby from Ghana and Emmanuel Jegede from Nigeria who is also showing sculptures. Most impressive are the line drawings by South African Dumile, who also has a fine bronze sculpture of Chief Luthuli.

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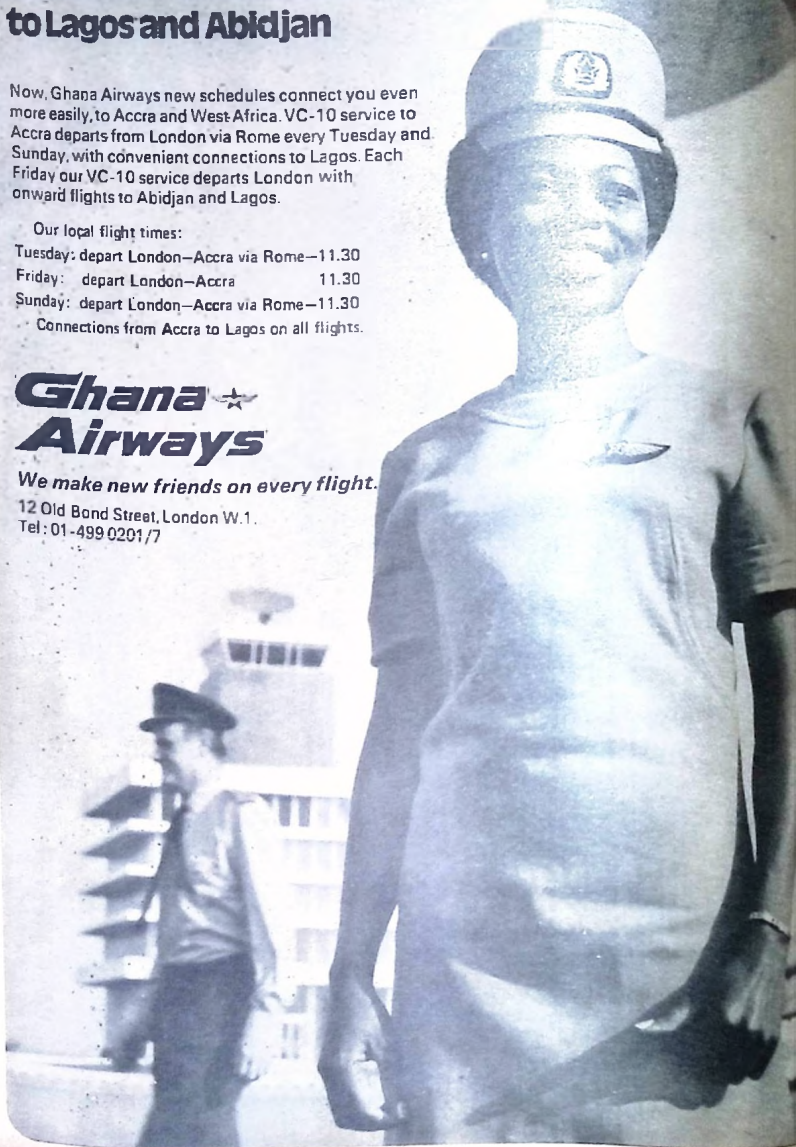
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THE GAMBIA BUDGET AN EYE ON THE COMMON MARKET

From a correspondent

The Gambian Budget for the year 1972-3, presented to the House of Representatives by the Finance Minister S. M. Dibba, provides for an estimated expenditure of 19,986,020 Dalasis (£3,997,204)* as against D20,727,000 for 1971-2, a decrease of D741,680. Revenue estimated shows a similar decrease from the previous year, with D19,651,630 for 1972-3 as against D20,052,050 for 1971-2. Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming year show a deficit after the likely yield of new tax measures is taken into account. Without these measures the gross deficit is D1,331,390. The estimated balance in the consolidated revenue fund of D4,570,783 would more than cover the deficit.

The rates of duty on potable spirits will be increased in the coming year bringing an anticipated revenue of D20,000 and the budget also shows increases in duty on fresh and tinned vegetables and fruits, fresh frozen or preserved meat, eggs and chicken. The aim, said Mr. Dibba, was to encourage the local production of these commodities and enhance the organisation of local cattle marketing and poultry enterprises. Jewellery, radiograms and tape recorders, seen as luxury articles, will now pay an additional 10 per cent duty. There are also to be slight reductions in personal reliefs in Income Tax from next January 1. The Minister noted that The Gambia's system of reliefs was rather liberal for a low income country with a lower cost of living than some other West African countries.

Introduction of entertainments tax in cinemas, dances (other than local traditional dances), night clubs, casinos and gaming houses will bring in extra revenue of D100,000, and tax on pools betting has been increased. There are also changes in Company Tax whereas under the Income Tax Act all new companies are entitled to tax concessions for a period of six years if the profits are less than D15,000 in any of these years, from 1972 the concession will be limited to companies engaged in the manufacturing industries in the small-scale sector as may be prescribed by government and which are not otherwise eligible for concession under the Development Act.

An important measure announced in the budget is the abolition of Commonwealth Preference with effect from June 30, 1972, in the context of The Gambia's "future relations with the enlarged European Economic Community including the United Kingdom. The Minister said this would bring The Gambia into line with most other African countries, including Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone. "It will also enable The Gambia government to support fully the resolution by many developing countries to have reverse preferences by developing

countries in favour of developed countries abolished". After giving a short history of the system of Commonwealth preferential tariff, Mr. Dibba said that over the years it had gradually been eroded as adjustments in international trade proceeded, and today it averaged only 3 per cent in The Gambia. Its abolition would not, therefore, do any great harm to British and Commonwealth trade. "On the contrary, it should give the UK and other Commonwealth countries yet another opportunity to achieve greater productivity and efficiency in order to maintain traditional channels of trade and adapt to the new patterns of demand and taste in the developing countries". It would also give The Gambia the moral authority to participate in the joint effort to achieve the abolition of reverse preferences in the context of the negotiations for the new Yaoundé. This did not mean that Gambian support for the Commonwealth was "flagging".

Competition in groundnut oil

Recalling The Gambia's participation in the Commonwealth Secretariat meeting on the problems of and possibilities for co-operation with the enlarged EEC, the Minister said that prior to the meeting The Gambia had obtained the services of a Secretariat official, Mr. Salter, to study the subject, and he had produced a report "The Gambia and the EEC". On the face of it, the facts of the situation indicated that The Gambia "has to opt for a Yaoundé type of Association. Groundnuts provide our principal export and at present faces no tariff either in UK or EEC. Groundnut oil, however, which earns for us about two-fifths of our foreign exchange from groundnuts, faces at present a 10 per cent tariff in the EEC, although under Commonwealth preferences it faces no tariff in the UK. Therefore when the UK joins the EEC, unless The Gambia also associates under Yaoundé, it would be placed at a serious disadvantage vis à vis its competitors, some of whom are already Associates and would thus be able to sell their oil duty-free in the United Kingdom. We would also like to benefit from the European Development Fund, and Association would give us automatic access to this fund. We also see advantages from Association in terms of regional co-operation, particularly in the context of Senegambian co-operation. If both Senegal and The Gambia belong to the Yaoundé grouping, participating in its institutions, this would assist in the rationalisation of trade and monetary policies between the two countries. Of course, the final decision as to which option The Gambia Government adopts will be made known only after the

necessary negotiations are completed and the outcome known. "Thus The Gambia will participate in future Commonwealth meetings and joint meetings of Commonwealth and existing associates. "We have already given notice that The Gambia would seek some form of special arrangements in respect of groundnut oil".

The Minister also reviewed developments in agriculture, industry, wages and prices, and banking and credit. In a general survey of the economy, he said that from available records the Gambia's gross domestic product continues to grow at the rate of about 5 per cent per annum, and the gross fixed capital formation at the rate of about 8 per cent. The share of private consumption expenditure in GDP has been increasing. "The need therefore for inessential expenditure to be restrained in favour of saving and investment is apparent. The government share in gross fixed capital formation has been falling, "as a result of the increased investment in the construction, manufacturing, transportation, tourist and distribution industries. This is not unwelcome, as a vigorous private sector is important in connection with economic growth".

In per capita terms the GDP rose from D196 in 1965-6 to D224 in 1970-1, an increase of 14 per cent. Indications are that this upward trend will continue in 1971-2. The volume of trade in 1970-1 was D73.3m. (£14.m.) some 32 per cent higher than 1965-6, and only 12 per cent lower than the record year, 1968-69. In the current year the volume of trade is expected to be in the region of D80m., an increase of 9 per cent over 1970-1. The value of imports in 1970-1 was D42.6m., 47 per cent higher than 1965-6. But because of the rise in import prices the quantity of imports between 1965-66 and 1970-1, rose by 30 per cent, but the value of domestic exports rose by only 16 per cent in the same period, as a result of the fall in the quantity exported.

The composition of imports and exports (consumed imports 64 per cent, imported equipment 20 per cent; against 96 per cent of value of exports for groundnuts and groundnut products) remained almost unchanged over the period. But there have been changes in the direction of trade. The "ten" (the EEC plus four applicants) exported less to The Gambia (a decline from 51 to 44 per cent over the period), while they imported more (73 per cent increasing to 94 per cent). These figures indicate a tendency to look for "cheaper and advantageous sources of imports in the face of rapid rises in the prices of exports of Western European countries resulting from their inflationary and currency problems". The rise in exports to the "ten" underlines the importance of an advantageous relationship with the enlarged EEC.

* 5 Dalasis equal one pound sterling

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BUSINESS EQUIPMENT AND MANUFACTURE

SOYINKA IN PARIS

The Théâtre des Nations, to the average African in Paris, will probably mean nothing – at least not as spontaneously as, say, *Pigalle*. To the average informed African in Paris, the Théâtre des Nations will mean something: it will invoke lurid pictures of bare-breasted maidens and pounding tomtoms and hideous masks, travesties periodically imported from the “heart of Africa” for the delight of Parisian libidinous curiosos. Even Jean Decock of *African Arts* once reported the fornicating thrill he experienced from the shock of proximity of these nude torsos, as the lovely virgins from Mali suddenly ran amock among the audience, distributing fruit (apples?) and – confess – lust . . .

Perhaps here then lies the reason why this average *African cultivé* left the Sorbonne Grand Amphitheatre one night last April, patently dissatisfied with what he had been led to expect would be an African night. For on this night, the tomtoms were silent, the breasts carefully corsetted – and, if there were “African” songs, still there was Alton Kamalo proudly displaying his tutored Shakespeare Company accents. Nevertheless, Jimi Solanke danced and sang, and that infant prodigy, Eburn Idowu, discovered in Bob Wilson’s *Le regard du sourd* last year, played a dramatic death-rite with comedian Manuel Gomez. But – where were all the tomtoms gone?

Indeed, there was generally a new orientation to the Théâtre des Nations’ program this year. As a whole, the festival itself rarely rose beyond mediocrity, overcrowded as it was with fatuous experimentation. But the invitation of Soyinka was, as far as African theatre in Paris is concerned, a revolutionary gesture. Perhaps that, too, was to be expected, since the animateur of the evening, Jean Marie Serreau, is notorious for constantly infusing new blood to the French stage. The first to play Brecht in France, one of the “initiators” of Ionesco and, later, of Duras, Serreau was the first to make a play consisting solely of black actors a paying concern in Europe, with his discovery of playwrights Kateb Yacine and Césaire, and the actor Doua Seck.

So it was no mere hazard that this *progressiste* director, with his passionate interest in – if not commitment to – the black theatre, should finally light upon Wole Soyinka. For, sadly, in spite of *Présence Africaine*, the OAU, the Dakar and Algiers festivals, the mutual ignorance and suspicion which the separate worlds of francophone and anglophone Africa inherited from the colonial “mothers” is only gradually melting, and such attrition still needs the help of dedicated men. More significantly: the accumulated result of the francophone theatre in Paris until now – thanks largely to that overrated negritudist Keita Fodeba – has been to establish a sickening pattern of narcissistic exoticism which the later school of “angry young

men” – Boukman, Nokan, etc – have been unable to demolish. Of course you may argue that the new Césaire did manage to go beyond invective to develop teeth, but it is doubtful if his poetic impatience with stupidity and sloth has not, curiously, led to masochist negro-phobia. No, the assault on this senghorian city needed the arsenal of a figure like Soyinka.

Thus, the evening started on the note of conflict. There will not be drums tonight, Soyinka began. (The audience, mostly youthful, left-wing, applauded). Furthermore, Soyinka wondered, what is this “Sense Of Touch” which Barrault recommended as the principal theme of the evening? Such things, to his best knowledge, were, and should be, the prerogative of the bedroom. Better then to concentrate on the other theme, “The Magnetism Of Space”, and extract from it a more concrete, more practicable subject like “Spatial Conception In Ritual Drama” – a theme which he would now proceed to illustrate with an extract from his already translated play, *La danse de la forêt* . . .

Soon, the stage is plunged in darkness. Then the Crier comes forward beating on an *agogo*, and chants the invocation. In response, from three directions within the audience, emerge the protagonists, led by the Chorus in procession, all bearing lighted *atupa* (mud lamps). When they are installed, in separate circles delineated by coloured lights, the Crier steps into each circle and, as Master of Ceremony, makes up the faces of the protagonists – who are immediately “entombed” by new Chorus formations.

Now the play properly begins, as the three designated protagonists – dead ancestors reincarnating, – break through their “graves” to meet the living at the Gathering of the Tribes. However only the mysterious Forest Head acknowledges recognition: as for the living, they reject these wretched figures at once, and the humiliated ancestors have to return where they came from. That, briefly, is the thematic backbone of the evening’s presentation.

Brief as it was, the extract was nevertheless an uninterrupted link of good moments: the ancestors’ spectacular reincarnation and their dance of rejection: the “duel” between the Half-Child and Death, backed by the incantative chants of the Chorus, the Dead Woman’s lamentation plus the play of coloured lights, the physical stylizations . . .

As a demonstration of space exploitation, the play had been well done, in both physical and temporal terms. The creative use of scenic effects has always been Soyinka’s major talent as a director – and is the other little-acknowledged area of his contribution to the development of African theatre, which France was now discovering for the first time. It is the means by which his theatre, so woven

with complex meanings and mythology, normally vaults the huddle of comprehension, traps the audience . . .

However, it was on the temporal plane that confusion arose, as questions during the subsequent discussion revealed. Naturally, the physical reunion of ancestors with the yet-unborn and the living – the ritual fusion of three temporal planes of entity: historical, actual and nascent (or, future) – could hardly be perceived by a christian or marxist audience as more than theatrical hocus-pocus, and it was necessary to explain that to a traditional Yoruba consciousness, such reification was a palpable religious fact, celebrated in quotidian rites.

