

West Africa

17 JAN 1972

West Africa No. 2849 Week-ending 21st January,

Recommended Prices. U.K. 12½p (Sterling) Nigeria 24, 0d. (N) Ghana 27, 0p. Sierra Leone 25 cents Liberia 36 cents U.S.A. 30 c



Pompidou goes South

Should the visit next week by the French President to Niger and Chad be regarded as anything more than routine? M. Pompidou has committed himself to visit all the former colonies of France in Black Africa (minus Guinea and plus Zaïre) in the course of his seven-year term, which expires in 1975. He began last year with five countries which might possibly be considered the most favoured — Mauritania, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon. This, not surprisingly, he found too exhausting, as well as taking him away a little too long from his desk. Now, therefore, he is doing two countries at a time, and Niger and Chad are the next ones on the list. Togo, we are told, will follow later in the year, and others, particularly Zaïre, are pressing their claims hard.

It is precisely this pecking order which fascinates one. Do Niger and Chad have any special claims? They fall reasonably close geographically, in the southern part of the Sahara and neighbouring lands, and thus share the same lack of rain and hence agricultural resources. Both come near the bottom of the World Bank's list of Gross National Product per capita, and, in the same table, both register negative growth rates for the period 1960-1969 (Chad was -1.3 and Niger -0.9). They therefore may be seen to fall definitely into that category of "least-developed" countries of which we have been hearing so much recently. They are also both landlocked, and suffer from the complexes about access routes to the sea common to all landlocked countries. Statistics of education and manpower also put them near the bottom of any tables going. On grounds such as these

they merit special attention.

It is other factors, however, which make them of special interest to France at this time. Niger is perhaps a special case, because of the substantial quantities of uranium which have been found there and which are now being mined. It was only in December that the mine and processing factory at Arlit were officially inaugurated, although uranium has been in production for several months. Eventually revenue from this should help to put Niger's finances on a sounder footing, although there will be no instant miracle. France, as a nuclear power, has a particular interest here, although Niger has made sure that there are other fingers in her uranium pie.

Chad, despite rumours of a rich sub-soil, has no such development in her sights at the moment. Even her hitherto promising cotton production has been affected by the political troubles of the last few years. But it was precisely these troubles that caused the French to show that, even in a country as poor as Chad, they believe they have an important interest. If the rebellion has waned there (and there has been very little rebel activity in the past few months), the French can claim (and are claiming) much of the credit, having sent for two years a special expeditionary force to help the Chad army to re-establish both control and morale. The reasons would appear to be in part strategic. Just as in the days of empire the French used to speak in terms of a solid French bloc stretching from the Mediterranean to the Congo, so in this era of greater subtlety they speak of the importance of their "Mediterranean policy", in which the Sahara states to the

south also play a role. Chad in particular has a central position in Africa and make it seem on the map an important strategic crossroads. Was it not the key to the advance on Europe in the Second World War by the forces of the S. French?

President Pompidou's visit there thus intended as a consecration of success of the Chad policy of his predecessor which he has continued, such it is designed as an illustration of the other states of francophone Africa with which France has defence agreements that France will honour its obligations. One theory which used to be put out to justify the French interests in Chad was the "domino principle" that Chad, though unimportant in itself, had to be defended to hold the line.

For, nearly twelve years after independence, the ex-French colonies, Africa still constitute an ensemble. The common elements derive from the French connection — the language, the currency, the defence arrangements, etc. — and France is still prepared to give the special privileges. The zone does not carry the cohesion it used to have, perhaps, but it is still strong enough to constitute a sphere of influence, where even a real like M. Pompidou seems to see certain concrete advantages for France. Thus the post-colonial moment of truth which is sometimes been predicted in France's former African colonies, particularly at the death of General de Gaulle, appears to be indefinitely postponed. The hope presumably is that through reform and adaptation, and adjustment to the passing of generations, such a moment may not be necessary at all.

GHANA'S COUP: WHAT PROSPECT NOW?

PATERSON, ZOOCHONIS

AND COMPANY LTD. (And Subsidiaries)

OVER
80 YEARS
IN
WEST AFRICA

DEPARTMENT STORES
MANUFACTURERS
DISTRIBUTIVE SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Widely Established Throughout
Sierra Leone . Ghana . Nigeria . Liberia
Republic of Guinea . Cameroun Republic

*Head Office Bridgewater House,
80 Whitworth Street, Manchester 1.
Paris Office 141 Boulevard Haussmann*

Westwind Africa Line Limited

Regular Express Freight Service between
U.S. Gulf Ports and
West African Ports

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

m.s. Sophie C	Sailing New Orleans January 20, Houston January 25 for Lagos, Freetown.
m.s. Westwind	Sailing New Orleans January 30, Houston January 26 for Lagos, Freetown.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to Southern Star Shipping Co., Inc., 29, Broadway Suite 1025, New York, N.Y. 10006, General Agents.

WEST AFRICAN AGENTS

General Agents: SOUTHERN STAR SHIPPING CO. (Nigeria) LTD
P.O. Box 318, Apapa, Nigeria.

Other Agents: Aframe Ltd. (Freetown, Lagos, Monrovia, Port Harcourt, Tema, Takoradi, Warri)
Socopao (Abidjan, Dakar and Douala)
Robert Hudson & Sons (Pty.) Ltd. (Luanda and Lobito).

UK General Agents: WAINWRIGHT BROS & CO LTD., 15-17 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7LD, ENGLAND, and 19 James Street, Liverpool L2 7RT

GHANA: COPYBOOK COUP?

It was on a Thursday morning, when the Head of Government was out of the country, that the Ghana army took over power in 1966. But there the analogy with this week's coup (we go to press without full details) ends. It is true that, as in March 1966, the economy is in a parlous state and that the government appeared incapable of righting matters. It is also true that world cocoa prices are at a critically low level. But the Busia government was elected as recently as 1969 in an entirely fair election. The tactics of the victorious Progress Party may have depended on tribalistic appeals but there is nothing unconstitutional in that. The performance of the government since has been very disappointing and this month's devaluation was the final admission that it had failed to deal with the country's basic economic problems. The government had behaved in a petulant manner to trade unionists, had alienated civil servants by cutting their allowances heavily, and has in general taken the attitude of a headmaster to anybody who ventured to complain or criticise. There was much misgiving, too, about the dismissal of several hundred officials, of whom many seemed to be the victims of tribal discrimination.

Yet none of this amounted to dictatorship and all the time the parliamentary opposition has been given full opportunity to function. There has been some harassment of critical journalists but an opposition newspaper has appeared regularly. The parliamentary opposition itself has proved ineffective, but that is scarcely the government's fault, and the government has rightly sensed that its real critics are to be found elsewhere. There have been widespread allegations of corruption, but little proof has been produced. There is little doubt that in a freely-conducted general election in Ghana today the Busia government would again have been returned to power.

Without any knowledge of the policies of the new National Redemption Council we cannot say whether it has any prospect of doing a better job than the Busia government has done. It has only the same, rather demoralised, government machine with which to execute policies and it has the same Ghanaian consumers to satisfy. It can do nothing about the world cocoa price and because it had overthrown one of the few democratic governments in Africa it may find foreign countries less ready to come to its aid that they have been in the case of the Busia government. It may repudiate some of the Nkrumah debts, but at the moment these are a less urgent problem than the overdue commercial payments which have built up under the Busia regime and which cannot be repudiated without critical damage to Ghana's creditworthiness. The new NRC is going to find it very difficult to justify the army's second intervention in Ghanaian politics.

MATCHET'S DIARY

It was because of the possible consequences for the tourist trade on which his government places such high hopes that President Stevens took the extraordinary step last month of summoning to his office the heads of diplomatic missions in Freetown, to protest against a critical article in a West German magazine and statements by a back-bench MP in the British House of Commons. Presumably it was also because they realised how sensitive the Government was on this issue that the two diplomats directly concerned, the West German Ambassador and the British Acting High Commissioner, took the extraordinary step of apologising for statements about Sierra Leone for which their governments had no responsibility.

Cape Sierra Hotel, the "white elephant" inherited from the regime of Sir Albert Margat, has now been formally opened for visitors after being kept for many years on "care and maintenance", with occasional use for special functions. Now it is regarded as the central feature of Sierra Leone's tourist aspirations. These aspirations are now entertained to an extraordinary degree by almost all West African governments, and in the course of recent visits to five countries, and more than one of Nigeria's states, I have found that these aspirations, are in danger of leading governments into unwise expenditure.

In Sierra Leone the Government can be excused for supposing that there is a future for tourism - an excellent advertisement on the subject appeared in the London *Times* Sierra Leone supplement. The Cape Sierra Hotel (close to Freetown but still far enough away, at the end of Lumley Beach with its excellent bathing though the beach sometimes suffers from a surfeit of dead fish) is itself attractive and can be made the centre of other attractions. It is now operated by a private company of which the prime mover is Dr. Franz Sitter, of Austrian origin but now a Sierra Leonean citizen, who came to the country many years ago as an animal collector. He and his Sierra Leone partners have bought in German management and they have received considerable concessions from the Government, owners of the hotel, which lets them have it virtually rent free and gives them some import concessions. It is still, however, very small by international standards, having only 75 rooms and six suites - one tenth of the capacity of Abidjan's Hotel Ivoire.

Near at hand is the Sierra Leone Casino, a more homely establishment than these grim places usually are, and near at hand are also one or two reasonable restaurants - although there are few others in all Sierra Leone. There is also the Freetown Golf Club course, and the hotel has a swimming pool. Dr Sitter plans to use the hotel's position on a promontory to exploit water transport to the full, not only to bring visitors

direct from Tagrin Point, from where the ferry takes passengers from Lungi Airport across the harbour to the city itself, but also to organise expeditions up-river to Bunce Island or along the coast to the Turtle Islands. He sees a great future also for game fishing and plans to establish "lodges" at points up country to which hotel guests may go on car expeditions. He also promises cheap and comfortable transport to and from the city centre.

All this might seem to offer a sound base for attracting tourists. Already package tour operators in Germany and Scandinavia are showing interest and by the standards of many tropical resorts the hotel's charges are not unreasonable. Yet how significant can Sierra Leone's earnings from tourism every be? People from North America, Western Europe, Japan and Australasia, the mainstay of international tourism, may seek the sun; but the Sierra Leone sun will prove too strong for many. Sierra Leone, particularly the area in the vicinity of Cape Sierra, has the best scenery on the West



Is this enough?

African coast apart from that of Cameroon. But nobody is going to make the expensive journey to this part of the world just for the scenery, which does not compare with that of Morocco or Kenya. The tourist who is not interested simply in bathing or fishing is going to find Sierra Leone of limited interest. The National Dance Troupe is magnificent but one or two of its performances would satisfy the average visitor. Sierra Leone will never be able to show visitors big game in the way that Kenya can. It has nothing like the castles of Ghana.

There seems little prospect of any mass invasion of tourists, even if the accommodation available or likely to be constructed would rule that out. In any case the net contribution of tourism to foreign exchange earnings is doubtful. In the case of Sierra Leone and other West African countries much of the drink and some of the food tourists consume has to be imported as has much of the equipment for hotels and even building material for the hotels themselves. Managers must be imported and so must

cars and launches. After deducting the cost of everything imported the net may not be great. One is left with employment which tourism creates.

Although some may see this unfortunate example the best hope for tourism in Sierra Leone may be in attracting groups of visitors with specialised interests like the party of Italian gamblers who have just come much of the accommodation in Sierra and the Paramount Hotel in the centre of Freetown. They have corpit their wits against the Free-Casino, which has subsidised their stay. Businessmen and others abroad who have experienced difficulty in getting visas to visit Sierra Leone may be unfairly treated when then are told to join a group of this kind meets no difficulty. But one can think of groups who could spend most of their time pursuing their special interest in enjoying the scenery and the other attractions during what may be their leisure time. The most obvious group are golfers, although the course would have to be made into a full 18-hole one first. Game fishermen are another group and there could be even more esoteric groups, interested in marine biology or botany. In the meantime, however, Cape Sierra Hotel is likely to prove increasingly attractive as quarters for people like the German technicians who are temporarily in the country to assist the Road Transport Corporation. And one must not forget people from the country, particularly the staff of mining companies, who might enjoy leave here.

All these considerations apply in varying degrees to other West African states, except The Gambia and Senegal whose coastal areas enjoy a Mediterranean rather than a tropical climate. Ghana's big devaluation may offset its particular disadvantage of high costs, in time the visitor to Nigeria will be worried by tales of armed robbery and will find his reception at ports and airports more cordial. The Ivory Coast has a basis for its tourist attractions in its big French population already in the country while for most African countries Negro Americans may be a special market - although they will need the attractions which tourists need anywhere in the world and will not be content just to visit in Africa. But when one is told that one of the main purposes of the Kaaji Dam in Nigeria or the Akosombo Dam in Ghana is to attract tourists one feels that the whole business is out of perspective. It is no duty of African governments to subsidise holidays for the citizens of the richer countries of the world.

There are, too, some more abstract objections to devoting too many resources to tourism. Small countries which do this easily find themselves "pendant" to the tourists' needs. Anybody who has watched European and American visitors virtually taking over traditional ceremonies in Africa as they break away from their seats brandishing their cameras, will wonder whether it is desirable to attract more such people.

If you need to know about New Cedis and pesewas



call us.

The biggest bank in Ghana gives you the best advice about Ghanaian currency and finance. About foreign exchange, development projects and business ventures. With branches and agencies everywhere in Ghana and connections in Britain, the Continent, U.S.A. and Asia, we provide the service you need. We can help you better ... you can bank on that.



**GHANA
COMMERCIAL
BANK**

Head Office: P.O. Box 134, Accra, Tel. 64914-7, 63524, 63529 & 63480

London Office: 69 Cheapside, London, E.C.2, P 2BB

Togo Office: 14 Rue du Commerce, Lome, Tel. 55-7112

NIGERIAN OIL

Output, prices continue to rise

By a correspondent

Plunging cocoa prices are threatening development projects in Nigeria's Western State. Last year there was a poor groundnut crop in the north and cotton production proved so disastrous that there was doubt at one stage whether supplies would be sufficient to meet the demand from local mills, let alone earn foreign exchange. Even the tin companies are warning that the industry is facing an economic disaster.

But oil, both in output and price, continues its upward trend: in 1969 finance officials were so wary about basing on the economic benefits of petroleum that they were preparing two sets of development plans, one including possible oil revenue, one without. Today, oil is the country's most dependable commodity.

