

WEST AFRICA

West Africa No. 2934

3rd September 1973

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Without a "radical departure" from present attitudes Nigeria will be unable to feed its people within the next decade declares the Federal Ministry of Economic Development in its "Guidelines" report for the next - Third - Development Plan*.

Inevitably the present Second Development Plan, which covers the years 1970-74, names resettlement and rehabilitation as the first objective. Now, in its new report, the Economic Development Ministry says that "normal conditions now obtain in the country".

**Guidelines for the Third National Development Plan 1975-1980 (fifty kobo, the Central Planning Office, Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, Lagos).*

But instead of moving up to take the place of rehabilitation the item which was second in the 1970-74 Development Plan, "defence and security", or even the next item in that Plan, "general administration", the new report puts agriculture first. And in contrast to the section on agriculture in the present Plan, which puts export crops first, the *Guidelines* for the next Plan begin with food - and with the judgement we have quoted about the next decade.

This is a sound change of emphasis, particularly in view of the recent drought, although this is not mentioned, and the urgent need for safeguarding water supplies in drought areas is ignored. The *Guidelines* also indicate the increasing interest of the Federal Government in matters hitherto regarded as the concern

of states. The Federal Government has already taken over responsibility for fixing the prices of export crops bought by the marketing boards. Now it is proposed that it should assume responsibility for food price stabilisation throughout the country by means of a production and marketing company and the fixing of minimum prices.

In education, too, the Federal Government seems ready to play a greater part. The *Guidelines* report, for example, criticises the "contradictory" policies of State Governments on the place of sixth forms and urges their discontinuance. It also asserts the Federal Government's determination to correct the "imbalance" in the educational structure. And in contrast to the present plan it declares that in the next plan higher education, a

REPORT FROM THE CATTLE STATE :

Matchet's diary
from
Maiduguri



- Helping Ghana's doctors
- How OCAM stayed alive

- Batouala after fifty years
- University elitism at Ibadan

federal "subject", will receive priority.

In health, too, the report promises a more active Federal role. And although it falls far short of the expectation of many who suffer from the appalling traffic jams and other failings of the capital city, the report does admit that there has been no satisfactory division of responsibility for Lagos between the State and Federal Governments and suggests that the Federal Government will now pay more attention to these problems which, after all, are a main plank in the platform of those who urge the removal of the Federal capital to another centre.

In general, however, the new Plan seems unlikely to be very different from the present one. Although that was presented in a document of some 340 pages containing some most valuable analysis and description, the *Guidelines* report claims that, like the First National Development Plan, it was really only a "rationalisation" of individual projects submitted by Government bodies. The new Plan, however, says the *Guidelines* report, will attempt to identify the problems of each sector and then propose measures to deal with them. The emphasis on food which we have noted seems to bear out this promise. Yet many of the proposals for 1975-80 repeat those already made for 1970-74.

For transport, for example, we are told that projects in the next Plan should as far as possible use "existing studies".

The *Guidelines* report is rightly very

critical of internal postal and telephone services, declaring, for example, that the waiting time for a new telephone "could run into several years". The main solution, it is suggested, would be to turn the Posts and Telecommunications Department into a statutory corporation. Yet that change was promised under the present Plan. The major schemes actually named under the heading "Rural Development" are the South Chad Project and the Sokoto-Rima Valley Scheme. Yet the Progress Report on the present Plan tells us that the first project has started (the drought has since affected it badly) and that studies are being made of the second. On urban housing, too, there seems to be little new in the proposals for 1975-80, even if there is to be a new Federal Ministry of Urban Affairs.

At the end of last year there were only just over 1,500 Nigerian doctors practising in the country. It is proposed that from 1975 the aim should be for Nigeria's medical schools to turn out a thousand doctors a year. But the present Plan was already expected to set in train the expansion of facilities which would produce far more doctors by 1980 than the numbers now suggested.

In one or two cases the *Guidelines* report points out that no progress has been made on projects scheduled for the present Plan period. These include the establishment of additional labour exchanges, programmes for rehabilitation

of beggars and the handing over of setting up of hospital. The establishment of a Nigerian Enforcement Agency for exports is also reviewed in the proposal for a News Agency.

As a starting point for a document, State governments strongly deny its assertion that it is not likely to constitute an obstacle to development. Some will be mystified by the statement that the "upward trend" in the net foreign exchange reserves evident in the past few years will end in 1975. Others will be surprised to hear that a labour shortage is now a problem in rural areas. Many will also be surprised by the emphasis on pollution control, often and so wrongly is thought to concern only of rich industrialised countries. Non-etheless, they may be irritated by the precision of some of the estimates, for example of future production of 254,065 tons is an extremely detailed forecast for production in 1975, it suggests a downward trend, as do the figures for the majority of the crops considered.

