

WEST
AFRICA

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BUSINESS • TRADE • INDUSTRY • COMMERC

VOL. 1 NO. 2

MARCH 1964

PRICE 2/6



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Remittance should include postage and exchange and made payable to:

Guinea Coast Publications

19, Martin Street,
P. O. Box 2965 Lagos, Nigeria.

Special discounts are available (on application) to organisations or companies wishing to buy copies in bulk.

Printed by

MEGIDA PRINTERS
P. O. Box 477, Industrial Estate
Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria.



MEETING OF THE MINDS

THE WEST AFRICA LINK cover for this month is symbolic of the transitional status of most of the West African countries today. Modern equipment, capital, and know-how are in ever greater demand in Africa as a whole. For the immediate future, this trend is sure to continue in order to be able to develop Africa. The conditions necessary to bring such technological changes are manifest, but the understanding necessary is not always present.

On the one hand, most of the African countries are new modern states, zealous and jealous of their sovereignty. The commodities they produce they cannot consume, therefore, they must sell. Buyers, by and large the old colonial overlords do not readily realise the impact of Independence. Independence will not create an economic utopia; it can only help to

create the conditions necessary for the prerequisite economic change—the endlessly long road to utopia. Here is where the westernman has the initiative but by no means does he has a monopoly.

The West Africa Link is seriously concerned with this point—to link the West African countries with the world stream of economic activities on the one hand, and to do the same vis-a-vis the West African Countries themselves. Furthermore, Link takes a stand on rendering the vitally needed services of focussing attention on the **state of mind** of partners for progress. To build is to co-operate, but the meeting of the minds amounts to complete understanding.

Understanding is vitally needed in the partnership for progress. Why don't we start to co-operate?


Publisher



ECONOMIC REALITIES

— VERSUS —

POLITICAL SLOGANS

If hard economic realities can only march at the same martial rate as political slogans, the realisation of an African Common Market can be written off as a matter of time. But this is not so.

The concept of an African Common Market runs the danger of one of those projects whose necessity is so abundantly clear to all that everyone forgets to take any concrete initiative to implement it. This project has been tacitly endorsed in principle — by the Economic Commission for Africa; by the Organisation of African Unity and by virtually every African leader. Even as far back as the political doldrums of 1960/61, when Africa was re-balkanised into two warring camps, the necessity of a Common Market was scarcely in dispute. But even after the Addis Ababa rapprochement of May 1962 — not a single concrete action has been taken to realise this goal.

COMMON MARKET

At first, the Economic Commission for Africa issued a detailed study, listing three preliminary steps which might be taken as only the most basic part of the spade work: (1) setting up a special body to draw up the principles of a common market, (2) taking measures to "Freeze" the present universal African free trade in domestic agricultural produce and (3) enlarging this free trade area to some manufactures like those not yet produced in the area.

Nothing has yet been done about these proposals. Then, the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity met in Niamey and recommended again what could have been considerable spade work towards a Common market: It endorsed four important proposals: (1) The establishment of a free trade area, and the erection of a common external tariff to protect young industries; (2) a common fund for price stabilisation for African produce; (3) an African monetary zone; (4) harmonisation of national deve-

lopment plans and the establishment of inter-state road, sea and air transport.

Again, these proposals have not received any concrete attention. The last conference of the O.A.U. Foreign Ministers, which met in Lagos last February to draw up the agenda for the next Heads of States summit is significant in this respect. There was no reference in the final communique either to any of these studies or to any other plans for an African Common Market. Before we go on to examine the grave implication of this apparent indifference, let us concede first that no one pretends that an African Common Market will be an easy hurdle. Indeed, the difficulties in its way are almost forbidding.

By
Uche Chukumerije

First, the colonial pattern of African economy today. 90% of African economic activity is centered on agriculture, and all African states are mainly exporters of primary products. Some authorities have it that it is impossible for complementary economies, such as Africa's to form a Common Market. We are told that before such a project can be realizable, the economies of the participating countries must be competitive in order to derive the full benefits of division of labour based on comparative cost advantages. Paradoxically enough, inter-African trade commands less than ten per cent of Africa's total trade.

HANDICAPS

The second handicap is the division of Africa into different foreign-controlled monetary zones — sterling, franc and dollar. This problem brings with it the system of European-inspired preferences enjoyed by some African states, and the Associate (or quasi Associate) status more than half of independent African States want with the European Common Market.

All these not only perpetuate but also accentuate the colonial polarization of African economic activities towards Europe. More dangerous still, African states are now exposed to the danger of unhealthy suicidal competition for a good share of foreign trade, with 18 states enjoying the preferential deal of the European Common Market, and the rest shut out with tariff walls. With these commitments to EEC, can African states ever agree on a common continental external tariff — the very A.B.C. of a Common Market

TRANSPORT

The third hurdle to overcome is transport, especially in roads and railways. Apart from the one communications system built by French and British colonial powers to co-ordinate their trade (or streamline their administration) in their former colonies in West Africa, Central Africa and East Africa, there are no trans-continental routes of any importance in Africa today.

For instance, you can't travel from say, Cairo to Lagos, or from Dakar to Khartoum, or Rabat to Salisbury, by anything except the most circuitous route. In fact, as far as inter-state transport is concerned, African states still remain as divided as they were left by the European colonial powers.

The problem involved in this is obvious. An African Common Market will assume gigantic well-sited industries supplying large regional markets, and this is not possible without adequate transport.

In fact, the little inter-state trade among African States today is to a large extent due to this factor; lack of inter-state transport has made it cheaper for African countries to buy goods carried on cheap sea freight from Europe, than commodities from their immediate neighbours.

Continued on page 16

Coming TRADE FAIRS

AUSTRIA

March 15 — 22 — 79th Vienna International Trade Fair Vienna Spring, Trade Fair, Vienna. General Trade (including furniture and automobile accessories). At the "Messepalast"; non-durable consumer goods, 17,000 sq. m. At the "Messegelände" durable consumer goods and investment goods, etc., 3,50,000 sq. m. Exhibition: 3,000 Austrian firms and 1,100 foreign firms from 20 countries. Visitors: 650,000 from 60 European and overseas countries. The Vienna Fair shows over 250,000 exhibits of Austrian origin as well as products from about 20 other countries. Visitors to the Vienna Fair may take advantage of a 25% rail fare reduction on Austrian and nearly all European railways. Member of of the "Union des Foires Internationales." Information: Wiener Messe — AG, Messeplatz, 1, Wien VII.

April 30 — May 10 — South-East Fair at Graz Spring Fair Graz, Approximately 1,200 Exhibitors. More than 1,000 different kinds of goods. Information: Messelietung dar, Grazer Sudostmesse, Conrad-von-Hotzendor-Stresse 59, Graz.

AUSTRALIA

March 5 — 14 — International Motor show Melbourne. Place: Exhibition Building. Information: The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, 90, William Street, Melbourne, C.1.

April 13 — 17 — Woodworking Machinery Exhibition, Melbourne. Place: Exhibition Building. Information: The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, 90 William Street, Melbourne, C.1.

May 2 — 9 — Queensland Furniture Fair, Brisbane. Information: The Queensland Chamber of Manufactures, 375, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.

May 11 — 16 — Adelaide Engineering and Industrial Exhibition, Adelaide. Information: Industrial Public Relations Service of Australia, Pty., Ltd., Box 4180, G.P.O. Sydney.

May 19 — 23 1st Perth Engineering and Industrial Exhibition, Perth. Information: Industrial Public Relation Service of Australia, Pty., Ltd., Box 4180, G.P.O., Sydney.

June 9 — 20 — National Building Exhibition, Melbourne. Information: The Exhibition Trustees, Exhibition Building, Carlton, N.3, Melbourne.

BAHAMAS

March: Fair of the Bahamas Branch of the British Red Cross, Nassau. Information: The Bahamas Development Board, P.O. Box 818, Nassau.

BELGIUM

March 6 — 10 — 7th Textirama, Ghent. Place: Floralia-hall, Textiles, Knitwear and ready-to-wear. The 1964 Textirama (7th), will show 400 collections. The trade fair is only accessible to professional buyers. Information Textirama, Koniny Leopold II, laan 44, Gand.

March 6 — 15 — 12th International Inventors Show, 25, avenue Charles, Brassine, Bruxelles.

March 8th: Spring Fair (Building Construction and Holidays Exhibition) Charleroi. Place: Exhibition Halls of Charleroi, 60,000 sq. m. Specialised Fair attracting some 300,000 visitors. Theme: "Happy Living in a happy Home." Information: Societe de Gestion du Palais des Expositions, avenue de l'Europe, Charleroi.

April 30 — May 11 — 37th International Fair of Brussels, Brussels, figures of the 1963 Brussels International Fair: It occupies surface area of 1,316 7,600 sq. ft., 4,537 firms from 32 countries were represented, and eleven foreign governments had official stands, 910,000 entrance tickets were counted, Members of the "Union des Foires Internationales." Information: Brussels International Fair, Palais du Centrairaine, Bruxelles, 2.

April — Ladies Fashion Show, Brussels. Information: Comite du Salon — CEPSCO, 52 rue du Progres, Bruxelles.

April — May — "MERCATOR" 4th International Navigation Show, Brussels, Information Administration Generale de la Foire Internationale de Bruxelles, Palais de Centenaire, Bruxelles.

May — 18th Trade — Industrial and Handicrafts Fair, Tournai. Information Comite de la Foire du Tournai, 86, boulevard du Roi Albert, Tournai.

CANADA

March 13 — 21 Show of the Canadian National Sportsmen, Toronto Ontario. Attendance: 225,000. Information: Show of the Canadian National Sportsmen, 85 King Street, E., Toronto, Ontario.

April 1 Convention and Exhibition of the Ontario Educational Association Toronto, Ontario. Information: Convention and Exhibition of the Ontario Educational Association, Box 675, Parry Sound, Ontario.

April — Apparel Marts Exhibition for Men and Boys: Toronto, Ontario, Not open to the public. Information: Knowled Bailey and Associates, 6 Crescent Road, Toronto 5, Ontario.

CHINA

April 15 — May 15 — Chinese Export Commodities Spring Fair, Canton. Information: China National Foreign Trade Corporation, Canton.

DENMARK

March 13 — 22 — Scandinavian Boat Show, Copenhagen. Place: Forum Exhibition Hall, International exhibition of all types of pleasure craft, engines and other equipment for pleasure craft. Organizers: Federation of Danish Yachting Clubs. Information: Skandinaviske Badulstil. ling A/S, Callisensvej 21, Hellerup, Kbenhawn.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

SWITZERLAND

March 12 — 22 — 34th Geneva International Motor Show, Geneva. Information: Salon International de l'Automobile, 5, rue Jacques — Balmat, Geneva, Switzerland.

March — International Exhibition of Tourism and Sports, Lausanne, 17,000 sq. m. Information: Salon International du Tourisme et des Sports, 2 Avenue Agassiz Lausanne, Switzerland.

UNITED KINGDOM

March 16 — 21 — Northern Building Industries Exhibition, Leeds. Place: Queens Hall. Information: Modern Exhibition Services Ltd., Queens Hall, Sovereign Street, Leeds 1, England.

March 18 — 25 — 29th International Electrical Engineers A.S.E.E. Exhibition, London. Place: Earls Court. Information: Electrical Engineers (A.S.E.E.) Exhibition Ltd., 6 Museum House, 25 Museum Street, London, W.C.1., England.

April 13 — 17 — Fluid Power International Exhibition and Conference, London. Place: Empire Hall, Olympia, Pneumatics, Hydraulics and related control equipment. Sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce, the British Compressed Air Society and the International Journal for Pneumatics, Hydraulics and their related control equipment. Fluid Power International, Biennial Exhibition, Inc.

In 1962 the average daily attendance: 7,600 engineering executives from all industries. Information: Commercial Exhibitions Limited, St. Richard's House, Eversholt Street, London, N.A.1., England.

April 22 — May 2 — "Hull Home & Industries Exhibition," Hull. Place: City Hall. Information: North East Promotions (Newcastle) Limited, 60, Market Street, Watford, Herts, England.

April 27 — May 1 — Health Exhibition, Torquay. Information: Royal Society of Health, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, England.

May 5 — 15 — Mechanical Handling Exhibition, London. Place: Earls Court, Biennial Exhibition. Information: ILIFFE Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1., England.

May 1 — 10 — International Air Travel Fair and Flying Display, Biggin Hill. Place: Biggin Hill Airport.

May 20 — 30 — Building and Public Works Materials and Equipment Exhibition, Chester—le—Street, Place: Lampton Park.

May 25 — 30 — Instruments, Electronics and Automation International Exhibition, London. Place: Olympia, Biennial Exhibition. Information: Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1., England.

May 27 — 30 — 97th Annual Show and Industrial Exhibition, Belfast. Place: King's Hall. Information: Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, King's Hall, Balmora Belfast, 9, Northern Ireland.

May — International Children's Books Exhibition, London. Place: National Book League, Information: National Book League, 7 Albermarle Street, Piccadilly London, W.1., England.

U.S.A.

March 4 — 6 The 1964 Los Angeles Industrial Fair and Congress, Los Angeles, Calif. Place: Great Western Exhibit Center, The Exposition Hall is on one level, 150,000 sq. feet available for exhibits, and ideal facilities for the Congress. The Congress will be conducted by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and will be held during the morning hours of each show day, prior to opening the exhibits. Information: A. Byron Perkins & Associates, Inc. 3935, North Mission Road, Los Angeles 31, Calif., U.S.A.

March 8 — 13 — International Toy and Trade Fair, New York, N.Y. Information: International Trade Show, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

March 8 — 13 — International Bicycle Show New York, N.Y. Information: International Trade Show, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, U.S.A.

March 16 — 18 — '64 International Beauty Show Convention and Exhibition, New York, N.Y. Place: New York Hilton Hotel. Information: International Beauty Shop Owners Convention and Exhibition, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A.

March 23 — 26 — The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (I.E.E.E.) Show New York, N.Y. The electronics part of this show will be held in the New York Coliseum and the electrical part at the Statler Hilton Hotel in New York. Information: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 72 West 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A.

April 12 — 17 — The 95th Semiannual Convention of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (S.M.P.T.E.) and Equipment, Los Angeles, Calif. Place: Ambassador Hotel. Information: Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, 9 East 41st Street, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

April 20 — 24 — 1964 A.S.T.M.E. Engineering Conference and Tool Exposition, Detroit, Mich. Place: Statler and Sheraton-Cadillac Hotels, Cobo Hall. Information: American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers, 10700 Puritan Avenue, Detroit 38, Mich., U.S.A.

April — International Automobile Show, New York, N.Y. Information: Charles Snitow Organization, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

May — 10 13 — 27th International Super Market Exhibition and Convention Chicago/11. Information: International Super Market Exhibition, 500 North Dearborn Str. Chicago 10, Ill, U.S.A.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

FINLAND

March 7 — 15 — "The Sea is Calling" — Meri Kutsuu — Exhibition of Sailing and Navigation, Turku, Information: Turun Messut, Turku, Finland.

April 17 — 26 — Great Fair of "Tyotöhoesura", Helsinki, Information: Tyotöhoesura Finland.

May — 1st National Small-Industry Fair, Helsinki, Information: Pientecollisvuden Keskustitio, Finland.

FRANCE

March 9 — 15 — 35th International Agricultural Machinery Show — "SIMA", Paris. Place: "Porte de Versailles", 160,000 sq. m. 1,850 exhibits of machinery were displayed at 750 stands and 330,000 professionals visited the last show. The International Agricultural Machinery Show is held annually. Member of the "Union des Foires Internationales." Information: Salon International de la Machine Agricole, 95, rue Saint, Lazare, Paris 9e, France.

April 12 — 20 — International Exhibition of Women's Ready-Made Apparel Spring Session, Paris. Place: Porte de Versailles, Information: Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Feminin, 23, rue Notre Dame-des-Victoires, Paris, 2e, France.

April 13 — 18 — International Exhibition of Sanitary Technicians, Paris, Information: M. Thoillier, 37, rue Montholon, Paris, 9e, France.

April 16 — 20 — International Fur Industries Exhibition, Paris, Information: Salon des Industries de la Fourrure, 36, avenue de l'Opera, Paris 2e, France.

April 25 — May 10 — 39th International Trade Fair, Lille, Member of The "Union des Foires Internationales." Information: Georges Bouchery, Palais de la Foire de Lille, Lille, France.

May 6 — 12 — 10th International Plastics Exhibition, Oyonnax Annual Exhibition, Information: Salon International des Plastiques, Hotel de Ville, Oyonnax, Ain., France.

May 21 — 25 — "6th M.T.I." — International Market for Textiles, Paris Place: "Porte de Versailles." Products exhibited: yarns, fabrics, household Member of the "Union des Foires Internationales." Information: MTI. — Marche Textile International, 10, rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e, France.

May 21-31 "EXPOMAT" — International Public Works and Building Equipment Exhibition, Paris, Information: M. le Prince, Iavenué Niel, Paris 17e, France.

GERMANY

March 14 — 22 — Building Materials Fair-Trade show of Building Materials, Structural Elements and Interior Finishing Munich, Place: Theresienhohe Nord. Building materials, Structural elements and building accessories, utility service equipment, prefabricated structural elements and buildings, water supply installations, cesspools and sewage disposal, road building, bridge building, road safety installations and street lighting, construction planning, construction financing, insurance, building machines, building equipment, transport equipment. The Building Material Fair will constitute a substantial contribution to the MUNICH BUILDING WEEK 1964. The Munich Building Week 1964" includes: (a) The 11th BAUMA (at the Oberwiesefeld) (b) The Building Materials Fair (at Theresienhohe Nord), (c) The Permanent Exhibition of Building Materials (at Theresienhohe Sud) (d) The Federal Congress. Information: Verein Ausstellungspark München e V., 13 Theresienhohe, 8 München 12, Germany.

April 8 — 12 — INTHERIM — 4th International Exhibition for Oil and Gas Heating, Stuttgart, Place: Hohenzollernpark Killesberg. At last, the Exhibition for oil and gas heating held in Nuremberg 1963. There were 300 local and foreign exhibitors. The International Exhibition is held annually in conjunction with the European Congress of Oil Heating in which 10 European countries participate. Information: Stuttgarter Ausstellungen, GmbH, Am Kochenhol, 16, Postf 990, 7 Stuttgart, Germany.

May 20 — 24 — Pharmacaceutical and Medical Exhibition, Berlin Information: Berliner Ausstellungen, Hammarskjöldplatz 17, 1 Berlin 19 (Charlottenburg), Germany
May 23 — 28 — 7th International Footwear, Leather and Machinery Fair, Pirmasens, Triennial Exhibition, Information: Messeamt der Stadt Pirmasens, Dankelsbachstrasse 19, Pirmasens, Germany.

IRELAND

May — Spring Exhibition and Industrial Fair., Dublin, Information: Royal Dublin Society, Bull's Bridge, Dublin, Ireland.

ITALY

March 8 — 16 — 66th International Agricultural and Animal Fair and 16th Agricultural Machinery, Exhibition, Verona, 280,000 sq. m. Statistics relating to the 65th International Fair of March 1963: 3,6054 chuk exhibitors: 1,420 foreign exhibitors and purchasers from 33 nations: 635,000 visitors, members of the "Union des Foires Internationales" Information: Fiera di Verona, Casella, Postals 199, Verona Italy.

April 12 — 19 — 18th SAMIA International Exhibition of Ready Made Clothing, Turin. Place: Exhibition Place, Valentino Park. This exhibition is held twice yearly. Information: SAMIA, Mercato Internatinate, dell' Abbigliamento, Corso, Massimo d' Azeglio 74, Torino, Italy.

SPAIN

March 3 — 12 — 3rd Technical Machine Tool Fair Bilbao, Information: Feria de Muestras, Apartado de Correos 468, Bilbao, Spain.