Paradoxically enough, the most provoking question was to come from an African, one of these and exiles whose intellectual awareness begins and ends in Parisian cafés – was this theatre, he asked, *African*? Why did it not remind him of anything he had ever seen “back home”? Whereupon he had to be told – and this is the first triumph of Africa in Paris – that African theatre, like African art, literature, religion, philosophy, etc, is complex, multivalent, polychromatic: that the time has come to stop imprisoning all African concepts under sweeping fallacious generalisations: in short that “African” theatre is not only what prevails in his little, remote village. He shut his mouth.

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Books and Publications

Preserving African Art

The Art of Black Africa by *Elsy Leuzinger* (Studio Vista £5.50)

Is there still a need for comprehensive reference works on "African Art"? Or, with a wealth of books like many of those listed in Prof. Leuzinger's bibliography (and some, such as Frank Willett's recent book, not listed there) would it not be more useful now to concentrate on the study of aspects of art in Africa or on limited geographical areas about which, perhaps, generalizations can be made?

The main excuse today for such a general survey as this can only be high quality and real comprehensiveness. This one certainly has both qualities. Nor, in view of the several hundred photographs, many of them full plates in colour, is the price excessive - it is less than three times the price of Prof. Leuzinger's earlier book on Africa (in the Methuen series on the "Art of the World") whose own price in 1960 was very reasonable. Unlike her earlier book, this one concentrates on sculpture, and Prof. Leuzinger had drawn for her examples not, as many books do, on one collection or on a limited number, but on a very large number of collections in Africa (particularly Nigeria) the United States, and Europe. Not the least important source is the Rietberg Museum in Zurich of which she is the Curator and many of the examples are refreshingly rare. Curiously, neither of the impressive objects of which colour photographs were used for the end-covers of Prof. Leuzinger's previous book, the Ashanti gold mask of King Kari Kari, and the Benin ivory leopard, is included this time.

There is a useful introduction, of a rather conventional kind, with a valuable section on materials. Here Prof. Leuzinger warns readers against easy generalisations, but she is always liable to fall prey to them herself. What really matters, however, is the photographs and the introductory summaries to the styles of the 24 stylistic regions into which she divides the continent. A vast number of illustrations are mere "thumbnail" photographs, to help to identify types of sculpture described, but even these are of unusually high quality, while for the most part the bigger photographs, whether black and white or colour, are outstanding. Prof. Leuzinger concludes her introduction with the warning that we may be already at "the very final stage" of "an immeasurable past" - by which she means numerous African styles have already disappeared entirely or now exist

only in their final phase. The need therefore to preserve what is left is of the greatest urgency.

There are some confusions in the text: for example we are told that to the west of the river Bandama in the Ivory Coast there is "primaevial forest", while to the east there is savannah country. Yet the author herself describes the south of Nigeria, which is undoubtedly to the east of the river Bandama, as being thick tropical forest, and what about Ashanti? This is one of the dangers of labels. Prof. Leuzinger also accepts in too complete a form theories of migration in African history, for example migration from the Nile valley as far west as Ile. She also falls into the trap of supposing that the language of the Mende of Sierra Leone is Mande: their language has travelled far away from that source.

Mende is one of the Manding family, although on the periphery, as it were. Mande or Manden is the place from where the Manding Empire spread.

D.W.

Duke Jacobus' Empire

Tur Plivoja Kurzemes Karogil ("*There Waved the Flags of Courland*"), (*Gramatu Draugs, 1970*) - Text Latvian, Summary in English, by Edgar Anderson.

The distinguished historian of the Baltic region, Edgar Anderson, has for the past decade been investigating the colonial enterprises launched by the Dukes of Courland. This research has produced a series of valuable articles related to the seventeenth century West Indies and now this book which deals specifically with Couronian activities in The Gambia in the decade after 1651. The general outlines of Couronian endeavours are already contained in the detailed, highly prized, but rare book by Otto Mattiesen and in Sir John Gray's classic work on The Gambia. Professor Anderson has added new dimensions to these earlier accounts by incorporating material taken from the Danish, Swedish, German, and British archives. He presents a fascinating story of the enlightened Duke Jacobus, ruler of a small but commercially important Duchy, who attempted to make reality of his dreams of a mercantile empire. He thus committed Courland to the early scramble for trading stations and plantation lands. Couronian agents in The Gambia acquired

St. Andrews (now James) Island, and constructed there a major trading fort which they named after the Duke. The Couronians signed treaties with the African rulers of Barra, Kombo, and Foni, and established secondary trade stations at Jillifree (Jufurre) and Bayona (Banjul). Duke Jacobus' reasons for undertaking his Gambian venture were directly related to his hopes for the increasing development of plantations on Tohago, and if fortune smiled on him, a number of other islands in the West Indies.

Despite the expenditure of considerable money and much effort, all the Duke's projects came to nothing. The reasons for this were the unstable nature of middle and northern Europe in the period immediately after the Thirty Years War and the intense mercantile rivalry between European powers in the late seventeenth century. The Swedish King, Charles X, explained the dilemma of Jacobus very well when he said: "my cousin the Duke of Courland has too much for a duke and too little for a king." Duke Jacobus was taken captive by the Swedes in 1658 and without central guidance the Couronian empire fell apart. First the Dutch military captured Fort Jacobus in The Gambia in 1659 and again in 1660. An English squadron under the command of Captain Robert Holmes forced the final surrender of the fort in March 1661 and Duke Jacobus signed away his claims to The Gambia in a treaty with the English in

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1664. Thus ended the brief Couronian phase of European activity in the Senegambia.

Professor Anderson's work on this little known period of European-African history is welcome. However, it is unfortunate that the book was commissioned to be written in Latvian. Thus only those who are knowledgeable in this language or who have a competent translator can use it. The book deserves greater circulation than this small number of readers.

Harry A. Gailey

The pollution crisis

Murderous Providence by Harry Rothman (Granada, £2.95)

As a marxist, Mr. Rothman, whose concern is pollution in industrial societies, has no doubt about its causes. "My major thesis is that pollution is a function of our society's mode of production, the historically conditioned fashion in which society obtains the necessities of life. Pollution is a social and economic problem which takes on the appearance of a technical problem. Thus all attempts to find a 'technical' solution to the pollution problem are doomed to failure because they merely treat effects rather than causes.

Capitalist society made more rapid progress than previous social forms because it was the first society able to break with traditionalism, the first society to base its activities on the maxim

that nothing is worth doing unless the economic benefits outweigh the costs of doing it. Such a view is an enormous advance on the traditionalist view that if a thing has been done in the past, carry on with it and if it has not been done before don't try it. The capitalist form of society encouraged mankind to develop economic rationality and this made for a terrific rate of progress. Unfortunately this rationality took on a distorted form because capitalist society is organised as though the rational pursuit of private ends by separate individuals and enterprises will result in what is best for the whole society. Pollution is a particularly nasty result of such social irrationality."

Even so Mr. Rothman does deal, and completely, with the technical aspects of pollution. For countries attaching exaggerated importance to revenues from tourism he has an excellent chapter in the type of pollution which tourism can bring. And his chapters on "global pollution" and pollution of the sea are important for all countries — and hence the socialist countries are far from blameless.

D.P.

Colour-conscious

The Death Penalty by Alfred Draper (Macmillan, £1.60)

A football referee is beaten to death by two members of a soccer gang, aided by a girl-friend. The instigator of the crime and the hooligan most responsible for the murder is not charged because of

lack of evidence, although I suspect him; his unwilling partner youth who abhors violence joined the gang only because seemed to make no difference of the group, is sentenced imprisonment. The telling of makes an effective crime novel, but it also throws some light on aspects of racial prejudice. The black youth, 'Caleb' to soccer supporters, is repeated out by witnesses because of his so far as his colour is an easily able physical characteristic though unreasonable, but the witness consciously associate his colour violence — a publican, questions the routine inquiries, describes "Real violent. The kind you don't turn your back on down a dead although he knows nothing about the boy. The police officer who arrest him advises his colleague him hard — if you have to worry, they've got heads like stones". The judge sermonises need for immigrants to learn the British way of life, although was born in Britain. At whatever unpretentious and credible novel it makes a competent first Draper's first book, the *Swansong for a Rare Bird*.



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The Geography of African Affairs by Paul Fordham (Penguin 40p)

It is not very common to fulfill all childhood ambitions. But Paul Fordham the author of the book under review is, I am quite sure, happy that he was able to write the third edition of this well-informed book. For it was while still at school that he read Julian Huxley's *Africa View* which made him want to teach about Africa. And it was in teaching University Adult Education classes in England that he found a need for the book. The author tells readers that there can be no peace in the world where the gap between the rich and the poor countries is increasing rather than decreasing. And more especially where the aspirations of the poor are becoming increasingly greater than the possibility of fulfilment.

Paul Fordham says that for Europe, the challenge means more willingness to provide the trained economic growth. This is most essential because in some countries there is no margin to spare for further economic development unless help comes from outside.

Even though a target growth rate for developing countries is 6 per cent according to the report of the Commission on International Development, in most of African countries it is only 3 per cent. The author therefore forecasts that official development assistance should be raised to 0.70 per cent of donor gross national products by 1975, and in no case later than 1980.

This book, divided into two parts, looks very small in size but very rich in substance. Part I deals with a general survey of Africa, the first chapter of which deals with size, principal environment, relief, climate, soils and diseases. Readers who have no time to plough through the 266 pages will find the list of tables and maps very useful. For example, Table I shows the number of medical practitioners in 13 selected countries. It shows that in India as far back as 1962 there were 77,880 doctors at the ratio of 5,800 inhabitants per doctor. The UK comes next with 55,800 doctors in 1963 — one doctor for 840 inhabitants. Next is Nigeria where as far back in 1965 there were 1,300 doctors which works out to 44,621 inhabitants per doctor.

I think it is necessary to refer to this table in particular, because all the progress, aspirations, economic growth etc. depends upon the health of the people.

The author's point therefore in recommending more aid to African countries is perfectly justified, even though recently, a school of thought including eminent professors of economics had strong views about aid to developing countries.

Considering the possibilities of further development in Africa, Paul Fordham stressed that although he emphasised the past and present difficulties, it does not mean that they cannot be overcome. But nothing less than a social revolution will be required in many areas in Africa before modern production methods can

be achieved. Sounding a note of warning, he makes it clear that private capital from advanced industrial countries is unlikely to be attracted to a low-interest area while there remain more lucrative fields of investment at home.

Only countries with exploitable materials have been able to attract large private investments. Uneven distributions of these minerals, the author contended, has been a case of patchy and uneven development in most African countries.

Anti-racialism, anti-colonialism and poverty have been forced on Africa by Europe. These, the author concludes will present a challenge to Europe as long as they exist anywhere in Africa.

The second part of the book deals with regional studies. The West African region covers much ground on English and French speaking areas, while the remaining six chapters have a lot of information about the other regions in which Africa is divided in the book.

Perhaps the author will agree with my view that isolation between and within African countries, which, according to him, has probably been the most important factor for making backward in the past, is now being overcome. This view can be supported by the emergence of the Organisation for African Unity, which recently held a most successful conference in Rabat.

Adeyemo Adekeye

IN DEFENCE OF YAMBO OUOLOGUEM

Early in May the *Times Literary Supplement* published a remarkable piece of character assassination. The victim was the Mahan novelist Yambo Ouologuem, whose first novel, *Le Devoir de Violence* (Bound to Violence in English translation) won the Prix Renaudot in Paris in 1968. The method was to take up almost a full page of the TLS with reproductions of pages from two novels, *Le Devoir de Violence* and Graham Greene's *Usa Battlefield*. The aim was to show that over three pages Ouologuem had plagiarised Graham Greene, with various slight alterations and insertions. Any reader could conclude, says the TLS, that the one text is a "loose but stylish version" of the other. The paper then refers to an article by Eric Sellin, in a journal¹ published by the African and Afro Research Institute at the University of Texas, which makes a similar point about *Le Devoir de Violence* and an earlier winner of the Prix Goncourt Andre Schwarz-Bart's *Le Dernier de Justes*. Sellin points out striking similarities in the opening and closing paragraphs of the book, insinuating strong derivation.

All this leads the TLS to conclude

¹ *Research in African Literatures* (Vol. 2, No. 2).

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"On its appearance in the United States *Bound to Violence* was trumpeted as the 'first truly African novel' a claim which now looks more than a little sick. Then, heavily ironic: "Or is M. Ouologuem on to something: a style of literary imperialism intended as a revenge for the much chronicled sins of territorial imperialists?". This was considered sufficiently important by *The Times* to run the story of the exposé by its sister paper on its front page, with the follow-up about how Graham Greene had drawn the attention of the publishers to the similarity of the two passages and the book had subsequently been withdrawn from publication. Similar action had been taken by publishers in France and the USA.

What did Ouologuem have to say? *The Times* said they were unable to contact him. His only published reply has been an oracular piece in *Le Figaro Littéraire* early in June in which he says that the relevant passages, referring to both Schwarz-Bart and Graham Greene had been in quotation marks in his original manuscript, and that he had several times referred to "borrowings" that he had made for *Le Devoir*, in a number of different interviews and talks. But his defence, above all the rationale behind the "borrowings" seemed confused.

There is, in fact, a very good case in his defence, that deserves to be heard. First of all, *Le Devoir de Violence* is full of literary allusions and quotations, some long, some short, some attributed, others not. Yambo has never made any secret of this, as he says, and from the moment the book appeared, this aspect of it has been discussed. There was a minor fuss in France, for instance, when *Le Canard Enchaîné* spotted a few lines from de Maupassant back in 1969 (*The Times* never unearthed this one). When I saw Yambo in his Paris flat recently he was much pre-occupied by the new attacks, and was talking sombrely in terms of conspiracy. He was in particular very caustic about the whole relationship of white literary circles, especially publishers, with black writers.

To demonstrate the injustice of the charges against him, he spent some time taking me through his original handwritten manuscript (in an old exercise book) of *Le Devoir de Violence* showing me all the places where there had been quotation marks, if not actual mentions of his literary allusions and quotations. He gave me a fairly comprehensive run-down on all the other authors he might be accused of plagiarising, including the 16th century Portuguese explorer Lope di Pigafeta, and a modern detective story by John Macdonald (the basis of the sequence containing the asp killing), as well as traditional epic sources in Arabic, Bambara and Amharic, and even French colonial documents that he says are still in secret archives. I saw, for instance, where he had written "here ends *The Last of the Just*",² a reference omitted like so many others, for whatever reason, from the published version. But it is, in truth, a fairly chaotic script, much erased and

amended, with a multitude of little pieces of paper inserted and clipped onto pages, some of which have been lost. And it only demonstrates what is completely apparent anyway, that the so-called plagiarism is a stylistic technique to further the purposes of the novel.