The index of crude petroleum output rose 100 per cent in 1970, and production increased from 1.4m barrels a day at the end of the year to 1.68m bd in November 1971. Current output is three times its 1969 level.

A 25 cents a barrel increase in the posted prices of Nigerian crude was negotiated last September, and within two months it was announced in Lagos that Nigeria was seeking a further readjustment in the posted price to offset losses in revenue caused by the weakened position of the dollar (the only commodity sold by Nigeria where such bargaining is possible). As a result of all this, in 1971 oil accounted for more than 55 per cent of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings.

Slowdown in production increase

In the period January-August 1971, France, Britain and the USA each took 18 per cent of total oil exports (Britain's share having increased in absolute terms but declined five per cent from the previous year, while the proportion taken by France and the USA increased by six per cent each). The Netherlands accounted for a further 14 per cent.

Shell-BP continues to be the main producer with 1.19m bd, followed by Gulf with 306,000 bd, Mobil 89,000 bd, Agip/Phillips 41,000 bd, Texaco 12,000 and Safrap 41,000 bd.

Although the rapid rate of increase in production is now expected to slow down as the existing producers and the companies recently awarded concessions search for new fields, a continuing rise is virtually certain.

Shell-BP expects to invest about £80m in 1972 and in the immediate future the tying in of the fields at Ekulama and Krakama to the pipeline to

Bonny will add about 60,000 bd to output.

Mobil's prospects look bright, but unlike Shell-BP, which is concentrating on on-shore development, which is generally less costly, the company is pinning most hope on off-shore mining, where all its production has been in the past. In addition, Mobil has acquired a half-interest in three on-shore areas formerly held by Tenneco and Sun, two of them inland from Forcados and one west of Bonny, all of which are likely to yield oil. The company's £21m tanker terminal at the mouth of the Qua Iboe River, which can load ships at 60,000 barrels an hour, has been completed.

Last year Gulf made "a major discovery" near Escravos, and this is expected to begin producing 20,000 bd in the second half of this year.

A significant increase in production from Agip/Phillips can be expected as soon as the group completes the pipeline from its fields at Owerri to a new terminal at Brass, which will remove the limitations imposed by having to use the Shell-BP pipeline to Bonny Work, however, may not be finished until the end of the year.

A similar bottleneck is holding back Safrap's production, which is evacuated through the Shell-BP system and therefore limited to 40,000 bd. The *Petroleum Press Service* has commented: "It seems probable that Shell-BP will require this space itself when Safrap's rental agreement expires early in 1973, so that it would not be surprising if the French were to take an interest in the new Agip/Phillips line - a sharing arrangement possibly facilitated by the Nigerian National Oil Company's interest in both groups. Safrap has indicated it could double production when its transport problem is solved, although some of the additional output might come from the company's as yet undeveloped Upomami discovery in the Midwest".

A historic occasion

No increase is expected from Texaco, but on known developments total combined production in Nigeria will increase to 1,315,000 bd in the next few months, with a further 100,000 bd when the 64-mile pipeline to the Brass terminal starts operating. Given the secrecy of the oil companies about prospects, actual production will "almost certainly be greater".

In addition, several other companies are looking for oil - among them Delta Oil, whose bid for oil is the first by a local company (there are Nigerian interests in two other consortia who have

been awarded off-shore concessions: Monsanto/Niger Petroleum and H. Stephens and Sons, which has a sub-bloc near Bonny). Just before Christmas the chairman, Chief Godfrey Amachi, announced that drilling had begun at Nsukwa, south of Asaba (all established wells are south and east of site). "This is an historic occasion for Nigeria", he said, "because this is the first oil well drilled with Nigerian private capital in partnership with foreign capital". The partner is Pan Ocean Oil, New York.

The main form taken by Nigerianisation, however, is participation by the National Oil Corporation, which has done so by obtaining a 51 per cent share in all the offshore licenses which were recently awarded, after negotiations lasting more than a year.

Under this deal, Occidental's 736,000 acre concession runs for 25 years if there is a commercial discovery and Nigeria would then bear a 51 per cent share of "applicable expenses and investment from the time of the signing of the agreement. Occidental will be responsible for marketing and is expected to start drilling in the next few weeks. The concession areas extend from a point southwest of Bonny to beyond the mouth of the Brass River.

Reduction in bargaining power

Occidental and another American company are participating with the Lagos State Government in a 500-room hotel in Lagos, which is the sort of activity in which, increasingly, would-be prospectors will be required to become involved. The Japanese Teijin/Teikoku/Mitsui consortium, for instance, has been granted 2,000 square kilometres on terms similar to those for Occidental, plus a \$3.2m grant for the establishment of an oil engineering faculty at Ibadan University (and a non-amortizable bonus of \$4.5m.). Japanese petroleum purchases will help to rectify her embarrassing trade imbalance with Nigeria.

Deminex of West Germany has signed a similar 51-49 per cent agreement with the Oil Corporation, which in April 1971 acquired a 35 per cent interest in Safrap's operations, followed by a 33 per cent in Agip's local affiliate. These two agreements give the Corporation almost 30,000 bd of crude oil, although it has been reported that it is not taking oil until its share of previous costs has been paid off.

The conclusion of these participation agreements, particularly the undramatic manner in which they were resolved, is important because, since the last round of negotiations, crude oil has moved into surplus and the bargaining power of individual countries has been reduced. By its tough, unhurried approach, the Federal Government has secured significant advantages for Nigeria in its relations with the oil companies.



ON YOUR MARK, GET SET, ...
GO!

On the freeway. By mountain trails. Through the city. The Datsun 1200 goes anywhere. Always at your command, ready to take you wherever you're headed. With a superb 1200cc engine, ready to zoom ahead as soon as you step on the gas. A responsive steering wheel.

And hill-flattening suspensions. But do not worry. We are not offering you a gasoline-thirsty monster of the road. We promise you will go many, many kilometers on just one full tank. The DATSUN 1200 was made thinking of you, the intelligent motorist who looks

for quality, power and styling at a reasonable price. Why don't you drop by your nearest Nissan's dealer today, and take a look at the big little car?

 NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD

GET YOURSELF inside
THE BIG LITTLE CAR...



DATSUN 1200

People

The film of last year's "Soul to Soul" festival in Accra has won the Best African Film award at a film festival in Addis Ababa. The inspiration for the film, and thus for the entire festival, came from Ed Mosk, who worked in Nigeria during 1970 as assistant director on the film version of two of Chinua Achebe's novels, amalgamated into *Bullfrog in the Sun*. A review in the *Ghanaian Times* expressed confidence that the number of American tourists would be trebled next year as a result of the film and ironically, in view of the abundance of US stars who took part in the concert, singled out the performance of Amoa Azangio on the ground rattle as the most outstanding in the film. The long-playing record of the concert also features Amoa, who is introduced to the audience in Black Star Square with the words "You must, as we have to do at home, learn to honour our black heroes... Right on... You have one right here in Ghana. His name is Amoa". The record also contains a real collector's item: Roberta Flack singing *Freedom Song* in the dungeons of Cape Coast castle. Like many of the Americans during the visit to the old slave fortress, she was utterly overwhelmed by the oppressive atmosphere of the castle, and the suffering and horror it represented. She burst into tears, and then into song, spontaneously giving vent to her feelings.

The record has an unusually honest sleeve-note by Carman Moore, who surmises that the gap between soul and African traditional music "may be a fundamental one of temperament, that Afro-American temperament is African temperament overlaid with centuries of dues payings, midnight-hour vigils and aggravated defiance". She draws attention to the lack of audience response — "perhaps this audience didn't know what a rock soul session American style was supposed to be" — culminating in Tina yelling "Shame" at the crowd for its passivity. But she points out that when the other half of the Ike and Tina act started a slow blues number "the traditionally male chauvinist African crowd really got going".

Sir Edward Windley, who was Governor of The Gambia from 1958-62 has been killed in an air crash in Australia, aged 62. From 1953-55 he had been Chief Native Commissioner and Minister for African Affairs in Kenya during the Mau Mau emergency. In The Gambia he was Governor during the important period of the introduction of universal suffrage which led eventually to the victory of the then David Jawara's PPP in the 1962 election. His was the controversial decision to appoint P. S. N'jie as Chief Minister in 1961. With 4 other ex-governors he attended The Gambia's independence celebrations in 1965.



Mrs. Justice Emma-Shannon Walsler (above), Liberia's first woman judge, has been appointed by President Tolbert to the first judicial circuit court, Montserado County. She comes from a judicial family: her father Mr. Justice Eugene Himmie Shannon became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Asked how she felt about her appointment she said "I feel very happy and feel it is quite a challenge to me and to the women of Liberia".

Congo's change of name to Zaire may be followed by a change of name for the President still Mobutu, but no longer Joseph-Desire. "I ask nothing better than that those two forenames should disappear today immediately," he said when commenting on the suggestion by a Belgian newspaper that he might decide to Africanise himself by dropping his baptismal names. The alternative, he explained, would be to use his ancestral names: Sese (meaning, the earth) Seko (the daring warrior who cannot know defeat because of his endurance) Kuku-Ngwendu ("this means 'Pih-Pih ya Mohesu' which is fairly significant among the warlike peoples of my region") Wa-Za-Banga (the all-powerful warrior who leaves fire in his wake and goes from conquest to conquest). The President stressed, however: "I remain a Christian and a Catholic, simply to respect the religion of my parents". The changes may not stop there: the next congress of the ruling party, he said, would decide whether all Zaire citizens should keep their present forenames or whether they should use the names of their ancestors.

Sir Frederick Pedler (see "People" January 7) withdrew as one of the Deputy Chairmen of the Pearce Commission, shortly before its departure for Rhodesia. In a letter to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, he explained that he is a director of William Baird and Co. and William Baird Mining (a subsidiary) which have Rhodesian interests. These interests are currently frozen, but might be re-activated. William Baird is also the parent company of the Sierra Leone Development Company.



"K" LINE

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



Monthly Direct Express Service

Japan to and from
West Africa

via Hong Kong

Calling at:
MATADI, PORT HARCOURT, LAGOS,
APAPA, TEMA, MONROVIA,
FREETOWN, ABIDJAN,
POINTE NOIRE

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

Further details and space bookings obtainable through our agencies:

PALM LINE AGENCIES OF
NIGERIA, LTD., LAGOS,
LINER AGENCIES (GHANA) LTD.,
ACCRA.

or

General Agents in U.K. & Continent
KAWASAKI (LONDON) LTD.
17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3.
Telephone 01-588 2251 Telex 883239

We go East & West to help Water and Sewerage Projects


ASP/KSP-319

With an excellent blend of Indian resources and organisational ability plus German "Know-how", our Kesospun is participating in the improvement of water supply and sanitary system for the betterment of public health in different parts of the world.

"Kesospun" has gained immense popularity in African countries, in the Far East and Europe as well. Featured by Tyton, Screwed Gland and conventional lead joints, this spun pipe is accompanied with fittings and accessories. All these are being produced in conformity with ISO, BSS, DIN and Indian Specifications.



KESORAM SPUN PIPES & FOUNDRIES

10, Camac Street, Calcutta-17 (India)
PHONE : 44-7626-28 GRAM : KESOSPUN
TELEX : CA SPEED 7857

"KESOSPUN is the nickname of our spun pipes and fittings."
"Issued by : Engineering Export Promotion Council (India)."

Letters to the Editor

Solomon Pratt at the UN

SIR — In your issue December 31, it was stated that the Minister of External Affairs of Sierra Leone, Mr. S. A. J. Pratt had flown to New York to take over as President of the Security Council after criticisms of the performance of the Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Ishmael Taylor-Kamara.

I am authorised to inform you that the Hon. Minister went to New York specifically to host a farewell party in honour of U. Thant, whose final month as Secretary General of the United Nations coincided with Sierra Leone's Presidency of the Security Council.

Being present in New York, however, the Hon. Minister automatically assumed leadership of the Sierra Leone delegation to the United Nations and it was in that capacity and for that reason alone that he presided over the meetings of the Security Council while he was in New York.

It must be emphasised that the Sierra Leone Government knows of no criticism of its Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

COLERIDGE TAYLOR
Permanent Secretary

Ministry of External Affairs,
Sierra Leone

Preventing protectionism in Nigeria

SIR — In *West Africa*, December 31, Mr. Chandrai, the director of Allprint was quoted as appealing to the Nigerian Government not to lift the ban on imported textiles. One wonders whom this sort of protection would benefit when one remembers that this sort of ploy was used in middle years of the First Republic to erect the same protectionist wall around the shoe industry. Locally made shoes nevertheless, did cost as much as imported ones.

The theory of comparative cost will always force the average citizen to shop where both quality and prices suit his pocket, this Mr. Chandrai cannot deny. The Nigerian man in the street, like his counterpart elsewhere, would like to pay a fair price for any quality product but not under the pretext of protecting "home industries". A lot of commodities are already emptying the pocket of the average Nigerian and it will be unbearable to rub on this injury the salt of scarcity and hoarding which will result from misplaced over-protection.

We are in a competitive world and local industrialists should be able to face external competition rather than fear the

threat to their profit margins. That retrenchment will result if certain industries are not protected is a fallacy which has been used to blackmail the Government. They obtain their labour cheaper than their foreign counterparts and should have nothing to complain about because they spend less on transportation and the market is there.

The Government, which exists for the people, should not heed Mr. Chandrai's appeal if it wishes prices to be forced to a fair level, prevent hoarding and scarcity, earn more revenue, prevent protectionism and save the people from more hardship.

NWOFILI NWORA

Seven Kings

Lagos' insoluble problems

SIR — Comments by your correspondent on Lagos' environmental problems (*West Africa*, December 17) were well timed, however, it should be understood that the various recommendations for improvement resulted from pre-feasibility studies.

The estimate of £178m was for total projects cost of the Master Plan for Lagos Metropolitan area proposed by the former Federal Government. It included project components other than sewerage systems some of which are probably questionable.

Both the total and the £37m for priority areas may not relate directly to what the present Lagos State Government allocates to any part of the plan since the

previous reports were not reviewed major weakness. Furthermore, it does appear that water supply and pollution control in Lagos should compete funds, rather priority could be given areas of greatest needs treating their one programme.

One may expect that the allocation of £10m, for sewerage facilities could be under-utilization of some system the £0.3m for water supply is unable increase capacities above 45 MGD. 1975. Nevertheless criticisms in absence of a complete re-examination of the preliminary recommendations and existing systems may still lead over-investment on some projects as a result of misallocation, thus increasing social problems.