May: International Agricultural Fair, Madrid, Information: Sindicato Nacional de la Genaderia, Madrid, Spain.

TALKING POINT

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP

by

Ajegun-Jeran

Sir Alec Douglas-Home
British Prime Minister

In the whole of West Africa, the United Kingdom has controlled the largest bulk of the population for almost a century. The importance of the British past is now manifested in the present role she is playing in the economy of four of the West African countries - Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria.

True, the four countries have attained political independence. Nevertheless, their economies are still dependent on the economic initiative of the United Kingdom. Perhaps Ghana is the least dependent, just as in the French-speaking West African countries, Guinea is least dependent on France. Each of these West African countries is an important member of the Commonwealth of Nations. In the economic sphere, this implies a special relation with the United Kingdom through the Commonwealth Development Fund, and other agencies, which attempt to make a special effort to contribute to the economic development of West Africa.

NEW ORDER

Here, the change-over from the colonial days becomes evident.

To become fully modern states, English-speaking West African countries rely heavily on British help. The latter provides technological know-how, capital with lower rates of interest and are expanding their spheres of economic activities. The new order calls for new attitudes, new bases of co-operation, and mutual respect for each other.

What is essentially demanded of the United Kingdom is to co-operate to establish the industrial base necessary and to train West Africans to man them, and then to be compensated and leave. The first part of this job seems to be going on smoothly in the general administrative services of these countries. In the economic sector, it is not easy to establish the same rate of transition, but the principle is implicit.

The initiative to effect this change

is West African, but the practical implementation is a joint enterprise. The present role the United Kingdom is to play and will play in West Africa depends on the faith in the efforts and contributions the United Kingdom can reasonably make within the limitations of her changed status in the international world order.

It is assumed that now that the United Kingdom is no longer going to be a member of the European Common Market, her efforts and energy will be directed to consolidating and expanding the economic opportunities of the Commonwealth of nations. There is a decided irony in this idea. For the immediate future, the opportunities in West Africa will continue to be complementary to the general economic interests of the United Kingdom - though not without serious challenges from Germany, the United States, and perhaps the Soviet Union. But what of the long-run?

What happens when an agrarian economy becomes semi-industrialised? What stress and tensions will emerge from the economic dependent relations? Development plans in English-speaking West African countries stress industrialisation,

and British firms seemingly encourage it and participate in several on an equity basis. Perhaps West African countries have lessons to learn from South American countries, which today have reached a critical point on similar enterprises with several American companies.

The law of economic development embodies some inherent contradictions. The most important one is the assumption that the lead that the Western nations have over technological development will always be a decisive factor. But for how long?

There is need for serious self-appraisals on the side of West Africa vis-a-vis the Western partners. Co-operation there must be, and continuous development programmes are the patterns of the new order. Conflicts and difficulties must be overcome. It is of paramount importance to recognize the fundamental cleavages inherent in the policy of partnership.

West Africa is an important sector of the underdeveloped countries of the world. Today all such countries want new terms of agreement for trade. The General Agreement

(Continued on page 15)

FOCUS ON WEST AFRICA

Sierra Leone To Expand Ore Mines

Sierra Leone, under its 10 year plan, has accepted in principle a Chinese offer to demonstrate improved methods of rice-growing, according to a report released here.

The report, covering the first year of the plan, said that details of the Chinese offer were now being negotiated.

The most important project under the plan, it added, was the £8,500,000 expansion of the Sierra-Leone Development Company's Iron Ore mines at Marampa and Pepel which was well in hand.

The Sierra Leone Selection Trust was expanding its production of diamonds and the export of bauxite by the Sierra Leone Ore Metal Company began in June last.

On the Government side, the report said, just over £10,000,000 had been received in external grants and loans, with another £5,000,000 pending.

This compared with a total of just under £100,000,000 Government expenditure on development planned in the first five years of the plan or just under £20,000,000 a year.

It was hoped that private enterprises would also invest at least £5,000,000 annually in the first five years.

Market For Five States

The Governments of Gabon, Chad, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville) and Central African Republic have agreed to instal a jointly-owned oil refinery at Port Gentil, Gabon, it is officially announced.

An announcement made at the end of a conference between the five states in FORT LAMEY said that a committee of experts would submit proposals for the refinery to the countries' Heads of State before May 15.

The committee would study all aspects of the project, including a convention of establishment and the contributions to be made by each of the five States.

Launching the report in London, Dr. William H. Fitzjohn, the High Commissioner, said that Sierra-Leone extended an open invitation to British investors.

There was no limit on the repatriation of dividends, and the political stability since independence in 1961 was a re-assurance to foreign investors.

The United States is to give new African nations technical help on purchasing goods and information on U.S. sources for goods and services, which should make wider competition and often lower prices possible.

Sugar Crisis In Ghana

President Nkrumah has acted quickly to try to solve shortages in Ghana of some essential commodities, particularly sugar and the consequent threat of a black market in these goods.

A recent announcement from the President's office said that Dr. Nkrumah had appointed a committee to advise him on "matters relating to shortages and exorbitant prices of food items and other essential commodities".

The announcement said that the people's interest would be safeguarded "and food would be fairly distributed to the whole population if the trading communities fails to do so.

"The Government warns that, in the event of any more artificial shortages or a sudden scarcity of essential foodstuffs, it will take control of these commodities and distribute them at fair prices throughout Ghana.

Food For Animals

LIVESTOCK Feed Ltd., a Nigerian company operating at Ikeja is to supply farmers in other West African countries with animal rations.

This was disclosed recently by the company's sales manager, Mr. Don Nicholson.

TOGO

Togo and Switzerland have signed a trade agreement on the protection of investments and technical cooperation.

Togo will export Switzerland the bulk of her agricultural products and phosphates.

Switzerland will sell processed milk, household equipment, cigars and chemical products to Togo.

More Oil In Nigeria

Nigeria's oil industry was advanced recently when Mobil Exploration Nigeria Inc. spud its first well in the ocean off the shore of Eastern Nigeria.

The well, which is located in 50 feet of water 10 miles south-east of Opobo, is scheduled to be drilled to a depth of at least 10,000 feet.

The drilling apparatus will pass through immense layers of mud, sand and shale before it is known whether any oil exists in the foundations being drilled.

Mobil's exploration programme is being conducted from a three-legged rig which stands above the surface of the ocean. The rig was floated up the coast of West Africa to Nigeria from the Gabon. When it arrived at the site for the first well, telescopic legs were lowered to the floor of the ocean and the entire rig was jacked up above the surface of the water.

Oil exploration on land is difficult enough, but off-shore it is extremely complicated. Storms, currents, tides, even normal wave action can have adverse effects on the drilling. Hours and even days can be lost in making repairs after a small storm.

A tender or small ship, is berthed next to the rig and serves as a floating hotel and headquarters for the drilling operation. A portion of the rig also serves as a landing space for helicopter service.

Mobil has licences granted by Federal Government on two off-shore blocs, each of which takes in 1,000 square miles of ocean floor. The first well is being drilled in Bloc L of the concession area.

NEWS ROUND - UP

ECA Progress in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) took further steps during 1963 towards its goal of promoting the development of the continent by co-operation among Governments.

The highlights of the Commission's achievements were the opening of an African Institute for Economic Development and planning in Dakar in November and the agreement on articles setting up an African Development Bank.

The groundwork for both Institutions was laid by ECA.

The Commission, which has its headquarters in Addis Ababa, opened new sub-regional offices in Niamey (Niger), Tangier and Lusaka.

Objections by independent African States to the policies of Portugal and South Africa brought about changes in membership during the year. In July the Economic and Social Council, the parent body of ECA, decided to expel Portugal and South Africa was barred from taking part in the Commission's work "until conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy".

On the other side Kenya and Zanzibar, the two newest members of the United Nations, are eligible to join ECA.

EEC men meet in Geneva

Parliamentarians from the six Common Market countries reviewed preparations for the world-wide tariff-cutting negotiations starting in Geneva in May at a five-day session here recently.

The role of the 142 member European Parliament, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, is to debate the voice of democratic opinion on decisions of the Government bodies of the Common Market, Euratom and the coal-and-steel pool.

The Ministerial directives of the Six are known to be a compromise between the views of France and those of West Germany and the

other partners. France's attitude to inclusion of farm products in the Kennedy Round has been lukewarm from the start. But she has agreed to try to make it a success, provided the Market presses for bigger cuts in the U.S. industrial tariffs than in the generally lower European ones.

FRANCE ASKED TO ALTER AID POLICY

France should give less aid to its former possession in Africa, including Algeria, and more to other developing countries, according to the report, published recently, by a Government Commission on aid policy.

Africa and Madagascar at present get 95 per cent of French Government aid, the report said. While Africa should regain a priority, France should divert 15 per cent of its total aid to countries outside the franc zone by 1957.

The report also recommend that France should maintain but not increase the proportion of her resources devoted to foreign aid.

The Chairman of the Commission, a former Minister for Industry and Trade, told a press conference that the report was not binding on the Government. But the fact that the Government had decided to publish it six months after it was finished might perhaps be interpreted as meaning that its conclusions are not contrary to official policy, he said.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslavian News Agency "Tanjug" has reported a 25 per cent cut on the import duty on coffee.

Yugoslavia will import more coffee in the near future.

A statement by Mr. Dushan Avramov, the Yugoslav Director of Food says that the cut in the price of coffee by 250 dinars per kilogram would increase home consumption. Money had already been set aside to meet the need for foreign currency to pay for greater imports.

Yugoslavia would this year import more than 6,000 tons of coffee, worth about 5,000,000 dollars.

This measure would enable Yugoslavia to buy more coffee in the under-developed countries of Africa and Asia. It would also open the way for greater exports from Yugoslavia, he added.

Britain to pay £34,500,000 to I. D. A.

Britain will pay an additional £34,500,000 to the International Development Association - which lends the money to developing countries under a Bill formally introduced in the House of Commons recently.

The I.D.A. was established in 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to which Britain is the second largest contributor after the United States.

The I.D.A.'s purpose is to provide capital on easy terms to developing countries who need, and can make profitable use of, outside capital but whose foreign currency earnings enable them to service only a proportion of loans on conventional banking terms.

The Bill when passed will enable Britain to make its additional contribution to be paid in three equal instalments in November 1965, November, 1966 and November, 1967.

CONGO BRAZZAVILLE

The Prime Minister of Congo Brazzaville Mr. M. Lissouba has announced the "socialisation" of ports, roads, transport, water and electricity.

In a policy declaration recently Mr. Lissouba said that a drop in prices in these sectors would encourage private investment in industry.

He said that the 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 C. F. A. franc deficit inherited from the former Government necessitated austerity measures and had been substituted by a budget passed on a credit investment of 1,200,000,000 C. F. A. francs.

US Offer

The Agency for International Development announced recently that the U. S. National Institution for Governmental Purchasing has agreed to make its services available to new African nations free. This was expected to be especially valuable as Africa's traditional trade ties with Europe and U. S. products were relatively unknown.

AVIATION

THE juridical world flown over by the aeroplane is made decidedly complex owing to the fact that on top of the respect due to the domestic law of States which remain masters of their air space, there is superimposed the imperative necessity of complying with private and public international law as soon as the aeroplane, which necessarily has an international vocation, crosses the frontiers of the country where it is registered.

This contradiction should help us to understand that in the Jet-Age, the aeroplane can no longer be content with the reduced scope of national lines, seeing that it is daily in a position directly to link up more and more remote continents.

The modern four-jet which connects Los Angeles to Paris at 15000 metres altitude by non-stop flight, by thus expanding territories to a planetary dimension, thus powerfully contributes—more than any other means of communication—towards constructing the world of tomorrow, and that homogeneous and united reality that everyone desires from the triple standpoint economic, social and political.

YAOUNDE TREATY

With that explanation, you will easily understand the initiative that led to the founding of the AIR AFRIQUE Company by eleven African states. This initiative, framed up at YAOUNDE by an International Treaty signed on March 28, 1961, responded to the imperative necessities of the evolution of the continent in accelerating movement towards its final shape and outlines.

You are too well prepared intellectually for me to need to explain the philosophy of events and the reasons for taking them into consideration by the signers of the Treaty. The Jet-Age imposes a pitiless rhythm which leaves no choice, for it is essential to follow it at all cost for avoiding an irremediable delay. Thus, it is necessary, as far as possible, to make plans, that is to say, provide for two or three years in advance. That is what we are attempting to do.

As from 1960, the dynamics of journeys and exchanges have thus taken place in a new and diversified setting, ramified to the extreme by capital arteries extended by fine channels, which are interconnected

with them. Air transport lines have henceforth an essential irrigating role for the economic health of the world, for their gigantic pulsations carry ideas and consumer goods to every point accessible to mankind. Two phrases excellently sum up this geo-policy: "For a man to be alive, is to share in a vast communication system" and then: "Communication is not a consequence of society life, it is the very life itself". It is in this new orientation of forces or in their definition that AIR AFRIQUE will have its inception.

Our company had a simple origin. A multi-national company, it corresponds at the present and not yet definite stage, to a long evolution. In 1925 there already existed a French company called AIR AFRIQUE, which was managed by the gallant Colonel DAGNAUX, an

BY
CHEIKH FALL
PRESIDENT AIR
AFRIQUE

ace of the 1914-18 war. Three years later, that company was converted (in 1928) to a Trans-African Flying Company, then into the state-controlled AIR AFRIQUE in 1943. The services of those companies were essentially postal. It was necessary to wait until April 19 and May 26, 1936, for the starting of regular passenger services between Paris/Tananarive and Paris/Dakar.

In 1937, the Trans-African Flying Company, the North African Air lines, the state-controlled AIR FRANCE and the Madagascan state-controlled line made a merger to give birth to a newly-constituted AIR AFRIQUE which was to be absorbed by AIR FRANCE in 1940, the latter to become a company in 1946 and finally in 1948 to become a national company. If you will allow me, I will deliberately jump over ten years and come to 1957. The world was stirring. It stirred especially from 1945 and 1947. Three flags which waved on the Far-Asia of the monsoons were hoisted. In chronological order, the three great colonial empires of His Britannic Majesty, the Queen

WINGS OVER AFRICA

of Holland and the French Republic, became independent states. In its turn, Africa, as from 1957, the African marginal continent, the continent without hope, as still said by geographers not a generation ago, was irresistibly seized with the idea of decolonization. Although being far behind commercial traffic routes and convergencies of the Western mind, Negro Africa has lost nothing by waiting for its political evolution which was dizzy, and in three years time all the states of the former French West and Equatorial Africa—to speak only of them—attained independence. Thus Andre Siegfried was able to write before he died: Today, the centre of the world is no longer in Europe, it is everywhere.

In this manner, the Africa which since 1960 has polarized the glance of the astonished world, organizes in the exalting fever of great new works, its economic structure in function of its political evolution. It has to look after its own safety, for otherwise balkarinous heterogeneousness for particular economies. The search after unity thus set an essential problem for those responsible for all the young republics.

From the dawn of the year 1960, it thus seemed to certain African Heads of State that the ideal means for (those responsible for all the young) reaching an economic and social co-ordination keeping with the immense needs of their continent. First of all, timidly considered only for the territorial dimensions of the four members of the Entente, the African vocation of the aeroplane speedily went beyond this restricted scope, so as to include—without keeping out other subsequent partners—eleven French-speaking states, namely: The Cameroons, the Centrafrican Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Gabon the Haute-Volta, Mauritania, the Niger, Tchad and Senegal.

A year was spent in consultations, negotiations, settling juridical documents, until March 28, 1961, when eleven Heads of State met in conference at YAOUNDE and signed a treaty with regard to air traffic in Africa which would henceforth be known under the name of The Yaounde Treaty.

LEGAL LINK

GHANA'S INCORPORATED
PARTNERSHIP ACT

THE Incorporated Private partnerships Act of Ghana was enacted by an Act of Parliament of the Federal Republic of Ghana on November 20, 1962 and came into operation on January 1, 1963.

Meaning of Partnership

(1) Partnership means the association of two or more individuals carrying on business jointly for the purpose of making profits:

Provided that the association of members of,

- (a) a company registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 193), or any statutory re-enactment thereof, unless it is re-registered hereunder in accordance with section 59 of this Act and the Second Schedule hereto;
- (b) a company, body corporate, or unincorporated association formed under any other enactment;
- (c) a body corporate formed in accordance with the law of any foreign country whether or not carrying on business in Ghana; or
- (d) a joint venture without a firm name for one or more specific operations,

shall not be a partnership within the meaning of this Act.

(2) Family ownership or co-ownership of property shall not of itself create a partnership whether or not the family or co-owners share any profits made by the use of that property.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the sharing of the net profits of a business shall, prima facie, be evidence of a partnership, but.

- (a) the remuneration of a servant or agent of a person engaged in business by a share of profits of the business shall not of itself make the servant or agent a partner; and
- (b) A person shall not be deemed to be a partner if it is shown that he did not participate in the carrying on of the business and was not authorised so to do.

Registration of partnership firms:

(1) After the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Act, it shall not be lawful for a partnership to carry on business unless the firm shall have been duly registered in accordance with section 5 of this Act and not struck off the register under section 51, 52 or 53 of this Act.

(2) No partnership consisting of more than twenty persons or of which any body corporate is a member shall be registered under this Act.

Method of registration

(1) Registration under this Act shall be effected in manner following, that is to say, there shall be sent or delivered to the Registrar for registration a copy of the partnership agreement and a statement in the prescribed form signed by all the partners containing the following particulars, namely,

- (a) the firm name of the partnership;
- (b) the general nature of the business;
- (c) the address and Post Office Box number of
 - (i) the principal place of business of the partnership;
 - (ii) all other places in Ghana at which the business is carried on;
- (d) the names and any former names, residential address and business occupations of the partners;
- (e) the date of commencement of the partnership, unless the partnership has commenced more than twelve months prior to the date of the statement;
- (f) particulars of any charges requiring registration under section 25 of this Act or a statement that there are no such charges, and where particulars of any charge require registration under section 25 of this Act, the statement shall be accompanied by the documents required by that section.

Unless in the opinion of the Registrar.

(a) the partnership is not of which is registerable under this Act;

(b) any of the business which the partnership has been carrying on or is to carry on is unlawful;

(c) the name of the firm is misleading or undesirable

(d) any of the partners is a minor or a person who, within the preceding five years, has been guilty of fraud or dishonesty, whether convicted or not, in connection with any trade or business or is an undischarged bankrupt; or

(e) the statement is incomplete, illegible, inaccurate, irregular or on paper insufficiently durable to be suitable for registration, the Registrar shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, register the said statement.

(3) For the purposes of forming an opinion in accordance with the immediately preceding subsection the Registrar may call upon any partner or former partner to supply such information as he shall think fit and may require the books and accounts of the partnership to be produced for his inspection.

(4) Where the Registrar refuses registration on any of the grounds specified in paragraph (a) (b) or (d) of subsection (2) of this section any partner or person claiming to be a partner shall have a right of appeal to the Court against the decision of the Registrar in accordance with subsection (2) of section 55 of this Act.

THE WORLD BANK IN WEST AFRICA

(By A Special Correspondent)

THERE are three Institutions involved in what has commonly come to be known as the World Bank Group.

These Institutions are the International Finance Corporation (IFC), which made its first investment in Africa in 1960; the International Development Association (IDA) which began making credit in the area in 1961 and the World Bank itself which has been operating on the continent since 1950.

The World Bank was founded along with the International Monetary Fund, at the Bretton Woods Monetary and Finance Conference in July 1944 as a sort of international Co-operative institution with 90 member countries up till August last year. The urgent needs of reconstruction were its most important concern in the immediate post war years, but since then its efforts have been directed chiefly to aiding its less developed member countries. The Bank is associated with the United Nations as a specialized agency. By June 1963, the Bank had made 349 loans totalling 6,983 million dollars to 64 countries.