Above all this, like the Progress Report on the present Plan, is a final note. It says, for example, that the country has been staid by the delay in completing the iron and steel project, and that nothing has happened in the construction of the petro-chemical complex or the gas project allowed for in the present Plan. All interested in Nigerian development should respond to the request of the Federal Commission for Economic Reconstruction, Development and Commerce to report with the frankness it was

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West Africa is published by Delta House (Agency) Ltd at Delta House, 130 Broad Street, Lagos, Nigeria.

Advertisement and Printing: Cromwell House, Fulwood Road, WCTV 6HZ. Tel: 01 342 8888.

Westnews London, P54

Matchet's Diary

from Maiduguri, North-East State

When will a beef shortage be felt in Southern Nigeria as a result of the drought in parts of the north of the Federation and in neighbouring countries? The millet and guinea corn are now head-high along the road from this city, capital of the North-East State, to Lake Chad, one hundred and twenty miles to the north, along the road to Damaturu, main centre for distributing relief food, eighty miles to the west, on the plains stretching to ancient Dikwa, fifty miles to the east. Every where the maize is rising in the compounds. The surviving cattle, the horses, the goats, the sheep, the donkeys, the camels, can now drink at the water holes and the wells, and graze lazily – the goats eagerly as ever dash over the vast Borno grazing grounds.

At Kukawa, the ancient Borno capital, and in the Lake Chad area (if that now means anything since the lake has receded so far) I was told that the market price for millet was now twelve naira a bag instead of sixteen naira or more. This brings the "free price" much nearer to the subsidised price of four naira fifty kobo at which the Government sells millet. At Damaturu Mallam Yahaya Nangere, a co-operative manager concerned with distributing relief, gave me the same prices as those at Kukawa, explaining that the traders and hoarders could now see the new crop which might leave them with unsaleable stocks.

Yet this miracle is the work of a month since the rains began. And since they started so late they must continue far beyond their allotted span over the drought area if all the late-sown crops are to be saved and men and beasts be spared another period of agony. About the crops there is now cautious optimism although it is far too early to be certain. A farmer near Dikwa told me, pointing to the widespread inundation, that he even had good hopes for the dry planting of millet which follows the rainy season crops on soil which retains moisture



Brigadier Musa Usman addressing troops in Maiduguri

lost so much. For supplies to the south, however, the crises in Niger, Chad, and north Cameroon are now more important than the losses in this State, tragic though these are. Cattle from these countries have long moved into this State for grazing before being transported to the southern markets.

The shortage of grazing and water here as well as in the three countries themselves has led to much premature slaughter and sale, thus keeping up present supplies at heavy cost to the future. There, many tell me, is the root of future shortage, since it may take years to make good the losses and restore normal supplies.

Musa Usman and the drought

Just after his return from a tour on General Gowon's behalf of Sahel franco-phone States suffering from the drought, I met Brigadier Musa Usman, Military Governor of this State, at his residence here. He was obviously much affected by what he had seen, and as Governor of the main cattle state in Nigeria was particularly saddened by the heavy loss of livestock in Mauritania. He showed no complacency, however, about the situation in his state. "I think we have handled the food for people quite well" he told me. "But we underestimated the problem of food and water for cattle. Even if that might have created a problem of over-grazing in the state's southern areas and exposed non-immune cattle to the tsetse fly, we should have tried to induce more herdsmen to move south. Yet even that isn't easy, for although these people may be 'nomads' they move in a restricted area which is the land of their ancestors".

One lesson, however, the Governor does draw from recent experience. He emphasised that they had been able to find almost all the emergency food for the State's drought areas inside the State itself. And now they had had considerable success in ensuring more food production in the southern areas, both to offset the soaring prices which had resulted from the big purchases of food for the drought areas and to ensure a reserve for them in future. This, the Brigadier maintained, showed the economic unity of the State, where the cash crops and cattle of the northern part also normally complemented the products of the south.

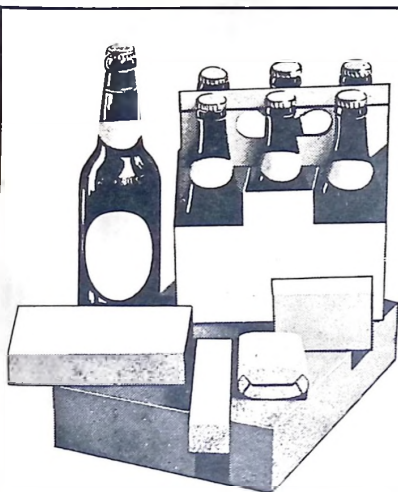
I asked the Governor about the financial consequences of the crisis. Some postponement of some planned spending was inevitable, he said, in a State where, because "executive capacity" had improved remarkably, shortage of money was already the great obstacle to development. In the drought areas they could collect little tax. In any case all the state's costs had risen heavily because of inflation and, partly as a result of their past capital spending, recurrent expenditure, particularly on education, had risen to the point where the State itself could find little surplus for further capital spending.