RAYMOND O. AGBANG

North Carolina University

Freedom and civilian rule

SIR — It has been suggested that the constraints of the freedom of the Press Nigeria result from the state emergency since 1966 which dissolved constitutional rights and freedom of expression.

Would Nigeria agree that she is one of the civilized countries in Black Africa who should allow the first freedom of her citizens in the forthcoming civilian rule?

ADUSHOLA GABRIEL

France

SEEK SUCCESS

Study at home with the help of the world's senior correspondence college! Benefit from Pitman's long experience in teaching by post, by writing today for details of the courses which could improve your qualifications and your earning power!

OFFICE SKILLS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Secretarial duties, Book keeping, Correspondence and report writing.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

To 'O' level (London University).

PROFESSIONAL

Courses for the following Institutes:
Chartered Institute of Transport,
Institute of Traffic Administration,
Royal Society of Arts,
Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, and the
Institute of Freight Forwarders Ltd.

WRITING

Journalism, Fiction Writing, Writing for children.

Send NOW for free information, stating the subjects which interest you, to

Pitman

PITMAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE

Dept. 10b Central House, Park Street, Croydon, CR9 3NQ, England.
Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Limited — Training Services Division

**If you are
interested in
investment,
trade or
business
development
in Ghana,
Barclays Bank
can help you.**

For up-to-date market
information from our 57 offices
in Ghana, write to us at the
address below or, if more
convenient, get in touch with
Robert Fernie, Business
Development Section,
Barclays Bank International Limited
54 Lombard Street, London
EC3P 3AH (01-626 5656).



Barclays Bank of Ghana Limited

Head Office: P.O. Box 2949, High Street, Accra

Books and Publications

ELDRED'S COUNTRYMEN

The Elizabethan Image of Africa by *Eldred D. Jones* (University Press of Virginia, \$1.50).

Elizabethans, says Professor Eldred Jones, "knew Africans as free men, they also knew them as slaves. They traded with them, they fought with them, they captured them, they killed them. They learned new facts about them, but they never really forgot the old tales of Pliny and Herodotus. Africans were at the same time well known and yet strange, thus there was plenty of room for the imagination to make what it would of them". Geographers, merchants, seamen and scholars all participated in the great interest that Africa aroused in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "The poets and playwrights gratefully accepted their opportunity and spiced their plays with characters and references from this exciting and, for them, new continent." But "for most of them Africa was only a new vogue to be transiently exploited as a means of enhancing the poetry and the spectacle of their plays".

From the author of *Othello's Countrymen* we would expect particular attention for the Moor of Venice, and in fact Professor Jones concludes this booklet, one of a series designed by the Folger Shakespeare Library, with a reference to Shakespeare's play, "Out of this passing fashion, Shakespeare uniquely created something abiding in *Othello*". Some other African characters on the contemporary stage were "bad because they were black", although in Ben Johnson's *The Masque of Blackness* the "twelve nymphs, Negroes, and the daughters of Niger" seem to be forerunners of the "Black is Beautiful" theme.

Although still full of the earlier legends and fancies (Professor Jones dryly refers to the "postprandial activities of the fish-eating Ichthyophagi", who after eating were supposed to "fall upon their women, even as they come to hand without any choice"), by the end of the sixteenth century the Englishman had available not only accounts of real sea voyages and land travel, but even maps of some accuracy. By 1631 there was available, for example, the beautiful Blaeu map with its vignettes of people and places which, in all its splendid colour, is reproduced at the end of the book. Above all there was the work of Leo Africanus, the English translation of which appeared in 1600, but which would have been known to many much

earlier since it had been published in Italy in 1550, and was referred to in several English works. Professor Jones discusses the possibility that the extraordinary career of this "Moor" may have had some bearing on Shakespeare's account of Othello's career, and as a Sierra Leonean notes that Leo's account of his own country is "recognisable today". It is a "sobering thought", he adds, "that the discriminating Elizabethan reader knew more through this one book about the interior of Africa than many reputable scholars since then until about a quarter of a century ago".

Compressed though Professor Jones' argument is, it is very readable and space is found for many telling quotations. The book is also very well illustrated, with reproductions of such documents as Queen Elizabeth's edict for the expulsion from England of "Negars and Blackamoors" who then, as now, were accused of taking the bread out of the mouths of the natives, and of illustrations from early books. The whole thing reads like an excellent outline for a successor to *Othello's Countrymen*, rather than a potted version of that book.

D.W.

The Steam Pig by James McClure (Gollancz, £1.60).

Black detectives are becoming a film cult. Sidney Pottier's third film as Lt. Virgil Tibbs is now showing in London. *Gravedigger* and *Coffin Ed* were brought to life vividly in the fast-moving and witty *Cotton Comes to Harlem* and *Shaft* is currently proving that blacks can make thrillers as badly as whites. This book introduces a variation on the theme: a black and white South African duo.

I link them with their cinema counterparts because it is only a matter of time before the film rights are purchased and Lieutenant Kramer of the Murder Squad, an Afrikaaner, "and the colleague he prefers to work with, Sergeant Zondi, a Zulu," take to celluloid.

The plot hinges on a South African tradition - murder by bicycle spoke, inserted between the third and fourth rib to puncture the aorta. The mix-up of bodies leading to the chance discovery of the crime is the first of several coincidences, but these will be more acceptable on film than on the printed page because there will be less time to reflect on them as the action moves on.

EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILES TAX FREE

All Models of New
& Used Cars Supplied

Delivery in U.K./Europe

Direct Shipment to
West African Ports

Models Available Include
PEUGEOT . RENAULT
MERCEDES BENZ
FIAT . FORD . ROVER
VOLKSWAGEN

Cars . Buses . Commercial

Quotations supplied on request

EURO-AUTO SALES

213 PICCADILLY
LONDON W.1 ENGLAND

Telephone: 01-734 3041/6231

ELECTRICAL DISCOUNT STORE

For abroad or local use, Overseas visitors can obtain huge discounts. Most makes of - refrigerators, radios, tape recorders, cameras, fans, air conditioners, washing machines, typewriters, heaters, domestic appliances etc., etc.

Philips, Pye, Kelvinator, Indesit, Hoover, Kenwood, Bluespot and other makes.

SPECIAL concessions to Diplomats and Students.

FREE delivery in London area.

SHIPPING of goods and personal effects at fantastically low rates. For service and reliability you can always trust us.

Part exchange and instalment Plan.

EXPRESS TRADING CO.,
1/2 Leyton Bridge, Leyton High
Road, London. E.10
(opposite Leyton tube station)
Tel: 01-539 2112/01-556 8329

Open until 7 p.m.

ACCRA

**...3 flights a week
with convenient connections
to Lagos and Abidjan**

Now Ghana Airways new schedules connect you even more easily to Accra and West Africa. VC-10 service to Accra departs from London via Rome every Tuesday and Sunday with convenient connections to Lagos. Each Friday our VC-10 service departs London via Paris with onward flights to Abidjan and Lagos.

Our local flight times:

Tuesday: depart London—Accra via Rome—11.30

Friday: depart London—Accra via Paris—11.30

Sunday: depart London—Accra via Rome—11.30

Connections from Accra to Lagos on all flights.

Ghana Airways

We make new friends on every flight.

12 Old Bond Street London W.1.
Tel: 01-499 0001-7



Apart from its merits as a detective story with some fascinating twists and turns, the book has a special interest because of its setting. McClure makes no special pleading. The complete trust depicted in the relationship between the two policemen is first cousin to the view defensively propounded by southern whites in the US that they get on better with blacks than northern liberals because of years of living together and an approach based on realism rather than idealism. But the author brings out clearly how Zondi has to slip unquestioningly into subservience when any other white, however incompetent or minor, enters the scene (representing this teeth-gritting indignity without seeming to acquiesce in it will be harder on film). Zondi, however, remains rather shadowy, and we are told little more than that he lives in a two-room concrete house covering an area of four table-tennis tables with a floor of stamped earth. The scant information reflects conventional expatriate belief that the minutiae of their own private lives are absorbing and important, while those of their African staff are of no consequence whatever.

Most of the local colour is introduced naturally — the reclassification from White to Coloured of an entire family is an integral part of the motivation of the murdered girl. The only completely irrelevant, and therefore artificial, scene is when Kramer peers into a cell containing a white drunk, picked up for contravening

the Immorality Act by having intercourse with a black woman. "No one would want to be seen with him ever again, certainly not in a public place like the buffet car. Fitty to one it had not been a prostitute either, more probably another of the big, fat ample ones with gentle faces all mothers were meant to have. It he was a bachelor it might not be so bad. He could have the money for top counsel and get off lightly. But even if the case was withdrawn after a remand in the morning, it would have smashed him for good. Stupid bastard." The pseudo-tough style is typical of the genre, but it is cunning how the implied sympathy for the man is neutralised by a policeman's respect for the law — any law.

Incidentally, the brain behind the crimes escapes. So there are likely to be more books about Kramer and Zondi and probably other films, too.

D.N.

Adding to the burgeoning literature of the race relations industry in Britain are three recent pamphlets published by the Runnymede Trust. *Here to Live: A Study of Race Relations in an English Town*, by Simon Jenkins (25p). *Attitudes of Young Immigrants*, by Peter Evans (25p) and *Race and the Press*, four essays by Clement Jones, Peter Harland, Hugo Young and Harold Evans (50p). Simon Jenkins' work is a balanced dossier on Leamington Spa, Peter Evans' is based principally on information gathered by a Marplan survey of young male immi-

grants, while the four essays on the press are a provocative canter round some of the problems of handling race relations in newspapers. The Trust has also brought out a useful analysis of *The Immigration Bill, 1971* by Geoffrey Rudman and Roger Warren Evans (10p).

Impressions of Africa, by Kaye Rousset (Caldor and Bovyars, £2).

The "Africa" of the title of this book appears to be simply a surreal backdrop to an adventure novel, adding perhaps that extra touch of the bizarre surrealists so often strove for. The author believed as far as possible in the exercise of the imagination. Many find it frankly incomprehensible, others could be irritated by its characteristic obsession with minute detail, although the book has some strangely powerful parts.

Books and publications received.

Missionary to Tanganyika, 1877-1890, the writing of Edward Coode. *Edited by Master Mariner*, selected, edited and with an introduction by James B. Wolf (Frodo Cass, £3.15).

Annotated Directory of Regional and National Trade and Economic Journals (International Trade Centre, \$5). A list of 500 publications which deal in English, French or Spanish with economic, commercial or industrial matters.

BY LUXURY LINER TO LAGOS

DEPART LONDON
24th APRIL 1972

CONTACT

**DOLPHIN MARITIME & AVIATION
SERVICES LTD.**

2.5 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON W1X 3TB

TELEPHONE 01-493 7661

also

13 Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester M1 2AX Tel: 061-236 1717

**For expert advice
and assistance
on all insurance
matters**

contact



**Sun Insurance
Office (Nigeria)
Limited**

131, YAKUBU GOWON STREET,

P.O. BOX 2694 LAGOS

TELEPHONE 21782/63986

Get that rich clean taste!

Heineken

The man who drinks Heineken never goes back to lesser lagers. Once he has discovered the subtle yet distinctive taste of this superb brew nothing else is good enough for him.



HEINEKEN

PRICE CONTROL IN NIGERIA: 2

The problem of enforcement

As we have seen, an important prerequisite for the effective and successful operation of control is the ability of the board to ensure compliance with the system. To ensure compliance, the board relies largely on inspectors whose duties include making periodic checks on producers to detect contraventions of the decree and arranging for the imposition of penalties. Where efforts are required to ensure compliance is at the level of producers, dealers and other middlemen.

The retail end of the distributive system is not so much of a problem. Many of the retail traders - shop keepers, petty traders, market women - operate on a small scale. They hold only a small stock of commodities at a time which they would like to dispose of as quickly as possible in order to buy other goods. As long as the prices at which they buy wholesale allow them a small margin of profit, there is little to worry about from their end. What the board therefore needs to do is to ensure that producers/importers sell at the controlled prices and thereafter to ensure that goods distributed by producers/importers get to the retailers and are not held up by some intermediaries with a view to intensifying the scarcity of goods.

This raises the issue of executive capacity. Although the number of producers is not as large as in the case of agricultural crops, it is still true that if we took account of importers and middlemen as well as the size of the country, the board and state committees would have a difficult task in arranging to locate and police the activities of these people and organisations.

The problem is two-fold - finding price inspectors of the right calibre and financing the activities of these inspectors. At least initially, it was not easy to expand the strength of price control inspectors, partly for lack of finance and partly for scarcity of skilled manpower. The recruitment and financing of these inspectors was left in the hands of the state governments. Many of these states, have, since their creation, been hard pressed for financial resources to finance their operations, even before the operation of price control was added to their responsibilities. Many of the states also found it difficult to recruit the skilled manpower they required to carry out their duties and recourse has had to be made to recruitment from foreign countries. Certainly, seven months after its creation, the Price Control Board was still promising, on behalf of the state committees, to expand the contingent of inspectors so that the board could be better placed to enforce the decree.

But the first few months in the

operation of the board were crucial if everyone, or at least many people, were made aware of the fact that the board was alive to its duties, was vigilant and was capable of detecting quickly any contravention of the control measures and was quick to impose penalties, then the chances of the decree succeeding would be good. But if, through the lack of enforcement officials, it became the vogue to flout the control with impunity then the board would have lost in moral authority and would not thereafter be taken seriously.

This is what has happened in Nigeria. As was to be expected, when the system was introduced, there were many cases of contravention - some sellers refused to sell at the controlled prices whilst others simply hoarded the goods. The price control inspectors made some raids, but these were spasmodic, partly because the board had not enough inspectors for more frequent raids, and the raids were thus futile. In spite of the fact that various devices were employed in contravening the decree, the raids by price inspectors became less frequent.

The case of cement hoarding

It is not surprising then that "many traders find it rather easy to disregard price control regulations". Contraventions of the decree are many, yet the board seems helpless to act, apart from the occasional issuing of threats on how ruthlessly it will deal with those who contravene its edicts.

In an economy like Nigeria with a substantial private sector, the ultimate success of price control measures depends on a sense of fair play among the generality of the people, but more especially among the businessmen. In a situation of scarcity of goods, price control could lead to the development of black markets, but this need not necessarily lead to the break-down of the control, even where the enforcement agencies are weak. As long as there are many sellers, especially dealers and wholesalers, who are willing to transact business at the controlled prices, the control system could still substantially work.