SOURCES

The sources of the Bank's finances are capital subscribed by its member countries, which include 23 of the African countries; sales of Bank bonds in the various capital markets of the world and net earnings on its operations.

In addition, sales of portions of Bank Loans to other investors and repayments of loans permits the Bank to recover its funds, and thereby serve to reduce the amount which the Bank must obtain from other sources for its lending operations.

The Developing countries of West Africa owe quite a lot to this international monetary organization for the progress they have made so far with some of their major development programmes.

GABON

For its Mining operations, the Republic of Gabon has so far received 25 million dollars from the World Bank.

In June 1963, the Government of Gabon obtained the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund for a study to determine (a) the economic and technical feasibility of constructing a railroad to carry iron ore from the Makokou-Mekambo area in Northeastern Gabon to a suitable seaport near Libreville and (b) the impact of the proposed railroad on the economy of the country. The World Bank is acting as an Executing Agency for the study which has been undertaken by outside consultants.

Private international steel companies estimate the Makokou-Mekambo reserves at 860 million tons of very high grade iron ore. However, the deposits are located far from the coast, and the Special Fund study is a necessary first step towards providing a rail link between the Mekambo iron ore deposits and the sea coast. Separate studies for establishing a commercial port and an iron ore port in the Libreville area are being financed by other sources.

GHANA

Ghana, which had been the British colony of the Gold Coast, achieved independence in 1957 and became a member of the Bank in the same year. In February 1962 the Bank made a loan equivalent to 47 million dollars to the Volta River Authority, an agency of the Government of Ghana, to help to finance the construction of a dam and hydroelectric power station on the Volta River at Akosombo, together with a transmission system to supply power to southern Ghana.

The loan forms part of an international financing programme that will make possible construction not only of the electric power project, but also for an aluminium smelter which will be the largest single consumer of the power produced. Additional financing for

the power project will be provided by long-term loans totalling 37 million dollars from the United States Government through the Agency for International Development and the Export-Import Bank of Washington and the equivalent of 14 million dollars from the United Kingdom through its export Credits Guarantee Department. The Government of Ghana will itself invest the equivalent of up to 98 million dollars in the power project.

HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

The Volta hydroelectric scheme has an important place in Ghana's plans for economic development. In its scope and size it ranks with the largest undertakings of its kind so far developed anywhere. The main dam, of rockfill construction, will raise 244 feet above river level and 370 feet above its foundations, and will have a crest length of over 2,000 feet. It will create a reservoir, entirely within Ghana, about 300 miles long and with a surface area of 3,275 square miles. The power station, located just below the dam, will have an initial capacity of 589,000 kilowatts provided by four 147,200 kilowatts generating units, and an ultimate capacity of 883,000 kilowatts. This output compares with a total of about 70,000 kilowatts supplied by the thermal generating units which are at present the sole source of electric power in Ghana.

Transmission lines will run from Akosombo to the seaport of Tema, 44 miles away, where the aluminium smelter is to be built, and thence for a further 18 miles to Accra, the capital of Ghana. A separate ring of transmission lines, approximately 400 miles long, will supply power to the towns, villages and mines of southern Ghana, including Takoradi and Kumasi. The first stage of the Volta scheme is expected to be completed by 1967.

The aluminium smelter will have an annual capacity of 100,000 to 150,000 tons, and will cost well over 100 million dollars. It will be built and operated by Volta Aluminium Company, Limited.

(continued on page 14)

WORLD BANK

(Continued from page 13)

(VALCO), formed by two large American aluminium producers who will have a substantial equity interest in the smelter. The smelter project is also being assisted by loans and guarantees provided by the United States Government.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In August 1962 the Bank assigned a member of its Development Advisory Service as Resident Representative. He is available to advise the Government on economic and financial matters and to help to maintain a close working relationship between the Bank and the Government of Ghana. He was assisted during his first year by another expert who worked primarily with the National Planning Commission of Ghana, advising upon methods for mobilising internal and external financial resources for development.

NIGERIA

Nigeria, about four times the size of the United Kingdom and the most populous country in Africa, became a member of the Bank in its own right in 1960. Nigeria had had working contacts with the Bank. In 1958 it borrowed 28 million dollars with the guarantee of the United Kingdom, for the development of its railway network.

Five years before that, it was the first African country to be visited by a general survey mission sent by the Bank. The Bank continued to be active in Nigeria after its independence. In December, the Bank acted as an Executing Agency for the UN Special Fund project to study the feasibility of a large multipurpose dam on the Niger River, and is now exploring with Nigeria and other interested governments the possibility of mobilizing finance for the dam's construction. Nigeria has been the subject of consultative group arrangements in which the co-ordination of assistance for its development has been discussed by groups of other interested countries meeting under the chairmanship of the Bank. In addition, the Bank is bearing half the costs of a study looking towards the improvement and expansion of the road network in Northern Nigeria, and has nearly completed consideration of a loan for electricity transmission.

The Bank's loan of 28 million dollars made in May 1958 is helping to carry out the extension of the railway system into the remote but potentially rich agricultural areas of northeast Nigeria. A completely new line, 407 miles long, is being constructed from Juru on the Jos plateau through Bauchi and Bornu provinces (where some three million people live) to Maiduguri near Lake Chad. It will be completed in 1964. In place of the present roundabout and inadequate road connections, the new line will provide a connection from the northeast provinces to the coast at Port Harcourt (over 900 miles away) and Lagos (more than 1,100 miles away) and to the rest of Nigeria. This will make it practicable to develop the agriculture of the plains of Bornu, and should thus do much to raise living standards in the northeast. The area is particularly suited for growing cotton and ground nuts (for export) and for the production of grains and livestock for the domestic market.

Besides helping to finance the Bornu Extension, the Bank's loan is also paying some of the costs of a five year development programme carried out by the Nigerian Railway Corporation to enlarge the capacity of the railway system to keep pace with the growth of exports. Under the programme the railways have acquired 38 diesel locomotives, over 1,400 freight cars and more than 200 passenger cars, and rebuilt and extended stations, yards and workshops, improved communications and re-laid major routes with heavier track.

In December 1962 the Bank made a loan equivalent to 13.5 million dollars to the Nigerian Ports Authority, a public corporation established in 1955, to help to extend and improve the port of Lagos, through which passes about four million tons of cargo a year about half of Nigeria's foreign trade. The loan was guaranteed by the Federation of Nigeria.

The Nigerian Ports Authority has made vigorous and successful efforts to modernize port operations through the construction of new facilities and the use of modern cargo-handling procedures. Traffic has increased beyond the capacity of the ports, however, particularly at Lagos, which serves the Federal Territory and

most of the external trade of the Northern and Western regions. The project now being undertaken with Bank assistance is part of the Authority's six-year development programme to which the Federal Government has given the highest priority in the transport sector of the National Development Plan (1962-68).

LAGOS PORT

The port of Lagos consists of Customs Quay, used principally for cargo consigned to the island of Lagos, and Apapa Quay on the mainland. Although berthing space at Apapa has doubled in the past seven years, the number of ships seeking berths has increased nearly fourfold, with consequent delay to shipping. The Bank funds will be used for the most urgent need of the Apapa project, which should be completed by 1966. Under the project, the number of berths at Apapa Quay will be increased from nine to thirteen through an extension of the main quay wall from about 4,900 to 7,424 feet. The project also include land reclamation and dredging, the installation of water and power facilities, railways and crane tracks and portal cranes, the construction of two warehouses, four transit sheds, the completion of two warehouses and the purchase of a floating crane, a fresh water delivery vessel and mechanical cargo-handling equipment.

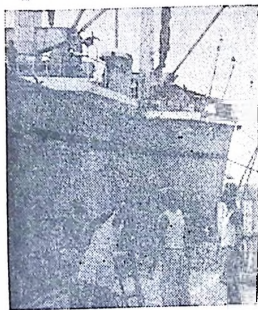
KAINJI DAM

On behalf of the United Nations Special Fund, the Bank acted as Executing Agency for a survey to ascertain the merits of constructing a dam for electric power generation, navigation, flood control and irrigation on the River Niger. The survey recommended construction of a large dam near Kainji, about 600 miles from the mouth of the Niger River. Members of the consultative group in Nigeria have begun to consider the possibility of helping to finance the Kainji Dam project.

ROAD SYSTEM

In March 1963 the Bank announced its agreement to share half the costs of a study looking towards the improvement and expansion of the road network in northern Nigeria. Inadequate transport is an obstacle to the economic development of the Northern Regional Government's plan to improve and enlarge the road network.

SHIPPING



The future of the West African Conference Lines—of which both the Nigerian National Line and the Black Star (Ghana) Line are members seems precarious. The Nigerian Marketing Board, in a long statement published in the daily newspapers (10/2/64) has stated its case and makes its position clear. Nigeria is perhaps the biggest customer, with a business of millions of pounds annually.

The present freight rates are 110/-.

Rates at 1/9/61:

Cocoa	150/- per ton
Cotton Lint	180/- " "
Palm Oil	118/6 " "
Oilseeds	118/6 " "

The Boards will not pay more than 84/- per hundredweight. It is now left for the WACL to comply or throw the business open to other freight owners. Up till the present time, the WACL enjoyed a monopoly and many important overseas users have complained not withstanding the 12½% to 15% rebate allowed.

It must be admitted that monopoly is a serious handicap to effect free competition. Perhaps now that Nigerian freight is open, and let us hope that the other West African marketing Boards will follow suit, a healthy competition will result. This will benefit not only West African economy but also the users. We must not overlook the fact that it will force the members of the WACL to do a little tidying up of affairs, and enforce more stringent economy in order to be able to meet the free market competition.

BOOK REVIEW

COFFEE, Botany, Cultivation and Utilization—By Frederick L. Wellman, B.A., M. A. Ph.D., Leonard Hill Books Ltd., London - 1961. (70/-, 488 pp).

DR Wellman's book is a comprehensive study of great importance to coffee growing areas. This book bears a special import to West African countries where the scientific cultivation of coffee is just beginning. The author had several years experience in a tropical country, Puerto Rico.

West African soils are particularly good for Coffee cultivation and the chapter on "Coffee-soils, Climate, and Roots" has direct practical lessons. The plantation system advocated by the author, may not be easily applicable to West Africa; nevertheless, the methods and aid of chemical fertilizers can be worked into the land tenure system to reap benefits.

Perhaps the shortcoming of the book is the chapter on "Insects and Higher Animals" which does not readily apply to West Africa. But the author was not writing for West African countries per se.

To improve the present scientific farming of Coffee in West Africa — with the exception of the Ivory Coast and Senegal — the chapter on "Harvesting periods, Yields and Methods" is a boon to anyone interested. The book on the whole is highly recommended and will continue to be of importance for some time to come.

—Ajegun — Jeran.

TALKING POINT

(Continued from page 8)

on Tariff and Trade is outdated, and a new term is sure to be worked out. What does the Organization for African Unity want? Can the OAU really press its desire? What role is the Economic Commission for Africa to play? In this line of thinking is the proposed African Development Bank and the African Common Market idea.

The future is bright, but to keep the optimism up, it is necessary to anticipate problems of this nature, study them, and carefully analyse them. With understanding, almost everything else is possible.

The United Kingdom is committed to the strengthening of the economic bond of the Commonwealth of Nations. Government planning of the economy is more accepted in West Africa than in the United Kingdom today. What will be the economic policy of a successful Labour Government vis-a-vis the English-speaking West African Countries? Will there be greater inflow of capital and if so, will it be directed into the government sector of economic order or to the private sector?

The transformation of the West African economies is on; every day it is gaining momentum, and it generates great optimism. It is a two way optimism, a vitally necessary condition for its realization.

WORLD BANK

(Continued from page 13)

At the request of the Governments of Nigeria and the United Kingdom, the Bank organized a general survey mission in 1963. It consisted of a group of 15 experts on various problems of economic development, and was largely recruited outside the staff of the Bank. The mission's task was to appraise the prospects of economic development in Nigeria, and to recommend practical measures for realizing them. Its report, made public in September 1964, analyzed each of the main sectors of the Nigerian economy in detail, and put forward proposals for development measures to be taken over the five fiscal years to March 1960. The report's general conclusion was that Nigeria had made remarkable economic, social and political progress over the previous 15 years, and that economic growth could be continued and even accelerated.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

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They can follow with copy at later date. In this connection, it is advisable to reserve space in as many issues as possible. Copy can always be varied as the actual publication date approaches.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE RATES

The following currencies are expressed to the nearest Pound Sterling. It must be borne in mind that exchange rate fluctuate:

Afghanistan	47 Afghanis	Fernando po	168 C.F.A. Francs	Nigeria	£1. N
Albania	140,00 Leks	Fiji Isles	1.11 Fiji £	North Borneo	8.57 Dollars
Angola	80.50 Angolan Escudo	Finland	896 Markka	Northern Rhodesia	£1. R.
Argentina	380 Pesos	Formosa	102 Taiwan	Norway	20.00 Krone.
Australia	1.25 EA	France	13.77 French Francs	Nyasaland	£1. N
Austria	72.80 Schillings			PAKISTAN	13.33 Pakistan Rupee
Bahamas	£1. B	Gabon	686 C.F.A. Francs	Panama	2.80 Balboas
Bahrain	13.33 Local Ind. Rep.	Gambia	£1 W.A.	Paraguay	351.00 Guaranies
Barbados	4.80 Brit. W. Indies \$	Germany (West)	11.24 D Marks	Peru	77.50 Soles
Bechuanaland	2 Rand	Germany (East)	6.22 Ostmark	Philippines	5.63 Pesos
Belgium	140 Belgian Francs	Ghana	£1. G.	Poland	11.20 Zloty
BERMUDA	£1. B	Gibraltar	£1. G.	Portugal	80.50 Escudos
Bolivia	33.0 Pesos	Greenland	19.40 Danish krone	Portuguese East Africa	80 Escudos
Brazil (Official)	52.40 Cruzeiros	Guadeloupe	1.379 Local Fr. Fr.	Port Guinea	686 C.F.A. Franc
British Guiana	54.80 W. I.	Guatemala	2.80 Quetzales	RWANDA URUNDI	140 Franc
British Honduras	54 B.H.	Guinea	690 Guinea Franc	Roumania	16.80 Lei
Bulgaria	1.911 Levas	Greece	84 Drachmas	ST. HELENA	£1. Sterling
Burma	13.33 Kyat	Haiti	14.00 Gourdes	Sarawak	8.57 Dollars
Burundi	140 Francs	Honduras (Rep)	5.60 Lempiars	Saudi Arabia	12.60 Rupees
		Honduras (Br.)	4.00 Br. Honduras \$	Seychelles Island	13.33 Rupees
		Hong Kong	16 Hong Kong \$	Sierra Leone	£1. "A.
		Hungary	33 Forints	Senegal	8.57 Malian \$
				Singapore	20 Somali Shilling
				Somali Rep.	2.00 Rand
				South Africa	£1. &
				South-West Africa	2. RAND
				Southern Rhodesia	£1. &
				Spain	168 Pesetas
				Spanish Guinea	168 Pesetas
				Sudan	97.5 Piastres
				Sweden	14.50 Kronor
				Switzerland	12.20 Swiss Francs
				Syria	10.00 Syrian £
				TANGANYIKA	20 E. Afr. Shilling
				Thailand	58.02 Bahts
				Tobago	4.80 W. I.
				Trinidad	4.80 W. I.
				Togo	686 C.F.C Franc
				Tunisia	1.17 Tunisian Dinars
				Turkey	25.20 Turkish £
				UGANDA	20 B. E. Afr. Shilling
				United States	5.280 U.S.
				Uruguay	31.80 Pesos
				U.S.S.R.	2.52 Roubles
				VENEZUELA	9.35 Bolivars
				Viet-Nam	98 Piastres
				Volta Rep.	686 C.F.A. Franc
				WEST CAMEROON	686 C.F.A. Franc
				Windward Islands	4.80 W. I.
				YUGOSLAVIA	2,100 Dinars

IN CONFIDENCE

We regret that we were unable to publish the WEST AFRICA LINK issue of February owing to protracted issues related to registration.

Henceforth, collect your copy every month from your News Vendor, Bookshops, Book Agents And Leading Stores. Publisher

O A U

(continued from page 4)

Lastly, there is the problem of regional plans, being made here and there by groups of states for their own "common markets."

In East Africa, the states planning for a Federation already have all the prerequisites of a common market in the East African Common Services Organisation. But the most ambitious regional project as far is that of the Afro-Malagasy Union, made up mostly of the French-speaking states. This Union has already finalised plans for a Development Bank, a joint shipping line, and already runs a joint Air lines. In the North, Algeria and United Arab Republic talk of an Arab Market, embracing the Arab states in the Middle East — and outside the continent of Africa.

These regional plans are bound to undercut a larger continental plan. Besides, whatever internal commitments such unions might have incurred, their leaders will devote too much of their energy to their pet babies to have sufficient interest left for the relatively more remote continental plan. So far for the "difficulties." The lesson? They only serve to bring us back to one point made earlier — indifference. Difficulties can be real or imaginary. Even when they are real, they can easily be magnified out of all proportions.

IMPORTANT PROBLEM

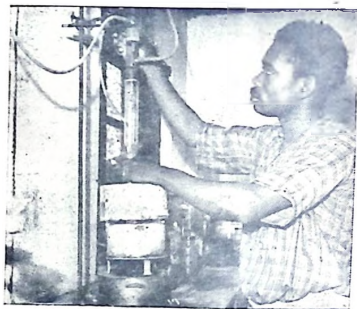
Whatever the "economic realities", the first and most important problem facing the realisation of an African Common Market is the will of African leaders. Once that is granted, every other thing follows. The amalgamation of the Former French and British Cameroun in 1961 is a case in point. The patriotic zeal, inspired by Cameroonian politicians has overcome all difficulties dilated up by prophets of despair and darkness. The danger now is that if no concrete measure is taken in the next two years towards an African Common Market, this project may for ever remain a dream. Independent African states are now executing various development schemes, all emphasizing on industrialization. The problem of duplication can be avoided by an early central planning.

For instance, as a United Nations Report has pointed out, Nigeria's Steel Industry, if fully developed can serve a substantial part of West Africa; but at the moment, other West African states are busy developing theirs. This is the opportune time for African states to do a form

of sharring-out, deciding what states are best suited to what industries and if need be, arranging political package deals for some countries not economically favoured. Unfortunately, the O.A.U. is still preoccupied with more dramatic political issues.

PEOPLE

RENASCENT AFRICA



What does this chap mean to you? To us in West Africa he is a representative of the emergent working-class, vigorous and full of life. He may be an artisan, a clerk, or a technician; whatever he is, above all he is a worker. He employs tools and equipment which a couple of decades ago were unknown on our shores. But today, he is conversant with an increasing number of industrial equipment and machines.

To you over there, this chap approximates your efforts in trade and industrial transactions.

The new generation symbolises the hope of the past, the aspirations of the present and the fulfilment of the development programmes. With hardwork and integrity, this generation of West Africa marches forward. As they march in thousands, the ground under their feet vibrates, the sound-waves echo permanent industrial revolution. West Africa, indeed Africa, will never be the same again!

Commodity Suppliers

We buy the following commodities for which we want suppliers from the following towns of West Africa:

List of Commodities.....

.....

.....

.....

List of Towns.....

.....

.....

Signed.....

Position.....

Full name and address.....

.....

.....

Commodity Buyers

We sell the following Commodities for which we seek buyers in the following countries:

LIST OF COMMODITIES.....

.....

.....

.....

LIST OF COUNTRIES.....

.....

.....

SIGNED.....

POSITION.....

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

COMMERCIAL WHO'S WHO

LIBERIA

LEADING AMERICAN FIRMS IN LIBERIA

African Petroleum Terminals Ltd., P. O. Box 16, Monrovia.

Bank of Monrovia, Monrovia.