Yambo compares it to the techniques of what is called the new novel, or even the work of some modern film-makers in which clips from the films of others are inserted. In a college it is the arrangement and the juxtaposition which are important. If he quoted Greene, he says, it was a kind of homage, and that particular passage was intended as a dramatic counterpoint to the bestial passage which follows — a piece about a normal relationship as a prelude to a sequence of abnormal degradation. The same reasoning applies to the Maupassant "borrowing", and to the quote from Emily Dickinson which A. N. Mensah of the University of Ghana, Legon, writing in a university quarterly³, attacking Ouologuem for literary excess, finds so incomprehensible "The little echo of

²In a letter to the *Times Literary Supplement*, the French publisher of "*bound to Violence*" quotes a letter from Schwarz-Bart in 1968, prior to publication saying "I am in no way worried by the use that has been made of *Demier des Justes* ... I have always looked on my books as apple trees, happy that my apples be eaten and happy if now and again one is taken and planted in different soil"

Emily Dickinson introduces feelings in that episode in the novel which entirely out of place. The poem which echoed is a calm reflective poem — a that is exactly what Ouologuem's novel is not". This, unbeknown to A. N. Mensah is exactly the point.

Taking the work as a whole, no character could possibly be made that the "borrowings" were in any way to supplement at literary inadequacy on Yambo's part. You may like or dislike the way I write, but there is no denying his tale for words. I see no reason for those who praised the book to now feel embarrassed, just as those who attacked should now feel they have gained no ammunition, although those who saw as brilliant pastiche can perhaps feel reinforced in their view.

What is needed, however, is a full list of acknowledgements (Greer Maupassant, Pigafeta *et alii* even better would be a full-scale annotated *Devoir de Violence*, enough to provide satisfactory fodder for university seminars for decades. If anything the fascination of the book has been enhanced by the controversy. And to those who say it is less of an "African novel", one should note that the style of allusion and quotation is *par excellence*, as Yambo says, that of the groats.

K W

³*Universitas, An Inter-Faculty Quarterly, Vol 1 No 3, published by University of Ghana, Legon.*

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Letters to the Editor

Nkrumah in perspective

SIR—I write in support of the late-headed tribute paid to Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah by Isaac Chinbo (June 30.) To emphasise, as his detractors so shrilly do, that Nkrumah had faults to say the obvious and the trite, namely that he was human.

But search as far as we may, we are unlikely to find a Black African who has done as much for this continent and for the Black Race as Nkrumah did. Ghanaians have learnt by now to view Nkrumah in perspective. The representative monuments to his name which some minds knocked down, thinking they were obliterating his memory, are far outnumbered by even more solid testimonies to his genius, his charisma and his achievement.

He called our attention to an ideology with which to extricate ourselves from our smiling oppressors. The task of dedicated socialists is to get on with the work.

As for those shrill detractors, why do not they stop hissing and do something for the Black Race?

JAWA APRO

Legon University

Why Nigerians won't go home

SIR—The Chairman of the Nigerian Public Service Commission, Alhaji Sa'ad Katagum, is reported (June 23) as saying that none of the 8,000 Nigerian graduates in the United States had enlisted in the country's public service despite the opening of a recruitment centre. The Chairman casually attributed this poor response to disinterest in returning home.

While I appreciate the Commission's concern, the Chairman's casual explanation needs to be challenged. Perhaps the Commission (as well as other employers in Nigeria) should become a little more serious in their efforts to recruit Nigerians from abroad. It does not suffice to open a meaningless office which makes little or no attempt to individually communicate to Nigerian graduates what positions are available, what these positions have to offer, and how to apply for them. The Commission should recognise that it is locked in serious competition with other employers there in the US for the talents of Nigerian graduates. Employers in Nigeria must stop depending on a graduate's sense of national obligation and pride to induce him to accept employment at home, irrespective of the terms of employment. Concrete economic and professional incentives must be made available. These include such things as a better-than-subsistence salary which

at least keep one ahead of inflation, free passage for the entire family, free shipping of a reasonable quantity of personal effects (duty free), etc. Ironically, these incentives are routinely offered to expatriates who stay in Nigeria for rather limited tours. No doubt, employers in Nigeria recognise the desirability of employing a Nigerian whose span of service is longer-range and whose dedication to our national goals is likely to be more deep-seated.

Perhaps it is worth pointing out to the Public Service Commission that even when the Nigerian graduates have taken the initiative to contact the Commission (or the other authorities) regarding employment, the response has often been discouraging. As an illustration, I cite a recent experience. In June 1971, I applied for an advertised position as a Metallurgical Engineer. Since no response was forthcoming, I applied again in March 1972 for the position of Project Engineer with the same firm. As of this writing, I have not yet been contacted regarding either application. (I am a graduate Metallurgical Engineer [M.Sc.]).

Rather than complain about an apparent lack of interest on the part of graduates, the Chairman and the Commission should take a look at the underlying factors behind such non-response. What is the Commission offering in exchange for the skills of the returning graduate? Or must Nigeria forever depend on nationalistic sentiments to draw these graduates home? If so, I

can assure the Commission that no number of recruitment offices will succeed unless some concrete economic carrots are offered. In the final analysis, Nigeria may need its graduates more than they need Nigeria.

B. U. N. IGWE

Natrona Heights, US

SIR - I am sure such a brain drain must be very distressing, not just to the Federal Nigerian Government or to the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, but to all Nigerians everywhere.

Assuming that most Nigerians abroad would wish to return home at the completion of their studies, then perhaps we ought to put the matter under the microscope.

It could well be the poor Nigerian cannot afford his fare home, especially if he is married or has acquired a family. Most employers in Nigeria require him to return home before he can take up a job offer. Ironically, these same employers are quite prepared to pay passages for an expatriate (his wife and children inclusive) to take up a position in Nigeria.

Not only this. The Nigerian finds that his expatriate college mate possessing the same qualifications as himself, earns far more than he does in Nigeria. Nigeria offers generous allowances to the expatriate - wife, children, car and what have you. The Nigerian must content himself with pensionable terms which, in a layman's language, means a lower scale of salary, no allowances and early retire-

ment, usually at age 55. Thereafter will earn £5 month. Of course patriotism is a good thing, but no-one has yet found a way to live on it.

To crown all, while the Nigerian receives no assistance for housing, the expatriate has a furnished or partially furnished house at a low rental with a job. This seems to ignore the fact of long absence of the Nigerian from home and in any case, his new station is just as strange to him as it is to his expatriate colleague.

I am sure neither the Federal Government, nor the Public Service Commission nor indeed any of the State Public Service Commissions are aware of these practices which have kept 8,000 skilled Nigerians in the US alone, not to mention Canada and Europe. Meanwhile, we import expatriate skilled labour at a high price. Blood is found to be thicker than water in real physical terms.

London

S. J. UMO, F.I.M.L.T.

Congratulations

SIR - Please allow me a space in your magazine to extend my warmest congratulations to Mr. Nzo Ekegaki on his recent election as Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity at the meeting in Rabat. May he be as generally revered and highly regarded as was his predecessor, Diallo Telli.

J. BASSEY ANIEKAN

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Oil optimism 'fizzling out'

By a correspondent

Few oil companies operating in Nigeria are optimistic about the future there. Claims an article in the latest issue of *Petroleum Press Service*. "The promise which accompanied the industry's big expansion during the past few years is rapidly fizzling out into widespread gloom."

The article points out that output is still rising in Nigeria as companies complete new export and production facilities at fields discovered earlier. It estimates that output could reach 95m tons or 1.9m barrels a day by the beginning of 1973. But it then warns:

"Life for the six producing groups here is becoming daily more difficult, thanks to the government's insistence that prior approval must be obtained for even the most detailed aspects of their operations. Any further big increase in Nigerian production would require substantial investment in new field and transport development - something that companies may be reluctant to undertake in the current climate."

Petroleum Press Service first drew attention to a "considerable change in the operating climate" in a commentary last December. That article commented on the way in which Nigeria had preserved a relatively stable image in the industry while quietly benefiting from the gains achieved by the more militant governments. And it added the rider: "What happens next will depend in large measure on whether the government manages to achieve its own ends without discarding necessary new investment by foreign companies... All the ingredients are there for further development of Nigeria's rich hydrocarbon potential, but the pace of the advance will depend on the government's ability to convince the international industry that continued large-scale investment here is a commercial proposition."

Nigeria's demands, it said then, as far as the issues of government participation and take-over was concerned, seemed to be "fairly reasonable", but it argued that some of the non-technical problems with which the companies were having to cope stemmed from the government's desire to control and fully Nigerianise the industry. "These include over-zealous enforcement of regulations introduced by Decree 51 in 1969, bureaucratic delays in issuing the multitude of permits now required, and drastic compulsory reductions in expatriate staff despite the apparent shortage of qualified Nigerian personnel for which the Nigerian National Oil Corporation itself is now also competing."

The commentary claimed that government delay and indecision were also the major factors holding back the long-discussed schemes for a massive natural gas liquefaction export project and for a second oil refinery. "Local conditions are such that a new refinery would take more than two years to build", which meant

that as a result of the failure to make a decision Nigeria would shortly have to start importing petroleum products on a substantial scale to meet the rapidly growing internal demand.

Oil company anxieties have been increased since then by two statements by influential Nigerians. The first was the warning by the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Ali Monguno, that the companies should stop dismissing senior Nigerians or trying to get them to resign "voluntarily". He accused marketing firms and companies in a circular of flagrantly frustrating Government policy on Nigerianisation and ordered that in future senior Nigerians staff could not be dismissed without Government approval. The second alarm was a speech by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Mines, Mr Philip Asiodu, in which he presented a detailed indictment of the companies' operations, stating specifically, "We possess documented evidence that Nigerians are often subjected in the oil industry to several indignities with racial overtones, and other vexations".

Mutual misunderstanding about expatriate quotas and the training of local staff is not new in Nigeria, having existed since the mid-1960s when the oil boom got underway. The new factor is the Government's ability to take action, supported by the knowledge that in the event of a showdown with any or all of the companies other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries might be persuaded to form a common front in the application of pressure.

What is not clear is the extent of the reality of the oil companies' concern with the new operating climate as reflected in the *Press Service* articles: is it the businessman's normal aggravation at government intervention, or could it indeed lead to a slow-down in investment and output?

The latest *Press Service* commentary notes that a dollar devaluation adjustment in posted prices was agreed in June, and was backdated to mid-February only, that the increase in the Government's holding in the Port Harcourt refinery was settled "amicably" and that the question of determining compensation was apparently causing no difficulty. It adds, however, that Nigeria's intention of acquiring a minimum of 20 per cent of exploration and production interests "will undoubtedly be a much tougher issue".

Last year, Shell-BP, the biggest producer, accounting for about two-thirds of total national output, indicated that its 1971 investment level of £65m, would probably be increased to £80m in 1972, which cannot be said to indicate a lack of confidence in the future. But the group's production is now slightly down at just under 1.2m barrels a day (presumably due, says the commentary, to the poorer

competitive position of all short-crudes vis a vis Persian Gulf oil, at a time of unusually low tanker freights) and says the magazine, "the company does not foresee any increase beyond its recent 1.2m. b/d level".

Gulf has been producing 340,000 b/d recently and when its first on-shore discovery, Abiteye, comes on stream at the end of the year this and other developments will boost the company's production to some 350,000 b/d. The magazine gives the following estimates for the other producers: 16,000 b/d for Mobil; 150,000 for Agip/Phillips (this will be some time next year when their new export facilities at Brass are completed present output is only 42,000 b/d), and 55,000 b/d for Safrap. Texaco/Shell apparently have no plans to develop production beyond the current 12,000 b/d but a recent discovery has been described as "encouraging".

In addition, five new consortia are now exploring their recently awarded off-shore acreage, with Occidental the first to begin drilling. No activity has been reported for some time for other on-shore licenses. It is clear, therefore, that even if the oil companies are genuinely worried about prospects in Nigeria - and it is difficult to see why they should be more concerned about Nigeria's attitude than that of most of the other major oil exporters - existing planned wells will ensure that production will continue its upward climb in the next 6-12 months.

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DAILY TIMES OF NIGERIA LTD.

REVIEW BY THE CHAIRMAN, ALHAJI BABATUNDE JOSE

I am most delighted to be able once again to announce the record profits which we have all come to expect in recent years

The Group profit before tax amounted to £N.65 million and the Group Turnover is £N4.6 million. After deducting outside interests the pre-tax profit attributable to the members of the Company is over £N600,000 this compared with the previous highest figure of just under £N520,000.

Our profit record for the past five years is set out elsewhere in this report. It is a record of steady progress of which we can all be proud.

But this year's profit has been achieved in spite of the high cost of paying the final award of wage increases recommended by the Adebayo Commission, the introduction of the Industrial Training Fund levy and the effect on the cost of imported raw materials of fluctuating foreign exchange rates which eventually resulted in the devaluation of the dollar.

It has also been achieved in spite of the fall in the profit of our packaging division, due to the drop in demand for their products by their customers, which in turn was partly due to the drop in the purchasing power of the agricultural population because of the low prices of cocoa, groundnuts and low production of palm oil.

And it has been achieved by prudent and purposeful management, ever hard working and loyal staff, and above all, the co-operation and support of our customers – newspaper, book and magazine readers, advertisers – and the many and varied commercial firms who depend on our printing and packaging products.

Accordingly your directors are recommending a final dividend of 12½% gross which together with the interim of 12½% less income tax amounts to a distribution of £N151,381 compared with £N102,182 in the previous year.

Let me now turn to our four profit centres or operating divisions

NEWSPAPER DIVISION

Sales continue to rise steadily and we can claim that at an average of 179,022, the total daily sale of the Daily Times is about equal, if not more than all the other daily newspapers published in Nigeria put together. We also claim that at 309,379, the weekly sale of the Sunday Times far exceeds all the weekly newspapers in the country put together. At 110,401, Lagos Weekend is second only to its weekly stable mate, the Sunday Times. At 81,030 Sporting Record has the highest circulation of any sporting newspaper in the country.

The Daily and Sunday Times are now on sale on the day of publication in the whole of Lagos State, Western State, Kwara State, Mid-Western State and East Central State. They are also on sale on the day of publication in Port Harcourt, capital of Rivers State, Kontagora and Bida in North West State; Kaduna, Zaria and Funtua in North Central State and in Kano.

It is our objective and determination that our national newspapers should be read at breakfast-time in all parts of the country on the day of publication. Because of the size of our country this will be extremely difficult, but not impossible to achieve. With the millions of pounds which the Federal Military Government is spending on the development of roads, telecommunications, air transport and on education, I believe the future is bright for a substantial increase in readership and wider national distribution of newspapers

During the year, I undertook, in another capacity, but as I have always done for the company in previous years, an extensive tour of our country and I am enormously impressed and encouraged by the trust and confidence which the public has in our newspapers which are independent of any government, political or economic group, financial control or subsidy.