But if the general tendency is for the control to be disregarded then even a very efficient price enforcement agency will have a difficult time in ensuring the success of the control system. This was one of the problems in Nigeria. Since the introduction of price control, many producers, importers and distributors have left the board in no doubt that they do not take kindly to the control system and are prepared to join battle with it.

Many devices are used. In the case of

cement, for instance, immediately controlled price was announced at sh. per bag retail, cement suddenly disappeared from the shops. Available cement had been hoarded reserved for sale in the black market. A buyer who wanted cement either retail sale or for use had first to find through clandestine sources which seller had cement to sell and then he prep to buy at the 'take it or leave it' price dictated by the seller. For reasons already noted, there was little the board could do about it. But the government worried. The country had embarked on reconstruction programmes which involved the rebuilding of many structures damaged during the war, and landlords were complaining that with bulk materials costing so much, they had no alternative but to increase rents.

The point was that distributors were taking advantage of the scarcity of cement. By merely fixing the price of cement at 12.5 sh. per bag retail, the board had done nothing to remove scarcity. Indeed by fixing the retail price at that level, which was lower than the price previously ruling in the market, the board had indirectly aggravated the scarcity by increasing demand. In the sequence, cement was selling for as much as 25 sh. retail.

In the end the government had to step in. It decontrolled the price, and at the same time took steps to increase its supply by facilitating cement importation from all sources. As if to emphasise the futility of price control in a situation of scarcity of goods and to reaffirm the importance of working through demand and supply forces, cement not only re-appeared on the open market but the price fell to between 12.5 and 17.5 sh. per bag retail depending on brand. In the meanwhile, distributors had successfully 'killed' price control as far as cement was concerned.

The same tactics have been used for such commodities as beer, soft drinks and milk.

In all these cases the commodity could be stored without fear of rapid deterioration. Where the goods were perishable, some businessmen also demonstrated their ingenuity for frustrating the board: the price of bread was fixed according to weight. A 16 oz. loaf for instance, was to be sold for 1 sh. But some bakers reduced the weight of the bread whilst still keeping prices at the controlled level. In other words a 1 sh. loaf would weigh less than 16 ounces.

If many people react in this way, price control measures, like other administrative controls of economic activities, are doomed to failure, especially where the administrative capacity for ensuring compliance is weak. As a result, the controlled prices, in many cases, are flouted with impunity. The controlled wholesale price of locally-produced steel is 39.5 sh. The price charged is up to 15s. 0d.

Dr. A. Olu Lewis

SECOND-HAND CARS

Now available at
BARGAIN-EXPORT Prices

Speciality:
PEUGEOT - MERCEDES
OPEL - VOLKSWAGEN

All cars available with Inspection
report
All cars left hand drive
All cars maximum discounts TAX
FREE

FOR PRICES: F.O.B. Rotterdam
or London or C & F West-African
Port please apply to:

"ZANDON" INTERNATIONAL TRADERS N.V.

Westersingel 52-P.O. Box 1238
Telex: 23213 - Tel: 36 06 44
ROTTERDAM HOLLAND

FANTASTIC DISCOUNTS FOR ALL

SHOP AT LONDON'S
FOREMOST DISCOUNT
STORE

OVERSEAS VISITORS BUY AT
WHOLESALE/TAX FREE PRICES

Our unique personal service offers:
Cameras, Projectors, Radios, Stereo-
grams, Hi-Fi, Equipment, Tape
Recorders, T.V.'s, Refrigerators, Air
Conditioners, Washing Machines, Sewing
Machines, Typewriters, Crockery and
Cutlery Electrical & Gas Cookers,
Shirts, Suits, Medical Equipment and
other Electrical and Domestic
appliances, etc., etc.

SPECIAL SERVICES: COLLECTION,
PACKING, SHIPPING and Forwarding
of personal baggage and household
effects at lowest possible rates.

BARGAINS FOR 1971!!! Pvc 20" -
24" T.V.'s suitable for use in the U.K.
and overseas. Pvc and Grundig Stereo-
grams, New World Gas Cookers (for use
in Ghana and Nigeria), Bosch, Kelvinator
and Frigidaire (2 door) Refrigerators and
Deep Freezers.

Write or call at Our Showrooms

**MARKFORD
MARKETING LTD.**

53 Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

Tel: 01 935 1132/6884

Tuba: Marble Arch

28 Shepherd's Bush Centre, London, W.12.

Tel: 01 743 9547

Tube: Shepherd's Bush

Open: 9.30 a.m. - 6.30 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

Sat: 9.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Commercial News

COCOA

£150 a ton 'entirely feasible'

A cocoa price of £150 a ton is "entirely feasible" in the next few months, says the January market report issued by Wallace Brothers Commodities. This level would be less than the price paid to growers in Ghana and Nigeria. The company expects a price of £180 basis March 1972 delivery to be achieved "shortly", unless there is "a dramatic new development" in the market.

The report notes "With a surplus of production over consumption forecast for the third consecutive year, good crops progress in the main producing areas, and manufacturers very well covered for forward delivery, we can see no reason at the present time to look for a major recovery in cocoa prices. In the coming fortnight the grindings figures of the main Western consuming countries for the fourth quarter of 1971 will be announced, but whilst we believe these should overall reflect a good improvement in consumption against the comparable period in 1970, we again doubt that this will prove sufficient in itself to reverse the bear trend."

- Purchases by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board for the first 13 weeks of the season totalled 356,813 tons compared with 316,118 tons for the first 13 weeks of last season. In addition, there are growing doubts that the Nigerian crop will reach the forecast target of between 280,000 and 300,000 tons. Purchases at the end of December were estimated at 142,000 tons compared with 178,000 tons last year, and Nigeria has remained withdrawn as a seller.

- US grindings in the fourth quarter of last year increased by 14.7 per cent over the figure for the same period of 1970, and the news pushed up prices by about £8 a ton.

Talks in Geneva, Trinidad

Opening the fourth Cocoa Research Conference at the University of West Indies, Port of Spain, Trinidad's Minister of Agriculture, called for an international agreement to regulate the world cocoa market. Sugar and coffee had benefited from such agreements, he said, but cocoa was the "odd man out". The Minister, Mr. Lionel Robinson, told delegates that their work would be in vain unless it was supported by adequate credit facilities and efficient extension services to ensure that the results of research were properly implemented.

In Geneva, the Secretary General of UNCTAD, Sr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero, told a meeting of producers and consumers that if sufficient progress was made in the next two weeks it would be technically possible to organise an official cocoa conference between February 28 and the end of March.

The two sides last met in October, when they failed to reach agreement. Last month the consumers met but were unable to co-ordinate their positions, generally, they advocate a price range of between 20 and 20 US cents per lb, whereas the producers are advocating a range of 25 to 34 cents.

- Due to the worst drought for 40 years, the cotton yield in Cameroon from the 102,000 hectares under cultivation in the 1970/71 season was only 38,394 tons, compared with 91,334 tons from a similar area in 1969/70. Production of lint totalled 13,946 tons. A crop of over 55,000 tons is forecast for the 1971/72 season. The ginning potential is at present 87,500 tons, but a new ginner under construction at Ginder will on completion raise this to 110,000 tons.

- Nigeria may be losing about 200,000 tons of groundnuts a year, worth £14m in foreign currency, as result of leaf spot diseases. This estimate, based on a total crop of 800,000 tons sold at £70 a ton, has been made by Dr. A. M. Fowler of the Kano Agricultural Research Station.

- Mr. A. A. Ababio and Mr. J. W. Rogers have been appointed directors of African Timber and Plywood (Ghana). Adom Ababio is supervising manager of forest operations for the company's tropical hardwood forests and has been with the company since 1954. John Rogers, currently plywood mill manager in charge of the production of Cresta brand plywood and blockboard, joined the company in 1961.

- "Something radical" will have to be done soon to combat the low price of rubber, Malaysia's Finance Minister said in his budget speech. Although the Government was prepared to buy lower grade rubber, the quantities required were not forthcoming and yet prices did not rise. "This might show that there is something seriously wrong somewhere," he commented, "and calls for a basic reappraisal of the entire rubber market, its operations and future."

Taxation 'damaging mining in Zaire'

The damaging impact of high taxation on mining concerns in Zaire is emphasised in the annual report of Géomines (the Compagnie Géologique et Minière des Ingénieurs et Industriels Belges). One consequence for Géomines, say the directors, is the necessity of abandoning large areas of the deposit in order to maintain an economic grade of ore treated. "Thus, much potential revenue is being lost to the country. In addition, the liquid resources of the company are being eroded and difficulty is being experienced in obtaining essential replacements for plant and equipment."

Géomines operates a holding company which acts as technical and administration manager to the operating company, Zairetan (formerly Congo Étain). Production from the Manono mine in 1970 totalled 2,248 metric tons of mineral concentrates comprising 2,168 tons of cassiterite and 80 tons of tantalite. In the previous year output amounted to 2,590 tons of concentrates. The tin smelter at the mine produced 1,396 tons of metal during 1970.

The gradual deepening of the workings and the changing character of the deposits during the last 50 years are said to be imposing new and complicated problems in operations. Zairetan production resulted in sales of Zaires 2.8m with a gross operation profit of Z\$30,875. Taxation liabilities absorbed Z\$19,712 equivalent to 63 per cent of earnings. Géomines maintained its own dividend at Frs Bel. 30 net per share.

• Negotiations began last week between OPEC and oil companies over a demand by exporting countries for an increase in revenue to compensate for losses which they claim to have suffered as a result of dollar devaluation. The talks are also dealing with the question of participation.

First reports from Geneva, where the talks are being held, said that the producer countries, which include Nigeria, were demanding price increases of more than eight per cent. The companies offered to use an index compiled from IMF statistics showing changes, from a 1970 base, in the cost of Gulf State imports from industrialised Western nations, extra payments to producers would be based on the percentage increase shown by the index, minus the annual 2½ per cent inflation factor built into the agreement concluded between OPEC countries and the companies in Tehran last year. (The talks, initially, were confined to OPEC's six Gulf members, but any agreement reached would be the basis for the agreement with the other members of the organisation)

• Elf-Spaf's new Grandin offshore field in Gabon is to start producing early in 1973 at an initial rate of about 1m. tons a year.

WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER Dempster Lines

SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool: FOURAI BAY due Tema Jan. 16, PATANI slg Jan. 20; DEIDO due Matadi Jan. 15.

From London: IULANI due Tema Jan. 23; EGORI slg Jan. 20, IIAN slg Jan. 20; IREFLOWN slg Pointe Noire Jan. 14.

To N. Continent: KABALA slg. Hamburg Jan. 15; IORCADOS due Apapa Jan. 13.

NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: MUREIG due Monrovia Jan. 4; OWERRI slg. Takoradi Jan. 14.

To London: FALABA due Jan. 16; EHOI slg. Abidjan Jan. 4; KOHIMA due Jan. 16.

To Hull: DARU due Freetown Jan. 15.

To Avonmouth: DUNKWA due Jan. 18; EBANI due Jan. 25.

To Belfast: KUMBAA due Freetown Jan. 16; To Manchester: OII slg. Apapa Jan. 17.

To N. Continent: PIETI due Victoria Jan. 17.

WESTBOUND - To USA/Canada: DEGIWA due Monrovia Jan. 16; ONISHA due Monrovia Jan. 16.

EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: CAICHAS due Savannah Jan. 20; DALLA slg. Lofoto Jan. 15; DONGA due Dakar Jan. 18.

BARBER LINES

OUTWARDS - SLAHAWK due Monrovia Jan. 26, thence Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa and Douala; IERNGAIL due sail New York Feb. 4 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala.

HOMEWARDS - FERNAND due load Lagos S. Bound about Jan. 19, Warri Jan. 22, Sayele Jan. 24, Ghana Jan. 27, Abidjan/Monrovia end Jan. early Feb. due to U.S. North Atlantic.

FERNGAIL due load Lagos S. Bound about Feb. 23, Ghana end Feb., Abidjan/Monrovia early Mar. for U.S. North Atlantic.

"K" LINE

WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown, etc: DOMINICA MARU slg. Japan Dec. 5 due Lagos Jan. 16.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown, etc. to Japan via Hong Kong: TENNISEI MARU slg. Freetown Jan. 3 due Japan Feb. 13.

WORMANN LINE

ARMORIQUE slg. Hamburg Jan. 21, Antwerp Jan. 25, Rotterdam Jan. 27, Le Havre Jan. 29 due Dakar Feb. 6; TANGA slg. Rotterdam Feb. 2 due Apapa Feb. 13.

DAFRA LINE

EASTBOUND - GRONLAND slg. New Orleans Jan. 29 due Warri Feb. 15; Port Harcourt Feb. 19; Angola Feb. 22.

WESTBOUND - AI RIKKA slg. Angola Feb. 25 due Abidjan Mar. 4; Simoe Mar. 7.

GOLD STAR LINE

WESTBOUND - NOGAH Nagoya Jan. 28, Kobe Feb. 5, Keelung Feb. 8.

EASTBOUND - SAHAR Kpeme Jan. 3, Dakar Feb. 2, Singapore Feb. 2.

EAST STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA - WESTBOUND - KLORIE LAGOON Jan. 16, New York Jan. 28, Philadelphia Feb. 3.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA

NORTHBOUND - OII IN RIVER Avonmouth Jan. 17, London Jan. 24.

DELTA LINE

DEL RIO slg. Dakar Jan. 26 due Conakry Jan. 27, Freetown Jan. 29, DELTA ARGENTINA slg. New Orleans Feb. 2, Houston Feb. 7 due Dakar Feb. 17.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - From London: KATSINA PALM due Freetown Feb. 12.

From Liverpool: BAMBENDA PALM due Dakar Feb. 12.

NORTHBOUND - To London: LAGOS PALM slg. Takoradi Jan. 21.

To Continent: HESIA PALM slg. Abidjan Feb. 8.

N.Y.K. LINE

WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lohito, Matadi, Lagos, Abidjan etc: SHIMANI MARU slg. Kobe Dec. 30 due Luanda Jan. 27,

Matadi Jan. 29, Tema Feb. 4.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Tema, Tak, Abidjan, Lome etc. to Japan: SHIMAMARU slg. Lagos/Apapa Feb. 6, Pointe Feb. 12, Abidjan Feb. 16, Takoradi Feb. 19.

CHARGEUR REUNIS

BOURGANVILLE slg. Lagos Feb. 2, Feb. 9, KIRGOUEN slg. Kobe Feb. 28.

MITSUBISHI OSK LINE

HODAKASAN MARU slg. Kobe Dec. 20, Lagos Jan. 24, ARIZONA MARU slg. Dec. 29 due Lagos Feb. 3; HAWANA MARU slg. Kobe Jan. 19, Lagos Feb. 22.