Brown Engineers International, P. O. Box 340, Monrovia.

Delta Lines, P.O. Box 45, Monrovia.

Farrell Lines Inc., P.O. Box 102, Monrovia

Firestone Plantations Co., Harbel, Liberia.

B. F. Goodrich Liberia Inc., P.O. Box 187, Monrovia.

International Trust Company of Liberia, 50, Broad Street, Monrovia.

LeTourneau of Liberia Ltd., Bafu Bay, Liberia.

Liberia Company P.O. Box 45, Monrovia.

Liberia Mining Company Ltd., P.O. Box 251, Monrovia.

Liberia Tractor and Equipment Co., P.O. Box 299, Monrovia.

Liberian American Swedish Minerals Co., P.O. Box 69, Monrovia.

Liberian Fishing Enterprise Inc., P.O. Box 513 Monrovia.

The Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine Inc., Harbel, Liberia.

Liberian Trading and Development Co. Limited, P.O. Box 293, Monrovia.

Mines Management Association Ltd., P.O. Box 548, Monrovia.

Mobil Liberia Inc., P.O. Box 342, Monrovia.

Monrovia Port Management Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 14, Monrovia.

National Diamond Trading Co. Inc., City Hotel, Monrovia.

Pan American World Airways System, Roberts field, Liberia.

Raymond International (Liberia) Ltd., P.O. Box 45, Monrovia.

Sbulman Hatfield Marson and Gens., P.O. Box 346, Monrovia.

Since Interior Lumber Co., Vianini Compound, Sinkor, Monrovia.

Stanley Engineering Company of Africa, P.O. Box 444 Monrovia.

Texaco Africa Ltd. P.O. Box 360, Monrovia.

Tropical Trading Company, P.O. Box 266, Monrovia.

United States Trading Co. (U.S.T.C.), P.O. Box 140, Monrovia.

LEADING LIBERIAN FIRMS

Bank of Liberia, P.O. Box 131, Monrovia.

J.L. York and Sons, Water Street, Monrovia.

John Howard Ltd., P.O. Box 791, Monrovia.

Mesurado Fishing Co., P.O. Box, Monrovia.

Mesurado Construction Co., Bushrod Island, P.O. Box, Monrovia.

Allied Chemical Industries, P.O. Box 176, Monrovia.

Clartown Garage, P.O. Box 141, Monrovia.

Providence Insurance Co., P.O. Box 131, Monrovia.

Fatco Airline Co., Spriggs Payne Airfield, Monrovia.

Liberian Air Taxi Co., James Spriggs Payne Airfield, Monrovia.

Mesurado Oxygen Supply Co., Bushrod Island Road, P.O. Box 142, Monrovia.

LEADING GERMAN FIRMS IN LIBERIA

Jos. Hansen and Soehne, P.O. Box 28, Monrovia.

C.F. Wilhelm Jantzen, P. O. Box 300, Monrovia.

Brandt, Wjllig and Company, P.O. Box 215, Monrovia.

West-Woermann Corporation P.O. Box 57, Monrovia.

Breckwoldt and Company, P.O. Box 16, Monrovia.

Loeser and Company, P.O. Box 20, Monrovia.

Peper and Brackebusch, Grand Bassa, Liberia.

Liberian Trading Corp., P.O. Box 125, Monrovia.

The African Fruit Company Ltd., Sincor, Liberia.

Limpex Liberia, P.O. Box 31, Monrovia.

Delimco, P.O. Box 215, Monrovia.

Letico, P.O. Box 564, Monrovia.

Maryland Logging Corp., Box 13, Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Monrovia Building Company, P.O. Box 504, Monrovia.

LEADING ITALIAN FIRMS IN LIBERIA

Tradevoc, P.O. Box 293, Monrovia.

Buccimazzi Industrial Works Corp., P.O. Box 544 Conatown, Monrovia.

E. Satori Supermarket, P.O. Box 144, Monrovia

Vianini Contractors Co., P.O. Box 287, Monrovia.

Vianini Liberia Limited, P.O. Box 320 Monrovia.

Italian Bakery (National Bakers), Randa Street, Monrovia.

Ligenco, United Nations Drive, Monrovia

Agip Liberia Corporation, Ashmun Street

Opposite Dept. of Justice, Monrovia.

LEADING FRENCH FIRMS IN LIBERIA

French Cable, Front Street, Monrovia

French Drug Store, Randall Street, Monrovia

Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale, Water Street, Monrovia.

Air France, Metco Building, Broad Street, Monrovia.

Barbut's Shipping Agency, Benson Street, Monrovia.

LEADING BRITISH FIRMS

Paterson Zochonist & Co., Lmjited., P.O. Box 254, Monrovia.

Evans Medical (Liberia) Limited, P.O. Box 454, Monrovia.

West African engineering Co. (Liberia) Ltd P.O. Box 338, Monrovia.

Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, P.O. Box 549, Monrovia.

B.P. West Africa Limited, P.O. Box 690 Monrovia.

LEADING ACCOUNTING FIRMS

Business Management & Accounting Service, 94, Broad Street, Monrovia.

Bato, Nathan & Simler, P.O. Box 471, Monrovia, Liberia.

West Africa Business & Industrial Research Consultants, P.O. Box 544, Monrovia.

The Richmond Business & Accounting Firm, P.O. Box 543, Monrovia, Liberia.

HOTELS

Tucor Palace Hotel, Monrovia.

Ambassadeurs Hotel, United Nations Drive, Monrovia.

Monrovia City Hotel, Broad St. Monrovia.

Hotel de France Front, St., Monrovia.

Strudor Hotel, Monrovia.

St. George Hotel, Broad Street Monrovia.

County Club Hotel, Monrovia.

Mesurado Hotel, Bushrod Island, Monrovia.

Robertson Hotel, Rubersfield, via Monrovia.

Cococo's Nest, Totota via Monrovia.

BANKS

Bank of Liberia Inc. Monrovia.
 Bank of Monrovia Ltd., Monrovia.
 Liberian Trading & Development Co. Ltd.
 Monrovia.
 Commercial Bank of Liberia, Monrovia.
 Liberia National Development Bank,
 Monrovia.
 Chase Manhattan Bank of New York,
 Monrovia.

AIRLINES AND AGENTS

Air France/Air Liban, Water Street, Mon
 rovia.
 BOAC: British United Airways, Ethiopian
 Airlines, Ghana Airways, K.L.M. Nigeria
 Airways, PAA, The Liberia Co., 30 Broad
 St. Monrovia.

The Scandinavian Airways System: Liberian
 National Airways, Scranvel Inc., City
 Hotel Building, Broad Street, Monrovia.

**ADVERTISING AGENTS AND PUBLICITY
 CONTRACTORS**

Liberian Advertising Service Inc., P.O. Box
 469, Monrovia.
 Liberia Amusements Ltd., P.O. Box 166,
 Monrovia.

AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS

Caratown Garage Inc., P.O. Box 41, Mon-
 rovia.)
 Consolidated Agencies Ltd., P.O. Box 204,
 Monrovia.
 Jos, Hansen & Scheme (Liberia) Ltd., Water
 St. Monrovia.
 Liberia Trading Corp., P.O. Box 125,
 Monrovia.
 Rasamny Brothers Inc., P.O. Box 104
 Monrovia.
 Saleeby Brothers, P.O. Box 137, Monrovia.
 United States Trading Co., Monrovia
 Vincent Munariz Industrial Works, Corp.
 P.O. Box 237, Monrovia.

**AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND
 SPARES/IMPORTERS**

Claratown Garage Inc., P.O. Box 41, Mon
 rovia.
 Rasamny Bros., Incorporated, P.O. Box
 104, Monrovia.
 Saleeby Bros., P.O. Box 137, Monrovia

BREWERIES

Monrovia Breweries Inc., Bushrod Island,
 Liberia.

BUILDING MATERIALS IMPORTERS

Consolidated Agencies Ltd., U.N. Drive,
 Bushrod Island, Liberia.
 Liberia Trading Corp., P.O. Box 125, Mon-
 rovia.
 Mary Brother, P. O. Box 351, Monrovia

Salami Brothers P.O. Box 70 Monrovia.
 Younia Bros & Co, P.O. Box 97, Monrovia

CHEMICALS

Allied Chemical Industries, Monrovia.
 China & Glassware Importers:
 Ayoub Brothers, P.O. Box 265, Monrovia
 Masry Brothers, P.O. Box 351, Monrovia.
 Younis Brothers & Co., P.O. Box 97, Mon-
 rovia.
 Younis Brothers & Co., P.O. Box 97, Mon-
 rovia.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

Rasamny Bros., In. P.O. Box 104 Monrovia.
 Salami Brothers, P.O. Box 70, Monrovia.
 Saleeby Bros., Inc., P.O. Box 137, Monrovia.

CLOTHING (READY MADE) IMPORTERS

Bani & Co., P.O. Box 312, Monrovia.
 Masri & Co., P.O. Box 44, Monrovia.
 K & A. Saad Co., P.O. Box 152, Monrovia.
 Saleeby Bros., P.O. Box 137, Monrovia.
 Milad G. Shaheen, P.O. Box 443, Monrovia.
 Younis Brothers & Co., P.O. Box 97, Mon-
 rovia.

COLD STORAGE

Calabra, Mechlin St., P.O. Box 230, Mon-
 rovia.
 Monrovia Cold Storage Trading Corporation
 Inc., Free Port Area, Monrovia.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION

C.V. Hill & Co., Inc., P.O. 61, Monrovia
 Ayoub Brothers, P.O. Box 265, Monrovia.
 (Diesel Engines & Equipment Importers)
 United Liberia-Rubber Corp., P.O. Box 51,
 Monrovia.

DISTILLERS

Saleeby Bros., Water Street, Monrovia.

EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENTS

Saleeby Bros., P.O. Box 137, Monrovia.

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, FITTINGS
 ETC., IMPORTERS**

Edison Electrical Co., P.O. Box 208, Mon-
 rovia.
 Salami Brothers, P.O. Box 70, Monrovia.
 Younis Brothers, P.O. Box 97, Monrovia.

**FANCY GOODS & HABERDASHERY
 IMPORTERS**

A.B.C. Stores, P.O. Box 375, Monrovia.
 Bani & Co., P.O. Box 312, Monrovia.
 Brandt, Willing & Co., P.O. Box 215. Mon-
 rovia
 The Liberian Trading Corp., P.O. Box 125
 Monrovia.
 Masri & Co., P.O. Box 414, Monrovia.
 Masry Brothers, P.O. Box 351, Monrovia.

FERTILISERS—IMPORTERS

Rasamny Bros., Inc., P.O. Box 104. Mon-
 rovia.
 United Liberia Rubber Corporation, P.O.
 Box 51, Monrovia.

FILM DISTRIBUTORS AND EXHIBITOR

Liberia Amusements Ltd., P.O. Box 166
 Monrovia.
 Libeia Cinemas Incorporated, P.O. 533,
 Monrovia.

**FOODSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS
 IMPORTERS**

A.B.C. Stores, P.O. Box 375, Monrovia.
 Brandt, Willig & Co. P.O. Box 215 Mon-
 rovia.
 The Abi Jaundi & Co., Anzar Trading Cor-
 poration, P.O. Box 36, Monrovia.
 The Liberia Trading Corporation, P.O. Box
 125, Monrovia.
 Masry Brothers, P.O. Box 351, Monrovia.
 Milad, G. Shaheen P.O. Box 443, Monrovia,
 Monrovia Cold Storage Trading Corp., Inc.
 P.O. Box 417, Monrovia.

FOOTWEAR IMPORTERS

Ayoub Bros., P.O. Box 265, Monrovia.
 Mastri & Co., P.O. Box 414, Monrovia.
 Mastri & Co., P.O. Box 414, Monrovia.
 Masry Brothers, P.O. Box 351, Monrovia
 K. & A. Saad Company, P. O. Box 152. Mon-
 rovia.

**FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS AND
 IMPORTERS**

Ness Trading & Construction Co., Monrovia.
 Kola Overseas Agencies, P. O. Box 480,
 Monrovia.
 Rasamny Bros., Inc., P.O. Box 104 Monrovia
 Saleeby Brothers, Water St. P.O. Box 137,
 Monrovia.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Africa Fruit Company, Greenville.
 Najib W. Chebli, Greenville.
 Laeisz & Co. (Liberia) Limited, Greenville.
 John C. Michell & Company, Greenville
 Trading Centre of Greenville, Greenville,
 Liberia.
 Saad Brothers, Greenville.
 Aridi Brothers, Harper.
 Richard J. Bush, Harper.
 John C. Coleman, Harper.
 James H. R. Cooper & Sons, Harper.
 J. E. Dannis, Harper.
 Fathat Brothers, Harper.
 R. H. Anderson, Monrovia.
 Wm. T. Armah, P.O. Box 150, Monrovia
 J. S. O. Adetoro & Sons, Monrovia.
 Atef El Ali & Brothers, P.O. Box 263, Mon-
 rovia.
 Ayoub & Eid Brothers, P. O. Box 205, Mon-
 rovia.
 Bani & Co., Camp Johnson Road, Monrovia.
 Pierre Babcaud, Monrovia.
 N. J. Baysch, Monrovia.
 Bayeh Brothers, P.O. Box 243, Monrovia.
 T. E. Cess-Pelham, Monrovia.
 Edison Electrical Company, P.O. Box 208,
 Monrovia

Guinea

HOTELS

Hotel de France, Conakry.

BANKS AND CURRENCY

Banque de la Repub de Guinee, B.P. 692, Conakry.
B.A.O., B.P. 607, Conakry.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS: IMPORTERS

Cie. Francaise de l' Afrique Occidentale, B.P. 606, Conakry.
Davum, B.P. 615, Conakry.
Manutention Africaine, B.P. 336, Conakry.
Ste. Louis Feltrin & Cie, B.P. 729, Conakry.
Ste. Africaine Henri J. de Tabet, B.P. 747, Conakry.

AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

Artica, B.P. 321, Conakry.
Fenwick, B.P. 807, Conakry.
Ch. Peyrissac & Cie, Place du Marche, Conakry.

AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS

C.F.A.O. (Ford) Compagnie du Niger Francaise, Conakry.
Ets. R. Eyehenne, B.P. 11, Conakry.
Gosselin, Conakry.
Manutention Africain, B.P. 336, Conakry.
Peyrissac, Conakry.
S.C.O.A., Conakry.
S.I.A.G., Conakry.

BANANA GROWERS AND EXPORTERS

Cobafuco, Conakry.
Cobag, B.P. 685, Conakry.
Federation Bananiere et Fruitiere de la Guinee, Conakry.
Pomona, Conakry.
Scoplex Co-op Bananiere 7e Avenue, Conakry.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

Papeterie Moderne, B.P. 273, Conakry.
Quartier Latin, B.P. 672, Conakry.
C.O.G.E.X., B.P. 618, Conakry.

BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS

Constructions Generales en Afrique Francaise, Conakry.
Entreprise Razel Freres, B.P. 20, Conakry.
Entreprise Razel Freres, B.P. 20, Conakry.
Sarec, B.P. 158, Conakry.
Ste. Colas, B.P. 134, Conakry.
Ste. des Grands Travaux de Marseille, B.P. 614, Conakry.
Ste. Dumetz, B.P. 323, Conakry.
Travaux Afrique, B.P. 294, Conakry.

BUILDING MATERIALS: IMPORTERS

Cegedur, B.P. 299, Conakry.
Comptoir des Mines, B.P. 596, Conakry.
Siemi, B.P. 60, Conakry.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, FITTINGS, ETC., IMPORTERS

Baraderie Freres, B.P. 638, Conakry.
Cie Francaise de l' Afrique Occidentale, B.P.

606, Conakry.

Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, B.P. 116, Conakry.

Manutention Africaine, B.P. 336, Conakry.
Satam, B.P. 60, Conakry.
Siemi, B.P. 60, Conakry.
Somelina, B.P. 246, Conakry.

EXPLOSIVE MANUFACTURERS

Union Chimique de l'Quest Africain, B.P. 359, Conakry.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Cofrimex, B.P. 30, Conakry.
Ets. Mare Cenac, B.P. 152, Conakry.
Hadife & Fils, B.P. 3, Conakry.
Keramidas Freres et Fils, B. P. 45, Conakry.
Naja Freres, B.P. 32, Conakry.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co. Ltd., B.P. 598, Conakry.
Puech et Cie, B.P. 51, Conakry.
Ets Jean S. Tombros, B.P. 124, Conakry.

OFFICE MACHINERY AND TYPEWRITERS: IMPORTERS

Cogex de Boulevard, Conakry.
Stafor, B.P. 801, Conakry.

PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTORS

CIPAO, B.P. 305, Conakry.
Mobil A.O. B.P. 305, Conakry.
Societe des Petroles BP d' Afrique Occidentale, B.P. 491, Conakry.
Ste. Shell de l' Afrique Occidentale, Conakry.
Texas Petroleum Co., B.P. 656, Conakry.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Catala et fils, B.P. 223, Conakry.
Imprimerie Moderne, B.P. 302, Conakry.
Les Ateliers de la Mission, Conakry.
Catholique, Conakry.

PRODUCE EXPORTERS AND BROKERS

Abdallah Jaffal et Fils, B.P. 16, Conakry.
Amine Freres, B.P. 377, Conakry.
Ets. Marc Cenac, B.P. 152, Conakry.
Comptoir Commercial Franco Africain, B.P. 42, Conakry.
Comptoir des Produits Africains, Conakry.

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS

Agence Commune des Cies, Francaises de Navigation, B.P. 590, Conakry.
Henry Lesage, B.P. 510, Conakry.
Farrell Lines Incorporated, P.O. Box 745, Conakry.
Smith & Kraft, B.P. 206, Conakry.

SPORT CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT IMPORTERS

Andre Sports, B.P. 341, Conakry.

STEEL FRAME BUILDING

Construction Metalliques de Dixion, B.P. 63, Conakry.
Manutention Africaine, B.P. 336 Conakry.

Gambia

TIMBER MERCHANTS

Omnium de Guinee, Conakry.
Etsperu, B.P. 449, Conakry. Tyre Tube! Importer.
Societe L'Occidentale Africain, B.P. 403, Conakry.

TYRE AND TUBE IMPORTERS

Davum, B.P. 615, Conakry.
S.C.O.A., B.P. 1004, Conakry.

WELDING EQUIPMENT

Ets Duflour & Igon, B.P. 456, Conakry.
Bank of West Africa, Ltd., Bathurst.

AIRLINES OFFICES

Air France/quat: C.F.A.O. Agent General, Bathurst.
British United Airways, Ghana Airways, Nigeria Airways, 10, Buckle St., P.O.Box 27 Bathurst.

BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS

Gambia Construction Co. Ltd., Bathurst.

NEWSPAPERS

The Gambia Outlook, Bathurst.
The Gambia Echo, Bathurst.
The Gambia Weekly News, Bathurst.
The Gambia News Bulletin, Bathurst.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT IMPORTERS

Kingsway Stores, Bathurst.

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

E. Bijoudi and Sons, Wellington St. Bathurst
S. D. Bou Jowdi, 74 Gloucester St. Bathurst
K. Chellaram, and Sons. (Gambia) Ltd. Bathurst.
Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale P.O. Box 279 Bathurst.
Etablissements Verzia, Bathurst.
Establishment V. O. Peterson and Co. Bathurst.

S. Madi Ltd., Bathurst
Maurel Freres S. A., Bathurst.
A. Rashid and Sons, B.P. 174, Bathurst.
United Africa Co. Ltd., Bathurst.
Le Commers Africain, Bathurst.

PETROL DISTRIBUTORS

The Shell Company of W.A. Ltd., Bathurst

SHIPPING AGENTS

Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., Bathurst.
Farrell Lines Incorporated, 4 Wellington St., Bathurst.
Palm Lines Ltd., Bathurst.
United Africa Co. Ltd., Bathurst.