Expansion in North-East College

In the State's present educational programme the most remarkable single institution is the North-East College of Arts and Science which has been so speedily erected on its thousand acre site some five miles along the Bama road to the east. Its main function is to prepare secondary school pupils for entry to university, taking over higher school certificate work from secondary schools. Some five hundred students are expected in September and the hostels will eventually accommodate twelve hundred. One

Sleek herds and cruel selection

For cattle there is no such optimism. Now you see only a few dehydrated carcasses, though some still lie tragically near what have become full water holes. But it is difficult for a visitor to discover whether the sleek herds he now sees are those which had taken refuge further south in the State and have now returned or are the survivors of drought area herds now marvellously restored. There is even a school of thought which maintains that in the long run a cruel and complete process of selection has taken place, with the fittest surviving – little consolation to the owners who have



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day, no doubt, this could form the main university, particularly as it intends to be a first class specialist hospital not far from my enquiry about this the Governor only say that higher education is now a federal matter. He agreed, however, the question could arise when and if the college produced more students ready for the times than the existing ones could take.

For the Governor one of the main functions of the college is to bring young people from all parts of this, the most heterogeneous Nigeria's states, together. "That's how we break down barriers", he said "Look at me in the army", exclaimed the brigadier. "I own father, a son of Maiduguri, was a professional soldier, and who himself was born in Enugu. "We train together and don't care where we come from". He also hoped that all those in charge of federal training institutions would always remember the need to balance their intake as far as possible. This State has not got the rigid imbalance in education within its borders which affects some other states. Some areas are much more backward than others, and the Governor emphasised that their policy was "even development". This meant that they helped some areas, for example, with scholarships.

It is not educational differences which lead some people in the state to ask for its division into two or more smaller states, but historical factors. Many people outside the State simply think that, with well over a quarter of the Federation's area, the State is too big. To questions about what people in the State will say to the Delineation Commission which is expected to begin examining state boundaries next year, the thirty three year old Governor smiled benignly: "Its my job to make everybody in this State feel that its government is doing a good job for him. After all, here we are all minorities".

Sad sights at the lake

I failed to find Lake Chad. This was not just because the lake has receded far away from Baga which until recently was the point where the Maiduguri road met the waters. A dust storm, more unpleasant than fierce, blowing debris and refuse of all kinds straight across the bone dry lake bed drove us to take refuge in the sad catering rest house established by the State Government in the hope of accommodating visitors to the lake. The Government has even bought launches, one of which has arrived and sits quietly in what must once be called a garage. State staff have even been sent to Lagos for training in launch maintenance and maintenance. So this is another example of plans upset by the drought. Economically more important has been the heavy loss of fish. But the trade is far from dead as the traveller who finds himself windward of a fish lorry soon realises. The lorries venture out onto the dry lake, using their own steel tracks to meet the

fishermen and, using Maiduguri as an entrepot, distribute it to the south. There is now in Maiduguri a sort of Billingsgate established by the local authority as a special fish market where many of the traders and transporters are from the East Central State

The Shehu remembers

In the Council Chamber of his Palace here I asked the Shehu of Bornu, Umar Ibn Abubakar Garbar El-Kanemi, when Lake Chad had last been so low. He said that it was in 1914. He advised me to ask the District Head of Kukawa, in whose district Baga lies, how long it had taken the Lake to recover then. The District Head, the dignified and scholarly Alhaji Abba Sadiq, told me that it had taken two years. So Baga may again find itself at the end of a promontory jutting into the Lake instead of being a land-locked nowhere.

The Shehu also kindly explained to me the reason for changing the spelling of his Emirate from the one used for so long by outsiders to Bornu. There was no real change, he said. The Borno Kanuri had always spelt it in this way. In Hausa it was Borno. It was the Europeans who had adopted the eccentric spelling now being corrected. He hoped that the State Government would soon formally approve spelling. The Shehu cleared up, too, something which has always puzzled me. Local people have called this city Yerwa although it is officially Maiduguri. The village of that name, the Shehu said, was founded in 1672 by a man called Maidugu. Yerwa or Herwa was founded in 1907 by the British as Administrative Headquarters for Borno Emirate. The new town was popularly and correctly known as Yerwa. But the British used the name of the old village to the east, Maiduguri, which, though a district headquarters, was soon overshadowed by the new town. Here it is the British who seem to have clung to tradition and the name Maiduguri seems likely to survive.

Probably no road of any significance in the State is worse than the mud track to Dikwa, fifty miles to the east of this capital. Some forty miles beyond Dikwa, after turning north, the road reaches the Cameroon border, crosses the north west tip of the Republic and goes on to Fort Lamy, the Chad capital. So it is a main international link. That is why it is a Federal Trunk Road. That is also why it is in such bad shape that it is frequently closed during the rains. Federal Commissioners in Lagos, which is well over a thousand miles away, have been bounced along the road in landrovers. They are well aware of the situation, and money has been voted for the road's reconstruction. The problem, I suspect, is that small section in Cameroon. But until that is cleared up the road deserves at least better maintenance than it seems to get.