A good newspaper, we are told, "is one that is mainly dependent for its survival on the approval of its readers, expressed in their willingness to buy it and of advertisers, expressed in their willingness to purchase space". I believe we pass this test. And we do more. In spite of well-meaning, but uninformed criticisms of the Nigerian Press as a whole, I believe that your newspapers and their competitors are discharging their responsibility of informing, educating, entertaining and in leading and guiding public opinion within the constraints of the state of emergency which has been in force in our country since the events of January 1966 and of Decree No. 53, which makes it an offence "for any person to publish in a newspaper, on television or radio, or by any other means of mass communication, any matter which by reason of dramatisation or other defects in the manner of its presentation, is likely to cause public alarm or industrial unrest".

I believe that in spite of these constraints, objective readers of editorial, public opinion and feature article pages in Nigerian newspapers would find that the Federal Military Government is comparatively more liberal and tolerant of the press than any other military government among the developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

During the year under review, our Newspaper Division as part of its service to the public, organised a number of exhibitions to bring manufacturers and distributors of various products in close touch with the public. As part of this exercise, we organised the first Motor Show in Nigeria in April this year and this and other exhibitions are to become annual events. As a measure of the success achieved, we have decided to set up a department of exhibition, publicity and sales promotion within the Newspaper Division and to give specialised training to personnel to enable us to offer better services to industry and the public in this particular field.

This department will also act as the research centre for proposed new services and new publications.

In addition to the general improvement in marketing and sales of the Newspaper Division's publications, an advertisement rate increase for the Daily Times was implemented during the second half of 1971-72. This helped in a small way to offset rising production and wages costs.

Advertisement rates are based on audited average sales and it is important to note that advertisers had previously enjoyed a handsome bonus from the Daily Times advertisement rate due to the continuously rising circulation.

Shareholders will recall criticisms raised at last year's meeting on the print quality of our publications which, I am happy to note, has improved considerably. We are currently extending our printing presses at Kakawa Street by two extra units to cope with the demand for bigger newspapers and higher circulation.

Our research and development plans for the Newspaper Division, include a feasibility study of web offset printing of

Chairman's Review - Continued

our newspapers with the objective of further improving the print quality of the newspapers.

Coupled with this, is our programme to further improve our news service through continued training of editorial personnel and the provision of faster facilities to aid news transmission from all over Nigeria. This will involve linking Ibadan, Benin, Enugu, Port Harcourt and Calabar by Radio Telephone with our Lagos headquarters, in addition to the existing link with our Kaduna office.

Our 1972-73 plans include a vigorous search for sales areas for our publications in our neighbouring African countries.

Significantly, we are on sale in Dahomey, Nigeria's next-door neighbour, on an experimental basis and barring foreign exchange difficulties, we hope to be back on sale in Ghana and the Cameroun Republic in due course.

MAGAZINE DIVISION

This Division is currently in the process of reorganisation of its administration and the reappraisal of its measurable objectives.

Revenue from sales and advertisements from Spear, Woman's World and Home Studies marginally increased but we have not yet had the benefit of the increased production due to the cost of management staff engaged by the Division with a view to generating higher profits.

Five more centres for the sale of magazines and books are to be opened this year in Ibadan, Kaduna, Enugu, Port Harcourt and Calabar. Already, there are book centres in Kano and Onitsha.

The market for magazines in Nigeria is becoming increasingly competitive with the proliferation of magazines catering for the same kind of readership. But it is our determination to shift the Division's dependency on the sales of slightly imported magazines to the development of our own company's magazines.

PRINTING DIVISION

During the year, improvements to plant and equipment have been linked with the attainment of a new record turnover. Profits have not shown the same increase due to increases in operating costs. Excellent labour relations have been maintained. Attention has been given to developing managers at all levels, with training being related to the specific work environment, this has enabled us to consolidate the advances already made in this area.

The year saw a number of changes in management positions amongst which was the appointment of Mr. O. Oyerinde as General Manager.

Future plans for the further development of the company are well advanced, and specific printing areas have been identified as high potential growth areas: these, however, are long-term plans. In the short term, the company looks toward the consolidation of the rapid advances made over the past two or three years and the further identification of strengths upon which successful growth can be built.

PACKAGING DIVISION

1971-72 was not a particularly happy year for Nigerpak with a reduced profit on a marginally increased turnover. The results however reflect the situation of the entire Packaging Industry in the country.

Customers of packaging manufacturers have themselves faced a very hard year. The consumer market has not reached anything like the expansion predicted and, in real terms, has grown very little as a result of sharply rising costs not being matched by increases in money in circulation.

Governmental fiscal policy to reduce inflation and the poor cash crops were the cause of the drop of consumer spending power below the level predicted by most manufacturers. Manufacturers of cigarettes, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and

soap have all found that due to their optimism of growth, their stocks have become quite out of proportion to their service requirement and far too expensive in terms of liquidity. The result has been a reduction in manufacture and hence packaging requirements have fallen below actual consumption in the short term.

During the year, the company was faced by very substantial cost increases in almost every element of production. In the packaging industry, more than half of the production cost accounted for by raw materials and here an overall increase of more than 10% was experienced, due to increases in pulp prices, freight and insurance rates. The future shows signs of any change in this trend with further pulp price increases promised and an additional load by way of increased import duties.

Your directors are examining the situation very closely and working on contingency plans with a view to minimising the effects of these trends.

PILGRIM BOOKS

Pilgrim Books Limited had a moderately good year increase in its turnover in Nigeria by 42%. Overseas sales were disappointing owing to political and financial difficulties in their main markets of East Africa and Ghana. It is hoped that next year turnover will be increased again to the point at which the venture becomes profitable. Staff training is proceeding satisfactorily. Steps are being taken to ensure that present titles remain profitable despite rising costs and the forthcoming list of new titles is expected to be of considerable merit.

As a measure of the confidence we have in the potential of this company in which we have 10% trading investment, we are planning to increase our investment by another 10% making a total of 20%. We are confident that with the large sums of money being spent on education by all the States in the Federation and the increase in the purchasing power of people envisaged in the four-year development plan, the school population will increase substantially with increasing demands for good text books and that Pilgrim Books with its expertise will attain a fair share of the market and make a useful contribution to your group profit.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Daily Times has continued to steadfastly pursue its Nigerianisation policy. The Newspaper and Magazine divisions have already been completely Nigerianised. The editors of the company's newspapers and magazines have always been Nigerians and editorial management has been in Nigerian hands since 1958.

We have lately strengthened these two divisions by the employment of Dr. Gabriel Onogorowa, Ph.D. Lecturer in Editorial Legal Adviser. Mr. Ayo Igbokoyi, A.C.I.S., Barrister at Law, has been appointed Company Secretary.

In the Printing Division, (Times Press) a Nigerian, Mr. Ayan, now Deputy Chief Executive, will take over from an expatriate Chief Executive by the end of next year. The other expatriate, a lithographic printer and training officer, is being understudied by a Nigerian.

In the Packaging Division, (Nigerpak) a Nigerian, Mr. I. Njoku, B.Sc. (London), has succeeded an expatriate as Deputy Chief Executive of the Division. Another Nigerian has replaced an expatriate as Manager of the litho film preparation department. Mr. J. Nwaizu was appointed Chief Engineer of this division early this year. Two other Nigerians are expected to replace the expatriate Production Manager and the expatriate head of the litho printing department next year.

Mr. O. A. Aofolajuwonlo, A.C.C.A., A.C.A., for many years Senior Accountant of the the group has been appointed Finance Controller, with a view to taking over from an expatriate Finance Director in 1974.

Mr. Njoku has been succeeded as Group Manpower Development Controller by Dr. Omotosho Ogunniyi, Ph.D. (B.Sc.)

Administration] and until lately, Assistant Director, Continuing Education Centre, University of Lagos.

Let me assure you that this is not Nigerianisation for sentimental reasons. It has been well thought out and programmed under strict control. These top executives have all had the best training available in this country, in Europe and in the U.S.A.

Our new frontiers' men in all the Divisions are of proved leadership ability and unimpeachable integrity. So that under their management, I am unshakably confident that our company's high reputation for efficient service and high quality products will be maintained and even excelled.

Also during the year, we sent six young journalists to Britain for specialised training at the International Publishing Corporation Training Centre for journalism in Plymouth: One to the Thompson Foundation for a course in journalism at Cardiff and two, including a woman Chemistry graduate, to Germany, for specialised training in Science feature writing and reporting. Our Chief Photographer is also in the U.K. undergoing a course at a technical college.

On February 28th this year, our company's Newspaper Training Centre was formally opened by Chief Anthony Enahoro, Federal Commissioner of Information and Labour.

The Centre has got off to a good start under its Training Manager, Mr. Tony Momoh, B.A. — a former editor of Spear magazine who has graduated from a U.K. course in editorial training. It has already had the benefit of one guest lecturer and others from Nigeria and overseas are planned.

Six more courses are programmed to take place this year. These will comprise basic courses in journalism of 12 months for graduates and for other new entrants to the profession who have attained 'A' levels or 'H.S.C.' in their academic studies. Other courses of shorter duration for Daily Times' staff writers, reporters and photographers will also take place.

As from next year, we propose to take on a limited number of trainees from other newspapers. I believe that our leadership position in the newspaper industry in Nigeria imposes on us a moral responsibility to make a major contribution to the raising of the standard of the profession of journalism and the printing and publishing industry in general. It is our plan to expand the Centre for the training of newspaper advertisement salesmen, circulation salesmen, production supervisors and management staff by 1975.

Over £N34,500 has been directly spent on training and manpower development this year, broken down as follows: £N8,840 in respect of course fees at Yaba College of Technology and allowances for 76 Technical Trainees' over £N7,000 for 246 attendances by all categories of staff to formal courses held in Nigeria and £N18,640 spent on advanced overseas courses for 20 of our employees. This represents direct expenditure only and does not include the mandatory contribution to the Industrial Training Levy which cost the company a further £N18,483 on behalf of all its divisions, bringing the total cost of training and manpower development to £N53,000 for the 1971-72 business year.

INDIGENISATION OF CAPITAL

Last year, I told you that we welcomed the policy announced by the Federal Military Government that required certain industries to be completely owned by Nigerians and others to be owned as to a minimum of 40% by Nigerians.

As you now know the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree provides for the total Nigerianisation of 22 industries and for the partial Nigerianisation of a further 33 industries.

Newspaper publishing and printing falls within the first category and paper converting — in our case carton and label manufacture — in the second.

The decree has only hastened the policy we started many years back for the gradual withdrawal of foreign participation in the share capital of the Company.

By sheer foresight of the political and economic trends in Nigeria the company with the fullest co-operation of its U.K. partners, the International Publishing Corporation, decided as a matter of policy that the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited must be ultimately owned and managed by Nigerians.

In pursuance of that policy we commenced in 1963 to sell shares to the Nigerian public and institutional investors. The IPC interest has since reduced from 100% to its present level of 47%.

In making the full transition to complete Nigerian ownership by March 1974, the time limit set by the decree, let me also assure you it is my avowed intention that the free independent reputation of your newspapers shall at all times be upheld.

I need hardly remind you that any Nigerian desirous of purchasing our shares, or of increasing his holding, may do so through the very capable medium of the Lagos Stock Exchange. Your bank manager or other professional adviser will always be pleased to help you.

THE FUTURE

Our business plan indicates that trading and profits during 1972-73 will not be significantly better than the results for the year under review, because of what I regard as a temporary set-back in the trading of Nigerpak.

A number of factors have made us plan for a substantially reduced level of profit in the packaging division. These are very high production costs, including higher import duty on paper and board; increased competition and the drop in the production of consumer goods by major manufacturers who are serviced by Nigerpak. Yet, I believe that this is a temporary phase.

When the effects of the liberal budget of the Federal Military Government for 1972-73 begin to be realised, I expect that the second half of the year will show improved results.

Under the budget, import duties on certain raw materials have been substantially reduced to between 10% and 50% and excise duties reduced by an average rate of 50% although duties on some of our own imported raw materials have increased. The extra Nsh5 super tax has been abolished, and prices paid to farmers for cash crops are being increased as an incentive to higher productivity.

In your company's long-range business plan, we are confident that given the current progressive and liberal economic policy of the Federal Military Government and continued political stability in the country, we shall continue to make a good profit and make a satisfactory return on invested capital and earnings per share of your company.

By the same token I believe, your company will continue to make a useful contribution to the economic and political development and stability of the country.

DIRECTORS

During the year, Mr. Emmanuel Adagogo Jaja, 37-year-old Chief Executive of the Newspaper Division, which is making such a great contribution to the group profit, joined the Board and I welcome him to this meeting on your behalf.

THANKS

At the beginning of this address, I paid tribute to our staff and customers for their efficient service, loyalty, co-operation and support, without which we could not have achieved this satisfactory result.

All of us, shareholders, directors, management, staff and customers are partners in progress in the service of the company and the nation.

On behalf of my colleagues on the Board of Directors, I thank you all and believe I can continue to count on your devoted services, co-operation and support. For our part, we shall, at your pleasure, continue to be your most dutiful servants.

Commercial News

Mining participation bid by Ghana

Foreign-owned mining companies and other extractive industries have been told by the Ghana Government that it intends to participate in their operations, according to reports from Accra and London. Neither the extent nor the terms of participation have been clarified, although one source in Accra said that the Government had asked for 55 per cent.

Discussions on the new move apparently began after Major Kwame Baah, Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources, met executives of the companies concerned and informed them of the Government's intent.

The head of the Africa Division of Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr. Martin Le Quesne, has also discussed the move with the Ghana Government while on a routine visit to Accra.

A report in the *Financial Times* said that the companies "are believed to have discussed the possibility of a common stand." Those affected include Ashanti Goldfields (in which the Government has a 20 per cent shareholding with an option on a further 20 per cent), Consolidated African Selection Trust, which mines diamonds at Akwatia, the American-owned African Manganese, and the International Timber Corporation (Giksten) and the United Africa Company which both operate a plywood mill and timber concessions.

The *Financial Times* report quoted Mr. "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, which owns the Ashanti Mine, as saying last week that Lonrho had a valid agreement with the Ghana Government and that no change was envisaged in this. Lonrho was "extremely happy" with its agreement with the Government, he stressed.

Mr. Rowland was speaking on his return from a trip to Africa, which included several days in Accra.

• Ashanti Goldfield's pre-tax profit for the nine months of the financial year to next September is £2,902,828 compared with £1,683,277 for the same period of last year. The company has noted, however, that a further provision might have to be made in the 1971-72 accounts for additional minerals duty of some £320,000.

• Exploration for oil in Ghana's Keta district is to be resumed, the Volta Regional Commissioner, Maj. Habadah, announced.

• Although Ghana's economic problems

are "extremely serious", says the June issue of *Barclays International Review*. "The new Government is making a determined effort to find a reasonable and permanent solution to the economic malaise which has seriously retarded growth during recent years. Much will depend on the understanding and forbearance shown by external creditors during the ensuing critical phase of readjustment required to restore the economy to a viable position".