SIERRA LEONE

HOTELS

The City Hotel, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Lido Hotel, 28 Westmoreland Street, Freetown.

Paramount Hotel, Freetown.

City Hotel, Freetown.

Riviera Hotel, East Street, Freetown.

Government Rest House, Brookfields, Freetown.

Hotel Demby, Tikonko Road, Bo, Sierra Leone.

Adams Hotel, Magburaka, Sierra Leone.

NEWSPAPERS

The Shekpendeh, Freetown.

Sierra Leone Daily Mail, Freetown.

African Vanguard, Freetown.

African Standard, Freetown.

Sierra Leone Observer, Bo, Sierra Leone.

TRAVEL AGENTS

J. Milhem and Sons, P.O. Box 20, East St, Freetown.

Mining and General Services Ltd., P.O. Box 68, Freetown.

Scandinavian Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O. Box 130, Freetown.

Assad Yazbeck and Sons Ltd., P.O. Box 91, Freetown.

AIR LINES

Air France UAR, Air Liban. 36 Westmoreland St., Freetown.

Liberian National Airways, 9 Gloucester Street, Freetown.

Lufthansa German Airlines, Continental Agencies Ltd., P.O. Box 3432, Freetown.

Sabena: LIA: J. Milhem and Sons, 24 East St., Freetown.

Sierra Airways, Oxford Street, Freetown.

BANKS

Bank of West Africa Limited, Oxford Street, Freetown.

Barclays Bank D.C.O., Westmoreland Street, Freetown.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Lucien Gent (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 3, Freetown.

J. Milhem and Sons, P.O. Box 20, Freetown.

New Indian Assurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 340, Freetown.

Staveleys Bartholomew (London) Limited, P.O. Box 96, Freetown.

Northern Assurance Co. Limited, Freetown.

Assad Yazbeck and Sons Ltd., P.O. Box 91 Freetown.

ADVERTISING AGENTS

Advertising Associates (Sierra Leone) Ltd., P.O.B. 100, Freetown.

Peal and Dean, P.O. Box 577, Freetown.

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Seules les questions nécessitant des recherches ou un traitement spécial entraîneront une rémunération qui sera décidée après arrangement spécial avec la Direction de cette Revue.

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Whenever your Radio, Television set, or Electrical appliance has a fault, consult Victory Radio and Electrical Works, 79, Bale Street, Ajegunle, Apapa Lagos. Overseas Representatives required. Please write.

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Kunle Soda & Sons, 95, Ogunmokin Street, Mushin, Lagos.

If it is lectrical goods you want, always call or write to J. Ade. Also Electrical Stores, Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers Representatives and stokists of Electrical fittings and accessories. Please write, 62 Railway-Line, Idi-Oro Mushin, Lagos.

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Children's, Ladies and Gent's (thing, Industrial clothing, Bo Suits, Overall, Drivers' uniform School uniforms, Blazers, C House furnishing, Curtains, Cush covers and Ceremonial cloth Patronise Niger Garment Factory Industrial Estate Yaba, Nig Phone 45583.

PAINTING:

Sammy Spray Painting Depot, Ikorodu Road, Igbobi, Mus Lagos.

SMITHING/WELDING

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BUILDING MATERIALS

G. A. Akanro & Sons, 4 Awolowo Market, Mushin, Lagos Iron Rods, Pipes, Water Fitting

ARCHITECTS

Molad's Architectural Works Architects & Building Designers, Olateju Street, Mushing.

PRINTERS

MEGIDA PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS Block 1, Units 3 & 5, Industrial Estate, Yaba, Mailing Address P. O. Box 4 Yaba. Phone: 45109.

COMMODITY DEALERS

ACADEMY FARM ENTERPRISES LTD.
P. O. Box 2891, Lagos, Nigeria Cable: "ACADEMI," LAGOS International Telex: ACADFA

GENERAL MERCHANTS

A. G. Leventis & Co. (Nigeria) Ltd. 42/3 Marina, Lagos. P. O. Box 11 Telephone 24831 Telegrams: Leveni Sole agents for: Ance mill rice huller Ariel motor-cycles, B.S.A. sm engines, Corbettcorn mills, et Decca gramophone records and producers, Dunhill pipes, Lighter Etern watches, Fiat motor cars Guy motors, Lorries, Higgs elect motors, Hoover domestic appliances, India tyres' tubes, compressors, Kelvinator air conditioners Refrigerators etc. etc. Lambret motor scooters, Leeds meters water meter, Lightfoot refrigeration, car storage, Mercedes motor cars, arlorries, Olivetti typewriters, calculators, office furniture, Power Samas office furniture, Revo street lighting, cookers, fans, Siemens Cables, lamps, Street lighting, Stantop pipes, Temperature Ltd. air conditioning, refrigeration, Velocette motor cycles, Ventaxia extraction fan

GHANA

OIL COMPANIES:

B.P. (West Africa) Limited, P. O. Box 553, Boundary Road, Accra.

The Shell Co. of Ghana Ltd., P. O. Box 1097, High Street, Accra.

Mobil Oil Ghana Ltd., P. O. Box 450, Ghana House, Accra.

Texaco Africa Limited, P. O. Box 526, Derby House, Accra.

Total Oil Products (Ghana) Ltd., Private Mail Bag, Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Accra.

RESIDENT MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Abbey, S.C.O. & Co., P. O. Box 2616, Accra.

Abdo, V.S. Ltd., P. O. Box 1915, Accra.

Allen & Elliott (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 352, Accra.

Allied Trading Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P. O. Box 2512, Accra.

Anglo American (W.A.) Development Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 1535, Accra.

Associated Exports (WA) Ltd., P. O. Box 226, Accra.

Barnet A., P. O. Box 37, Accra.

Basseling, W. J. & Co. (W.A.) Ltd., P. O. Box 2955, Accra.

Blayney & Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 205, Takoradi.

Bolleter, G., P. O. Box 1525, Accra.

British & African Engineering Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P. O. Box 2678, Accra.

Clarke, W. F. (Ghana) Ltd., P. O. Box 813, Accra.

Clarke, Walter & Sons (Overseas) Ltd., P. O. Box 1536, Accra.

Christlieb, A. C. & Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 271, Accra.

Dizengoff West Africa Ltd., P. O. Box 3403, Accra.

Eastwood & Sharples Ltd., P. O. Box 2395, Accra.

Egli, Paul, P. O. Box 2221, Accra.

Ethelburga (WA) Ltd., P. O. Box 3160, Accra.

Hall & Henderson, P. O. Box 1154, Accra.

Harding, R. E., & Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P. O. Box 3413, Accra.

Hock's (Ghana) Ltd., P. O. Box 1888, Accra.

Holman Bros. Ltd., P. O. Box 3413, Accra.

Hughes King, P. O. Box 1154, Accra.

Johnson, Akwetey & Co., P. O. Box 2524, Accra.

Kroop, E. (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 1438, Accra.

Link Trading Co., P. O. Box X99, Accra.

Lotinga, I.H.S., P. O. Box 1111, Accra.

Major & Company P. O. Box 1318, Accra.

May & Baker Ltd., P. O. Box 2536, Accra.

McEwen, Brayon, Ltd., P. O. Box 1963, Accra.

Morrison, J. L. Son & Jones (Ghana) Ltd., P. O. Box 316, Accra.

Nartey, D.P.Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 2249, Accra.

Nestle's Products (Ghana) Ltd, P.O.Box 763 Accra

Noye Wilkinson, P. O. Box. 1221, A. 6001y Link Road, Accra

Osborne, E. Ghana Ltd P.O. Box 1651 Accra

Paragon Agencies, P. O. Box 2616, Accra.

Phillip, T. H., P. O. Box 361, Accra

Reiss & Co. Ghana Limited, P.O. Box 3074, Accra.

Van Brussel & Kench W. A. Ltd., P.O. Box 463, Accra

Wellington Stanley & Co, P. O. Box 686, Accra.

West African Import & Export Agencies, P.O. Box 581, Accra.

West African Engineering Co. Ghana Ltd., P. O. Box 100, Takoradi.

West African Import and Export Agencies, P. O. Box 581, Accra.

Wormann, C., P. O. Box 1771, Accra.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS

K. Chellaram & Sons Ghana Ltd., P.O. Box 435, Accra.

Commonwealth Trust Ltd., P. O. Box 67, Accra.

Compagnie Francaise de l' Afrique, Occidentale, P.O. Box 70, Accra.

A.G. Leventis & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 642, Accra.

Edward Nassar & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1080, Adabraka, Accra.

G.B. Ollivant (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 177, Accra.

Paterson Simons & Co. W.A. Ltd., P.O. Box 480, Accra.

Paterson, Zochonis & Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 62, Accra.

Societe Commerciale de l'Oust African, P.O. Box 40, Accra.

Swiss African Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 200, Kumasi.

Union Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 186, Accra.

United Africa Co. of Ghana Ltd., P.O. Box 775, Accra.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Abaka Brothers Corporation, P.O. Box 221, Cape Coast.

Abbound & Co., E. A. P.O. Box 591, Accra.

Accra Drug Stores, P.O. Box 1052, Accra.

Addison & Co., J. A. P.O. Box 343, Kumasi.

Adjekum Bros. Trading Co., P. O. Box 2216, Accra.

Affram, George K.P. O. Box 886, Granville Avenue, Accra.

Afric Traders Ltd, P. O. Box 170, Accra.

Akwete Johnson Brother, P. O. Box 2524, Accra.

Alawiyi & Musah Brothers, P.O. Box 839, Accra.

Allahah Gbandjo Traders, P. O. Box 537, Accra

Ameys' Trading Co., S. B. P. O. Box 402, Accra.

Amusa Sekyi, K. P. O. Box 159, Accra

Ampaw & Co., P. O. Box 354, Accra

Annun & Co. Ltd., V.B.P.O. Box 569, Accra

Appenteng Mensah & CO., P. O. Box 2274, Accra.

Asafiri & Co., A. P. O. Box 2302, Accra.

Askorant Stores Ltd., P. O. Box 2273, Accra.

Asoaba Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 121, Nsawam.

Asumadu & Co., G.S.P.O. Box 246, Kumasi

Baboo Bazzar, P. P. O. Box 1039, Accra.

Balani Brothers, T. D. P. O. Box 692, Accra.

Beehive Stores, P.O. Box 109, Nsawam, Ghana

Benkosafio Cheapale Stores, P.O. Box 1492, Accra.

Berberi P Malek, P.O. Box 332, Accra.

Boahene & Sons, P.O. Box 1124, Accra.

Bhojsons & Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 1531, Accra.

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Boahene & Sons, P.O. Box 1124, Accra.

Bombay Bazzar, P.O. Box 200 Accra.

Bonin Brothers, P.O. Box 426, Accra.

Brenya & Sons, P.O. Box 541, Accra.

Briscoc Ltd., R. T., P.O. Box 223, Takoradi.

British Batu Shoe Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 659, Accra.

Busi & Stephenson Ltd., P.O. Box 403, Kumasi.

Bymco (1962) Ltd., P.O. Box 132, Nsawam, Ghana.

Captan Brothers & Co., P.O. Box 2960, Accra.

Captan Ltd., M. P.O. Box 2960 Accra.

Chandiram & Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 674, Accra.

Chanrai & Co. (Ghana) Ltd., J. T., P.O. Box 2805, Accra.

Cheapside Syndicate Ltd., P.O. Box, 208, Accra.

Chebib' & Sons, A.W.P.O. Box 17, Accra.

Chebib Bros., E. P.O. Box 579, Accra.

Clerks Stores, P.O. Box 110, Accra.

Dayaram, G. P. O. Box 1451, Accra.

Dhanamal & Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 2908, Accra.

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Essiebons Trading Co., P.O. Box 899, Accra.

Favourite Stores, P.O. Box 1753, Accra.

Feat, P.O. Box 1868, Accra.

Fiawoo, S. K. P.O. Box 82, Keta, Ghana.

Flower De India, P.O. Box 2548, Accra.

Freifer Stores, P.O. Box 16, Takoradi.

Glamour, P.O. Box 932, Accra.

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Hinnawi & Bros., M. K. P.O. Box 1054, Accra.

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Jead, Mansour, P.O. Box 333, Accra.

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Krikpitse, W. K. P.O. Box 32 Kadjetibi Ghana.

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Lamant & Co., P.O. Box 288, Accra.

Lewis & Co., P.O. Box 1325, Accra.

Lilaram Thawardas, P.O. Box 419, Accra.

Lokoomal, V. P.O. Box 490, Accra.

Mathan Brothers, P.O. Box 160, Accra.

Mangharam & Sons, P.O. Box 77, Tarkwa.

Matzen & Timm (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 2108, Accra.

Mensah & Sons, J. W., P.O. Box 982, Accra.

Mensah & Co., S. A., P.O. Box 1365, Accra.

Metharam Bros. & Co., P.O. Box 431, Accra.

Miawani Trading Co., P.O. Box 304, Accra.

Moses Adu & Bros., P.O. Box 343, Kumasi

Motiram & Sons, P.O. Box 3131, Accra.

Motiram, G., P.O. Box 666, Accra.
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 Obo (Kwahu) Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1033, Accra.
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 Oppong Brother Trading Co., P. O. Box 204, Accra.
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 Punjabi Bros., M. G. P. Box 1093, Accra.
 Quaque, G. P. P. O. Box 216, Cape Coast.
 Rajah Wholesale, P. O. Box 2557, Carnarvon Avenue, Accra.
 Avenue, Accra.
 Ramsons, P. O. Box 3368, Accra.
 Reinforff & Sons, J. Cobla, P.O. Box 1071, Accra.
 Sardick Hantour, P.O. Box 295, Cape Coast.
 Salani, A. C. P.O. Box 703, Accra.
 Samuel's Bookshop, P.O. Box 316, Accra.
 Sarpong Akorshah & Co., P.O. Box 84, Kumasi
 Sarlani Silk Stores, Bogyayi, Kumasi.
 Sick & Co., J.F. P.O. Box 703, Accra.
 Sika Mpano Cocoa Akuafo Fekuw Ltd., P.O. Box 683, Accra.
 Standard Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1557, Accra.
 Stars, P.O. Box 146, Accra.
 Sista Stores, P.O. Box 201, Accra.
 Tamakloe, P. L. & Sons., P.O. Box 651, Kumasi.
 Tarachand & Co. (C. Seerams), P.O. Box 387, Accra.
 Timmermann & Co. (Ghana), P.O. Box 2197, Accra.
 Tonato Works, P.O. Box 225, Accra.
 Turqui & Bros. S. A. P.O. Box 95, Accra.
 Ulsen & Co., J. A. P.O. Box 154, Sekondi.
 United Commercial Co., P.O. Box 2513, Accra.
 United Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2984, Accra.
 Usher & Co. P. O. Box 65, Dunkwa.
 Wassiamal Brothers, P.O. Box 518, Accra.
 West African Shoe Co. (Accra) Ltd., P.O. Box 1019, Accra.
 White Stores, P.O. Box 631, Accra.
 Yaw Boah & Trading Co., P.O. Box 19, Swedru, Ghana.
 Yeboah, Paul, P.O. Box 567, Accra.
 Youngsters Stores Ltd., P.O. Box 265, Accra.
 Youngsters Stores, P.O. Box 81, Sekondi.

Provision Merchants

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 Beullish Stores, P.O. Box 128, Cape Coast.
 Bikhazi, B.M. P.O. Box 928, Accra.
 Bikhazi Brothers, Ltd., P.O. Box 541, Accra.
 Bikhazi, G. & J. M. P.O. Box 715, Accra.
 Busby Stores, P. O. Box 194, Cape Coast
 Chaaban, M. O. P.O. Box 227, Accra.
 City Food Supply, P. O. Box 325, Accra.
 Danavai & Sons, P. O. Box 1103, Accra.
 Elie's Stores, P. O. Box 272, Accra.
 rani & Bros (W.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 152, Accra.
 Kingsway Stores, P.O. Box 1638, Accra.
 Nassar & Co. Ltd. Edward, P.O. Box 1080, Accra.
 Patterson, Zochonis & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 62, Accra.
 Picas, T. C. P. O. Box 670, Accra.
 Pricessway Stores (A. Shariif & Co.) P.O. Box 508, Accra.
 Torqui Bros., S. A. P.O. Box 178, Takoradi.
 Barabaha Bakeries (I.D.C.) Ltd., P.O. Box 41, Nswam, Ghana.
 Zabri & Kassub. P. O. Box 319, Accra.

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Abnoun & Co. Gabriel, P.O. Box 367, Accra.
 Accra Perfumery Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 789, Accra.
 Azar Brothers, P.O. Box 238, Kumasi.
 Bhojson & Co. Ltd., Box 1531, Accra.
 Baboo Bazaar, P.O. Box 1039, Accra.
 Balani Brothers, P.O. Box 692, Accra
 Busi & Stephenson Ltd., P.O. Box 403, Kumasi.
 Captain Brothers & Co., P.O. Box 2960, Accra.
 Caplan Ltd., M. O. P. Box 674, Accra
 Chandiram & Co., T. P.O. Box 497, Accra.
 Dayaram G., P.O. Box 1451, Accra.
 Dhanamal & Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 2908, Accra.
 Farees & Co., Adel P.O. Box 229, Accra.
 Farra Brothers, P.O. Box 377, Accra.
 Farra, Haffar & Co., P.O. Box 668, Accra.
 Favourite Stores, P.O. Box 1753, Accra.
 Feat. P.O. Box 1868, Accra.
 Flower de India, P.O. Box 2548, Accra.
 Glamour, P.O. Box 932, Accra.
 Gopaldas Agencies, P.O. Box 107, Accra.
 Hammour & Tayan Co., P.O. Box 2861, Accra.
 Hariram Brothers, P.O. Box 623, Accra.
 Haroutunian, Leon, P.O. Box 392, Accra.
 H. Z. Iddin, P.O. Box 689, Accra.
 Irani Brothers, P.O. Box 672, Accra.
 Ishwar Stores, P.O. Box 1552, Accra.
 Issardas & Co., K.P.O. Box 29, Kumasi.
 Jabri & Kharsa & Co., Box 166, Accra.
 Jead, Mansour, P.O. Box 333, Accra.
 Johjoh & Co., R. P.O. Box 2050, Accra
 Jöhjoh, W. P.O. Box 211, Accra.
 Kalenderian Bros. P.O. Box 123, Accra.
 Karam & Sons, S.D. P.O. Box 52, Accra.
 Keylani & Co., P.O. Box 560, Accra.
 Kripalani & Co., M. P.O. Box 3389, Accra.
 Lokoomal, V. P.O. Box 490, Accra.
 Mahtani Bros. P.O. Box 160, Accra.
 Mangharam & Sons, T. P.O. Box 1321, Accra
 Naja Stores, P.O. Box 2076, Accra.
 Metharam Bros. & Co., P.O. Box 431, Accra.
 Metharam Bros. & Co., P.O. Box 431, Accra.
 (As above).
 Nankani Silk Stores, P.O. Box 65, Accra.
 Natãfi, M. P.O. Box 864, Ac, a.
 National Stores, P.O. Box 2619c, Accra.
 Picas, T. C. P.O. Box 2619, Accra.
 Punjabi Bros., M. P.O. Box 103, Accra.
 Rahwanji Bros., P.O. Box 786, Accra.
 Rajah Wholesale, P.O. Box 2557, Accra.
 Ramsons, P.O. 2548, Accra.
 Samtani Brothers, O. W. P. O. Box 888, Accra.
 Saway & Co., S. P.O. Box 759, Accra.
 Stars, P.O. Box 146, Accra.
 Tabbakh Summan & Co., P.O. Box 658, Accra
 Rarachand & Co., C. P.O. Box 89, Sekondi.
 Tarachand, Jassoomal (Bombay Bazaar), P.O. Box 200, Accra.
 Thawardas, Lilaram, P.O. Box 419, Accra.
 Traboulsi & Co., P.O. Box 583, Accra.
 Turqui & Bros., S. A. P.O. Box 95, Accra.
 Usher & Co., P.O. Box 56, Market Street
 Dunkwa

Motor Vehicle Distributors

Union Grading Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Accra.
 United Africa Company of Ghana Ltd., P.O. Box 775, Accra.
 W. Bartholomew & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 468, Accra.
 Berberri & Malek, P.O. Box 332, Accra.
 Briscoe Ltd., R. T. P.O. Box 223, Accra.
 Briscoe Ltd., R. T. P.O. Box 223, Takoradi.
 Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale, P.O. Box 70, Accra.
 Edward Nassar & Co., (Motors Ltd.) P.O. Box 1050, Accra.
 A.G. Leventis & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Accra.
 Societe Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain, P.O. Box 40, Accra.
 Staveley & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1066, Accra.
 Technical Lloyd Ltd., P.O. Box 2086, Accra.