It is now estimated that of the Sudan's population of 15 million some four million are of Nigerian origin. Of these a



A praise singer at a Maiduguri festival

high proportion are from Borno Province from which the Sudan is separated by only 600 miles across the Cameroon tip and Chad. There have been many allegations that in Sudan Nigerians, most of whom have settled there on their way to or from Mecca, cannot hope to be more than farmers, labourers or petty traders. On the other hand it is claimed that Nigerians have acquired great quantities of land and monopolise some trade. In any case many called Nigerians have no papers of any kind and depend on Sudanese charity. Even the critics, however, concede that if the Nigerians have had any fears they have receded under the regime of President Sayed Nimeiri. His visit here, as part of his State visit to the Federation, transcended all that and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Some experts suggested

that horses in the Great Durbar showed the effects of the drought. To a layman that was not evident. He could only marvel that horsemen from the villages could make such a showing and produce such colourful finery in spite of all their difficulties. And in the background is the question: since Maiduguri is now on the international map, why can its airport, so strategically situated, which was fully recognised during the 1939-45 war, not be brought up to international standard?

It is fitting that in this cattle state the only British Administrative officer serving in the Borno provincial headquarters should be called Longhorn.

A series of articles on the North East State will appear in future issues.





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GHANA'S HEALTH SERVICES

The case for Medical Assistants

Dr. P.A.Twumasi, Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Ghana, Legon, outlines the present pressures on Ghana's health services, and suggests a way of easing the situation.

In Ghana the growth of medical technology has increased the demand for hospital care and public health services. Doctors and other paramedical personnel are overburdened with work. A casual look at the out-patient departments will confirm this assertion.

In more specific terms, the general hospitals have 9,628 beds and a population index of 1.21 beds per thousand or 1 bed per 830 people. The doctor/bed indices are as follows: General Medical Care 1.21, Psychiatric care 1.115, Leprosy control 1.157, Control of communicable diseases 1.6*.

There is also one doctor per 10,700 population, supported by a cadre of paramedical personnel. It is the doctor who initiates action as far as treatment is concerned. So, as there is shortage of doctors, it affects for patient population who wait daily at the out-patient department.

The great malaria problem

The question we need to raise is what type of diseases do these patients bring to the out-patient clinics? According to the health figures, malaria remains by far the most important public health problem not only because it is the commonest cause of morbidity in the general population, but more so because it is also the commonest cause of mortality in the under five age group. It takes second place only to pneumonia as a killer of children of the 0/5 age group*.

The seriousness of the malaria problem is reflected both in the number of out-patient consultations which according to medical estimates constituted 45 per cent of the diagnoses of our hospitals and health centres and in the number of in-patients admissions. Some of the difficulties which militate against eradication of the disease are lack of an adequate attention, lack of basic health services to provide complete coverage, and inadequate health education of the public.

As pointed out earlier, about 45 per cent of the patients crowding daily to see the doctor are suffering from malaria. Scientific medicine has developed effective technology to deal with this. Only the acute shortage of doctors makes

it difficult for many of these patients to be attended to and advised as efficiently as they should be. The doctors are over-worked. As a result there is a need for doctors to delegate some of the less demanding aspects of professional skills to a new medical category - the medical assistant. This is based on the fact that in the foreseeable future there is no way of bridging the gap of the doctor/patient ratio.

To delegate some of the less complex tasks to medical assistants. The medical assistant is in the position of a physician associate. Many responsibilities now considered the prerogative of doctors could be delegated to these assistants.

The medical assistant could work in out-patient departments, hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and health centres as well as in homes and in industry.

Among doctors there are mixed feelings about the creation of this new category of medical assistant. More favourable responses are expected from doctors, who work at the out-patients departments of health institutions, for many of them are over-burdened with routine tasks which less qualified personnel can do to relieve the pressure.

Doctors have always been sensitive about their responsibilities and tasks in order to protect their technical functions and the client, and to distinguish the degree of competence based upon restricted membership.

In the past there were many reasons to protect the public from dishonourable practitioners, but now doctors are aware of manpower shortages and should be willing to accept medical assistants particularly if they are in control of the assistants' activities and have some voice in their training.

Illegal practitioners

Taking the exigencies of the current Ghanaian situation into consideration, there is not only a need for such medical assistants but also a need to reduce known instances of unqualified people incompetently playing the actual role of doctors. In many of the rural health districts there have been instances of people assuming the practice of medicine illegally and causing harm to the sick population who come to them. There is an urgent need therefore to provide medical facilities in many of the outlying areas and extra personnel in out-patients departments. In many of the rural health posts physicians are often not



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* Annual Report of the Medical Services of Ghana.

permanently attached. With the creation of the medical assistant category it is to be expected that during their medical training they should be made to understand that the rural areas need them most.