• The Bank of Ghana quoted an exchange rate of 3.10 cedis for £1 sterling on July 5, a drop of 0.24 cedis.

KALTUNGO WARNS AGAINST PROTECTIONISM

Developing countries feared that the new economic groupings formed by industrialised countries might result in greater protectionism, thus hampering international trade and seriously injuring the economic and social development of the third world. Alhaji Y. Kaltungo, President of Nigeria's United Labour Congress, told the tenth world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London last week.

In an analysis of the problems facing developing countries, he said that there was a growing suspicion and fear "that the rich industrialised countries are organised in various regional groupings and 'rich men's clubs' in order to defend their selfish economic interests. Unfortunately, little has been done to dispel these fears."

The international rich-poor gap was increasing and the first UN Development Decade had been a "glaring failure" as many of the goals which member states had pledged themselves to attain had not been achieved. The last UNCTAD conference had shown that the political will to help was absent.

The international terms of trade were constantly moving against the developing countries, and protectionism was common, often based on political rather than economic considerations. Even the trade unions in the industrialised world had resisted proposals for the transfer of industries to the developing countries to facilitate an equitable international distribution of labour.

Mr. G. E. E. Palmer of Sierra Leone, told the conference that the ICTFU was taking its rightful place in Africa but that courses could not continue to be run from Brussels - the system must be



Major Baah - participation

changed without delay.

M. K. F. de Sales, Upper Volta, regretted the ICTFU's paternal attitude towards Africa in the past, was pleased with the organisation's recent change of leadership. He welcomed the nomination of an Assistant General Secretary to represent Africa and re-animation of the ICTFU's African Regional Organisation.

M. Tshomou of Dahomey called for true solidarity which would take account of the trade unions of the developing countries. He considered that now when these organisations had acquired the means to strengthen their position, the ICTFU was persisting in giving affiliates a subordinate position. He appealed to Congress to adopt effective measures consisting of financial aid to the trade unions of the rich countries, those of the poor countries, of creation of co-operatives especially in rural areas with the help of the countries. The re-animation of the African Regional Organisation (ARRO) by affiliates for the setting up of permanent trade union structures, and help from the International Trade Secretariats in technical training, especially through establishment of scholarships, was also a delegate for Angola in exile, José Barreiro Lulendo reproached what he considered was the excessive optimism in the general secretary's report over the expected results of the Second Development Decade. He considered that as long as basic colonialism survived, as long as the Middle East remained a storm-centre, as long as the war went on in Vietnam, it would continue to be impossible to realise the objectives of the Development Decade.

ONITSHA TEXTILE MILL EXPANSION

Onitsha Textile Mills has approved a capital expenditure of £6m for the reconstruction and expansion of the factory. Of this, £2m. will be spent on the construction of buildings, £2.5m. on new machinery and £1.5m. to reconstruct war-damaged machines and for the purchase of spare parts. The whole reconstruction and expansion programme is due for completion in 1974. The technical director, Mr Roger Li, who recently returned from Hong Kong where he recruited nine technical experts, said that £250,000 had been spent so far on re-activating the mill. When fully reconstructed it would employ 5,000 people and produce 3.7m yards of cloth a month (compared with 2.3m. yards before the war).

• A former Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, and a former chairman of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, Chief Shafi Edu, are among those appointed to the 12-man board of the Mercantile Bank of Nigeria, which is owned by the South East State Government.

• Nigeria's oil production reached 1.8m. barrels a day in April, almost 300,000 barrels a day more than in the corresponding month last year. Oil exports for April totalled over 7m. tons, nearly 1m. tons more than exports for



The Rivers State Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction, Dr Ohi Wah, being shown round the metal section of the Metal and Wood Furniture Manufacturing company by the manager, Mr Prince Ehoru (2nd from right), during the commissioner's tour of factories and businesses in Port Harcourt.

April 1971. According to Barclays Bank International the Government has completed preliminary discussions with Shell/BP on the question of participation.

• The Military Governor of the Rivers State, Lt-Cdr. Diets-Spiff, has said that foreign oil companies operating in Nigeria would continue to get the lion's share of the nation's oil revenue until there were enough indigenous experts to control the country's oil industry.

• Although Occidental has abandoned its first off-shore well in Nigeria, the company stated that the encouraging results "indicated the presence of oil and gas-bearing formations".

• Radio Kaduna reported Dr Isong, the Governor of the Central Bank, as having told reporters that the emphasis in Nigeria should be on agricultural development rather than on oil "which may dry up within the next 30 years". Dr. Isong also said that Nigeria had been holding her foreign exchange reserves in sterling, "but she had to change to the dollar because of the frequent change in the parity of the currency".

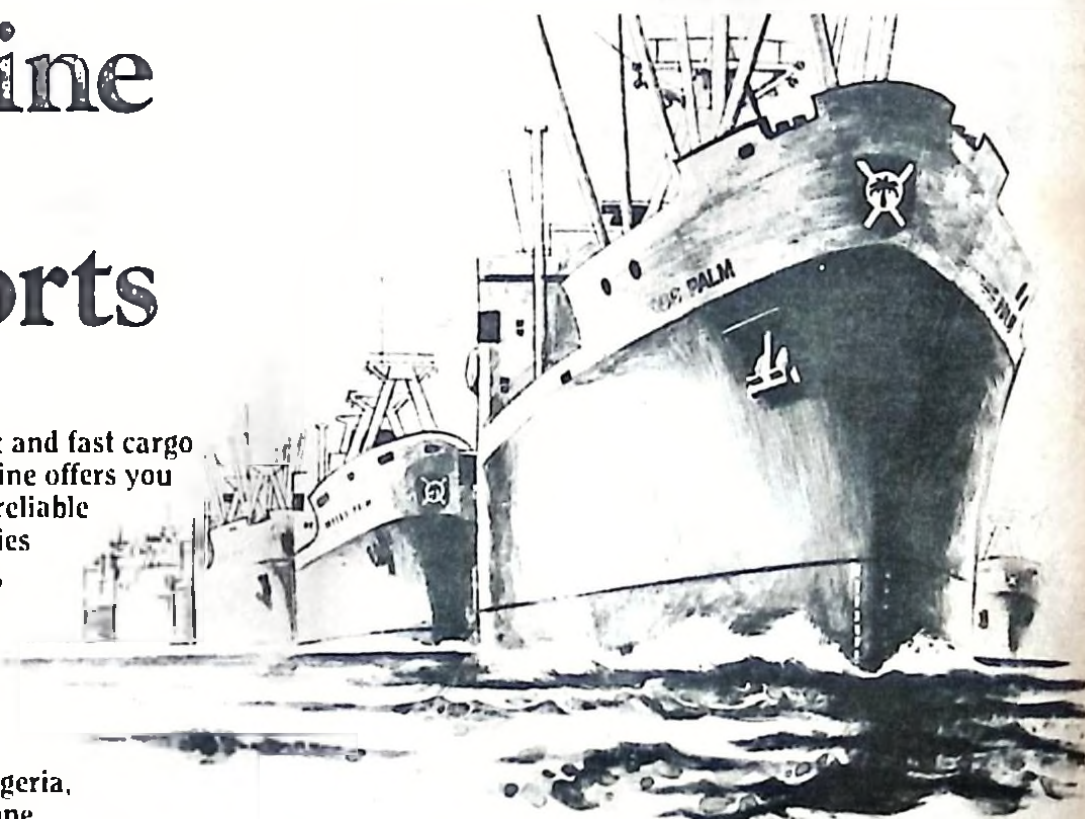
• The Central Bank announced that the new rate of exchange, following Britain's decision to allow the pound to "float", was £122 pounds sterling for £100 Nigerian pounds, £6 sterling more for every CN100 than before.

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WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER DEMISTER LINES

SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool:- KUMBA Jul 20. BIAMO due Dakar Jul 21. DUNKWA slg Jul 24.
 From London:- MALABA due Tema Jul 23. MANO slg Jul 19.
 From Dublin:- DONGA slg Jul 17.
 From Middlesbrough:- EGORI slg Jul 15.
 From N. Continent:- KABALA due Bathurst Jul 16. PALANI slg. Hamburg Jul 28.
NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool:- DIIDO due Jul 30. LOURMELBAY due Jul 23.
 To London:- EBOL due Jul 20. FULANI due Jul 30.
 To Avonmouth:- DARU due Jul 25.
 To N. Continent:- FREETOWN due Hamburg Jul 15. MACHAON due Hamburg Jul 19.
 To Glasgow:- KOHMA due Glasgow Aug 3.
EASTBOUND - AKOSOMBO due Douala Jul 14. DIMURRA due Abidjan Jul 16. DALLA due Douala Jul 14.
WESTBOUND - To USA Canada:- LIAN due Montreal Jul 25.
EASTERN SERVICE TO W. AFRICA - GOWANBANK due Monrovia Jul 14. FAY BANK due Matadi Jul 20.

BARBER LINES

OUTWARDS - FERNATI due Monrovia Jul 29. thence Abidjan, Tema, Lagos Apapa, Douala. FERNAND slg. New York Aug 15 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos Apapa, Douala.
HOMEWARDS - FERNAND idg. Ghana Jul 22. Abidjan Monrovia, 4th week Jul. FERNATI idg Lagos S Bound about Aug. 3. Ghana Aug 10. Abidjan Monrovia mid 3rd week Aug.

WOERMANN LINE

ABOISSO slg. Antwerp Aug 1 due Freetown Aug 13. Abidjan Aug 17. MALOJO slg Bremen Jul 31 due Libreville Aug 18. Port Genoul Aug 21. Matadi Aug 23.

DAFRALINE

SOUTHBOUND - KINSHASA slg. Antwerp Jul 26 due Las Palmas Jul 31. Pointe Noire Aug 9. Boma Matadi Aug 12.
NORTHBOUND - ZAIRE slg. Matadi Aug 5 due Boma Aug 9. Pointe Noire Aug 9.

GOLD STAR LINE

NOGVI due Lagos Apapa Jul 25. Tema Jul 30. Takoradi Aug 2. DIGANYA due Lobito Aug 30. Luanda Aug 31. Matadi Aug 17.

BLACK STAR LINE USH WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND - KIORIE LAGOON due Jan 29. Douala Jul 28. Ghana Jul 30. Avonmouth Jul 4. Lowest Bathurst Jul 7. Montreal Jul 20. thence Gt. Lakes.

BLACK STAR UK CONTINENT WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND - BIA RIVER Hamburg Jul 4. Bremen Jul 8. Antwerp Jul 8. Rotterdam Jul 11. BENYA RIVER London Jan 20.
NORTHBOUND - QUIN RIVER Bremen Jul 2. Hamburg Jul 5. OTCHER RIVER London Jul 5. Middlesbrough Jul 14.

DELTA LINE

DELTA PARAGUAY due Port Arthur Aug 1. Monrovia Aug 16. Bathurst Aug 18. DEL SOL due Houston Jul 29. Dakar Aug 17. Freetown Aug 20.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool:- ANDONI PALM due Abidjan Jul 19. IBADAN PALM due Lobito Jul 21.
 From Continent:- HLESHA PALM due Apapa Jul 14.
NORTHBOUND - LAGOS due London Jul 16.
N.Y.K. LINE
WESTBOUND - SHIMANE MARU due Lagos Apapa Aug 5. Abidjan Aug 16. 17. Takoradi Aug 2. 18. 19. Tema Aug 20. 21. Japan first Port Sept. 25.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

JOINVILLE due Lagos Aug. 10. Tema Aug. 17. KIRGURUEN slg. Kobe Jul 28.

MITSUI OSK LINE

TAISEN slg. Kobe Jul 20. due Lagos Jul 30. HONOLULU MARU slg. Kobe Jul 19. due Lagos Aug 23. PHILLIPINE MARU slg. Kobe Aug. 4 due Lagos Sept. 10.

MAERSK LINE

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan. - SUSAN MAERSK slg. Kobe Aug. 5 due Luanda Sept. 1.
OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi. JOHANNIS MAERSK slg. Takoradi Jul 16 due Los Angeles Aug. 8.

FARRELL LINES

HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN STAR slg. Luanda Jul. 2 for Lobito, Matadi, Douala Jul. 11. Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports. AFRICAN MERCURY slg. Lagos Apapa Jul 18 for Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports.
OUTWARDS - AFRICAN PLANET due Monrovia Jul. 8 for Abidjan, Tema Jul. 14. Matadi, Luanda, Lobito. AFRICAN CRISTINE due Monrovia Aug. 7 for Abidjan, Tema Aug 13. Matadi, Luanda, Lobito.

NEDLLOYD - SWAL JOINT SERVICES

BALONG slg. Hamburg Aug 11. Antwerp Aug 15 due Boma Matadi Aug 30. Pointe Noire Sept 1. AMSTELHOLK slg. Rotterdam Aug 28. Rouen Aug 30 due Boma Matadi Sept 15.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

SOUTHBOUND - KING JAJA slg. Rouen Jul 1 due Lagos Apapa Jul 17. Port Harcourt Jul 24. Calabar Jul 28.
NORTHBOUND - HERBERT MACAULAY due Bathurst Jul 23. Bellair Jul 29.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

NORTHBOUND - HOLLANDERON slg. WA mid Aug. late Sept. for discharge. Scan. late Sept. MINNESOTA slg. WA mid Aug. Sept. for discharge. Scan. mid Oct.

HOEGH LINES

HOLLANDERON slg. Hamburg Aug 18 due Tema Sept 7. SUNDANCE

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE

INWARD - STRAAL FRIEDLOWS from Lagos Jul 24. 25. due Luanda Jul 17. Monrovia Jul 22. Freetown Jul 24. Port Harcourt Jul 26. Lagos Apapa Aug 1. Bathurst Aug 8. STRAAL VAN DIEMAN from Hong Kong Jul 1 due Tema Jul 18. Abidjan Jul 20. Monrovia Jul 23. Freetown Jul 25. Dakar Jul 29. Calabar Jul 31. Luanda Aug 1. Luanda Aug 17. 19.
OUTWARD - STRAAL FRIEDLOWS from Monrovia to Strasbourg Sept. 11. Hong Kong and Shanghai via STRAAL VAN DIEMAN to Singapore Sept. 11. Hong Kong, Japan and Shanghai Jul.

FAL EUROPE - AFRIKALINE GmbH

RINEUNIS due Hamburg Jul 20. due Las Palmas Jul 23. Dakar Jul 24. Avonmouth Aug 4. WERBERLAND slg. Bremen Jul 17. due Dakar Aug 4. Avonmouth Sept 7.

NOPAL LINES

WESTBOUND - NOPAL II due Avonmouth Jul 20. Monrovia Jul 22. Freetown Jul 24. Jul 26. Monrovia Jul 22. Freetown Jul 24. IVORY MOON slg. Luanda Aug 2. Douala Aug 7. Libreville Aug 7.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

WESTWIND slg. New Orleans Jul 20. Houston Jul 2 due Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown. SOL HEWIND slg. New Orleans Jul 30. Houston Aug 4 due Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown.