DEALERS IN MOTORS VEHICLE SPARE PARTS AND GARAGE EQUIPMENT

Abraham & Sons, P.O. Box 699, Accra.
 Ameen Sangari Motors Products, P.O. Box 360, Accra.
 Ashkar & Co. Adnan, P.O. Box 924, Accra.
 Auto Paris Company, P.O. Box 629, Accra.
 Fattal & Co., P.O. Box 793, Accra.
 Kalmouni, Kamel, P.O. Box 927, Accra.
 Kalmouni, Salim, P.O. Box 372, Accra.
 Kuroum & Sons, H. P.O. Box 679, Accra.
 Mossoly, Badder, P.O. Box 26, Accra.
 Mossoly Sons & Co., N. A. P.O. Box 639, Accra.
 Moujalled, M. A. P.O. Box 711, Accra.
 Raad Said & Sons, P.O. Box 931, Accra.
 West Africa Automotive Suppliers, P.O. Box 1158, Road, Accra.

ACCOUNTANTS — GHANA REPUBLIC

Cassleton Elliott and Co., P.O. Box 2, Accra.
 Cassleton Elliott and Co., P.O. Box 2, Takoradi.
 Midgley, Snelling Barnes and Co., P.O. Box 453, Cocoa, House Accra.
 Pannell Brewdson and Hardy, P.O. Box 1219, Accra.

ACCOUNTING AND ADDING MACHINES

Compagnie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale, P.O. Box 70, Accra.
 National Cash Register Co. Ghana Ltd., P.O. Box 1010, Accra.
 Union Trading Company Limited, P.O. Box 186, Accra.

ACETYLENE OXYGEN MANUFACTURERS

Societe L'Air Liquide, P.O. Box 58, Takoradi

BANKS

Bank of West Africa Ltd., P.O. Box 58, Accra.
 Bank of Ghana, Private Post Bag, Accra.
 Barclays Bank D.C.O., P.O. Box 2949, Accra.
 Ghana Commercial Bank, P.O. Box 2978, Accra.
 Ghana Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Accra.

Brewers and Bottlers

Corkhill Marquart and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 40, Takoradi.
 Ghana Bottling Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 2703, Accra.
 Kumasi Brewery Ltd., Private Mail Bag, Kumasi.
 Overseas Breweries Ltd., P.O. Box 351, Accra.
 Union Trailing Company Ltd., P.O. Box 298, Accra.

Hotels

Aams Hotel, P.O. Box 876, Accra.
 Adams Hotel Nsawam Road, Accra.
 Ambassador Hotel P.O. Box 3944, Accra.
 Avenida Hotel, P.O. Box 756, Accra.
 Broadway Hotel, P.O. Box 030, Accra.
 Edemic Trading Stores and Hotels, P.O. Box 131 Nsawam.
 F. P. H. Hotel, Takoradi.
 Grand Hotel Accra Road, Kumasi.
 Hillcrest, Hotel P.O. Box 219 Government Transit Quaters Secondi
 Hotel De Kingsway, P.O. Box 178, Kumasi
 Kyekeyku Hotel, P.O. Box 2438, Accra.
 Lisbon Hotel, P.O. Box 860, Accra.
 Metropol Hotel, P.O. Box 266, Accra.
 Paris Hotel De, P.O. Box 023, Accra.
 Richardo Hotel, P.O. Box 520, Kumasi
 Ringway Hotel, P.O. Box 1166, Accra
 Seaview Hotel, (1914) Ltd., P.O. Box 14 Accra.
 Star Hotel, Accra.
 Takoradi Hotel, P.O. Box 30, Takoradi
 West African Entertainment Ltd., P.O. Box 3267, Accra.
 Windsor Hotel, P.O. Box 30, (Airport) Takoradi.

Insurance Companies

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd., P.O. 2827, Accra.
 Central Insurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 3114 Accra.
 Crusader Insurance Company (Ghana) Limited, P.O. 1185, Accra.
 Ghana Farmers Mutual Insurance Co Ltd. P.O. Box 2847, Accra.
 Ghana Insurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2363 Accra.
 Lion of Africa Insurance Company Ltd. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Accra.
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 3114, Accra.
 London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 1185, Accra.
 Midland Insurance Services Ltd., P.O. Box 414 Kumasi.
 National and Colonial Insurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2335 Accra.
 National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd P.O. Box 352, Accra.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 138, Accra.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd. Co-operative Bank Building, Accra.
 Royal Exchange Assurance, P.O. Box 30, Accra.
 Royal Insurance Company Ltd., P.O. Box 3114, Accra.
 White Cross Insurance Co. Ltd., Messrs C.F.A.O., Accra.

CINEMA PROPRIETORS—GHANA

Advani Cinemas, P.O. Box 631, Accra.
 Captan Brothers and Co., P.O. Box 2960, Accra.
 Captan Cinema Co., P.O. Box 674, Accra
 Cine Travel Co., P. Box 1883, Accra.
 Globe Cinema, P.O. Box 1118, Accra.
 Nankani's Cinemas (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 1711, Accra.
 West African Pictures Ghana Limited, P.O. Box 791, Accra.

CIGARETTES

Ghana Tobacco Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 11, Accra.
 Goodall, Young and Co. (Ghana) Ltd., P.O. Box 3171, Accra.
 Paterson, Simons and Co., W.A. Ltd., P.O. Box 480, Accra.

CLOTH MANUFACTURERS

Kwesi Mensah Shirt Factory, P.O. Box 188, Kskond Ghana.

COCOA

African Licensed Buying Agents Co. Ltd., Box 683, Accra.
 Busi Stephenson Ltd., P.O. Box 403, Kumasi.
 Cabury and Fry (Accra) P.O. Box 49, Accra.
 Lyons, J. and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 199 Accra.
 Nassar, N. N., P.O. Box 708, Accra.
 Paterson, Zochonis and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 62, Accra.
 Sika Mpoano Cocoa Akuafor Fekuw Ltd., P.O. Box 683, Accra.
 West African Mills Limited, P.O. Box 257 Takoradi, Ghana.

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Informations Spéciales

Format de la page entière :	hauteur	11"
	largeur	8"
Justification :	hauteur	10"
	largeur	7"

TAUX DES ANNONCES:

Page entière:	£80.—
Demi-page.	£50.—
Quart de page:	£25.—
Huitième de page:	£16.—

EMPLACEMENTS SPECIAUX ET ANNONCES EN COULEURS

Verso de la page de couverture avant:	£ 130.—
Verso de la couverture arrière :	£ 120.—
Couverture arrière:	£ 135.—
Article de premier plan:	£ 150.—
Chaque couleur additionnelle:	£ 45% extra

Tirage: Nombre initial de copies : 10,000. Distribution garantie du premier numéro 9,000.

REDUCTION POUR SERIES: 6 insertions: 4% de rabais
12 insertions: 10% de rabais.

Petites annonces: 5/- par ligne de cinq mots ou partie de ligne.

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COMMODITY MARKET

BEAST OF BURDEN

WHAT is happening in the West African commodity Market? There is a general belief that the producers of cash crops are not faring well. What are the causes? The answer is complex and difficult.

Today's primary producer, the West African farmer is under great stress. He is controlled by government agents on methods and processing procedure, not to mention cultivation and the added cost to cover such items as fertilizers, insecticides and transport. In some areas, water is becoming an important factor. On the other hand, he receives guaranteed prices, which so far, for the last five years, has not worked out to his best interest. The West African farmer is perhaps the highest taxed worker in the world today. All these are necessary sacrifices towards the national growth.

Within the past decade, the farmer's real income has increased ten fold, but so have his tastes and wants. What was true twenty years ago is true today, he has no effective savings and as such remains an ineffective sector of the community. One of the problems of industrialization in Africa today is that it is accompanied by inflation. This means that the farmer although he produces more, receives less for his produce. Can this be corrected?

PRICES

A second problem of far more vital importance is that the various produce and marketing boards of West Africa are arms feeding the world's major commodity markets. The farmer's price is dictated to him. What can be done about this?

The two questions are inter-related. Governmental fiscal policy can be so formulated to absorb by anticipating inflationary effects. This means that loans interests and repayment terms must allow for margins of rising prices. Thus the real loss to the national income will be reduced to the minimum. But for any governmental policy to achieve this, such a government must have real bargaining power. In other words, two questions come up — an effective West African

Commodity Market selling its own Contracts. In today's world situation more and more economic blocks are merging with the sole purpose of controlling the world economic order.

Perhaps only places like Asia, Africa, and part of South-America remain, predominantly agricultural. Therefore, the economic wealth and potentiality for development is in agriculture by necessity. Care and attention must be directed to the real problem of development, which is effective agricultural and marketing policy.

THESIS

The thesis that agricultural producing countries are at the mercy of the industrialized nations of the world is not economically sound. The economic facts are quite clear. Agricultural and underdeveloped countries need (a) to dispose of their produce and (b) to industrialize as much as is practicable. On the other hand, industrialized countries need, by and large, substantial amount of this produce regardless of synthetic substitutes. Among this produces, they must, and at the same time maintain the level of production of their industrial complex.

To do this, they need markets — markets that approximate their own home-markets. The upper-class in the underdeveloped countries does constitute an increasingly attractive market. The reasons being that this westernized class suffers from the fever of industrialization. As a consequence, they insist on rapid industrialization as well as manifest the demonstration effect in their daily tastes and choices.

The priorities, therefore, were for the farmer to enjoy a higher standard of living in order to be able to produce more high quality produce, and the marketing arrangement needs to be radically re-organized to minimise effective national savings. But a higher standard of living presupposes a certain minimum educational status. The West African farmer must wake up to these facts.

— TOM MENSASH

GHANA — continued from page 12

(1) Upon registration the Registrar shall certify under his seal that the firm has been registered and is incorporated and such certificate shall state the names of the partners and that their liability is unlimited.

(2) The Registrar shall insert a notice in the Gazette stating the issue of the certificate and the terms thereof.

(3) The certificate, or a copy thereof, certified as correct under the hand of the Registrar, or the Gazette continuing the notice referred to in the immediately preceding subsection, shall be a conclusive evidence that the firm has been duly incorporated under this Act.

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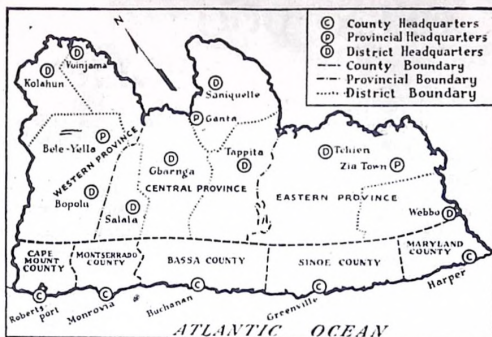
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SUPPLEMENT



LIBERIA'S



ECONOMIC

MILESTONE

PRESIDENT
TUBMAN

OPEN DOOR POLICY

THE economic development of Liberia owes its origin to the Open Door Policy of the Tubman Administration. The Open Door Policy was enunciated by President Tubman in 1954, when he told the nation at that time that all efforts must be fully asserted towards the country's economic development in order to make Liberia economically stable.

This policy, therefore, was designed to induce and attract foreign capital and technicians for the exploration and exploitation of the various mineral resources of Liberia so that the country's national economy might be raised, increased and developed.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

In order to encourage foreign investment the Government of Liberia allows certain exemptions on certain types of taxes to enable the investor to recover his initial investment. Liberia is a potentially rich country and no restrictions are placed on her trade policy. Her exports and imports are in the hands of both Liberia and foreign businessmen and women.

As a result of the rapid and growing economic possibilities in Liberia within recent years, the Government of Liberia is ever ready and willing to render every possible financial aid to any commercial enterprise or venture launched in the country. This consideration manifested by the Government is based on its belief in the country's economic development and in the realization that the life of any country rests on its economic stability.

Liberia derives her economy from her natural resources in which trade, industry and agriculture play an important part. Let us have a look at some of these industries:

TIMBER

Liberia has a vast and expansive forest reserve whose timber has been found suitable for the world market. The forest is being tapped rapidly for both local needs and world market. As timber trade is fast developing and expanding there

are regular shipments of timber from Monrovia, Sinoe and Cape Palmas. Sinoe is known to be the largest log exporting port. There is an Anglo-Liberian Timber Company operating in Cape Palmas, Maryland County, and Liberia.

RUBBER

Rubber industry plays an important part in the economic life of Liberia. It is a well known fact that Liberia has the finest and highest grade rubber which is in demand in the world market. It is one of the country's essential exports. The rubber industry of Liberia is in the hands of the Firestone Rubber Plantation Company, B.F. Goodrich Company and Liberian Rubber Producers. The latter numbering about 2,600.

In 1962, the total rubber exported was 100,071,000 lbs valued 25,661,501 dollars. Apart from the large number of Liberians employed by the Liberian Rubber Producers, the Firestone Rubber Plantation Company employs about 25,000 Liberians at their plantations including 15,000 skilled tappers.

IRON ORE INDUSTRY:

This industry is also one of the principal and essential economic resources of Liberia. It is being rapidly developed as the exploration of iron ore and its production increases daily.

The following Companies concentrate on the exploration of iron ore: The Liberian American-Swedish Mineral Company (LAMCO) operating at Nimba Point (50% of this Company is owned by Liberian Government); The Liberian Mining Company, operating at Bomi Hill; The National Iron Ore Company (US & Liberian owned); The Liberian & German Mining Company (DELIMCO) - 50% of this Company is owned by the Liberian Government. This Company operates in the Grand Cape Mount Country.

All these Companies carry out extensive exploration of ore. Liberian ore is considered to have the highest iron content—65%. The total tonnage of iron ore shipped from Liberia during the period 1962

from two operating mines amounted to 3,127,171 tons valued 33,4012 dollars.

In addition to the above mentioned Companies, there is a new formed company—LAMCO—Bethlehem Joint Steel Venture with capital of 220 million. The LAMCO owns 75% and the Bethlehem Joint Steel Venture owns the remaining 25%, and operates under an agreement with the Government of Liberia. Under this agreement, the Government will receive 50% of Bethlehem's return from their share of the project.

NEW FACTORY

In order to facilitate handling and shipping from Liberia, a new ore finger pier was started in 1961 and completed, which now enable the berthing of two ships at a time—one on each side. Shipment of this ore is made to the following countries: United States of America, Holland, Spain, Germany, Italy, Canada, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Liberian Mining Company employs about 2,000 Liberians and the LAMCO, more than 10,000 in 1961. All the other Companies in this industry employ a large number of Liberians. The policy of the Government is that these companies give first consideration to the employment of Liberians. The Liberian Government has enacted a new wage law which is to guide the employers of labour in the country. Presently, there are increasing formations of new companies owned jointly by the Liberian Government and foreign investments totalling more than 306,000,000 dollars a year.

Liberia's National Shipping Line, formed by the Government in association with Israeli and Dutch interest, is expected to begin operation in July, according to a director of the company.

The launching of the line's first ship, a 30,000 ton bulk carrier, the "President William S. Tubman", was performed by the President's wife, Mrs. Antoinette Tubman, early in April at Rotterdam.

The second 30,000 tonner is due to be launched in September by its Irish builders and will be delivered here in December.

The two ships will cost some 10,000,000 dollars (about £3,570,000).

LIBERIA

mechanics and carpentry.

Rice, coffee, cocoa, vegetable and mangoes are few of the agricultural products.

FISHING INDUSTRY:

Prior to the inception of the Tubman Administration, the supply of fish was by net casting, hooks and lines which were in the hands of Liberian as well as Nigerian and Ghanaian fishermen. Now, new fishing companies have been formed by Liberians as well as by foreign investors. Artificial ponds stocked with fresh water fish have been opened in some parts of the hinterland by experts to provide the needed protein for a balanced diet.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

A good amount of protein cannot be supplied for the Liberian diet by a very small number of cattle. However, poultry farming and marketing of eggs is rapidly increasing. There is an increasing development of good animal meat but the experiments for crossing West African and Brahmin cattle have not been very successful.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

There are many banking institutions in Liberia which offer all banking facilities to the country's commercial and industrial operations. The following are the principal banking houses:- The Bank of Liberia—Liberian owned, with correspondents throughout the world is headed by a Liberian who studied in the U.S.

The Bank of Monrovia, an affiliate of the First National City Bank of New York U.S.—serves as fiscal agent of the Liberian Government. This Bank has branches in all the principal towns of Liberia; the International Trust Company—U.S. owned, which also handles insurance; the Chase Manhattan Bank; The Tradevo Bank is a subsidiary of Mediobanca of Milan and Bankers Trust Company of New York. The Commercial Bank of Liberia, an associate of the Intra S.A. Beirut is Lebanese—owned. These institutions are manned principally by qualified and experienced staff of Liberians trained in Liberia as well as abroad. Some of the Liberian employees hold key positions in these institutions. In the Bank of Monrovia, one of such Liberians has recently been appointed Assistant Manager to succeed another Liberian. Revenue collected

from the diamond industry for the period of 1961 amounted to 792,682.45 dollars. Royalty on the diamond industry for the period of 1961 on the diamond exported being 563,481.60 dollars. There were in this period 433 miners and 646 prospectors—all Liberians. The quantity of diamond shipped for the same period amounted to 904,714.64 carats valued 3,756,543.99. dollars. Gold purchases by the Bank of Monrovia for the same period amounted to 2,184,368 ounces.

SHIPPING INDUSTRY:

In the line of shipping, although, Liberia does not own a merchant fleet yet, ships of foreign nationalities as obtained in some countries of the world fly the flag of the country and are registered under the Liberian law. The Government of Liberia derives appreciable revenues from this source. However, Liberia will soon be launching her own merchant fleet. A contract for the building of one ship has already been awarded to a reputed Ship Building Company.

CLOTH INDUSTRY:

Cloth industry is one of the common industries which is being carried out mainly by Liberians inhabiting the Western and Central Provinces of the Country.

The inhabitants of these Provinces are excellent cloth weavers since cloth weaving is as old as the country and is one of the people's major trades. The spinning is done by women and girls and men set up the loom. Cloth may be woven into several patterns. Dyes which are used for colouring the cloth are abstracted from the barks and leaves of trees. A cloth woven in Liberia is called the "Country Cloth". An Italian Company has been granted a concession for weaving and it is expected that a factory will soon be set up.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

The Government of Liberia is having a gigantic development programme covering a ten-year period.

Public as well as private building constructions are being rapidly carried out in the country. These constructional operations are in the hands of Liberian and foreign Companies. They offer employment to Liberians.

TELECOMMUNICATION

There is soon to be set up by the Government of Liberia an ultra

modern Communications network with a private modern telephone system between Monrovia and the provinces as well as world centres which is estimated to cost 6,000,000 dollars. The new telecommunication system will be fully automatic. It will have an international radio communication system as well.

This is to fulfil a much needed desire in replacing the communications system which has become overloaded and inadequate to cope with the expanding economy of the country.