MAERSK LINE

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong: Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan; MAREN MAERSK Kobe Feb. 5 due Luanda Mar. 3.

OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi; SUSAN MAERSK slg. Abidjan Feb. 5 due Takoradi Feb. 6.

FARRELL LINES

HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN CRESCENT Luanda Jan. 15 for Monrovia, U.S. ports.

AFRICAN PLANET slg. Lagos/Apapa Feb. for Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. ports.

OUTWARDS AFRICAN MOON

Monrovia Jan. 30 for Abidjan, Tema, Freetown, Luanda, Lohito, AFRIC LIGHTNING due Dakar Feb. 7 for Freetown.

Monrovia Feb. 12, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Feb. 21, Lagos/Apapa Feb. 23, Douala.

WEST AFRICAN SERVICES - NEUROBANDA slg. Hamburg Jan. 28, Antwerp Jan. 31, Rotterdam Feb. 2, LAVALX slg. Antwerp Feb. 14, Rotterdam Feb. 16, Bordeaux Feb. 21.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE - SOUTHBOUND - LEVANTES slg. Liverpool Feb. 3 due Dakar Feb. 10.

NORTHBOUND - ORANYAN due Middlebrough Jan. 12.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE - LAVALX slg. Scandinavia 1st half Feb. for discharge WA 1st half Mar. BALONG of Scandinavia 2nd half Feb. for discharge W. mid Mar.

NORTHBOUND - HOIGH HERON slg. W. mid Feb. mid Mar. for discharge Scandinavia late Feb. early Mar. MINNESOTA slg. WA 1st Feb. early Mar. for discharge Scandinavia late Mar. early Apr.

HOEGH LINES

HOEGH BEAVER slg. Rotterdam Jan. 18 due Palma Jan. 20, Freetown Jan. 23.

Monrovia Jan. 30, HOEGH BONSAY slg. Rotterdam Jan. 25 due Dakar Feb. 2, Abidjan Feb. 6, Port Harcourt Feb. 10.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINE

INWARDS - STRAAT FRANKLIN from Japan slg. Jan. 17 due Luanda Feb. 20, Monrovia Feb. 18, Freetown Feb. 20, Tema Feb. 23, Port Harcourt Feb. 26, Lagos/Apapa Feb. 28, Cotonou Mar. 3, Takoradi Mar. 5, Abidjan Mar. 8, STRAAT VAN DIEMEN from Hong Kong slg. Jan. 2 due Lagos/Apapa Feb. 10, Cotonou Feb. 16, Lome Feb. 17, Tema Feb. 18, Abidjan Feb. 19, Monrovia Feb. 23, Freetown Feb. 25, Dakar-Feb. 29, Conakry Mar. 3, Takoradi Mar. 13.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT FRANKLIN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong and Japan early Mar. STRAAT VAN DIEMEN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong and Japan second half Feb.

EAL EUROPE - AFRIKA LINE GMBH CHRISTEL VINNEN due Cotonou Jan. 17, Lagos Jan. 18, Douala Jan. 22, Lbrville Jan. 24, GERDA SCINELL due Douala Jan. 15, Pointe Noire Jan. 18.

NOPAL LINES

WESTBOUND - NOPAL LUNA slg. Luanda Jan. 26 due New Orleans Feb. 28; NOPAL VEGA slg. Luanda Feb. 14 due New Orleans Mar. 16.

EASTBOUND - NOPAL TELUS slg. New Orleans Feb. 6 for WA ports; NOPAL SEN slg. New Orleans Feb. 14 for WA ports.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

NORTHWIND due Lagos Jan. 24, Freetown Jan. 28, New Orleans Feb. 15, SOPHI slg. New Orleans Jan. 20, Houston Jan. 25 due Lagos Feb. 15.

Container company future 'problematical'

In spite of the spectacular growth of the African Container Express, the future of the company is "problematical", says an article in the latest issue of *Palm Bulletin*, the Palm Line magazine. ACE was formed in 1964 by Palm Line, Elder Dempsters, and the Nigerian National Shipping Line, to prepare for the expected growth in container traffic to West Africa, and is "already nearing saturation". Mr. G. Howe, the chairman of ACE, estimates that under present circumstances the company can cope with a maximum of between 8,000 and 10,000 container movements a year, and he expects this figure to be reached by 1973 at the latest.

The article points out that ACE's containers are carried on the specially adapted but basically orthodox ships operating express services to certain coast ports, mainly in Nigeria. The lines operating the services have restricted the number of containers that can be carried on each ship to 100, and this limit, together with the limit on the number of ships operating the express services, will ultimately curtail ACE's rate of growth. The theoretical solution is to build special container ships, but each would cost £7m. or more, and shore equipment, such as transport and cranes, would have to be provided. "A worthwhile service between Europe and West Africa would probably require four ships, so that the basic cost of starting a fully containerised service to West Africa would start at around

£30m." A consortium is the obvious requirement, but "£30m. is a lot of money even for a consortium and, in addition, there are several other systems to be considered as well as containers. Roll-on, roll-off ships have their advocates. Others prefer orthodox vessels, multipurpose ships, or LASH (Lighter Aboard Ship) ... What the conference lines are having to do, in fact, is to decide into which basket they will place all their eggs."

The greatest disadvantage faced by ACE is the northbound trade. "ACE operates very much a one way trade at the moment, with its containers all having to come back empty because of the lack of suitable northbound freights." As the ships on the express services are planned to operate at below full capacity (since quick turn-round is preferred to full holds) this is not a crippling disadvantage, but it is another reason for the lines' hesitation in committing themselves to a programme of complete containerisation. Some commodities, such as groundnuts and groundnut cake could be carried in containers - but this would lead to problems at the northern end since at ports such as Tilbury 75 per cent of these products are unloaded into lighters.

Despite all the problems of the West African trade, concludes the article, "ACE has shown that there is both a need and a demand for containerised traffic. Demand for its containers far exceeds supply. The company is making a

profit. But what will happen in the next few years is still a matter for speculation, for, as Mr Howe says, "The future of ACE is very much wrapped up in what the lines decide to do."

- A £3m scheme to provide facilities for the UK-West Africa lines service at Tilbury has been announced by the Port of London Authority. The work would entail redeveloping three berths to make a custom-built terminal of about 39 acres to replace several different berths currently in use. A PLA spokesman commented: "The modern facilities to be provided will enable the lines to handle a considerable proportion of their export cargo on pallets and offer their customers improved methods of handling imports". The redevelopment would be phased to maintain uninterrupted services during construction, which would take two years. Once Government approval was granted, work could go ahead, possibly this year. The work would not involve capital expenditure by the lines concerned - Elder Dempster, Palm, Guinea Gulf, Black Star, Nigerian National and Hoegh. Finance would be provided by the Authority, who would lease the terminal on an annual revenue basis for 10 years.

- Black Star Line announced that it had embarked on a four-year development plan aimed at expanding and improving its services. Two tankers, a bulk carrier and four other ships will be added to the fleet.

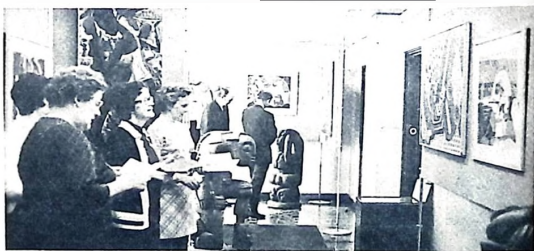
Ghana ceramics study

A feasibility study for a rural ceramics plant in Ghana is to be carried out by a British Company, P-E Consulting Group. The survey will determine the types and quantities of ceramic products required by rural households and plan the running of the laboratory facilities required to evaluate the suitability of indigenous clays as raw materials. It will then produce a preliminary design of a ceramics plant suitable for operation in rural areas, using as far as possible materials available in Ghana and equipment which could be produced locally.

- A £1.4m. contract for the design and construction of a flour mill at Sapelle, Midwest Nigeria, has been awarded to the Taylor Woodrow Group by Life Flour Mill Ltd. (a subsidiary of Seaboard Allied Milling Corporation, of the USA). Work began recently and completion is due by late 1972.

Largest of the several buildings will be the 23,000 sq. ft. warehouse, while four 38 ft. high grain silos will be of 68 ft. diameter. The marine facilities include a jetty (to carry two pneumatic unloaders for off-shore grain ships) and two mooring platforms.

- A 5.4 per cent increase in the price of gem diamond "roughs" in terms of US dollars has been announced by De Beers' Central Selling Organisation.



U.A.C. employees admiring Uzo Egonu's oil painting of Trafalgar Square at an exhibition of the works of three Nigerian artists at United Africa House. The other exhibitors were Ben Enwonwu, cultural adviser to the Federal Government, and Emmanuel Jegede. The exhibition was first displayed at the recent UK-West Africa lines reception in London.

- President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia has inspected the four hotels now being constructed in and around Bathurst: Wadner's Beach Hotel, Sunwing at Cape Point (160 bedrooms, the first 80 due for completion early this year), the Fajara (93 bedrooms, all decorated with local dyed cloth) and the Carlton (44 bedrooms).

- A five-year expansion programme to increase production capacity by 50,000 tons a year has been announced by Tema Steelworks.

- Mr. Olufemi Akinrele, formerly managing director of the National Development Bank of Sierra Leone, has been appointed financial director of the AG Leventis Group.

- Monthly production by the Nigerian Coal Corporation has now reached 19,000 tons and a spokesman said that the organisation had begun negotiations with foreign buyers.

- Gulf Oil's Angolan subsidiary, Cabinda Gulf Oil, has found oil 20 miles off the coast of Angola.

West German aid for Sierra Leone

With the offer of a loan of up to Le 3 m for the Makeni-Matotoka section of the great cross-country Tonkohl-Kono road, West Germany's total contribution to the project exceeds Le 12m. The Sierra Leone Government's contribution for this third and final section of the road would be about Le 1m.

A correspondent writes

Loans like this attract attention, but they are the only capital contribution made to Sierra Leone by the West Germans, and the new loan may be the last for a very long time. As the West Germans had already helped to finance the first two phases of the road it was not surprising that they agreed to come in on the final one. German technical assistance, on the other hand, can be expected to increase even above its present impressive level. Since 1967 there has been a Fertiliser Programme, in which two German experts have played a part and to which the Bonn Government has contributed not only some 3,000 tons of fertiliser, but vehicles for distribution, and fertiliser stores. Under the Veterinary Programme which started in 1966 there has been a German Veterinary Officer and the Germans have provided two mobile clinics as well as drugs and equipment. Twenty vehicles have been provided for the Sierra Leone Police, an X-Ray unit and other equipment for the Ministry of Health, and ambulances for the Sierra Leone Red Cross. Sierra Leoneans have been trained as football coaches in Germany, and German coaches have been brought to Sierra Leone. The Bonn Government has financed studies of electrical power and the Road Transport Corporation, and has now provided the services of eight experts to help in all departments of the corporation, which becomes increasingly important as the railway is "phased out". There have also been banking and geological experts.

Private religious bodies in the Federal Republic have also given much help to Christian bodies in Sierra Leone, ranging from Le 180,000 for a vocational training institute in the Diocese of Makeni to 42,000 for the leprosy control programme of the Catholic Relief Services. Federal Germany has also given some 170 scholarships of various kinds to Sierra Leoneans, most for vocational training. The scholarships include some tenable at Fourah Bay or Njala.

It is tempting to see a connection between all this and the very hostile attitude adopted towards West Germany by President Sekou Touré. But the first road loan was made when relations between Bonn and Conakry were good, while relations between Sierra Leone and West Germany appear to be genuinely friendly.

• The second African Highways Conference will be held in Rabat in April.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID

BY CASH, POSTAL ORDERS OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID. The charge is 25p per line (space) for the first month (minimum £1.50). Thereafter 15p per line (space) per month. For further information apply to the Editor, PRINTED BY TWYFELTTON, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961

SITUATIONS VACANT

VACANCY

For the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

with the

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE**

Qualification: B.Sc. or M.Sc. in Agriculture or Science with major and/or experience in soils.

Experience: Candidates, well versed in any of these fields would be considered - Soil cartography, field studies of soils, geomorphology hydrology, agricultural experimentation techniques

Personal Qualifications: Applicant should be capable of carrying out sustained work in the field.

Duties: 1. Detailed soil studies, including soil surveys, description and sampling of soil profiles, sampling for monitoring various experiments, etc.
2. Participation in land development work at IITA, in respect to soil and water aspects of such work.
3. Assisting in agro-ecological experimentation under the direction of IITA scientists.

Salary: The salary of this position is negotiable and quite attractive.