THE E.A.C. LINES

SOUTHBOUND - SARGODHA slg. Rouen Jul 27. due Dakar Aug 3. Freetown Aug 5. Monrovia Aug 6. Abidjan Aug 9. PANAMA slg. Antwerp Aug 7. Rotterdam Aug 9. Rouen Aug 8 due Dakar Aug 19. Monrovia Aug 22.
NORTHBOUND - SINALOA slg. Abidjan Jul 27. due Amsterdam Aug 6. Dunkerque Aug 10. Bremen Aug 16. Hamburg Aug 19. SIMBA slg. Abidjan Aug 10. Monrovia Aug 12. due Amsterdam Aug 22.

EEC SHOULD NEGOTIATE COMMODITY PACT

The European Common Commission has asked the Council Ministers for a mandate to negotiate a new international coffee agreement on behalf of all member states. The agreement expires in September 1971. Formation of a unified Common Market policy towards the developing world has been recommended by Henk Vredeling of Holland, who is Strasbourg-based European Parliament member, addressing themselves to the European Community. He stressed that the agreement should be negotiated with producer nations, even if industrial nations did not join. Jean-Francois Deniau, the member of the EEC Executive Commission responsible for aid policy, noted during the meeting that the trade deficit of the Community has risen from \$1,000m. in 1968 to \$3,500m. in 1970.

● Britain's Overseas Development Administration has made a further £13,100 towards the program of research being undertaken by Dr Gillies into mosquito behaviour. The work is being carried out at the University of Sussex and the field-work is in Gambia and the field-work station at Keneba, 20 miles east of Bathurst.

● Cameroon had an adverse balance of 6,924m. fr. CFA for seven months of 1971, compared with 1,261m. fr. CFA in the corresponding period of 1970. The deterioration is according to Barclays International Review, due to higher import prices, coupled with a deterioration in the world price of the main export commodities, cocoa and the comparative fall in other crops particularly cotton.

● Nigeria was interested in developing and modernising her agriculture. She is interested in highly sophisticated agricultural machinery now, the Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction, Dr Adebayo Adedeji, told a 14-man Italian trade mission. He stressed that Nigeria welcomes foreign investment but was interested in seeing many missions in the field provided nothing.

● A \$200 million loan has been approved by the African Development Bank for the satiating of the Nelta-Haia way in Tunisia. The 22-mile road is part of the Trans-Sahara which will eventually link Algiers, Tunisia with Mali and Niger.

● Sales of newly-mined rough diamonds by De Beers Central Selling Organisation in the first half of this year totalled £167.5m., a 27 per cent increase on total for the same period of 1970.

Better outlook for Nigerian tin

As a result of the streamlining of operations and an improvement in local conditions the operational position in Nigeria was better than a year ago, Sir Douglas Waring, chairman of the London Tin Corporation, says in a statement circulated to shareholders before the annual meeting. "Mining operations were conducted at a modest profit for the year to 31 March last but with the price of tin ruling at the present time the results are marginal." Pointing out that the company was very dependent on the political stability of the territories in which it carried out operations, he said tribal differences appeared to have diminished in Nigeria and "every effort" was being made to restore the country from the after-effects of the civil war. The remittance of a substantial balance of accumulated profits was still awaited, but the Federal Government had indicated that permission would be granted in due course.

Sir Douglas pointed out that smelter output and world consumption of tin in the calendar year 1971 were approximately in balance, both totalling about 186,000 tons. The average London cash price of tin was £1,437 a ton, nearly £100 a ton lower than the average price in 1970. But the market remained relatively stable throughout the year "with none of the violent fluctuations which are unfortunately a frequent occurrence in the past history of the metal".

The statistical position of tin was sound, he said, and if the predicted improvement in the world economy developed according to plan there should be an increase in the demand for tin. Stocks held by consumers were at a low level and any indication of increased demand should be reflected in the metal market.

- To offset the effect of the pound being floated, the International Tin Council announced an increase in the floor and ceiling prices for buffer stock operations. The new prices are fixed in Malaysian dollars per picul (133 lb) instead of pounds per ton.

- A record profit of £1.9m. was made by the Standard Bank of Nigeria during the year ended March 1972. The managing director, Mr. Charles Harding, said that the number of borrowers increased from 10,700 in 1971 to 12,900, of whom 11,800 were Nigerians obtaining a total of £24.5m. Addressing the annual general meeting in Lagos, Mr. Harding said that the Nigerian Business Promotion Decree would produce two problems: the vast amount of local capital that had to be mobilised by March 1974 and the effect on overseas investors and expertise. "Invited foreign investors will seek to be assured that further restrictions will not be imposed for some time to come".

- A Goodyear factory has been opened in Kinshasa. It will produce about 670 tyres a day.

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on

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Publicity Secretary.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Kwara State College of Technology, Ilorin

Vacancies for

PRINCIPAL, REGISTRAR AND BURSAR

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the posts of Principal, Registrar and Bursar in the College of Technology, Ilorin.

The College of Technology was established by Kwara State Government as an autonomous institution for the education and training of middle-level manpower in scientific, technological and managerial fields at the sub-degree level with special emphasis on practical orientation during training. As the College will open in September this year, it is desired to make the appointments as early as possible.

PRINCIPLE

Duties: The principal is the Chief Academic and Executive Officer of the College. He is expected to provide the requisite leadership in the field of Curriculum Development and reform. He is to extend the services of the College to, and secure the support of governments, industry, commerce and the corporations.

Qualifications: Applicants should hold a good honours degree in Engineering or be a member of a professional body and have had considerable educational and administrative experience preferably in a technical field. Higher degrees, University or industrial experience in a technical field will be an advantage. Capacity for pioneering work and a wise dedication are considered particularly essential.

Post-graduate experience will be an advantage.

Salary: £N4,000 p.a. (consolidated).

REGISTRAR

Duties: The Registrar shall be the Chief Administrative Officer of the College. He shall be responsible to the Principal for the day-to-day administrative work of the College.

Qualifications: A good honours degree of a recognised University with minimum post-graduate administrative experience of 10 years some of which must have been acquired either in the Registry of a post-secondary institution, or in higher educational administration.

Salary: £N3,000 p.a. (consolidated).

BURSAR

Duties: The Bursar shall be the Chief financial officer of the College subject to the direction of, and responsible to the Principal of the College for the day-to-day financial administration and control and to the council for the overall financial affairs of the College.

Qualifications: Applicants should possess the final certificate of at least one of the following bodies:

- Institute of Chartered Accountants;
 - Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants;
 - Institute of Cost and Works Accountants;
 - Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;
 - Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.
- Or
A good honours degree in Accountancy

In addition applicants are required to have had at least seven years post-qualification experience and must have held responsible post in an institution of higher learning, government, industry or corporation.

Salary: £N2,700 p.a. (consolidated).

Conditions of Service.

The appointments may be made on a permanent, contract, transfer or secondment basis.

Other conditions of service are the same as those obtaining in the other institutions of higher learning in the country, for instance, superannuation schemes, medical attention, pension scheme, children's and car allowances, and a house furnished to government standards, etc.

Method of Application:

Six copies of each application giving the fullest details of the applicant's qualifications and career, and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted under registered cover.

Closing Date:

All applications should reach the Ag. Secretary to the Council, Kwara State College of Technology, c/o Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, P.M.B. 1391, Ilorin before July 29, 1972.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

Government of Midwestern State of Nigeria

Vacancies in The Ministry of Education

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointment to the following posts in the Ministry of Education, Midwestern State of Nigeria.

- (a) Lecturer (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering).
 - (b) Lecturer (Accountancy)
 - (c) Assistant Lecturer (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering).
 - (d) Assistant Lecturer (Accountancy).
 - (e) Assistant Lecturer (Shorthand and Typewriting).
2. **SALARY SCALE:**
- (a) & (b) Scale A (EN840 - EN1,764)
 - (c), (d) & (e) Scale C(T)2,3,4,5 (EN780 - EN1,494) or
Scale C(E)2,3,4,5 (EN741 - EN1,494).
3. **QUALIFICATIONS**
- (a) **Lecturer (Engineering)**
 - (i) A degree in Engineering obtained from a recognised University. (Entry Point: EN882 per annum)
 - (ii) Success in Parts I and II of the Institution of Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineers' examination;
 - (iii) A qualification of equal standing to either (i) or (ii). Candidates who possess the requisite qualification in (ii) above would enter the scale at EN924 per annum.
 - (b) **Lecturer (Accountancy):**
 - (i) A degree in Accountancy obtained from a recognised University (Entry point: EN882)
 - (ii) Success at the Final Examination for Graduate Membership of either the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants or any equivalent qualification. (Entry Point: EN1092).
 - (c) **Assistant Lecturer (Engineering):**
A Higher National Certificate or equivalent qualification in Engineering Industrial and/or teaching experience is desirable. (Entry point: EN1,008 minimum of Scale C(T)3 but incremental credits would be given for relevant post-qualification experience)
 - (d) **Assistant Lecturer (Shorthand and Typewriting):**
The R.S.A. Teachers' Certificate in shorthand and typewriting plus 3 years post-qualification teaching experience or any equivalent qualification (Entry point: EN975 - minimum of Scale C(E)3 with incremental credits for relevant post-qualification experience)
 - (e) **Assistant Lecturer (Accountancy):**
The Associateship of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries or Corporation of Secretaries plus 3 years post-qualification teaching experience or any equivalent qualification. (Entry point: EN795 on Scale C(E) 2 but incremental credits will be given for additional relevant post-qualification experience)
- DUTIES:**
- (a) **Lecturer:**
The successful candidate will be required to organise and teach his special and allied subjects in accordance with the general direction of Head of his Department in the College
 - (b) **Assistant Lecturer:**
The successful candidate will be required to assist the Lecturer in his own and allied subjects with regard to teaching and supervisory work.
4. **CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:**
Appointment is permanent and pensionable and in the case of new entrants into the Public Service, appointment will be on probation for three years.
5. **METHODS OF APPLICATION**
Application from candidates not in Government service should be submitted in duplicate on Form No. MNPS-C-1 which will be obtained from The Secretary, Public Service Commission, Binn City, or the Administrative Attaché (Recruitment) Office of the High Commissioner for Nigeria, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2. Applications from candidates in the Midwestern State Government Service should be submitted in letter form through the normal departmental channels. An applicant in a Civil Service other than that of the Midwestern State of Nigeria, should route his/her application through the Secretary of the appropriate Public Service Commission who should forward it with copies of the candidate's Confidential Reports for the last three years.
6. **CLOSING DATE:**
All applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Binn City, so as to reach him not later than 27th July, 1972.
- (J. O. HONOR)
SECRETARY,
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS require a pilot for service in West Africa. Minimum qualifications: UK AYPL, 2,000 hours including reasonable command experience preferably in local service flying conditions. Salary and allowances in excess of £5,000 p.a. plus free furnished accommodation. Ten weeks annual leave. Requests for application form to Manager Associated Companies, BCAL, London Airport Gatwick, Horley, Surrey RH16 0LT, 01-283 8755.

NOTICES cont.

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Also on pages 952, 954, 955, 956 & 957

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2. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
3. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

4. COMMERCE
5. TOURISM, TRAVEL
6. BASIC SCIENCES - PHYSICS

Qualifications:
Applicants should hold a recognised University or equivalent qualification in a recognised institution in the relevant field and a letter of recommendation from the relevant authority in industry and research institutions. The successful candidate will be an individual.

Salary:
The Head of Department will be responsible for academic and administrative responsibilities of the institution in the department, the development of courses, syllabus and the teaching of staff, the supervision of teaching, coordinating and monitoring the quality of teaching within the department, including inter-departmental research. In addition, he is required to carry out other duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the Polytechnic or the Vice-Chancellor.

Salary and other benefits:
The successful candidate will be paid on a scale of the Pay Band 15 of the Pay Banding Scale of the University of Lagos and will be eligible for the University Pension Scheme and other benefits. There will be opportunities for research.

Interested applicants should send their curriculum vitae, should contain the full curriculum vitae of the candidate, and a letter of recommendation to the Secretary, The Polytechnic, P.M.B. 1000, Ibadan, Nigeria, not later than 21st July, 1972.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

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SIERRA LEONEANS WITH experience in any aspect of civil air transport are invited to communicate with the General Manager, Sierra Leone Airways Ltd., Leone House, Siaka Stevens Street, P.O. Box 285, Freetown, with a view to possible future employment.

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Ademunagun Adasida II
The Deji of Akure
at the
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SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

**FEDERAL STATUTORY
CORPORATIONS
SERVICE COMMISSION**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates
for the post of

Deputy General Manager

in the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Applicants for the post should have at least seven years
experience in the Insurance Industry and must be an A.C.I.I.
with at least five years post-qualification experience.

DUTIES:

The successful candidate will be responsible to the
Managing Director in all operations of the Corporations,
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Underwriting Departments.

SALARY: S.A.P.7 i.e. £N3,220

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Application forms are obtainable from any of the
following places:

- (a) The Secretary & Chief Administrative Officer,
Statutory Corporations Service Commission,
P.M.B. 12033,
30 Marina,
Lagos, Nigeria.
- (b) States Public Service Commission and States
Statutory Corporations Service Commission's Offices
- (c) The Resident Commissioner,
Statutory Corporations Service Commission (Sub-Office)
Z. 21 Queen Elizabeth Road,
Zaria.

CLOSING DATE: Completed application forms with
photostat copies of Certificates and two recent passport
photographs of the applicant duly signed at the back by the
applicant must be submitted to the Secretary & Chief
Administrative Officer at the above address not later than
31st July, 1972.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

NIGERIAN COUNCIL FOR MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(ESTABLISHED BY THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR CO-ORDINATING MANAGEMENT EDUCATION IN NIGERIA)

**DIRECTOR
CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

The Nigerian Council for Management Education and Training invites applications for suitably qualified Nigerians for the post of **DIRECTOR** in its newly established **CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT** which will undertake research into and evaluation of the country's management training needs, application of new management techniques to local management problems;

- provide technical assistance to existing management training institutions
- provide consultancy services aimed at furthering organisational development and application of various management techniques to local enterprises.

The Director of the Centre will be stationed in Lagos but the post entails extensive travel throughout the country.

Duties: The Director will be required to:

- (i) work closely with a team of international experts in the initial stages of the development of the Centre
- (ii) plan and execute a programme of research aimed at providing detailed information on management training needs and the capacity of existing management training institutions
- (iii) act as Secretary to and advise the Nigerian Council for Management Education and Training on all matters concerning the country's management education and training facilities
- (iv) co-ordinate the nation's management education and training policies and programmes, and in particular harmonise existing business techniques with local environment
- (v) liaise with national and international bodies having interest in management development.
- (vi) perform other duties that may from time to time be determined by the Nigerian Council for Management Education and Training.