Should a medical assistant programme be introduced, the question of how much training and by whom is important. Not only the additional skills but the structural meaning of such training has significance. But the physician is often reluctant to give up what many define as "routine tasks". In essence this reduces some of the symbolic base of the authority structure. However, the exigencies of the Ghanaian situation call for the removal of some of the basic professional duties to the new category. The doctors should have primary responsibility and authority over the training sequence of the medical assistant and the development of the role itself.

New role for nurses?

The question of training such potential auxiliary personnel in Ghana will of course depend upon whether or not nurses or other people would fill the role of medical assistant. It is possible to use some nurses. This would be more practical since Ghana does not have the pool of trained science personnel who could be drawn into such a programme.

Some nurses could rather quickly learn to assume skills and responsibilities above present levels. This might then leave a space at the bottom for bringing in secondary school leavers among whom there is a high rate of unemployment.

Modernization has necessarily followed a tremendous demand for the improvement of the health of the people and for increased medical facilities. Since there are so few doctors in comparison with the size of the population, there is a need to use the few doctors properly and to create a medical assistant category so that the less complex tasks can be adequately performed by them.

Faced with chronic shortages of doctors we need to embark on a large-scale programme of fully utilizing the services of the medical assistant. One might feel that if any type case is needed to demonstrate the moulding of medicine by the socio-cultural milieu in which it grows up, the creation of a medical assistant category would be such a case. All medical systems have been culture-bound.

The Ghanaian case is no exception. By Western standards perhaps we will be accused of introducing an irrelevant category into medical practice. The argument, however, is to consider what is operational and effective in the Ghanaian cultural context.

If we do not tackle this problem of explicitly recognizing the functional utility of the medical assistant, much

harm could be done to the patient-population. I think the doctors are the last to want to harm the patient.

The cost of maintenance recruitment of doctors has become a problem for such a developing nation as Ghana. Unable to find enough resources to recruit doctors, certain synthetic formulations need to come into being. The important fact about some of our clinics is they are not adequately equipped nor staffed by the necessary skilled personnel.

A trickle of doctors

In this direction we have pointed out that emphasis should be placed firmly on the training of medical assistants. Ghana is faced with limited financial resources so we need to train medical assistants to assist the doctors. These are so scarce that it is reasonable to expect at best that Ghana can produce only a trickle of qualified doctors over the next few decades. Reliance should be placed on the training of the medical assistant. The trained people can handle ably many of the activities now considered the responsibility of the doctor. Medical assistants should be trained to the length and breadth of the country. Perhaps medical assistants created, would be here to say "stop-gap" to advance beyond the status of "stop-gap".

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Letters to the Editor

The Amakiri affair

SIR, It was widely reported recently that the aide of a "tin-god" somewhere in Nigeria was indignant about the irreverence paid by a local press reporter to his master on the latter's birthday. The method, as reported, used by this aide to express his anger can best be described as a "testis-type" or ruthlessness, a gruesome and horrid affair by any civilised standards. Need I say that the world's conscience was aroused to indignation by this unfortunate incident?

What is difficult to understand from outside Nigeria is that whereas the Federal Government headed by General Gowon is striving to establish good relations with the press and reliance on matters of public opinion, his delegate in the province is at war with the free agencies which are the hallmark of any democracy.

Far from supporting any reckless abuser of press freedom, the role of a free press cannot be overstated. This has been echoed in important quarters by respected men with respected views.

The questions it poses are, who is at the helm of events in Nigeria? Is this a case of the tail wagging the dog?

Furthermore, is this whole thing just lack of sufficient confidence to face the pressboys or the inability to defend one's own action, right or wrong? Or should it be just fear of public opinion generally?

ISAAC I. OGBODU

SIR, An election was "buried" in the Rivers State for producing a report which was "unpleasant" to the Governor on his 31st birthday.

Perhaps after all these acts parts of the world best described as uncivilised?

DELL ERINLE

The 1976 debate

SIR, Perhaps one should remind Alhaj Inuwa Wada, who has called for civilian rule before 1976, that the Military Government set a timetable for peaceful transfer of power to a constitutionally elected government in 1976. Therefore we must be patient to see them complete the job.

He says that any government would implement the non-partisan programme. Is he serious? Census, creation of more States, orderly elections and eradication of corruption are four of the nine points. What were the results of 1962 and 1964 censuses? Chaos. After the creation of the Mid West Region those States' potential rulers reportedly said more states here by created. If more states were to be created there would be bloodshed.

The last Federal elections were not good either. Admittedly corruption cannot be eradicated but it should be contained. Therefore the Military Government should create a Court of Moral Justice to hear corruption cases only.