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

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

Closing Date: 4th February, 1972.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN. Applications are invited for the posts of Lecturers/Senior Lecturers in (1) Social Psychology, (2) Mass Communications and English, (3) Philosophy of Education, in the Department of Adult Education. Good academic qualifications and relevant experience are needed in each field. The successful candidates will take part in the teaching programmes for the B.Ed. Degree of the University. Appointments for three years initially and subject to review thereafter, are to commence as soon as possible. Salary scales: Lecturer, EN1,200 x 75 - EN1,600 (EN1,200 x 75 - EN2,175 a year. Passages are paid for appointee, wife, children, and car allowances, where applicable. The successful candidates are also entitled to Children's and car allowances, N.U.J.S.S. or F.S.S.U. and part-furnished accommodation or housing allowance. Detailed applications (6 copies), stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees by 4th February, 1972 to Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN. Applications are invited for the posts of Assistant Registrar, Administrative Officer in the Registry. Qualifications: A good honours degree with at least five years postgraduate experience. Appointments which are for three years initially and subject to review thereafter, are to commence as soon as possible. Salary scales: Assistant Registrar, EN1,725 x 75 - EN2,175; Administrative Officer, EN1,200 x 75 - EN1,550. Point of entry depends on qualifications and experience. Family passages paid on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination, where applicable. N.U.J.S.S. Children's and car allowances are also paid. Part-furnished accommodation or housing allowance. Detailed applications (4 copies), stating age, full qualifications and experience and naming three referees, etc., should reach the Acting Registrar, University of Ibadan by 30th January, 1972.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension. A minimum of the candidate should have two years post M.Sc. experience of its equivalent or a Ph.D. in economics, quantitative economics, and production economics. He also should have had Nigerian field experience with some 10 months of agriculture. Appointment, for three years initially and subject to review thereafter, is to commence as soon as possible. Salary scale, EN1,200 x 75 - EN1,600 (EN1,200 x 75 - EN2,175 a year. Family passages are paid on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination, where applicable. F.S.S.U. or N.U.J.S.S. Children's and car allowances are also paid. Part-furnished accommodation or housing allowance is provided. Detailed applications (6 copies), stating age, full qualifications and experience, and naming 3 referees by 6th February, 1972 to Registrar, University of Ibadan, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN. Applications are invited from suitable, qualified persons for the post of Professor of Forestry in the Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science. Applicants should have considerable experience in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and research, as well as in the administration of an academic department. Appointments to commence on 1st September, 1972 or soon thereafter, is to retiring age which is normally 60 years. Salary is EN3,000 a year. Passages are paid on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination, where applicable. Successful candidates are also entitled to car and children's allowances, F.S.S.U. or N.U.J.S.S. and part-furnished accommodation or housing allowance. Detailed applications (6 copies), stating age, full qualifications and experience, and naming three referees by 21 February, 1972 to Registrar, University of Ibadan, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN. Applications are invited for a joint appointment for the post of Research Fellow in the Departments of Agronomy and Agricultural Biology. The candidate who is expected to work on a Weed Ecology Control Research Project must possess an M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree in Agriculture with emphasis on Weed Science. He should preferably have some experience in the use of laboratory equipment such as Petriod Analyser (Chromatograph) and field experience in Weed Control experiments, and be conversant with the use of statistical methods in field experimentation. The appointment which is for two years in the first instance and subject to review thereafter, is to commence as soon as possible. Salary scale, EN1,200 x 75 - EN1,600 (EN1,200 x 75 - EN2,175 a year. Passages are paid on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination, where applicable. Successful candidates are also entitled to car and children's allowances, F.S.S.U. or N.U.J.S.S. and part-furnished accommodation or housing allowance. Detailed applications (6 copies), stating age, full qualifications and experience, and naming three referees by 13th January, 1972 to Registrar, University of Ibadan.

NOTICES cont.

SHIPPING

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

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

For competitive rates please contact -

**WEST AFRICAN FREIGHTING
SERVICES**

7/7a, London Road,
Bromley, BR1 1BY
Tel 01-464 7221

HIGH DISCOUNTS**EMIGRATING? LEAVING UK?**

Special Cash Discount Prices (Tax Free for Export) for - Tropicalised Fridges - Bottled Gas Cookers - Furniture - Beds - Carpets - Domestic Appliances - Radio - TV - Hi Fi - Grundig Radiograms etc.

(Packing and Shipping Arranged)

MOLENS (House Furnishers) Ltd.

600 Lea Bridge Rd., London, E10
Tel. 01 556 9111

Closed Thursdays Home Orders Supplied

**KEEP SIX MONTHS SUPPLY
OF
WEST AFRICA
IN
LEATHER CLOTH BINDERS**

£1

Post Free U.K. only

From
"WEST AFRICA"
Cromwell House, Fulford Place, London
WC1V 6HZ

NOTICES cont.

IDA EDUCATION PROJECT-SIERRA LEONE**INVITATION TO REGISTER
AS PROSPECTIVE TENDERERS
FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE**

The Sierra Leone Government has received a credit from the International Development Association towards the cost of furniture for project schools under the Sierra Leone - IDA Education Project. The proceeds of this credit will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation to register as prospective tenderers is issued.

The furniture to be supplied under the project would be chairs, stools, classroom desks, working and drawing tables, office desks, beds and other furniture for replacements and extensions at Freetown Teachers' College, two technical institutions, two trade centres and eleven secondary schools in Sierra Leone. The total cost of furniture for the project is estimated at about US\$200,000 equivalent, which can be tendered for in one parcel or in separate smaller parcels.

Tender documents are anticipated to be available during March 1972.

Manufacturers and suppliers from World Bank Member countries and Switzerland who are interested in receiving Tender Documents pertaining to the above project are requested to register their interest before 15th February, 1972 and at the same time airmail appropriate information regarding their products and manufacturing capacity to the Project Director. Manufacturers and suppliers with adequate resources and suitable lines of furniture will be invited to tender. Registration requests and requests for further information should be addressed to:

The Project Director
Sierra Leone - IDA Education Project
Private Mail Bag
Freetown
Sierra Leone

**EXPORT CENTRE - TAX FR
PLUS DISCOUNTS****Goods for shipment overseas**

Tropicalised models of Televisions, tape recorders, radios, car radios, radiogram washing machines, typewriters, saw machines, Calor gas cookers, refrigerators, etc., etc.

Special packaging and shipping arrangements. Special prices and personal attention. Special easy payments arranged if necessary. Contact - Mr. Bradford,

**COLRIC AGENCY &
EXPORT SUPPLIES LTD.,**

Colric House, 575 High Road,
Chiswick, London, W.4.

Tel: 01 995 1588

(Between Kew Bridge and Chiswick Flyover) Nearest Tube Station - Gunnersbury Bus routes - 27, 27A, 267, 117

Write for details.

**SHIPPING, CLEARING
AND FORWARDING**

For efficiency and speed in all Shipping, Clearing and Forwarding also transportation of all types of consignments -

CONSULT:

**CONTINENTAL LINES
(AFRICA) LIMITED**
(CUSTOMS LICENSED AGENTS)
24 WHARF ROAD, P.M.B. 1073,
APAPA, NIGERIA.

Tel: 43598. Cable Continental, Lagos.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NIGERIA.

**HAYES
FIERZ**

Hayes Fierz high quality Swiss Headties, Embroidery and Guinea Brocades
Sole Distributors

TWILLODENE TEXTILES LIMITED,
21/22 GREAT CASTLE ST., LONDON, W.1
Tel: 01 493 1962
Hours: 11 am to 6.30 pm Tuesday to Saturday
(closed all day Monday)

Also limited supplies of Superior quality Real India Madras

**BOUTIQUE
AFRICANA**

The Centre for West African High Fashion

Embroideries, Laces, and Velvets
Georges, Wax block prints.

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF GENUINE
LOGANBERRY SATIN HEADTIES

ORIENT HOUSE GRANBY ROW MANCHESTER 1 Tel: 061-236 7805
Open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

**AFRO
WIGS**

£1.75 each
£1.65 each for 12
£1.50 each for 25
£1.40 each for 50
Still cheaper in lots of
100/200 pieces.

Hair Raisers Ltd

31 Goadge Street London W1
Telephone: 01-580 3846

Export orders dispatched promptly
CASH WITH ORDER ONLY Very large
quantities available immediately, plus
P.P.

Dateline Africa

GHANA

Price Control to be relaxed

Partial decontrol of the prices of certain commodities has been announced by the Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr. Richard Quarshie. He said that his Ministry would soon publish a revised price list for a few selected commodities, while allowing the prices of other commodities to float during a three month trial period. Petrol prices, he said, had not so far been revised, but he warned dealers against increasing their prices. Addressing members of the National Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers Association, he promised that the government would take any necessary measures to minimise hardship imposed on the business community by devaluation. Price control would eventually be abolished, and free market forces of supply and demand would be expected to regulate consumer prices.

- Following the devaluation of the cedi most large stores in Accra have begun to ration commodities such as sugar, milk and sardines.

Traders have been warned by the government-appointed Chief Executive of the Greater Accra Region, Mr. A. S. O. Mensah, not to create shortages by hoarding essential commodities. He told representatives of the National Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers and market-women that he had been shocked by the emptiness of shelves at some of the big trading stores he visited recently.

- Ghana was Mrs. Pat Nixon's next port of call after her attendance at the inauguration of Liberia's new President. The National Assembly, specially convened from recess, gave her a standing ovation when she visited Parliament shortly after her arrival. Spokesmen from Government and Opposition placed on record their appreciation of American aid, and said that they hoped her visit would further strengthen the political, social and economic ties between the two countries. It is Mrs. Nixon's second visit to Ghana - the first time was in 1957, when she accompanied her husband, then Vice-President, to represent the U.S. at Ghana's independence. Welcoming her at the airport Dr. Busia, the Prime Minister, said "The U.S.-Ghana friendship has been strengthened by aid which we have, and continue to receive from the U.S." From Ghana Mrs. Nixon travelled to the Ivory Coast, where she spent two days before returning to Washington.

- Special courts should be established to deal with malpractices within the cocoa industry, Ashanti Chief Regional Executive, Mr. Maxwell Owusu, has told farmers representatives. He attacked cocoa buying agents: "through some gross absence of patriotism and honesty, some of these agents are undermining the cocoa industry on which the economic revival of the country substantially depends."



President Akufo-Addo with the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Yo Kamikawa, shortly before he presented his credentials. The Ambassador expressed Japan's interest in the future economic development of Ghana.

- An Institute of Journalism and Communication studies is to be established by the University of Ghana within its Faculty of Social Studies from October 1972 to run a postgraduate course in journalism.

The vice-chancellor, Professor Alex Kwabong announced that entrants to the institute would be taken from various university disciplines to specialise in all fields of journalism.

He added that when the Institute starts training competent journalists as well as giving intensive in-service courses to working journalists, then the present institute, established by the government in 1960, would have to be phased out.

- The Government will give sympathetic consideration to applications for citizenship from foreign ex-servicemen, said Defence Minister Alhaji Bukari Adama.

Speaking at a New Year reception of the Veterans' Association, Mr Adama

expressed Ghana's gratitude for their part in the country's defence. (Under Ghana's aliens compliance order which came into effect two years ago, all aliens require resident permits).

- In conjunction with the ECA, the Danish Government is to help establish a fishing and agricultural institute at Elmina. It will be named the Inset Memorial Institute, after a Danish doctor who was involved in youth training in Ghana before independence.
- A committee has been appointed by the Council of the University of Ghana to review the University's investment policy.
- The 12th annual conference of West African Surgeons was held in Accra from January 10th to 15th.
- Dr. Busia has left Ghana accompanied by two doctors for medical attention in London.

SIERRA LEONE

Cast chairman criticized

The Freetown *Daily Mail* has described the statement by Mr. Chester Beatty, Chairman of Consolidated African Selection Trust, on illicit diamond mining and dealing (see *West Africa*, December 31) as unfortunate and prejudicial. It said "We believe that the statement was motivated by the fact that the government has acquired majority interest in the mines." Recognising that the Chairman had expressed the hope that Diminco's difficulties in the first year would soon be solved, the newspaper said "We do not think that the Chairman is helping the two parties in Diminco by such unwarranted outbursts."

- President Stevens has invited the Freetown Development Company, one of a chain of international tourist promotion companies to submit plans to turn Lumley beach into a "West African Hawaii". He told the company's director, Mr. John Francis, that prompt attention would be given to his plans because Sierra Leone wanted capital and expertise for development.

- Soon after Christmas one of the seven released detainees, Mr. John Kallon, called on President Stevens to express gratitude for his release. Mr. Stevens told him that the releases would have been effected earlier but for "some regrettable events" in the country.

- Purchases of rough and uncut diamonds during November amounted to Le2,283,857 (62,682 carats) compared with Le957,760 (52,449 carats) in November, 1970. Total purchases for the first ten months of 1971 were Le23,209,914 (957,154 carats) compared with Le25,467,462 (1,009,371 carats) during the corresponding period of 1970.

- Imports into Sierra Leone in the first eight months of 1971 amounted to Le61.7m, whilst exports, including re-exports, totalled Le53.0m.

TOGO Eyadema approved

The referendum asking whether President Eyadema should continue as Head of State has produced an overwhelming "Yes" vote in favour of the President. Provisional figures issued by the Ministry of the Interior showed that only 878 votes of a total of almost 870,000 were cast against him, giving a favourable vote of 99.87 per cent. Only some 11,000 of a total registered electorate of 880,903 did not vote. M. Frederic Dermane Ali, Information Minister, told journalists, "the population has given General Eyadema its total support. This is the first time in the history of Togo that we have seen such massive electoral participation".

• Two main trade union centrals, the National Union of Togolese Workers and the Confederation of Togolese Workers, have decided to set up an inter-movement committee to be known as Conisto. The teachers' union has also agreed to join.

OCAM postponed

The summit conference of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation (OCAM) due to be held in Lome has been postponed from February to April. This was announced after a Togo cabinet meeting. No reason was given. The summit had already been postponed once from January, because of President Pompidou's visit to Chad. It is thought that the summit may now be held near the end of April, to coincide with the 27th anniversary of independence. April 27.

SENEGAL

In his New Year message, President Senghor said that "traitors and other saboteurs in Portuguese pay" would be tried by a special tribunal. He also announced a strengthening of security forces "to defend more vigorously the integrity of Senegalese territory". He accused Portugal of committing acts of war against Senegal "under the protection of certain NATO powers", but Senegal would continue to support the idea of dialogue with the Portuguese government.

President Senghor also denounced the Anglo-Rhodesian agreement, and called for a "dialogue on dialogue" with South Africa among OAU members. On the recent break-up of the Organisation of Senegal River States, the President said: "The OFRS is dead. It was too much a creation of the politicians. Instead there will be reciprocal economic development among those river states which show goodwill". He said he had sent a special New Year message of goodwill to President Sekou Touré and the people of Guinea.

• There were angry scenes in Senegal's National Assembly as MPs protested about the deportation of 700 Senegalese from Zaire. However, Minister of Information Ousmane Camara finally per-

saued deputies to pass a bill to ratify a trade agreement between Senegal and Zaire. The deported Senegalese said they had formed a defence committee, and would be seeking an audience with President Senghor to obtain aid to set themselves up as businessmen in Senegal.

• Senegal and Peoples China are to open diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. Senegal has always said she recognised Peking, and until 1968 there was an office of New China News Agency in Dakar, but it was closed down following the May disturbances of that year. Senegal then permitted Taiwan to open an embassy, although there had been agricultural mission in Senegal for much longer. Senegal's vote on the Albanian resolution at the UN which paved the way for Peking's entry by expelling Taiwan, marked the formal end of the "two China's policy" she has pursued since 1970, although she abstained on the US resolution supporting Taiwan, rather than vote against.

UDEAC

A communiqué after the meeting of the heads of state of UDEAC (the Central African Economic and Customs Union) said that decisions had been taken on harmonising tax structures, agricultural cooperation and a common convention on investments. They also agreed to commissions continuing studies on harmonising labour legislation, social security, transport and posts and telecommunications.

Problems relating to their Central Bank (BCEAEC) were also discussed. The four heads of state at the meeting were Presidents Ahidjo (Cameroon), Bokassa (CAR), Nguabi (Congo-B) and Bongo (Gabon). UDEAC President for 1972 is Major Nguabi.