Germans, Italians, Dutch, French, British, and Liberians are all engaged in the wholesale and retail of mercantile goods.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Liberia's principal imports are as follows:- Machinery and Transport Equipment; Chemicals, Mineral, Fuels and Lubricants, Beverages and Tobacco, inedible Crude materials, Oils and Fats, Miscellaneous manufactured goods and various other items. In the year 1961, imported goods valued 90,667,766 dollars.

I should like to mention a few of the various exportable products from Liberia:- Rubber, Iron Ore, Palm Kernels, Piassava, Coffee, Cocoa, Diamond, Kola nuts and bananas. These articles meet ready overseas market. During the period 1961, Liberia exported Rubber, Iron Ore, Diamond, Palm kernels, Coffee Cocoa, Piassava and other products value 61,906,457 dollars.

SOUND ECONOMY

In 1933 and thereafter, before the inception of the Tubman Administration in 1944, the country's revenue dropped to 321,000 dollars which Mr. Tubman inherited. As a result of the successful operation of the Country's Open Door Policy, her revenues increased to 8,853,100 dollars over an eight year period—1944. to 1952—and in 1962 leaped to an over-all figure of 30,000,000 dollars. The economy of the country is now on a more sound basis than ever before. President Tubman has successfully set a fine and lasting example and pattern for Liberia's economic development which will be followed with keenness and determination as a continuity of the country's progress and advancement.

TOURISM

CAMEROON -
WEST AFRICA'S PARADISE

(By a Correspondent)

WITHOUT enumerating all the numerous attractions which make Cameroon a particularly privileged country from a tourist's point of view, in which the traveller constantly discovers new and unexpected beauties, it can be said simply that the variety of its resorts and landscapes, folklore, art and handicraft and its excellent hunting make it a little paradise of the whole African continent.

The variety of the landscape is extraordinary: one finds all kinds of vegetation in Cameroon; thick forest, bushy and grassy savannah, coastal vegetation. In this varied and so often picturesque frame, a considerable number of very interesting resorts will draw the attention of the tourist.

If the tourist comes from another continent, he may start his tour of Cameroon from the North; he reaches Fort Lamy, capital of the neighbouring Republic of Chad, by air or land; then he only needs to cross the Logone, the river which divides Chad from Cameroon, to reach Fort-Foureau, on the left bank, a picturesque group of buildings in Islamic style. He then explores the shores of the Logone, peopled by the Kotoko fishermen-folks, and after a short passage through Nigerian territory, he goes down to Mora, the residence of the Wandala Sultanate; nearby is the Waza Reserve with its incredibly abundant fauna.

VOLCANIC DYKES

The region South of Mora, towards Maroum and Mokolo, is very rugged (Mandara Mountains, Kaksiki peak, etc.), and one encounters everywhere scattered rocks and jagged peaks, which often reach 3280-3608 ft. in height. At Maroum the tourist comes upon a landscape which Andre Gide described as "one of the noblest in the world." An intense light shines on it, its hue varying every hour of the day. At Maroua converge different routes and a variety of people. Excursions may be made from this town: — to the West towards Mokolo (rugged and rocky landscape handicraft and the Kaksiki

region. Unforgettable places: real lunar landscape with volcanic dykes rising from the destructed cones; Kirdi populations with very interesting customs and folklore:

— to the East and the great plain on the Logone, with its thick thorn bush. The Logone valley is very fertile and well developed area: — towards the basin of the River Benoue and Garoua, the capital of Northern Cameroon. The importance of this town is mainly due to the considerable development of its port, from which a part of the production of the Chad and Logone areas is shipped and where some imports are unloaded. Garoua lies in the centre of a district which is particularly good for hunting

FASCINATING

South of this fascinating northern part of Cameroon stand out the slopes of the Adamawa Massif which forms a sort of barrier between the northern and the Southern part of the country. This massif covers a surface of 67,000 square km; on the North, it appears as a range of mountains rising suddenly from the Benoue plain and reaching a height of 3280 ft. In the centre it forms a plateau, where the important town of N'Gaoundere is located. This town with its winding streets bordered by high clay walls, in which the house doors open, is typically Arabic. An important and very colourful market is held in N'Gaoundere.

Further to the South, the Adamawa slopes gradually down. The vegetation, which is rather scanty on the central plateau, grows more abundantly, especially in the bottom of the valleys. It represents the transition between the savannah and the steppe.

From N'Gaoundere the tourist may either go southward along the great Garoua-N'Gaoundere-Tibati-Yaounde road, or turn to the South-East, towards the border of the Central African Republic. In this, he passes through a region where cattle raising is one of the main

activities (Meiganga district through the gold-mining district (with the small centre of Bertoua); after that, near Bertoua reaches the great forest. If from Bertoua the tourist goes further on to the East (Batouri), he arrives in a region of rubber trees; still further on, South-East of Bertoua he finds himself in the heart of a thick virgin forest, where small and scattered groups of Pygmies live.

From N'Gaoundere and Bertoua it is easy to reach Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon. It is a steadily developing town, lying on the hill. Its climate, with an average annual temperature of 22 degrees C and the comforts which the town offers (good hotels, entertainments, etc.) make an agreeable stay. Many tours can be made by starting from Yaounde. For instance, one may go to Ebolowa, to the South of the capital, and visit the cocoa plantations in the middle of the huge forest which covers almost all Cameroon. One may also go towards the coastal region and stop in the pretty little seaside resort of Kribi, where one can appreciate its ocean setting, recalling the Pacific island.

A third group of excursions takes the tourist to the western part of Cameroon, i.e. towards the Bamoun villages (important agricultural area-main town Founban), and the Bamileke plateau. These are outside the great forest and their height varies between 3000 and 5000 ft. In a landscape which may be compared with that of Auvergne (falls, cascades, etc.), the soil is thoroughly cultivated and produces mainly foodstuffs. The main town of this extraordinary region is Tschang, a real mountain resort 39000 ft. up and a centre for several picturesque one or two day excursions. South of the Bamileke region, a short detour makes it possible to visit the big village of N'Kongsamba and the huge Ekom falls, in the middle of a thick forest.

Further West you have the Bamenda hills and grassland and to the South the massive Cameroon Mountain rising to a height of 13,000 feet.

LA LINGE DE L'OUEST AFRICAIN

Les Bureaux De L'Editeur

19 Martin Street, Lagos Nigeria

L'adresse De Poste

P. O. Box 2965 Lagos, Nigeria

Le Téléphone: 22723

Le Publier

F. OLADIPO ONIPEDE Ph.D

L'Editeur:

ALEXANDER CHIA

A L'EDITION

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Guinea Coast Publications,
19 Martin Street,
P. O. Box 2965 Lagos, Nigeria

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Printed by
MEGIDA PRINTERS
P. O. Box 477, Industrial Estate
Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria.

LA LETTRE DE L'EDITEUR

LE CONFERENCE
DES ESPRITS

LES plats de LINK pour ce mois symbolisent la période de la transition des pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest aujourd'hui. L'équipement moderne, le capital et le savoir-faire sont très demandé à toute l'Afrique. Pour l'avenir prochain, cette tendance continue sûrement pour rendre l'Afrique capable du développement. Les conditions nécessaires d'effectuer un changement technologique sont évidents, mais l'appréhension nécessaire n'est pas toujours actuel.

D'autre part, la plupart des pays africains sont les états nouveaux et modernes et ils sont jaloux de leur indépendance. Ils font les produits de bas, mais ils ne peuvent pas les consumer; par conséquent il faut vendre. Les acheteurs, en générale, sont les anciens pouvoirs coloniaux; ils ne comprennent pas l'impact de l'Indépendance.

L'Indépendance ne créera pas des utopies économiques; seulement il peut les conditions nécessaires aux changements économiques au préalable. C'est une route très longue à l'Utopie. Ici est où l'homme de l'Occident prend l'initiative, mais pas du tout il a le monopole.

Le WEST AFRICA LINK s'intéresse sérieusement à cette question: d'une part de mettre les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest dans de mouvement économique du monde. Par ailleurs, LINK rend un service nécessaire de concentrer l'observation de l'état d'âme de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du monde.

L'accord est nécessaire à l'association pour le progrès. Pourquoi ne nous commençons pas coopérer?



Editeur

REALITE'S ECONOMIQUES CONTRE MOTS D'ORDRE POLITIQUES

(UCHE CHUKUMERJE)

Si la réalité d'économique simplement de la main pouvait tous même guerrier marcher à la les slogans, la réalisation africaine pour le marché commun aurai coupé pour le moment. Mais cane sera pas ainsi.

Le concept d'un marché africain court le danger d'un de ces projets que nécessité est très clair, pour tout le monde oublier a prendre n'importe initiative consacrer à l'implement. Ce projet a été tacitement endossé en principe par la commission d'unité de l'Afrique et en virtuellement même éloigné comme la politique de l'Afrique dans le marasme de 1960-61; quand l'Afrique rébalancisée en deux camps de guerre. La nécessité du marché commun était négligé, même avant le rapprochement d'AddisAbaba du mai 1962.

Encore, ces propositions n'avaient pas reçu une consacrer attention: La derriére conférence de 140. A.U. des ministres des affaires étrangères; qui a rencontrée à Lagos le fevrier dernier à dessiner la table d'agenda pour la prochaine rencontre des premiers d'état, est significative de cette expressions.

Il n'y avait plus de la référence en opion communautaire à n'importe des étudiants où d'autre plans pour le marché commun africain.

D'abord le modèle colonial de l'économie africaine d'aujourd'hui. 90 per cent de l'activité économique africaine est concentré sur l'agriculture, et tous les états africains sont momentanément producteurs des exportés primaires.

Quelques autorités ont dit que avant d'être réalisable de ce projet, pour le faire comptant il le faut en participant, d'être derivé les bénéfices speciaux de divisions de lenbeur battre assez paradoxalement, entre la commande de commerce africain moins que dix pour cent de total libre échange africain.

Le deuxième avantage est la division des pays africain en différentes parties du continent étrangère. La Zone monétaire — c'est-à-dire, sterling, franc, dollar. Ce probleme l'amène par quelque états africains et l'association (ou quasi-association) le rang qui est plus que demi de l'état d'indépendents africains veux avec le marché européen.

Avant d'aller à examiner ces implications graves à cet indifférence apparent, il le faut concéder premièrement que n'importe ne prouvait prétendre qu'un marché commun africain aurait devenir une entoure simple. Les difficultés en son chemin sont défendu étheré.

Tous ces faits n'ont pas seulement perpétuel mais aussi accentuel polarisations coloniale d'économique activité africaine aupres d'européens. Plus de dangers toujours, pour

l'état africains qui sont maintenant exposé de danger de santé compétition suicidale de bonne division en commerce étrangère, avec les états fait préférential de marché commun européen, et restes sont fermé avec un murail. Avec ces committments à E. E. E., pourra-t-elle l'état africain aurait d'accorder en commun external continental tarif de ce tres A.B. d'un marché commun?

Le troisième race à accablé est transport, especialement en les routes et les rails. A part d'une communication construit par le pouvoir de France et Bretagne colonial pour faire la co-ordination de leur commerce (le voie du, leur administration) dans leur ancien pays dans l'afrique d'Est; il n'a pas les routes transcontinentale d'importance africaine d'aujourd'hui.

Par exemple vous ne pouvez c'est-à-dire de Cairo à Lagos ou Dakar à Khartoum, ou Rabat à Salisbury, seulement par les routes plus cricutou pour le vrai dire, à espace de de transport entre l'état. Les états africains restent à force de division comme ils le avaient laissé le pouvoir colonial European.

La problème impliquant est évident. Qui un marché commun Africain sera gigantesquement être assis muraillement industriels et fournis en largement les marchés régionaux et ca ne pourra être possible sans transport insurvisant. Ce verité, l'

LES CONTRIBUTIONS DE LA BANQUE DU MONDE A L'ECONOMIE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

(D'après un correspondant special).

LA Banque du Monde est composée de trois institutions. Ces institutions sont le Corporation Internationale de Finance qui fait son premier placement de fonds en Afrique en 1960; l'Association Internationale pour le Développement qui a commencé donner les crédits en Afrique en 1961, et la Banque du Monde soi-même, qui a été fonctionner ici depuis 1950.

La Banque du Monde a été établis avec la Fonds Monétaire Internationale à Bretton Woods à la conférence monétaire et financière. Elle est comme une société cooperative avec 90 pays à l'aout 1963.

Le nom officiel de la Banque du Monde est "La Banque Internationale pour la Réconstruction et le Développement." Son concerne important, après la guerre, était la reconstruction, mais maintenant ses efforts sont dirigé particulièrement à assister les pays sous-développés. La Banque est associé avec les Nations Unies comme un agence special.

En juin 1963, la Banque a fait 394 prêts de 6,983 million dollars au 64 pays. Les sources de cette Banque est l'argent versé par ses membre-pays, inclus 23 pays africain, la vende des bonds de Banque aux marchés capitales du monde et ses gaires.

En addition, les vendes des partes des prêts de la Banque, aux autres speculateurs, et les remboursements de prêts permit tent les recouvrements ses actions et servir a reduit le somme de l'argent quelle doit obtenir de autres Banques.

GABON

Les pays développées doivent beaucoup de l'association d'organisation monetaire aux progrès qu'ils font avec ses plans de développement. Son marasme emploi le Gouvernement du Gabon à obtenu prêts du somme de 25,000,000 dollars de la Banque du Monde.

En juin 1963, le Gouvernement de Gabon à obtenu l'aide de L'U.N.O. par l'action special à étudier l'Economie et de construire le chemin de fer à transporter le fer de Makokou-Makambo au Nord du Gabon à un wharf à Libreville, l'aide de chemin de fer proposé en portant le fer d'augmenter l'Economie du pays.

La Banque du Monde agit comme un agent à executer l'étudiant les plans de développement aux autres consultants.

Ces compagnies privé internationale de fer estimé le Makokou-Makambo reserves comme 860 million (tons) de premier qualité de fer. Tandis que le versements sont localé loin de côte, un etude special de fond est necessaire pour la première toche de rail entre les Makambo fer reserves et la plage. Les études differents d'etablissement d'un port commercial et de fer à la Libreville sont finacé par les autres sources.

GHANA

Ghana, qui était une ancienne colonie anglais de Cote d'Or, à achevé son independence en 1957 et elle est un membre de la Banque dans la même année.

Le Fevrier 1962, la Banque à donné quelque action d'apeu près 47 million à Haute Volta autorité un agence de Gouvernement du Ghana en aide le finance à la constitution d'une dam hydroelectrique à la Rivère Volta à Akosombo, avec un transmission système de fournir l'électricité au sud du Ghana. L'action forme quel aide d'une programme International Finance qui fera le possibilité à la construction de pas plus de Electricité pourvoir plan.

Le pouvoir de projet en addition de Finance aurait fournir par un prêt d'un long trimestre en total d'une somme de 37,000,000 dollars par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, par l'Agence pour Développement International et la Banque, des exports et importations de Washington et d'équivalent de quatorze million par d'Etat Unis pour leur credits des exports qui a été garanti.

Le Gouvernement du Ghana sera par lui même invite d'équivalent et éloigné de 98,000,000 dollars au pouvoir de projet.

Le schème hydroelectrique de Haute Volta à emporté la place importante au plan du Ghana pour le développement de Economic. Pour la génération terminale d'unis qui sont preseté la source de Eletrolique du Ghana.

Les lignes transmission sera eu ligné de à Akosombo de scaport au Tema qui a 44 Ki lomètres aillieurs, où fondeur d'alluminium qui aurait construit alors de dix huit kilomètres ailleur d'Accra, le capital du Ghana, avec une cerce separé des lignes transmissions. En son objet et rank avec le plus grand intelligence par de son devert partout

VOLCO

Le même dam de reniuer la construction qui sera en levé de 244 de mètres au mineau de 370 metres en haut de fondation et qui aurait été d'un cimier de long de 2,000,000 mètres environs qui sera créer un reservoir entièrement dans Ghana trois cents kilomètres delong environs et avec surface de 3.275 kilomètres carré de étendue.

Le Pouvoir electrolique, arrangé juste au dessous de dam, qui aurait été initialement une capacité de 589.000 killowatt fournis par quatre de 147.00 à la comparaison d'exterieur, avec une de 70.000 killowatt fournis, a peu près de 400 kilomètres de longueur sera fournir des pouvoirs aux villes; les villages et le mines du sud du Ghana; inclus Takoradi et Kumasi. Le premier état âge de schème de Haute Volta est expectée d'être fini en 1967;

Le fondeur d'aluminium aurait capable amellement de 100.000 en 150,000 tons. Il aurait batu et opéré par la compagnie Anonyme de Volta (Volco), formé par deux larges producteurs d'Amerique, qui "aurait a un substantiel intérêt en fondation.

(Suit de la Page 42)

LA BANQUE DU MONDE

(Suit De la Page 41)

Le projet de fonder a été assisté par les prêts et garanti par le Gouvernement des États Unis.

L'assistance technique, En août 1952. La Banque a signé à un nombre de développement de service adéquat comme logement de représentant. Il est available à conseiller sur l'Economie Gouvernmentale et les affaires financiers et de garder un grand intérêt pour les groupes des travailleurs en Banque de Gouvernement du Ghana.

Il était assisté pendant la première année par un aspect qui travaille avec la commission du Ghana, en concernant avec une méthode de mobilisation de finance interne de dévèrs ressources de développement.

NIGÉRIA

Nigeria, quatre fois de largeur environs de Etat Unis, et le plus peuplé pays d'Afrique devenait à nombre de la Banque elle-même en 1960. Nigeria avait un contract avec la Banque. En 1958 elle a prêté 28.000.000 de dollars avec garanti aux Etats Unis pour d'être faire de développement de rail. Après ca il était le premier pays African d'être visité par la commission général envoyé par la Banque.

La Banque a continué d'être actif après l'Independence de Nigeria. En Decembre le port de Lagos est développè. La Banque agitait amenant comme l'agent pour le projet spécial à étudier la corporation de chemin de fer du Nigeria en grand capacité de la système de rail, a garder le plan avec le grandeur des Exports.

Au-dessous de cette programme de chemin de fer, accueillir 38 diesel locomotives, plus de 1.400 de voiture vitesse et plus de 200 voitures de passagers et reconstruit et était les gares, et les ateciers pour développer communication et crée beaucoup des routes avec le plus lourd track de port en Decembre 1963. La Banque a crée un prêt d'équivalent de 13 million de dollars à l'autorité de Ports (N.P.A.) la corporation publique établis en 1955, developpa la port de Lagos par passe 4.000.000 tons de Cargo a environs d'un an, et des affaires de commerce. Le prêt était quantitie par le Gouvernement du Nigeria.

L'Autorité du Nigeria a fait les succèsés vigoureux à moderniser l'operation de port par la construc-

tion d'une nouvelle facilité et Le Traffic est se lève avant la capacité du Port, developpé particulièrement de Lagos qui services le Gouvernement de Nigeria et beaucoup de commerce extérieur au nord et a l'Ouest.

Ce projet est établir avec l'aide de la Banque est l'autorité de six ans de développement a donné au Gouvernement National proposé 1962 — 1968. Le port du Lagos consiste de Port de Douane employé particulièrement pour les cargos consignés à île de Lagos à Apapa. Quoique les places d'Apapa sont doublé dans sept ans, mais le nombre de bateaux en cherchant less places son augmenté.

Les fonds d'aurait employé pour le plus besoin d'Apapa qui serait le completé en 1966.

Au-dessous ce projet à un nombre de places d'Apapa, serait augmenté de neuf à dix, par un extension de Port de 4.900 a 7.424 metres. Le projet inclut aussis la réclamation, et drague l'installation de l'eau et facilités, chemin de fer et le gria a porter la construction de Maisons quatre Magazins, la complétion de deux maisons et l'achat des a prêts en deliverrant l'equipepent.

L'INSPECTION DE DAM DU NIGER.