Qualifications: The candidate must possess a good degree of a recognised University, preferably a higher degree, in business administration or related fields; or equivalent professional qualification. In addition the candidate must have

- (i) extensive experience in planning and conducting management training programmes and a mastery of research techniques in management and business;
- OR
- (ii) demonstrated practical experience in industry in managerial position and/or in a firm of consultants.
- AND
- (iii) ability to initiate, co-ordinate and supervise research activities, and
- (iv) ability to lead, motivate and develop effective working relationships with professional people.

Terms of appointment: Salary will be

- (i) about EN4,000 per annum
- (ii) Partly furnished accommodation will be provided at 10% of salary
- (iii) Annual leave of 5 weeks a year
- (iv) Superannuation will be arranged
- (v) Generous car loan and basic allowance
- (vi) Other conditions of service will be subject to negotiation.

Application giving details of age, marital status, education, institutions attended, qualifications, research experience, publications and naming three referees competent to attest to candidate's academic/professional abilities should be forwarded to:

Secretary,
Nigerian Council for Management Educational and Training,
c/o National Manpower Board,
5 Oil Mill Street,
Lagos,
Nigeria

CLOSING DATE: 22 July, 1972.

DANCES cont.

SIERRA LEONE STUDENTS UNION

(London Branch)
Presents

A GRAND SUMMER DANCE
at Fulham Town Hall
Fulham Broadway, on
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7 p.m. until 12 midnight
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ANNUAL DANCE

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Dateline Africa

NKRUMAH LAID TO REST

The body of ex-President Nkrumah has been finally laid to rest in his hometown of Nkroful. It was returned in an aircraft of the Guinea Air Force from Guinea late in the evening of July 7. The body lay in state for ten hours in Accra before being flown by helicopter to Nkroful, where it again lay in state for three hours before burial.

Dr. Nkrumah died in Bucharest on April 27 after six years in exile in Guinea following his overthrow by the 1966 coup. The return of Dr. Nkrumah's body followed long negotiations between Ghana and Guinea and the intervention of Nigeria. Dr. Nkrumah was made co-President of Guinea after he took refuge there. Soon after his death a delegation flew from Accra to Conakry to arrange for the return of the body for a "fitting burial" in his hometown of Nkroful. But Guinea refused. A funeral was held for him in Conakry, attended by several Heads of State, and his body placed in the mausoleum where Guinea's national heroes are buried. Dr. Nkrumah's widow, Egyptian-born Mme. Fathia Nkrumah, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Dr. Nkrumah and Mr. Kojo Botsio, accompanied the body from Conakry to Accra.

Thousands of Ghanaians, led by Head of State Colonel Acheampong, filed silently past the body as it lay in state in Accra, while flags throughout Ghana flew at half mast and traditional drummers played outside State House and Radio Ghana re-broadcast some of the ex-President's speeches and devoted special programmes to the former leader.

Members of the police and armed forces lined the route from the military hospital to State House as the body was borne on a gun carriage for its 10-hour lying in state.

After the lying-in-state the body was returned to the military hospital prior to burial in Dr. Nkrumah's hometown of Nkroful. In Nkroful itself, local townspeople held an all-night vigil outside the home of Madame Nyaniba, mother of the late President.

A eulogy read in Nkroful on behalf of the Head of State, Col. Acheampong, by Col. Agyekum, Western Region Commissioner, said it was a matter of great satisfaction and relief to Ghana that the remains of Dr. Nkrumah had been returned home for interment, in accordance with his wishes, among "his own kith and kin". Col. Acheampong's message said: "In his lifetime he waged a

relentless war against colonialism and racism, and even after his death his spirit will, no doubt, continue to inspire the valiant fighters against these twin enemies of Africa. Today we mourn the loss of a great leader whose place in history is well assured. We join world leaders in paying tribute to this worthy son of Africa. In doing so, we do not pretend to be oblivious to the serious shortcomings of his administration and his failure to deal with them effectively... but like all of us, Dr. Nkrumah had his shortcomings. Perhaps the problems of Africa and the world looked so large in his horizon that he overlooked certain serious difficulties and irregularities at home".

After the eulogy the national anthem was played followed by a funeral oration by Mr. James Mercer, former Ghana Ambassador to Israel during the Nkrumah regime. At the sounding of the Last Post by the armed forces band several people burst into tears. Volleys were fired by a party of soldiers. At the burial, which was attended by over 20,000 people, more than 50 wreaths were laid for the late ex-President. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the NRC, the Nigerian delegation which accompanied his body from Conakry and Madam Fathia Nkrumah. Among those who laid wreaths were Dr. Nkrumah's early political associates including Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, one-time Finance Minister and Mr. Kojo Botsio, one-time Foreign Minister in the Nkrumah Government. Dr. Nkrumah's ageing blind mother, Madam Nyaniba, felt her son's coffin before a church service conducted by the Rt. Rev. J. A. Essuah, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sekondi-Takoradi.

● A month-long traditional funeral is to be held in Nkroful early next September according to a family spokesman.

Details of the funeral, being planned by the traditional rulers in the area would be announced later, but it would be climaxed by a non-denominational thanksgiving service in early October.

The family spokesman said a mausoleum would be built for Dr. Nkrumah's body.

● The state-owned *Ghanaian Times* said the return of the body should not be deemed as either a victory or a defeat for Ghana or Guinea. "It should be seen as a victory for matured reasoning and practical interpretation of the spirit of Rabat. That the man, who more than anyone else fought so hard to bring unity should, in death, provide the occasion for

a drawn-out conflict between two African states was to us unthinkable and an insult to his venerable memory".

Col. Acheampong received messages from Nigeria's General Gowon, Guinea's President Ahmed Sekou Touré. Contents of the messages, delivered by a four-man Nigerian delegation led by Rear-Admiral N. B. Soroh, Deputy Chief of the Nigerian Naval Staff, who accompanied the body from Guinea, were not disclosed.

President Sekou Touré of Guinea welcomed the Ghanaian delegation which went to Guinea to arrange for the return to Ghana of the body of Dr. Nkrumah that country was ready to co-operate with Ghana. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been suspended since 1966.

● Col. Acheampong has sent a letter to Dr. Busia asking him to return to Ghana and defend himself before the Taylor Assets committee. Its text, according to Accra radio was: "since the National Redemption Council assumed power to rescue the country from the political and economic mess into which you and your colleagues plunged the country, we have taken steps to put the economy on a more even keel and redress the inequities of the past. Although you chose to go into voluntary exile, you have resorted to all sorts of dubious means to denigrate the National Redemption Council. We are fully aware of the activities you are sponsoring to confuse issues in the country. It is my view that in the circumstances a courageous man would do nothing to hide or fear would come to the country and face the consequences of his own action. This is what I expect of you. If you are a man of courage and conviction, I expect you to come before this country to defend yourself before the Taylor Assets Committee".

● Dr. Kofi Busia has replied to allegations about property deals, made to the Assets Committee, saying everything he had done was "absolutely honest and above board".

The committee had been told that he had acquired landed property worth at least 420,000 cedis in his 27 months as Prime Minister.

Dr. Busia dealt with statements concerning property he had bought in Wenchi, his hometown.

This property, he said, was intended to enable him to accommodate other foreign visitors but owing to the state of the national economy he did not think the state should build it. "I borrowed the necessary money myself and undertook to pay it back by instalments" he said. The money had been borrowed from an independent foreign bank. "I can inform my colleagues of these details and everything was absolutely honest and above-board" he said.

Dr. Busia said he had paid the building contractor's bills as they were presented and nothing to the foreign firm owing to an agreed moratorium for the initial four years. The contractor never handed the property over to

and had put in a claim against the Government, who had confiscated the property, for the outstanding debt.

Evidence to this effect had been given by the contractors to the Committee, he said, but it had been deliberately suppressed and omitted from the press releases "in order to create among the Ghanaian public the entirely false impression that I defrayed out of my pocket the full price of the property".

Dr. Busia recalled that he had written to the Chairman of the Assets Committee in May, refusing to appear before it or to be represented.

- Eight Chinese diplomats arrived on July 6 to re-open the Chinese embassy, closed since the 1966 *coup*, which ousted President Nkrumah. Mr. Wei Yung-Ching, the leader of the mission and *Chargé d'Affaires*, said on arrival that China looked forward to strengthening relations and hoped "to help Ghana rebuild her shattered economy". The mission was accompanied by six Chinese agricultural technicians on a two-year attachment to the Ministry of Agriculture.

- Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the British Liberal Party, has paid a five-day visit to Ghana to discuss the situation of the Progress Party detainees with the NRC on behalf of Amnesty International. He also had talks on other subjects including sanctions against Rhodesia.

- The government has approved the release of 10 Progress Party detainees on medical grounds. Those released include two former parliamentarians, Mr. Matthew Archer and Mr. Essel Cobbah, and two former regional commissioners, Mr. J. A. Annobil and Mr. A. E. Chimbuah. So far, over 1,000 members of the PP have been released from custody since January's *coup*.

- Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, former President of the UN General Assembly, has suggested that in the absence of the ballot box the National Redemption Council should call a national convention of 140 persons chosen from all regions and various walks of life to take a decision on Ghana's future and how the country should be run. This convention, he said, should work for a minimum of three weeks and then produce a summary of its findings, to be put to the NRC Chairman to form the basis of a national manifesto.

- The NRC has revoked a 1970 deportation order served on Mr. Joseph G. Vasquez, an American and senior proprietor of the now defunct Casino Africa.

SIERRA LEONE Detainees released

President Stevens has ordered the release of 14 people detained since the attempted military coup and other political disturbances in March 1971. The detainees, seven soldiers and seven civilians, had been held at Pademba Road prison.

- Over 10 per cent of entire expenditure in the 1972-73 financial year is to be on education according to the Appropriation Act just published. Of the total proposed expenditure of Le 4,393,464 on services, Le 11,559,834 is to be spent on education. Le 2m. is to be contributed to the Development Funds. About Le 1m. will be spent on railway subsidy.

- The Sierra Leone National Shipping Company has been founded, the government owning 60 per cent of the shares. Transport Minister Mr. E. Kargbo said that the company would investigate possible co-operation with various shipping companies, would examine shipping possibilities, especially along the coast and would try, as a priority matter to acquire its own ships. As soon as practicable Sierra Leoneans would be given priority for training.

- The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. S. A. Fofana, has warned Lebanese Traders who evade the payment of taxes that the government will not hesitate to invoke the Registration, Immigration and Expulsion Act. This warning came after the President said that Lebanese and other businessmen tax dodgers, were not only depriving the nation of its economy, but were "criminally conniving with economic vampires to paralyse the economic projects of Government".

Mr. Fofana said that the Ministry of Trade and Industry would not hesitate to revoke any trading licence issued to businessmen who deliberately refuse to pay taxes. He said the Ministry of Trade and Industry will work in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance to see that legitimate taxes are paid.

- The Minister of Finance, Mr. C. A. Kamara-Taylor has signed the contract for phase three of the IDA/Sierra Leone Education Project with Messrs Luke - Central Building Company (Africa) Ltd.

The contract involves extensive new classroom buildings, as well as works of improvement and conversions at Bishop Johnson Memorial School and Freetown Teachers College.

- The Diamond Corporation West Africa Ltd. states that for the second quarter of 1972, the Government Diamond Office purchased 255,209.00 carats of rough and uncut diamonds valued for export at Le4,677,111. For the same period last year, 265,124.00 carats valued at Le6,396,177.26 were purchased by the office.

Export duty collected during the second quarter amounted to Le350,783.32 and purchases since the beginning of the year totalled 492,523.70 carats valued at Le11,983,457.18. It adds that a slight excess of the equivalent period for last year was indicated.

- The government has issued a licence to the Spencer Engineering and Exploration Company to prospect for chromite, nickel, copper, cobalt and associated minerals in parts of the Southern and Eastern Provinces.

- A delegation from the APC party executive of Kambia West constituency has presented their MP, Mr. A. B. S. Janneh, Minister of State and Leader of the House, with a resolution calling for a one-party state.

- The newly appointed US Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr. Clinton L. Olson, has presented his letters of credence to President Stevens. Mr. Olson has served in embassies in London, Vienna and Lagos, when he was deputy Chief of Mission from 1966-70. Until his appointment to Sierra Leone, he was Foreign Service Inspector for the State Department.

- At this year's final examinations of the University of Sierra Leone, a total of 219 students obtained degrees in the various faculties.

- Mr. Justice Marcus E. A. Cole, aged 44, has been appointed a High Court Judge.

LIBERIA

Attack on Firestone

The *Liberian Age* has firecey attacked the US Firestone Tyre Company's decision to build a factory in Mozambique saying it could cause serious embarrassment to Liberia, where it owns a rubber plantation. Rubber produced in Liberia could be used to supply the new factory, said the newspaper.

"If this is so, then are we not unwittingly being used to further the insidious designs of the neo-imperialists?" it asked.

Liberia, together with other members of the Organisation of African Unity, had pledged "to spare no efforts in ending white rule in southern Africa", it said. Did Firestone want to help the African labour force in Mozambique obtain better job opportunities? "If that is true then Firestone's labour record in Liberia is a sad testament to so noble an aim.

- Employees of the Bong Mine, who refused to work for a few days because of the managements refusal to sack certain African staff members, returned to work after intervention by officials from the Ministry of Justice and Labour. They alleged that African members of the personnel division were not advocating their cause, but siding with the management to the workers detriment.

- Dr. Ernest J. Yancy, former ambassador to Israel, has died, aged 67. He wrote several books on Liberia, including "Historical Lights of Liberia's Yesterday and Today", and was formerly a Secretary of Education, during which time he obtained the independence of his ministry to allocate government scholarships.

- The US has given Liberia a \$2m. long term loan for the purchase of military equipment, including hardware, trucks, light aircraft, communications and road-building equipment.

CHAD

A number of government officials have been arrested in connection with investigations into terrorist activities. Among them was V. Maïnor, 43, a senior civil servant alleged to have deposited a sum of 400,000 CFA francs (200,000) in two Fort Lamy banks. A statement said that the Chad government did not believe rumours circulating that there were plots to overthrow the government. "We cannot believe this and refuse to admit it". (Late last month a group of terrorists were put on show for journalists at Fort Lamy barracks. They admitted a plan to seize the power station, the radio station and the airport).

Ceremonies have taken place in the Chadian towns of Abeche and Faya-Largeau in which the command of troops in the respective zones (Ouaddai and Tibesti) passed from French military technical assistants to Chadian officers. In Abeche, command passed from the French officer, Major Delpit, to the Chadian Captain Samuel Rodai, and in Faya-Largeau, command passed from Major Gregoire to Captain Adoum. The two other important posts, Zouar and Bahr-el-Ghazal, were Africanised three weeks before. At all the ceremonies the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Colonel Felts Malloum, officiated.