THE GAMBIA

President Jawara, in his New Year Message, noted that for the third year running the producer price for groundnuts has been significantly increased. "My government," he said, "is conscious of the fact that the farmers in this country form the backbone of our economy, and will continue to do all it can to improve the lot of the farmer. This policy can only be realised with a skilful manipulation of our Groundnut Stabilisation Fund. Our groundnut yields have also maintained a steady rise over the last three years and thus, with the prevailing favourable world market price for groundnuts can only augur well for our economy".

• The Gambia and Nationalist China will set up embassies in each others capital, according to official sources. The sources said that appointment of a Gambian ambassador to Taipei is presently being considered by the Gambian Government. Nationalist China has Mr. T. K. Joui, Ambassador to Ivory Coast, as concurrent Ambassador to The Gambia.

NIGER Uranium project open:

President Hamani Diori has officially inaugurated the uranium mine and at Arlit, in the presence of I Cooperation Secretary Yvon Bo and Industrial Development M. Francois Ortoli. M. Jacques Lucus, man of Somair, the company operating the mine and installations, said 11,000 CFA francs (about £15.8m.) had been invested in the Arlit project equivalent of Niger's annual budget. The factory will produce 750 tons of uranium per year from 350,000 tons of production began last July, and 400 have so far been produced. This Somair has French, West German, Italian participation with the 2 government. Another complex plan for 1974 has Japanese participation.

• Niger and the USSR have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. This follows the visit of a Russian goodwill mission to Niamey.

• Niger National Day was celebrated with a marchpast, and the opening of a £300,000 airport building.

MALI

Col. Moussa Traore, head of state, in his New Year message that Mali could not tolerate for much longer dependence on a foreign country, "even friendly one". He also called for a new effort to improve the financial situation. He told wage-earners that the government was aware of the fall in their purchasing power, but to improve their living conditions the workers must increase productivity. There were still persistent and serious shortages of cereal foods, but on present estimates this year's harvest will be considerably bigger than last season's. With foreign aid for various sowing and millet projects he expected Mali would be able to cover its cereal needs within six years. Returning the country to constitutional rule, Col. Traore said was "at the centre of the preoccupation of the government and the Militia Committee for National Liberation (CMLN). He said the change-over would be "orderly and in accordance with the will of the people".

The fortnightly *Africasia* reports from Paris that a recent meeting of CMLN has voted by eight to three in favour of a rapid return to normal political life. The paper also reports that ex-President Modibo Keita and some of his colleagues have not been transferred to Bamako where they are simply under house arrest. Until now they have reportedly been in prison at Kati.

• French Defence Minister Michel Debre, after a visit to Bamako, said that French aid to Mali would be increased this year because of the evident progress towards economic recovery.

LIBERIA

New Cabinet announced

President Tolbert has named his cabinet, which includes Liberia's first woman government minister. The President named Mrs. Mai Padmore Minister of Health and Welfare. Other new faces in the Cabinet include the president's brother Mr. Stephen Tolbert, who becomes Secretary of the Treasury. The new Secretary of State is Dr. Rocheforte Weeks, previously President of the University of Liberia. He succeeds Mr. Rudolph Grimes who held the post for more than 12 years. President Tolbert's brother heads the Mesurado Fishing Company — one of the country's most successful businesses.

Installing his new Cabinet President Tolbert said that "private interest must give way to public interest" in the discharge of their duties. He emphasised that honesty and integrity was the order of the day. His greatest concern, he said, was the interest of the Liberian people. "To me they are supreme." As President he would permit each minister to control fully his department. "There will be no interference. Run your department the way you feel, until I feel you are going in the wrong direction."

A government spokesman said that junior ministers, ambassadors and other government officials were likely to be appointed within a week.

The new Cabinet list is: Dr. Rocheforte Weeks (Secretary of State), Stephen Tolbert (Secretary of the Treasury), Clarence Simpson (Attorney General), McKinley DeShield (Postmaster General), Everett Goodridge (Local Government, Rural Development and Urban Reconstruction), Allen Williams (National Defense), George Flama Sherman (Education), Gabriel Tucker (Public Works), James Phillips (Agriculture), Mrs. Mai Padmore (Health and Welfare), William Dennis (Commerce, Industry and Transportation), Henry Andrews (Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism), Dr. Cyril Bright (Planning and Economic Affairs), Taylor Major (Chairman, Public Utilities Authority), Reginald Townsend (Minister of State for Presidential Affairs — a new post), James Gbarbea (Minister of Lands and Mines) and Jenkins Peal (Labour and Youth).

A correspondent writes:

Nobody could accuse President Tolbert of making a complete break with the past by his new appointments. His earlier appointment of Mr. Clarence Simpson and Mr. William Dennis had already considerably reduced the average age of the cabinet, and the most interesting of the new appointments is that of Mrs. Padmore. Although there had previously been two women Under-Secretaries, as well as women Assistant Secretaries, she is the first woman to be a member of the cabinet. She is, however, very well known as a senior member of the presidential staff, and both directly and through her marriage is connected with the leading political families.



President Tolbert taking the oath of office, administered by his brother, Senator Frank Tolbert, President pro tem of the senate until the substantive Vice President takes over as President of the Senate on his election in April.

In some ways those left out are interesting as those who have come in. This is particularly true of Mr. Rudolph Grimes who has given way as Secretary of State to Dr. Rocheforte Weeks. Although Mr. Grimes held the office for 12 years he is still, at 43, a young man and it would be surprising if the President felt he could dispense with his services altogether. He is expected to reappear in a senior diplomatic appointment. The other important absentee is Mr. Milton Weeks, Secretary of the Treasury since 1967. In his case, too, age cannot be the explanation as he is only 50. He was the first Liberian to study at the London School of Economics and has held numerous appointments as an economist. The new Secretary of State is his brother.

There will obviously be some questioning of the appointment of the President's brother Mr. Steve Tolbert as Secretary of the Treasury, particularly as the President's elder brother, Mr. Frank Tolbert, is President of the Senate. But nobody could possibly say that in appointing his younger brother the President is doing him a favour since he makes far more money from his numerous business enterprises than the very modest salary of a Liberian cabinet minister \$500 a month. He has, moreover, previously served in the cabinet, as President Tubman's Secretary for Agriculture and Commerce.

It is of some interest that men of purely tribal origin now hold the portfolios which may be said to be of the greatest importance to the peoples of the interior — Mr. George Flama Sherman as Secretary of Education, a department whose activities are expanding very rapidly, and Mr. James Gbarbea, who holds the portfolio of Lands and Mines whose importance in the interior is obvious. It is interesting, too, that the portfolio of Mr. Everett Goodridge, previously described as "Internal Affairs" is now described as "Local Government, Rural Development and Urban Reconstruction". This change emphasises the new President's determination that rural development should have complete priority. Mr. James Phillips, the dynamic young Secretary for Agriculture, who flies himself about the country in his own aeroplane, retains his portfolio. Nobody is surprised that Mr. McKinley DeShield remains Postmaster-General. He is Secretary-General of the ruling True Wing Party and the holder of that office is now almost traditionally Postmaster-General. Mr. Reginald Townsend, who has been largely responsible for building up the efficient Department of Information and Cultural Affairs, now gets the new appointment of Secretary of State and Presidential Affairs. One supposes that this makes him a kind of Henry Kissinger, and underlines the fact that he has long been an

influential political figure, who acted as Secretary-General of the party in Mr. DeShield's absence. Mr. Townsend's portfolio is now taken over by Mr. Henry Andrews, who is a well known journalist. Mr. Allan Williams, Dr. Cyril Bright and Mr. Taylor Major are all competent men who retain their previous appointments. The other new appointment to a new cabinet post, is that of Mr. Jenkins Peal who has the portfolio of Labour and Youth.

As in the United States, members of the Liberian cabinet are personal appointees of the President and are not members of the legislature. All automatically give up office at the inauguration of a president so that he is completely free to make new appointments or confirm existing ones. On the other hand, although some of those appointed are technicians, the President cannot ignore political or geographical conditions.

- President Tolbert has signed a proclamation calling for the election of a Vice President on the first Tuesday in April 1972.

- Commenting on President Tolbert's rejection of dialogue with South Africa the Tanzanian party newspaper, *The Nation*, said that his announcement, in the presence of President Houphouët Boigny "indicates that a new Liberian Head of State is determined to set his government on a course that is not different from the majority of African states, at least as far as the question of African liberation and the attitude to racist regimes is concerned."

- The leader of the Kenya delegation to President Tolbert's inauguration, Assistant Minister Mr. K. Munyi, said that they were highly impressed with Liberia's stand against any kind of dialogue with the racist regime of South Africa.

- Greenwich Mean Time has now become the official time of Liberia, and all clocks have been put forward 45 minutes, thus ending the anomaly of Liberian Standard Time.

- Henceforward official government working hours will be from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. They had previously been from 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NIGERIA

Political assets seized

The Federal Government has announced the seizure of several million pounds worth of assets belonging to political parties and cultural organisations banned since the January 1966 coup. The decree said that the liabilities of the organisations, including the Action Group, the Northern Peoples Congress and the National Council of Nigerian Citizens, had been written off as bad debts. Insignias, banners, emblems and documents of the outlawed organisations would be deposited in the national archives for preservation.

• The Federal Board of Inland Revenue has given a 30-day ultimatum to tax defaulters to pay their arrears or face serious legal consequences. Substantial amounts of tax arrears were said to be outstanding against individuals and several companies. The Board announced that it had already invoked its powers under the tax ordinance to confiscate the £150,000 cash assets of Central Glass Nigeria Ltd., "in view of the tax investigation affecting Containers (Nigeria) Ltd., Central Glass (Nigeria) Ltd. and Central Packages (Nigeria) Ltd.," says the government gazette.

Midwest State has launched a campaign to recover £N2m. tax arrears.

• The Nigerian Ports Authority has been ordered to pay £287,000 to an Italian company, *Costruzioni Generali Farusa Cogefarm* connection with a contract for the Apapa quays wharf extension. Mr. Justice Taylor commented "The NPA acted with immaturity in its dealing with a company and persons of international reputation because on many occasions they retracted settlements which they agreed with the firm's representatives."

The NPA was also ordered to pay £1,500 as costs to Mr J. W. McEwan, the former general manager, who was cleared of accusations, made by the authority, of fraudulent or deceitful conduct.

• The Federal Military Government intends to clear the entire backlog of short-term external liabilities within the present fiscal year, the Central Bank announced after the release of a further sum of £N41m to commercial banks as part payment of the backlog. The Bank says that this brings to about £N216m the amount paid out since the new arrangements for the liquidation of external liabilities were announced last March.

• A three-quarter mile service road constructed by Army engineers and linking Ojuelgba and Idi-Oro roundabouts has been formally commissioned by the Commissioner for Works and Housing, Mr. Femi Okunnu. As a result of "frugal spending" the project cost £12,000 less than estimated. The Army is also to construct the £800,000 road linking Port Harcourt, Aba and Oron, and

Mr. Okunnu said that the Government was considering awarding further road and barrack-building projects to the army "as an indication of making the army play a useful role in the economic development of the country". Speaking at the ceremony, the chief of staff, Maj-Gen. Hassan Katsina attacked "uninformed critics" of defence expenditure and said that the defence of the country "is not a commodity to be expressed in pounds, shillings and pence".

• Gen Gowon has been handed the report of the tribunal which probed the assets of government officials in connection with the Apapa Road project. A Government White Paper is to be issued on the report.

Kainji Power for Niger

Nigeria is to replace the diesel-generated electricity in the Niger Republic with power supplies at a maximum rate of 30,000 kilowatts from the hydro-electric dam at Kainji in Kwara State. The agreement, renewable after 20 years was signed by the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Ali Monguno, and Niger's Minister of State in the Presidential Office, Mr. Mai Magama. Signing the agreement Shettima Ali Monguno said that to consolidate political independence African states should step up inter-African co-operation. The supply of power from Kainji to Niger was a practical example of this. "We have just erected one more landmark in the excellent relations between Nigeria and Niger", he said, adding "We are proud we have been able to harness our God-given resources for our mutual benefit."

Nigeria will indirectly benefit from its power extension to Niamey, because most of the 360 miles transmission lines will pass through the poorly-served North-western State.

• In a new year editorial comment, the *New Nigerian* said that there had been a loss of faith in public organs during 1971. "Where merit went unrecognised, glaring misdemeanours in the conduct of public affairs were noticed and yet went unpunished. There continued the gap between the public pronouncements of men in authority and the action required to make these pronouncements meaningful. Governments continued to wage their war against corruption on the pages of newspapers."

• The Midwest Government is to pay £250,000 for the Pamol Estate at Ajghodudu, which it has taken over. It has appointed a committee to evaluate the assets of the Berdel Construction and Steel Structures company, in which it already has a 49 per cent interest, prior to the acquisitions of the majority shareholding from Mr. A. A. Janal "in the interests of the public". No price has been disclosed for the South Eastern State Government's take-over of a supermarket run by Nassar and Sons.

Re-absorption under way

A two week orientation course over 40 re-absorbed ex-secessionist officers has taken place at the Infantry Division Headquarters in Port Harcourt. Lecturers included the official commanding the Division, Col. Theophilus Danjuma, Military Governor of the Western State, Brig. Rotimi a. the Chief of the Nigerian Air Force, Br. Ikwe. Col. Danjuma urged the officers to rededicate themselves to the ideals that would promote and create a great Nigeria.

• Addressing a two-day national conference of Trade Commissioners Port Harcourt, Lt. Comm. Diète-Spi Rivers State Military Governor, called for immediate implementation of the Federal Government's decision to exclude foreigners from the distribution trade in Nigeria, he said, could no longer tolerate aliens holding a sizeable proportion of the distributive business.

The Federal authorities have already set a three year deadline for turning over the marketing business in Nigeria to its citizens.

• Before leaving for a two-week European tour to discuss the Rivers State's four year development plan, the Governor, Lt. Comm. Diète-Spi announced that 76 civil servants were being compulsorily retired with fractional benefits because of their involvement with the secessionist regime during the civil war. The Governor said that many civil servants whose involvement with the rebels was minimal had been cleared and allowed to continue their service.

• Chief Emmanuel Oporum, former Chairman of the Rivers State Marketing Board, has become Chairman of the Rivers State Development Corporation, while Dr. Isaac Fibersima, former Chairman of the Development Corporation takes his place at the Marketing Board. Mr. W. P. Daniel-Kalio of the Rivers State Hotels and Tourist Corporation has become the new Chairman of the Rivers State Transport Corporation.