Distress against the old political parties will help us to forget the past traumatic experience and feel a sense of belonging to one nation, while we enjoy under the military regime. We want a united progressive Nigeria where no one will be oppressed because of his beliefs.

To decree Lagos a no man's land belongs to 1960. It was one of the causes of the bitterness between the Ekos (Lagosians) and the then Federal government.

The army in general is a non-productive industry. But we can make our army productive by establishing industries wholly for the army. The goods produced should be sold to the public. The army can also grow its own food.

Civilian-cum-military rule is not acceptable either. If the civilian government becomes power drunk again the men in uniform would have to intervene with the citizens' blessing.

M.A. SHITTABLY

SIR, Alhaj Inuwa Wada's suggestion that civilian rule should be restored before 1976 can only be accepted with mixed feelings. No true democrat can have much to say for military rule. Nevertheless the villainies and collective idiocies of the old civilian government are still a bug-bear to the people.

The Alhaj also suggested that Lagos should belong to no state but remain a federal capital. Lagos State is the smallest in the federation with a population of 1,433,567 people of whom about a million live in Lagos itself. Obviously then to carve out Lagos from the state will reduce it to a farce. But what is the trouble with the federal capital remaining part of a state? The federal government could properly remain a mere abstraction with its institutions spread all over the federation. We need not be hell-bent on imitating federations like the US with an independent capital.

Alhaj Inuwa Wada also wants the old political parties to re-emerge under their old names. Although it is not names that matter but the character of the people involved, the old names tend to focus tribal sentiments. It will be in the public interest to jettison them.

Unless the so-called leaders adjust their mental attitude to public matters it is impossible to devise a constitution that will rid the country of the self imposed plagues that bedevil things. Many of us who are loudest in politics have really not come to grips with the rudiments of democratic government.

S.O. ADIPELE

Professor Essien Udom

SIR, I have only just seen *West Africa* July 30 where, in Matchel's Diary, it is said that Professor Essien Udom was Visiting Professor in the Centre for International Studies at Birmingham, between October 1972 and March of this year.

In fact Professor Essien Udom was John Cadbury Visiting Fellow at this Centre of West African Studies.

In case you do not know this, Mr. John Cadbury a year or two ago gave us the money to establish this John Cadbury Fellowship, to which we invite a distinguished member of a West African university each year. The Fellowship for 1973-74 will be held by Professor S.A. Aluku of the Department of Economics at the University of Ife. We have also been able to use any surplus income for John Cadbury Studentships, which can be used to enable graduates of universities in tropical Africa to do a year of postgraduate work with us. The first two holders of these studentships were both Nigerians, one a graduate of the University of Ibadan and the other of the University of Sierra Leone. The present holder is from Senegal, and next year we are expecting another graduate of the University of Sierra Leone.

LEI FAGI

Director and Professor of African History,
Centre of West African Studies,
Birmingham University.

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Books and Publications

A view of Ibadan

Power and Privilege at an African University by Pierre L. van den Berghe
(Routledge & Kegan Paul, £3.50)

For or reasons which remain unconvincing to the end, Professor van den Berghe is at great pains to pretend that this book is not about the University of Ibadan where he was visiting Professor from July 1968 to June 1969. So although it is entirely and obviously about Ibadan, he calls his University Ioshu. He uses such an obvious device to "preserve a measure of anonymity" as he says. He refers to the first Principal, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby as Dr. Macaulay, and to Dr. Dike, the first Nigerian Vice-Chancellor, as Dr. Swaminath. Dr. Saunders, Professor Simpson, Dr. Parry, Parkinson, and so on. One extraordinary result of this tiresome device is that no book or article by any of the people so thinly disguised appears in the bibliography, although Professor van den Berghe quotes from the books of Drs. Mellanby and Saunders in the body of his work, without acknowledging the true identity of the authors.

Perhaps, however, it is not surprising that Professor van den Berghe should seek this degree of protection for his institution: he has so carefully studied, since he makes serious criticism of the university, its staff, and students. Yet in believing that this very thin disguise will be penetrated only by specialists, the author is guilty of that elitism which he finds so detestable in the university, only the select few, he appears to believe, will recognise the university, although the very accuracy and detail of the description makes it clear that it can only be Ibadan.

The basis of Dr. van den Berghe's case is that Ibadan expresses the intention of the British to create "an indigenous mandarinate in their own image" and that "this alien and elitist model" of university education was the result. But beyond this Dr. van den Berghe is interested in the internal political structure of the university, social stratification and mobility within it, ethnic cleavages and alliances, and the problems of integration or the lack of it between the university and Nigerian society.