Au par du Governments des Etat Unis, fonds spéciale de certaine agence, la merité inspection de construction d'un dam pour l'électricité, Navigation et l'irrigation de la rivière Niger.

L'inspection recommandé la construction d'un grand dam près Kainji, à 600 kilo mètres à la commencement de la rivière Niger. Les membres des groupes consultif du Nigeria organisé par la Banque, avait commencé a considerer la possibilité d'aide financer le dam projet à Kainji.

En Mars 1963 la Banque annonca un étude en regardant l'avancement et l'élargement de chemin, au Nord du Nigeria. Le transport est un obstacle au développement d'Economie de Nord.

A la demande du Gouvernement du Nigeria et le Gouvernement d'Anglet erre, la Banque a organisé un général mission d'inspection en 1953. Il est consisté d'une groupe de 15 spécialistes aux problèmes varieux de développement, et était

largement recruté hors de travailleurs de la Banque.

La problème de la Banque était prisèle prospets en les réalisants d'Economie au Nigeria, et le développement récomendé mesure pratique par les réalisants. Son rapport fait au publique en septembre 1958 est analysé chaque de secteur au Economie du Nigeria en détail, et met devant les proposals pour développement mesure aurait pris les cinq de mars 1960.

La conclusion générale du rapport était que Nigeria été remarquable en progrès en économie, Sociale et politique plus de 15 ans, et la Poussée d'Economie serait continué et même accéléré. Entre 1961 et 1963 un membre de la Banque servis comme un conseiller au Government.

O. U. A.

(Suit De la Page 40)

petit entre-état de commerce en Afrique aujourd'hui est à large étend due de ce facteur: Moins d'entre état transport l'amoinssrediut prix à payer les marchandises pour les pays africains. Transporté au bateau par la voie du mer d'Europe, plus que les commodités de leur pays voisiage.

Dernièrement, il y avait la problème du plan regional, été fai, ici et là part le groupes d'états pour leur "Marchés Communs."

En Afrique de l'Est, le Plan d'Etat pour la Fédération a déjà tous prérequisites de Marché Commun de l'Afrique de l'Est, et de l'organisation des services communs. Mais le projet regional le plus ambitieux est l'Union d'Afro-Malagasy, créé par les états français; cette union a déjà finalisé les plans de développement pour une Banque, pour un articulation marine et deja crée l'articulation aérienne.

Au Nord, l'Algérie et l'Égypte ont parlé du Marché Commun des Arabes, embrassant le Levant et L'Afrique du Nord. Ces plans regionals sont plus grands que les plans continentals.

BULLETIN DE NOUVELLES

LA LIGNE MARITIME POUR LA LIBERIE

UNE ligne nationale maritime était formé par le gouvernement de la Libérie, en association avec les intérêts de l'Israël, de la Hollande, et elle est espéré à commencer en juillet, dit le Directeur de la compagnie.

Au commencement, le premier navire, de 30,000 tonnes, se sera appelé Le President Tubman. La cérémonie de la mise à l'eau sera performé par Madame Antoinette Tubman à Rotterdam en avril. Le navire deuxième, de 30,000 tonnes, se met à l'eau en septembre par son constructeur irlandais de navires et sera délivré en décembre. Les deux navires coûtent 10,000,000 dollars. C'est proposé à arranger d'acheter plus des navires de commerce à l'avenir.

Capitalisation de la compagnie.

Le gouvernement de la Libérie est le propriétaire de 50 pour cent de la compagnie, avec reversion sur Mm. Aaron Rosenfeld de Haifa et sur Mm. Veroine Veroine United Shipyards de Rotterdam. Le capital, au début, de 10,400,000 dollars, sera prévue à la même rapport. La compagnie de Heifa fera office de directeur et gagnera la commission de l'argent de 2 1/2 pour cent du revenu brut.

Dix hommes libériens seront instruit en Israël à l'école nautique.

L'AGENCE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL DES ETATS UNIS

LES États Unis ont donné l'aide technique au sujet de l'achat de la marchandise et des sources de cette marchandise. Cet acte fera un grande nombre de concurrents et souvent fera les bas prix.

L'Agence pour le Développement International a annoncé récemment que l'Institution Nationale pour les Achats du Gouvernement des États-Unis a agréé faire son service aux nations africaines en pur don. C'était espéré d'être disponible, spécialement au début parce que les produits des États-Unis ne sont pas bien connu comme les produits de l'Europeen Afrique.

Un porte-parole de la compagnie dit que les navires seront employé à porter le minerai de fer de Libérie aux Etats-Unis et à l'Europe. Le gouvernement ne donnera pas la préférence à ces navires sur les navires étrangers.

Une autre ligne libérienne de la maritime, la Province Line, entrera en vigueur bientôt surtout comme porteur du minerai de fer. Cette ligne sera possédée par le gouvernement de la Libérie, par les actionnaires particulières et par la compagnie suédoise Grangesberg, qui a l'intérêt à la compagnie Laxco, mineur de fer en Libérie.

LE MARCHÉ COMMUN

LES DEPUTÉS ASSEMBLENT A DESCUTER LES AFFAIRES DU MARCHÉ COMMUN

LES Députés de six pays du Marché Commun ont passé en revue les préparatifs pour les négociations mondiales pour la réformations des tarifs douaniers. Ils assemblent à Genève pour cinq jours et les négociations mondiales commenceront en mai à Genève.

La rôle du Parlement Européen de 142 membres, compris la France, l'Allemagne de l'ouest, de l'Italie la Belgique, l'Hollande et le Luxembourg, vont discuter les décisions des Gouvernements Européens du Marché Commun, de l'Euratom et du syndicat du charbon et de l'acier.

Les directions des ministres du "six" sont savent être un compromis avec les points de vue de la France et de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest et des autres associés. L'attitude de la France à l'inclusion des produits agricoles dans "l'IA"ronde de Kennedy" a été tiède au début. Mais elle a agréé d'essayer de faire le succès à condition que le Marché presse aux réductions des douanes industrielles aux États-Unis plus grandes que les douanes de l'Europe qui sont en général à la la bas prix.

L'AIDE FRANCAIS

PARIS, le 15 janvier
La France doit donner moins de

l'assistance financière à ses anciens possessions en Afrique, compris l'Algérie, et doit donner plus de l'assistance aux autres régions sous-développées, dit un rapport qui vient de paraître par une commission du gouvernement touchant la politique de l'assistance. L'Afrique et le Malagasy prennent 95 pour cent de l'assistance du gouvernement de France, d'après le rapport.

D'ailleurs, le rapport conseille à la France de recevoir mais pas augmenter son assistance aux pays étrangers.

Le président de la Commission, un ministre ancien du commerce et l'industrie, dit à la conférence de la presse, que le gouvernement n'est pas obligé d'agréer au rapport. Peut-être, il dit, les avis rendus par la commission ne sont pas contraire à la ligne officielle.

LA PRODUCTION DE L'OR AU GABON EST DOUBLE

LA production de l'or au Gabon est doublé depuis l'année dernier suivant la découverte des gisements à d'après la statistique de la production en 1963 des minerais. Les détails chiffres suivent:

L'or—1,110,818 grammes (Une augmentation de 118.9 pour cent depuis l'année dernière)

Le pétrole—889,708 tonnes (une augmentation de 7.6 pour cent)
L'uranium—1,317,288 kilogrammes (une augmentation de 13.4 pour cent)

Oxyde noir de manganèse—638,587 tonnes (une augmentation de 213.2 pour cent).

L'augmentation grande de la production du minerai de manganèse avait lieu parce que l'année 1963 était la première année de l'opération de la mine à Moanda.

TOGO

L'assemblée territoriale de la République du Togo a adopté récemment trois effets; l'un est que le Gouvernement ratifier la convention des États unis Africains au Marché Commun en roupan avec les Européens.

Le second est autorisation du Président de ratifier le contrat de café, et le troisième autorise le Gouvernement de ratifier l'établissement de la Banque Africain pour le Développement.

BULLETIN DE NOUVELLES

SWAZILAND

Le protectorat anglais de Swaziland en Afrique du sud a virtuellement toute valeur d'économie sauf main d'œuvre. Un grand nombre des habitants sont très satisfaits de leurs maisons de boue et les feuilles des maizes. Leurs habitudes traditionnelles est mesurer la richesse en boeufs. Le territoire est de 6,700 milles carrés, avec une population de 270,800 Africains, 800 blancs et 2,250 creoles.

La terre est productive et elle a la variété des minerais. Politiquement elle est avancée et elle a choisis ses premiers concillers législatifs sous la nouvelle constitution. La problématique est de développer son économie potential.

LE PLAN DU GOUVERNEMENT

Cette problématique pèse lourdement avec l'administration du gouvernement de Swaziland, Sir Brian Marwick, le commissaire anglais au Swaziland, dit aux les journalistes qui ont visité son territoire;

"Au sujet de développement économique, la politique de ce Gouvernement a été fournir une 'infra-structure' suffisante à attirer les placements à la territoire. Depuis 1945, plus de £9,000,000 a été dépensé par le Gouvernement pour le développement social et économique.

"De plus, La Société Enregistrée de la Commonwealth Britannique pour le Développement a fait des placements de £18,000,000 dans l'économie de la territoire, pour un projet grand de l'irrigation, une raffinerie de sucre et un projet de forêt avec une fabrique de papier.

"On peut dire que la politique de fournir une infra-structure pour l'économie de la territoire se termine en succès."

LA COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE

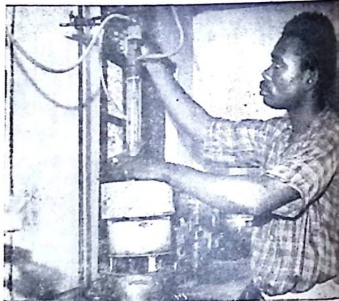
La Commission Economique pour l'Afrique des Nations Unies a adopté une autre moyen en 1963 vers son but de développement de ce continent avec la collaboration des gouvernements. Les plus hauts accomplissements étaient les ouvrages d'un Institut Africain pour le Développement à Dakar en novembre et les articles créant une banque pour le développement en Afrique.

La Commission, qui a son bureau central à Addis-Ababa, a ouvert les bureaux nouveaux régionaux à Niamey (Niger), à Tangier et à Lusaka. A cause des objections des pays Africains indépendants vers la politique de Portugal et de l'Afrique du Sud, en juillet, le Conseiller Economique et Sociale des Nations Unies a décidé à bannir le Portugal et l'Afrique du Sud de la Commission. Avec un autre moyen, le Kenya et le Zanzibar sont laissés entrer à la Commission.

CONGO

Le Premier du Congo-Brazzaville Monsieur Lissouba, a annoncé la socialisation des ports, des chemins de transports de l'eau et de l'électricité. Dans son déclaration comment, M. Lissouba dit que la réduction des prix dans ces entreprises doit encourager les placements industriels. Il a déclaré qu'il avait 300,000,000 à 400,000,000 C.F.A francs déficit hérité de l'ancien régime et que l'austérité est nécessaire à substituer par un bon marché basse sous les placements de crédit d'une somme de 1,200,000,000 C.F.A francs

LE PEUPLE



Quel vous signifiez ce type? A nous, en l'Afrique de l'Ouest, il est un cas concret de la classe ouvrière qui fait son chemin; il est robuste et plein d'entrain. Peut-être il est artisan ou employé de bureau ou technicien; en tout cas, surtout il est ouvrier. Il use les utensiles et l'équipement qui étaient inconnu depuis vingt ans en notre pays. Mais aujourd'hui il est versé dans un nombre croissant de l'équipement industriel et des machines.

A vous, là-bas, ce type signifie vos efforts au commerce et à l'industrie.

La nouvelle génération symbolise l'espérance du passé, les aspirations du présent, et l'accomplissement des plans de développement. Avec le travail assidu et avec la honnêteté, cette génération de l'Afrique de l'Ouest avance. Pendant qu'ils avancent, des milliers, la terre tremble sous leurs pieds, la terre dit, "La révolution industrielle permanente." L'Afrique de l'Ouest, vraiment toute l'Afrique, ne sera jamais la même encore.

LE POINT DES DISCOURS

DEPUIS un siècle moins un peu, la Grande Bretagne a dirigé les affaires de la plupart des hommes de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

L'importance du passé Britannique se manifeste du rôle présent que la Grande Bretagne joue aux économies des quatre pays de l'Afrique Occidentale—le Gambia, le Sierra Leone, le Ghana et le Nigeria.

Vraiment, les quatre pays a accompli l'indépendance politique. Néanmoins leurs économies est encore dépendants à l'initiative du Royaume-Uni.

Peut-être le Ghana est le plus indépendant, comme des pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest de l'expression française la Guinée est la moins dépendante.

Chaque pays de l'expression anglais de l'Afrique de l'Ouest est membre du Commonwealth Britannique des Nations. Économiquement, ils sont en rapport spécial avec le Royaume-Uni par le Fonds pour Développement du Commonwealth Britannique et les autres agences, qui essaient faire un effort spécial à contribuer au développement économique de l'Afrique Occidentale.

Ici, le renversement politique est manifeste. Pour bâtir à la moderne, les pays de l'expression anglais compte sur la forte assistance de la Grande Bretagne. Elle fournit le savoir-faire technologique, le capital avec le taux bas d'intérêt et les fonctions économique élargit. L'ordre nouveau a besoin des attitudes nouveau, le concours nouveau et le rapport mutuel.

Le Royaume—Uni doit coopérer à instruire les africains occidentaux de les employer et après ça on doit dédommager, le Royaume-Uni doit partir. La première phase paraît passer uniment aux services administratifs de ces pays. Dans l'économie, c'est pas facile à établir la même marche de changement mais le principe est implicite.

L'initiative à réaliser ce changement est de l'africain mais l'exécution pratique est une entreprise raisonnablement au-dessous des restrictions imposées à sa condition nouvelle à l'ordre changé du monde.

Est-ce possible que l'O.U.A. répond au but? Quel est le but de la Commission Economique de l'Afrique des Nations Unies? Quel

LA NOUVELLE ASSOCIATION A DEUX



Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Le Député de la Grande Bretagne

D'après
Ajegun - Jeran

est le but de la Banque de l'Afrique pour le Développement et l'idée d'un Marché Commun de l'Afrique? L'avenir est bon, mais il faut de s'attendre aux problèmes, de les étudier et de faire l'analyse avec l'appréhension, Encore beaucoup est possible.

Le Royaume-Uni se compromet au renforcement les liens d'amitié du Commonwealth. L'idée du plan gouvernemental de l'économie est le plus accepté à l'Afrique qu'au Royaume-Uni aujourd'hui. Si la Partie du Travail gagne les élections législatifs à l'Angleterre, que sera la politique économique d'un Gouvernement du Travail vis à vis les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest?

Est-ce que le capital arriveront de plus et s'il a en ait ainsi est-ce que le capital se dirigeront au secteur gouvernemental de l'économie ou au secteur particulier? La métamorphose des économies des pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest tous les jours acquis la vitesse et elle égrégé le grand optimisme. Mais c'est nécessaire que les deux camps ont l'optimisme.

Il faut de passer les relations avec les Grandes Puissances de l'Occident en révue. La coopération est nécessaire pour établir l'ordre nouveau. Il faut de triompher aux difficultés et de résoudre les dissonances.

Aussi, c'est important de retenir dans la mémoire les fondages fondamentaux de la politique de l'association. L'Afrique de l'Ouest est un secteur important du monde sous-développé. Ici les pays sous-développés veulent une convention nouvelle du commerce. La Convention Générale des Tarifs et du Commerce (le C.G.T.C.) est démodée et certainement une convention nouvelle est à l'étude. Quel veut l'Organisation de l'Unité de l'Afrique?

On a supposé qu'comme le Royaume-Uni ne deviendra jamais membre du Marché Commun, ses efforts et son énergie se dirigeront à la consolidation et à la détente de profiter des occasions économiques du Commonwealth Britannique—mais pas sans les challenges sérieux de l'Allemagne, des États-Unis et peut-être de l'Union Soviétique. Mais, qu'est-ce que fait en fin de compte?

Quel arrivera quand une économie agrarienne soit à moitié industrialisée? Quel état tendu et quelle contrainte auront les relations dépendants de l'économie? Les plans du développement des pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest de l'expression anglais insistent sur l'industrialisation et les maisons Britanniques du commerce au paraît la favourisent et elles s'associent à l'industrialisation des pays sur un pied d'égalité.

LE MARCHÉ DES PRODUITS DE BASE

QU'EST-CE qu'est arrivé dans le marché des produits de base de l'Afrique de l'Ouest?

Il y a une croyance générale que les producteurs de ces produits se trouvent dans une mauvaise situation. Qu'est que la cause? La réponse à cette question est complexe et difficile.

Le producteur agricole du jour de l'Afrique de l'Ouest souffre l'effort soutenu. Le gouvernement contrôle ses méthodes de la cultivation et il faut payer pour les engrais chimiques, pour les insecticides et pour le transport. Dans des régions, l'eau est un élément important.

Quoiqu'il en soit, le cultivateur reçoit le prix avec garantie. Depuis cinq ans, il s'en n'est pas bien trouvé. Le cultivateur de l'Afrique occidentale peut-être est l'homme le plus taxé du monde. Ensemble, ces grands sacrifices sont nécessaires pour la poussée de la nation.

Depuis dix ans, le revenu actuel du cultivateur a s'aggrandi, mais aussi le besoin du cultivateur a s'aggrandi. Comme depuis vingt ans, le cultivateur n'a pas des épargnes effectives; il reste encore dans le secteur de la communauté pas effectif.

Une des problèmes d'industrialisation de l'Afrique aujourd'hui est l'inflation fiduciaire. C'est à

dire, le planteur plante plus de la récolte, mais il gagne moins de l'argent. Peut-il contrebalancer cette situation?

DES PRIX

Une deuxième problème a beaucoup d'importance. Les "Marketing Boards" de l'Afrique de l'Ouest nourrissent les marchés du monde des produits de base. Le cultivateur reçoit les ordres au sujet des prix. Peut-il contrebalancer cette situation?

Les deux questions sont connexes. La politique fiscale du gouvernement doit anticipier sur l'inflation fiduciaire. C'est-à-dire que l'intérêt des prêts doivent prévoir des rectifications des prix orientées à la hausse. Ainsi, la perte actuelle du revenu national sera diminué. Mais, si le gouvernement veut ceci, c'est nécessaire que le gouvernement a la capacité de faire un bon marché.

En d'autres termes, le deuxième question se présente: le besoin d'un marché effectif pour les produits de base de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, un marché qui vend ses propres contrats de vente.

Aujourd'hui, il y a des blocs internationaux qui veulent contrôler le monde. Seulement dans les économies de l'Asie, de l'Afrique, et de l'Amérique Latine prédomine l'agriculture.

Ainsi, c'est nécessaire qu'ils dirigent leur attention vers la politique effective du marché de produits de base et vers l'agriculture aussi même.

C'est pas vrai que nous, les pays sous-développés, sont à la merci des nations industrielles. Nous avons besoin de vendre nos produits de base et d'industrialiser nos économies.

Les nations industrielles ont besoin d'acheter nos produits, à dépit des synthétiques, et c'est nécessaire que ces nations maintiennent le niveau de la production industrielle. Ces nations ont besoin des marchés qui sont lucratifs contre les siens.

LE PRIORITE

La classe d'élite des pays sous-développés veut l'industrialisation rapide et aussi elle veut l'effet "démonstration" économique.

Ainsi, selon l'ordre de priorité, il faut absolument que le fermier le plus haut niveau de vie et que les arrangements de placement de produits en bas sont changé radicalement pour maximiser les épargnes effectives. Mais un plus bon niveau de vie présuppose l'éducation, faut que cette vérité se fait joindre dans l'esprit de fermier de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

— TOM MENSAH

EN CONFIDENCE

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