• The £1.5m. galvanised iron factory in Port Harcourt is to be moved to Owerri, the company has announced.

• Opening a five-day symposium on the role of science and technology in national development, General Gowon urged local scientists and technologists to contribute to the rapid development of Nigeria. The government, he said, was spending about £N18m. annually on research, and was entitled to get something in return. The seminar, organised by the Nigerian Council for Science and Technology, discussed the problems of food production, processing, storage and distribution as well as agricultural, petroleum, petrochemical and non-steel industries.

Rules designed to eliminate the activities of intermediaries retained by private firms to influence and speed-up government decisions have been announced by the Federal Government in an effort to "re-establish normal relations between the public and private sectors".

Mr. Alfred Olajide, chairman of the Joint Interim Committee of the Interim Commission Services Agency, has died, aged 67. He was the first senior Nigerian civil servant in the former Northern Nigeria Government.

As a result of investigations by British Customs into hemp smuggling by Nigeria Customs personnel, the airline's new Boeing 707 was delayed in London for 10 days, the *Daily Times* reported. Six officials have been suspended pending inquiries into the discovery of hemp in an aircraft crew box.

The Federal Government has approved the purchase of four medium-range jet aircraft for use on Nigeria's "ways" West African and domestic services.

At Ikeja, the new military airport commandant, Captain Moses Gownon, has caught in 24 extra military policemen to curb an outbreak of theft of passengers' baggage.

The arrears and hoarding fees of substitute students of the University of

Nigeria; Nsukka, for the academic year ended last June, are to be paid by the Federal Government. A Cabinet Office statement said that the grant had been made in fulfilment of an undertaking given by Gen. Gowon during his visit to the University at the end of the war.

● Since 1966 Nigerians had been able to look honestly at their political circumstances and had used the opportunity to disagree usefully on important matters, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, the Administrator of the East Central State, has said. Referring to the end of military rule in 1976, he commented: "As the men who created our revolution and their successors prepare to withdraw from the public scene, we should seek to construct a new foundation for our politics and give our objectives a fresh orientation".

● Criticising the operational policy, appointment of agents and financial arrangements of the Northern States Marketing Board, the North Central State Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, said that he would recommend the state government to reconsider its relationship with the Board. As a result of the Board's policies, he said, farmers had resorted to violence in their attempts to sell produce at the Nigerian border.

● Dr Eytayo Adetoro, Federal Commissioner for Industries, has called on the Lagos Chamber of Commerce to initiate a single organisation to represent

both expatriate and indigenous manufacturing interests in place of the existing Nigerian Indigenous Manufacturing Association and the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria.

● Public officers have been warned by the Federal Government that it will deal ruthlessly with them if they resort to the press or other public media to settle their differences.

● Negotiations between the Western State and Federal Government about assistance for the State's financial problems have begun and the results will be announced later, the Governor, Brig. Rotimi, announced on his return from Liberia, where he represented Gen. Gowon at the inauguration ceremony.

● Expansion schemes planned by the posts and telecommunications department have been halted and priority given to the improvement of existing services, the Federal Commissioner for Communications, Mr. Joseph Tarka, announced.

● The Kano State Governor, police commissioner Aduki Bako, has taken over the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in addition to Local Government, in a reshuffle involving a change of posts for seven commissioners.

● Headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division in Enugu are to be moved to Kaduna in February. Those of the 3rd Infantry Division in Port Harcourt are moving to Jos.

barberlines

Regular Freight and Mail Services

between

U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Ports

and

Ports on the West African Coast and the Azores

Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands

m.s. "FERNGATE" sailing New York February 4 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa and Douala.

SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to

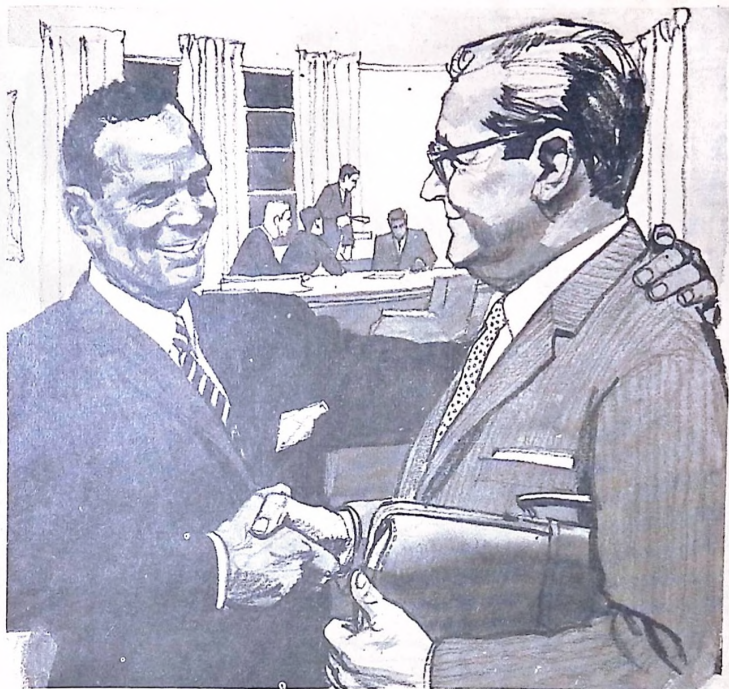
BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC., 17 Battery Place, New York
N. Y. 10004.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES LTD., General European Agents,
Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

OAU

Emperor Haile Selassie will pay a state visit to Sierra Leone from January 16-19 and to Nigeria from January 19-23. He is then scheduled to go to Monrovia to attend the meeting of the OAU's conciliation commission in the dispute between Senegal and Guinea. Guinea alleges that Senegal is giving asylum to exiles planning the overthrow of President Sekou Toure.

A development in the Guinea-Senegal story was the publication in Conakry of the text of the reply by President Sekou Toure to a message from President Senghor. The Guinea President said "we are confident that our two brother peoples and neighbours have, and will always have, cooperative links forged by their common history". The President said he was confident "that the grave differences dividing our two governments are not shared by our peoples, who deeply wish to preserve and assure the friendship and unity of action of all their institutions, and above all of their governments". He went on "in the course of a programme of liberation of our two nations from neo-colonialism and material under-development our two governments will be united by the battle to bring about material well-being and political and moral stature".



You can bank on successful international business with the Standard Bank

The Standard Bank Organisation has a go-ahead approach to international banking problems. Their network of 1,200 branches in 19 African countries plus offices in Britain, America, Europe and the Far East keep them in close touch with the world of international business.

The Standard Bank can help with everything from advice on complicated business transactions to issuing and cashing personal travellers' cheques. See how they can help you to get ahead internationally.

Go-ahead international people bank with

STANDARD BANK

MEMBERS OF
STANDARD AND CHARTERED
BANKING GROUP LIMITED

STANDARD BANK GHANA LIMITED
STANDARD BANK NIGERIA LIMITED
STANDARD BANK SIERRA LEONE LIMITED
STANDARD BANK OF WEST AFRICA LIMITED

the simple equation for West African exporters

your cargo + ED = prompt delivery

If the sum total of your export efforts is a minus on your sales sheet and a plus on your expenses use the E.D. equation for West African exporters and get the required result.

Long experience on the U K/ W A trade routes, fast ships, modern handling methods and export expertise all add up to the type of service your cargo needs.

Q.E.D.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES



India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool L2 ORB

A Member of the Ocean Steam Ship Group

West Africa

-7 FEB 1972

West Africa No. 2852 Week ending 11th February, 1972

Recommended Prices. U.K. 12½p (Sterling) Nigeria 28kobo (NT) Ghana 50p Sierra Leone 25 cents Liberia 36 cents U.S.A. 30 cents

Nigeria and the Commonwealth

Which African Commonwealth countries will follow the example of Australia, Britain, Fiji, and New Zealand in recognising Bangla Desh? The most important country affected by this issue is Nigeria, whose government will probably oppose recognition of a secessionist regime in view of Nigeria's own struggle to preserve unity, even though there is no comparison between the position of the former East Pakistan and the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. It must be remembered, too, that although Nigerian foreign policy is not dictated by feelings of gratitude, Pakistan strongly supported the Federal cause during the civil war. Indeed, so deep may the Nigerian government's sympathy be for Pakistan that this is an issue which could make Nigeria reconsider the whole question of her relationship with the Commonwealth, as Pakistan has done — and as Dr. Arikpo has said Nigeria might also do over the Rhodesian issue.

The only other African government whose reaction is known as we write is that of Sierra Leone. At the recent meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, which, never a smooth running affair, was greatly disturbed by the issue, the Sierra Leone representative, an APC militant, joined those of Guinea, Libya and Algeria in opposing the recognition of Bangla Desh, which was being urged by India, the Soviet Union, and the host, Egypt.

New members are admitted to the Commonwealth only by the unanimous consent of existing members. So it seems

possible that Bangla Desh, as well as Pakistan itself, will be outside the Commonwealth, thus reversing the expansion of Commonwealth membership which has proceeded so rapidly since South Africa left in 1961.

In Britain, the departure of Pakistan and the exclusion of Bangla Desh could have very serious complications for large numbers of immigrants and would-be immigrants. But such complications would not worry Mr Edward Heath. He is so anxious to lay his head in the bosom of mother Europe that he will cut down any other entanglement which he can. He would not lament the diminution of Commonwealth membership.

Admission of Bangla Desh, however, is not the only issue likely to upset Commonwealth relations this year. The British Prime Minister's lack of interest in Africa has probably been strengthened by the removal of Dr Busa, one of the two or three African leaders with whom he got on. But this lack of interest will not save him or his government from the consequences of concluding an agreement with the Smith regime in Rhodesia. Whatever the findings of the Pearce Commission on the acceptability of the terms of the agreement to the Africans of Rhodesia, nobody now is going to believe that those who understand it and its possible consequences have accepted it.

Both the British Government and the Smith Government had hoped and expected that Lord Pearce's commissioners would find that the "silent majority" were anxious for any sort of

settlement which held out some hope and which returned Rhodesia to normality. Instead the commissioners have given politically conscious Africans an opportunity such as they have not had for many years to express their resentment against the whole Rhodesian system. Their rejection of the agreement does not mean that they dispute the British Government's claim that it offers them a better future than they could expect in its absence. But the future the agreement offers is still so bleak and uncertain that they prefer to escape the accusation which history might make against them, that they willed it for themselves.

So determined, however, does Mr Heath seem to be to rid himself of the Rhodesian entanglement that he will certainly persist with the agreement, if the Pearce commissioners, or a majority of them, find it "acceptable", and may abandon sanctions or any other effort to end the Smith secession if the commissioners find otherwise. But this time, however little interest the mass of their people may show in the issue, African Commonwealth Governments are bound to attempt some action to show their resentment at British policy. And once again, it is Nigeria which is the key.

Threats to leave the Commonwealth have often been made, but only Pakistan has carried out the threat. And such is Commonwealth mystique that some believe that even Pakistan will relent. But it is difficult to see how the Commonwealth can survive in Africa if the Rhodesian agreement goes through.



● Gen. Ocran writes on Ghana Coup



● Pompidou Sees Chad for Himself

Serving West Africa for over 80 years PATERSON & ZOCHONIS

Paterson, Zochonis
and Company Ltd.
(And Subsidiaries)

Widely Established Throughout
Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria
Liberia, Republic of Guinea
Cameroon Republic.

Head Office Bridgewater House,
69 Whitworth Street,
Manchester 1

Paris Office
141 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris 8e.

Department Stores
Manufacturers
Distributive Services
Industrial Enterprises

Westwind Africa Line Limited

Regular Express Freight Service between

U.S. Gulf Ports and

West African Ports

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

m.s. Westwind Sailed New York February 4, for Tema, Lagos, Freetown.
m.s. Southwind Sailed New York February 10, Houston February 14 for Lagos,
Freetown.

For rates of freight and other information apply to: Southern Star Shipping Co., Inc.,
29, Broadway Suite 1025, New York, N.Y. 10006, General Agents.

WEST AFRICAN AGENTS

General Agents: SOUTHERN STAR SHIPPING CO. (Nigeria) LTD
P.O. Box 318, Apapa, Nigeria.

Other Agents: Aframe Ltd. (Freetown, Lagos, Monrovia, Port
Harcourt, Tema, Takoradi, Warri)
Soucpap (Abidjan, Dakar and Douala)
PIH, Van Ommeren (Angola) Ltd. (Luanda and
Lobito).

UK General Agents: WAINWRIGHT BROS. & CO. LTD., 15-17 Eldon
Street, London EC2M 7LD, ENGLAND,
and 19 James Street, Liverpool L2 7RT

Pompidou sees for himself

From a Correspondent

The recent tour of President Pompidou and his wife to Niger and Chad (he spent 48 hours in each) was, as in the previous year's tour, the occasion for a number of speeches, and news conferences. The various declarations obtained a great deal of meat, and offered a number of perspectives on French policy in Africa at this time.

On arrival at Niamey President Pompidou was welcomed by President Hamani Diori. The French President said that the trip was significant in that it gave him an opportunity to reaffirm publicly and clearly how important a duty it was for all industrialised countries to be developing states. The Niger President said that the visit consecrated the privileged relations between France and Niger, which had not only stood the test of time since independence but had grown stronger through new facts adapted to the needs of development. Recalling that French leaders had attended the inauguration of the uranium mine at Arlit in December, President Diori said that the project symbolised future Franco-Niger co-operation in essential industrial and technological sectors of tomorrow's world. Pompidou's presence was "strong evidence of the continuity of the French policy of co-operation inaugurated by General de Gaulle of revered memory. On the drive from the airport to the centre of the town President Pompidou was hit by a tomato thrown by a youth (three youths and a girl were arrested).

At a banquet in the evening President Pompidou said that France favoured participation by the third world in creating international monetary policies which brought from President Diori, in response, the suggestion that the Economic Council for franc zone countries should be established so that some developing countries should have a voice in international monetary talks. The French President had said "we shall not cease to intervene with all the people with whom we are dealing, and particularly our European partners, to make sure that African products have their fair place in world trade." The French government fully recognised the injustice in the rise in price of industrial products while primary products stay the same or even fall. France was determined to continue to develop its co-operation with Niger. This development so needed initiatives by firms, M. Pompidou added, recalling assurances given last year by Niger to French investors. Before arriving in Niamey, he added, his aircraft had flown over the uranium complex at Arlit.

The Niger President's speech dwelt on the role of the French language in Africa the result of which was that a "new world is being born" on the old continent.