Dr. van den Berghe sees a university as a "place accessible to all that have the necessary natural endowment to profit by it, and an additional instrument whereby a ruling class can maintain itself in power, not a necessary ground for a new

privileged elite. Also a university, especially a public one, should be open to scrutiny by the public which controls its budget through taxation. In countries like Nigeria, universities are also to be "showpieces of national austerity", they must, too, avoid "scholasticism". African universities are also beware of adopting a "European perspective".

Many would say that Ibadan lives by these ideals. Dr. van den Berghe says that it does the opposite. For van den Berghe stands at "the very pinnacle" of a "pyramid of linguistic studies" in Nigeria, which elevates English as a prestige language. The Ibadan staff "view themselves as the guardian of intellectual and linguistic standards which the entire structure of language privilege stands".

Yet it is not at all clear why Professor van den Berghe wants Nigeria to use any other language for higher education, whether he is indifferent to the inevitable inaccuracy of the language or why that a local language should be used neglects to name it.

If he finds the senior staff pretentious and arrogant, Dr. van den Berghe has no time, either, for the students. He criticises their prominent aspect of student life, their financial dishonesty. In "technicism is a substitute for pragmatism takes priority over pragmatism". And students early take on characteristics of a privileged class. Yet the author sympathises with the generally poor conditions, and it is a pity that many have "suffered deprivation, and overcome some obstacles" to enter the university. Somehow, this doesn't sound like "elite" or a group of "mandarins".

In his discussion of "ethnocracy" which he has done to Ibadan, Dr. van den Berghe is on surer ground. Something may seem surprising about the western-educated class which he says should be most detribalised and the most "tribalistic". It may seem incongruous that a community of students trained in a tradition of social universalism, objectivity and equality should not be above parochialism. The paradox is only apparent. The main stakes of ethnic rivalry are of political power, and since the power or privilege is highly visible, it is that competition becomes severe and

approaches the apex. Traditionally, the ethnic divisions were not competitive because the various groups were not incorporated in a single political structure, during the colonial period, while they became incorporated into a single polity, the elements of conflict and competition were minimized by common subordination to the colonial power. With independence, the scramble for the political kingdom was on, and the pre-existing ethnic cleavages constituted the most likely framework for playing the political game. The University, as one of the major arenas of the struggle for political control, was no more exempt than the more ostensible political sectors of the elite, although academic norms against the naked use of violence served to cloak the conflicts in a certain amount of decorum and gentility.³⁰

Yet, Dr van den Berghe rightly warns against oversimplification. "Ethnicity in Nigeria is not the easily definable phenomenon that many Nigerians and non-Nigerians assume it to be. Nor is ethnicity the sole determinant of action as one-factor theorists in search of simple explanations for complex events are inclined to believe. The typical situation is one where ethnicity is only one of several important factors, where the very boundaries of ethnicity activated in various issues may vary widely, where the ethnic alignments are fluid, and, perhaps most importantly, where the 'myth' and the 'reality' of ethnicity interplay so closely that it becomes impossible to distinguish the one from the other. A

classical vicious circle is established. The expectation of 'tribalism' calls forth its actual manifestation and the latter reinforces the expectations. Accusations of tribalism a defensive justification for one's own prejudices. Even at the purely intellectual level, the concept of tribalism becomes the mental wastebasket which gives one a satisfying simple explanation for a bewilderingly complex world."

One feels that all the time Dr van den Berghe wants Ibadan to be something it cannot be. Of course students are privileged just as the literate are in a country like Nigeria, and they would be unusual people if they did not feel that they occupied a special place in society. But university education is not available to Nigerians to an extent which 20 years ago would be inconceivable. Of course the senior staff is well-paid by the standards of civil servants or businessmen. The curriculum has been unsatisfactory, some of the buildings unsuitable but few could share Dr van den Berghe's apparent dislike of the whole tone and style of the institution.

He has, however, produced a book full of fascinating description and comment; even the junior staff gets full treatment. Even those the book criticises most heavily will read every word.

One of two points of fact can be questioned. The Western State is not "by far the largest" Nigerian state in population and certainly not in area — that is the North-East State. Chief Adebunni did not "turn down" the

Vice-Chancellorship of Ibadan in favour of a UN job, but was persuaded to do so by the government which itself had been persuaded to release him by U Thant. The young officers who overthrew the civilian government in January 1966 did not "re-establish a measure of order" but were themselves imprisoned by the military government which did restore order. Those who know his medical work would not describe Sir Samuel Manuwa as a "medical bureaucrat". There are also a surprising number of minor misprints.

D.W.

Trade among the developing countries of Africa and East Asia, by R.K. Patil and R. Anantharaman, *Economic Commission for Africa*

This study on possibilities of expanding trade among developing of Africa and Asia by two bilateral trade experts was sponsored by the ECA. The reason for the study was the concern over the low share of trade among developing countries. For example, in 1971, out of total world trade of 345.3 billion dollars, trade among developing countries was only 11.8 billion dollars or about 3.4 per cent. As noted in the preamble "the study is aimed at specific action-oriented recommendations on the expansion of African trade with developing countries of South East Asia". The Government of India provided the two experts.