Fort Lamy has a Sultan, after a gap of twenty years. The throne has remained vacant since the dethronement of the Sultan Kasser in 1952. In the presence of President Tombalbaye, members of the Political Bureau of the ruling RPE, and the Imam of Fort Lamy, Mahamat el-Idrissi, 88, was installed at a special ceremony in the capital. In a speech the new Sultan promised to fulfil faithfully the message that the Political Bureau and the government had given to him.

Three helicopters of the French intervention forces in Chad were shot down at Faya-Largeau on May 29, a communiqué from the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) from their Abéché office has claimed. The communiqué also said that 100 "Léopards Chadians" troops were killed in the period April 5 to May 29. The communiqué did not specify how many of the 100 were Chadian and how many French. Most of the fighting during the period took place in the Mangoubi, Abéché, Abéché and Haraïr Mangoubi regions. The communiqué said that 11 of the helicopters were shot down during a battle in the Wadi Dromou, south west of Abéché. FROLINAT claimed its own casualties were 11 killed and 17 wounded.

Chad Basin Commission

The four heads of state of the Chad Basin Commission (General Georges Pompidou, Abéché, France; Tombalbaye) held a summit in Fort Lamy on July 17. A joint communiqué also issued by the four heads of state, which stressed the

set up a development fund and two specialised agencies for the commission, concerned with cattle and foodstuffs and agricultural produce. The next summit of the commission will be held next year in Cameroon. Addressing the commission, General Gowon had called for a development programme which would be financed from resources and funds totally subscribed by member states. He said that the early years of the Commission had been years of research and investigation, and now that the period was over member states should take full advantage of the unique opportunity to develop institutions for the economic and social growth of the area. He further observed that the vast potential of the Chad Basin had not been tapped because of the remoteness and isolation of the area.

This was the first summit meeting since the convention setting up the Commission was signed in May 1964, although the Presidents of Chad, Niger and Cameroon met with the then Prime Minister of Nigeria Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa in Maiduguri when the rail extension there was opened in December of the same year.

CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE
"Disturbing"
financial situation

Finance Minister Ange Pongou said in a report to the cabinet and the Political Bureau, meeting jointly, that while the financial situation was not "catastrophic", it could be considered "disturbing". Certain remedial measures had been proposed, but he stressed that the main problem was Brazzaville's dependence "on a vis imperialism". He deplored the heavy reliance on foreign imports which precluded any effective improvement in the balance of payments.

President Nkouba has warned that the "grave-diggers of the Congolese revolution" would be publicly executed. Speaking during a visit to Bafoussé he said those who attempted to organise a coup d'état "in miniature" would be executed, "because at present we give everyone the opportunity to express themselves freely".

Large offshore oil deposits have been discovered near Pointe Noire by the Franco-Italian company Agip-Erap. No other details have been released. According to the Voice of the Revolution in Brazzaville the discoverers will make the Congo one of the leading Central African oil producing states.

President Nkouba has, like the fundamentalists in Pointe Noire, set the Congo's first oil refinery. To be built under the sign of the Central African Economic and Community Union, the refinery will be financed from the General offshore fund close to Pointe Noire. It will be built by the Belgian public works company Solbeka, and will be the second oil refinery in the first six of Post-World War II Africa to be built in the Congo basin.

SENEGAL
Senhor on
Southern Africa

In an interview with *Le Monde* President Senghor spoke of the OAU summit at Rabat, saying that had been a hardening of African attitudes against South Africa. The Ghana, Malagasy attitudes are the most manifestations of this. "However, it seems to confirm the thesis we always argued, that African unbalanced moderate positions were most effective as much in relation to South Africa as to the power who colonial type domination in black Africa. If President Houphouët-Boigny had to Rabat, the Senegalese delegation would have proposed a "by compromise" in three parts. I would, I think, have had a chance of securing unanimous support. First, would have re-affirmed that the I.D. Declaration remained the basis of policy in Southern Africa secondly, would have all recognised that the effective dialogue would be that which would take place, one day, between Portuguese colonial government and recent governments of Southern Africa. On the one hand, and the legitimate representatives of the negro-African peoples on the other. Thirdly, should be free to develop their policies on this matter". As an example cited his own contacts with the I.D. group, but these had only been to discuss his own peace plan which had endorsed by the PAIGC.

The Uganda government is to forego, "respectably Senegalese" Uganda, "who are talking against criminals and smugglers. They also engage in printing fake notes, shillings and American dollars. It is known that some of these people go on to the extent of hiring criminals to kidnap and assassinate important people".

Louis Alexandrenne has been appointed Director of Industrial Development Ministry Daniel Cabou, "called to duty". Believed to be a post of General Bank of West African States. M. Alexandrenne has been appointed General of Sonop (National Service for Industrial Promotion Studies).

ZAIRE

A Zairian officer is to visit to study possible military aid for the Congolese Defence Minister. The Congolese announced in Kinshasa, head of state General Mobutu Sese Seko, on a recent official visit to Zaire, said the deployment of troops to Zaire was a "very important" step in the Zairian defence strategy. The Congolese defence

NIGERIA West African unity moves

The communiqué following talks between experts of Togo and Nigeria in Lagos said that General Gowon had been mandated by the talks to call a summit conference of West African leaders to discuss the proposed economic community for the region. The meeting of heads of state would be preceded by that of the Council of Ministers and would be held before or in November. At the moment only Togo and Nigeria have declared their interest in membership in the proposed community, which was first launched at the end of General Gowon's visit to Togo in April, but, as General Gowon told the Togolese delegation, it was important to leave the door open for other West African countries to join the organisation.

Opening the meeting, Nigeria's Economic Development Commissioner, Dr. Adebayo Adedeji said that the federal government would not relent in its efforts until the West African Economic Community was achieved, as a first step towards the larger goal of African unity and economic co-operation. It was necessary to remove tariff and other barriers which had been hindering the development of trade among African countries, said the Commissioner. Nigeria was determined to break down all artificial barriers which were being perpetuated by the "enemies of economic co-operation in West Africa". The task of unity had been made "doubly difficult" by some non-African countries which thought that West African co-operation was a threat to them. "Many other countries in the region, both French-speaking and English-speaking, have expressed the desire to join" since Nigeria and Togo decided last April to form the "nucleus" of a regional community, he said, without actually naming the countries. Nigeria's policy had been guided all along by one principle - that, however embryonic, the economic community it wanted must cut across language barriers. "We do not therefore subscribe to the now fashionable dichotomy between the so-called anglophone and francophone African countries".

The Commissioner cited the "considerable measure of amity" characterising the Chad Basin Commission as auguring well for the success of more ambitious regional undertakings. He told the Nigerian and Togolese experts that they had to prepare the ground for a meeting of all West African countries "to inaugurate this much desired Economic Community for West Africa. But let me emphasise that we can no longer afford to wait until every country is ready to join. The holistic approach - the all-or-nothing strategy - has made the task of establishing the community impossible in the past. We must abandon it for a more pragmatic approach. Therefore as many countries in West Africa as are prepared to join now should do so, that the organisation can

take off the ground. However the doors of the Community should always remain open for the easy accession of other countries in the region."

The communiqué at the end of the meeting also agreed that the appropriate Nigerian-Togolese officials should meet and work out broad areas of co-operation in several areas including transport and telecommunications. Trade, industry, money payments and movement of factors of production between the two countries are other aspects on which the officials will work. Participants also agreed on necessary machinery. On immediate problems, the two countries recommended the abolition of transit tax which they said was harmful to development of trade.

In Lome, President Eyadema, addressing a party of the Nigerian community in Togo said that the Togo-Nigeria economic agreement was the embryo of a West African Economic Community "If the Togolese and Nigerian peoples are destined to live together, just as the African peoples are, it is in the interests of the heads of state themselves to strive and work honestly for this unity of the continent. If not, it is they who will be overtaken by the wishes of the African peoples to come closer to each other, to understand one another and to know each other". The Togo President said that he and General Gowon were convinced that African unity would be achieved through the intermediate stage of regional and sub-regional economic associations.

• All 12 Japanese-built light axle diesel locomotives commissioned last year by Nigeria Railways are performing satisfactorily, said the Federal Commissioner for Transport Dr. Dikko. His statement following recent press reports that the locomotives had been taken out of service after nine months of operation because of mechanical trouble.

Dr. Dikko said the reports were far from the truth and could prejudice Japanese-Nigerian Government technical assistance plans if not corrected. He explained that after each of the locomotives had done 40,000 miles service, two of the 24 centralising bars or

connecting rods in use on them were fractured and a hair-line fracture was detected on a third. No engine breakdown was involved. The fractured bars were promptly replaced and the locomotives returned to traffic with the very minimum of delay. Dr. Dikko added that the locomotives were never taken out of service and the connecting rods have subsequently been reinforced to ensure durability.

• East Central State Commissioner for Information and Home Affairs, Chief E. A. Abangwu has urged trade unions to guard against being used by unscrupulous agencies or individuals to subvert the authority of the nation. He told the annual conference of the University of Nigeria Workers Union that progressive changes and the demands of the present day had taken trade unionism out of the realm of class struggle into progressive partnership between management and labour.

Commenting on his speech Lagos radio said that Nigerian trade union leaders should immediately abandon such techniques of industrial action as class-conscious strikes. The gap in living standards between Nigeria's rich and poor was not so intolerably wide that it could justifiably lead to revolution.

• Nigeria's customs and excise board is reported to be investigating an attempt to import 4,000 tons of Rhodesian sugar worth \$760,000.

Reports said that the consignment was bought on the London commodities market by unidentified Nigerian traders. On arrival in Nigeria it was discovered in ship's manifest to be from Rhodesia. It had apparently been loaded at Portuguese African port. The local agent refused to handle it.

Nigeria, following United Nations and Organisation of African Unity resolutions, bans trade with Rhodesia and South Africa.

• Troops are to reinforce customs and excise preventive officers along the border with Niger in a bid to check "incessant" smuggling.



Steve Rhodes leads his *Voices* in a song for guests at a reception given by the Nigeria High Commission in London. The singers came fifth in their class at the annual *Eisteddfod* at Llangollen.

Chief C. A. Abangwu, East Central State Commissioner for Information, has visited Accra to discuss Ghana's participation in the All Africa Arts Festival, to be held in Nigeria in 1974. He also visited Liberia, where a committee of ministers is expected to meet to plan the festival.

Dr. Bukar Shaib, permanent secretary of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, has been elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. Hill, an international advisor to the World Foundation.

An agreement for Canadian financing of the study of a power line to take electricity from the Kainji Dam to Niger has been signed in Niamey. Niger's Minister of Transport, M. Mahamane Tandjoko, said it was hoped that the line would be operational by 1975.

In Lagos University's final degree examinations at the end of June 424 students were successful.

Nsukka University has withheld the degree results of 42 final-year students because they owe tuition fees.

Of 427 students who sat for the final degree examinations at Ife University last month, 419 passed, five with first class honours.

Professor Jacob Ajayi has been appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Lagos and Professor O. Thomas vice-chancellor of Ibadan University.

From the States

• The Military Governor of the North Western State, Chief Superintendent Usman Faruk, has warned divisional secretaries in the State against misuse of power. He appealed to them to be above suspicion, so as not to damage their name and the image of the Government they serve. The Governor was addressing the opening session of a conference of divisional secretaries. He urged offices to discourage misappropriation of local Government funds, adding that the execution of the State development programmes depends largely on the revenue available to the Government and local authority councils.

• After a meeting with the acting provincial police officer for Ondo, representatives of the two factions contesting the Owo obaship promised to co-operate in restoring peace and order in the town.

• The Nigerian Tobacco Company's fourth factory in Nigeria, at Zaria, will be commissioned in November.

• A permanent secretary in the North Central State, Alhaji Armya'u, has been appointed Commissioner of Finance in a Cabinet reshuffle.

• Lagos State Government has announced plans to build a £1.5m. market in Surulere with the help of an £800,000 loan from Barclays Bank.

• More than 4,000 residents of Fagala village, Lagos were made homeless by the Lagos State Government demolition of their settlement, which occupies 100 acres. They wanted for the construction of a shopping centre and bridge linking Victoria Island and Ikoyi.

• Only one person was killed in 10 cases of robbery recorded in the South Eastern State in the first five months of the year, the state's acting commissioner of police, Mr. Gani Agbaje, announced. He said that this was a marked decrease on the figures for the same period of the previous year and described the state as "an area with the lowest statistics of robbery in the country".

• The Kwara State college of technology has been formally established. It is to offer courses at intermediate and diploma levels in science, technology and management. It will also offer special courses in computer science. The college will take into account the requirements of the State in education and manpower needs of the country.

• The Kwara State school board will take charge of staff management in grant-aided post-primary schools, the Governor, Col. Bamigboye, announced. He assured proprietors of voluntary agency institutions that they remained in charge and described their participation as vital.

• The Kwara State Government is compiling a list of specialist manpower such as doctors, who are in short supply in the state, for submission to the Central State Government for recruitment purposes.

• A military inquiry has been set up to ascertain the amount of damaged property caused by a fire at the infantry division ammunition depot, Port Harcourt, which disrupted supplies in the city.

• A six-man Nigerian Bar Association delegation called on the Governor of Midwest State, Col. Ogbemudia, to press for the release of a detained lawyer, B. A. Elegbe.

• The Mid-West State Government is mapping all major towns in the area. A map of Benin City was released on July 15 by the Commissioner for Land and Housing.

• The Mid-West State Ministry of Finance is now empowered to grant loans of any amount to the public, subject to approval by the Governor.

• East Central State Government plans to give loans to 20,000 farmers within the period of the Four-Year Development Plan.

• The East Central State lost £500,000 through smuggling last year, the Chief Produce Officer, Mr. M. O. Ogwu, has said.

• Opening a two-day Finance Commission meeting in Jos, the Federal Commissioner, Alhaji Shehu Shuaib, called for a uniform national system of income tax.

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STANDARD BANK NIGERIA LIMITED
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The fast way for freight is Elder Dempster.



ELDER DEMPSTER LINES LIMITED,
INDIA BUILDINGS, WATER STREET,
LIVERPOOL L2 0RB TEL: 051-238 8421

Make sure your products get to their destination when they should. Elder Dempster run a scheduled freight service to West Africa you can rely on. Cargo handling is fast and efficient. A lot of Elder Dempster cargo is palletised - if you already have the facilities to do this yourself you can claim an allowance on freight charges.

With our many years of experience, we can deal with any kind of cargo, no matter how heavy or bulky. Our ships are equipped with deep tanks for carrying bulk liquid and with refrigerated cargo chambers. And Elder Dempster run a service you can rely on. Our modern ships run regularly to a timetable with a wide range of itineraries - serving all West African destinations. So ship your products Elder Dempster. In the long run nothing is safer.