The experts identify several factors responsible for low trade among developing countries. Transport and



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communications links among these countries are far inferior to those between them and developed countries. And financial institutions, payments arrangements and marketing channels as developed historically have a built-in bias against trade among developing economies. Absence of payments arrangement among developing countries had stood in the way of promotion of trade among them; building industries within national frontiers, irrespective of comparative cost advantages is another barrier.

Many recommendations to improve trade between the two regions are offered. They include bridging information gap among the states, setting up of joint shipping arrangements and payments arrangements, increasing contacts between trading organisations in both regions, exchange of information between banks, adopting a modified generalised system of preferences. There are seven tables on items including trade among developing region, export availabilities of East Africa, etc. There are also five annexes on trade of the two regions.

F.A.

Political Change (Collected Essays) David E. Apter (1 vol., Cass, £5.75)

This book attempts to describe certain characteristics of political change based on four types, i.e. mobilisation, bureaucracy, theocracy and reconciliation. David Apter introduces four contemporary cases to illustrate his assumptions: the US, the USSR, Argentina and Ghana, where he worked for his Ph.D. during the academic year 1952-53.

He says that in Ghana although there had been three types of systems since independence in 1947, i.e. reconciliation, mobilisation and bureaucracy, a change did not occur until 1966, when the army and certain police groups revolted.

A prominent theme in these essays, which have already been published in various journals, is radicalisation. Radicalisation, says Professor Apter, also implies political failures and the weaknesses of various political systems as well as continuous efforts to alter and improve them.

The author draws some parallels between Ghana and Uganda with particular references to their recent constitutional experiences. An essay recently written by David Apter and Martin R. Dombos, says that Nkrumah's dictum "Seek ye first the political kingdom; and all the other things will be added unto you" was based on the notion that a stable framework which centred on nationalism plus commerce would create conditions for development and prosperity. As Ghana's first constitutional arrangements failed, it was believed that stability could be established by more revolutionary means. Consequently, revolution plus development was embodied in the 1961 Constitution which placed emphasis on centralisation and

unitary government.

For Uganda which became independent in 1962, says the book, the constitution was federal and centralised. By 1967 however, Uganda had proclaimed her second, but unitary and centralised constitution. This was rendered inoperative by a military coup in 1971. Ghana restored parliamentary government in 1969 with a decentralised constitutional structure which was also overthrown in 1972.

One significant aspect of the constitutional experiences of these two countries is that after each arrived at a deadlock, they opted for the opposite structural solution. For example, when Ghana moved from centralisation to decentralisation, Uganda did the opposite.

As a Marxist, the author is interested in revolution, choice and political hope. He visited Ghana in 1967 to discuss constitutional problems. The book will be useful to all interested in comparative government.

Adeyemo Adekeye

South Africa's Foreign Policy, 1945-1970, by James Barber (Oxford University Press, £4.50)

This is a competent survey of South Africa's external relations covering the twenty-five years after the end of the Second World War. It was a period which began with the pretensions of Smuts, and passed through the increasingly paranoid isolation of Nationalist rule to the present uneasy position. It was also the period that saw the rise of independence in black Africa, and the corresponding response in the republic of obsessive fortification. The responses to the changing situations in black Africa to the north are the most interesting parts of the book. Although his chosen time limit of 1970 comes right into the middle of the "dialogue" affair, he follows it through to 1971, and the OAU summit of that year which passed a resolution by 28 votes to six that there was no basis for dialogue between white and black Africa.

This, however, for the author, was less significant than the fact that "dialogue" was discussed at all, which, in his detached, neutral way, he detects as a new voice, different from the old fundamentalist one calling for "acceptance of a less than perfect world, of learning to live with unpleasant realities, of emphasising material as well as moral issues, of achieving slow progress by compromise." Yet, even in the two years since 1971, "dialogue" has withered on the stem. Some of its apostles (Banda, Tsiranetsa) have been overthrown, others have decided on caution in the face of general African disapproval. It may yet be that others will be found to stick their necks out (apart from Dr. Banda), but the sort of ties the South Africans want are so patently a confidence trick, an attempt to purchase complacency, that it is hard to see them succeeding even as an alleged piece of realism.

K.W.

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OCAM struggles on

By our correspondent in Dakar

Should OCAM be kept in being? This rather curt question was the focus of a questionnaire which M. Fabrice, Secretary General of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation (OCAM), under instructions from the organisation's current Chairman, President Senghor of Senegal, circulated among members of the group. The answers of the members were to be presented at an extraordinary ministerial conference of OCAM. This session became necessary after the defections of Cameroon, Chad, Madagascar, which made it clear that the procedure laid down at the organisational Summit in Mauritius earlier in the year, that a delegation headed by the President will tour member countries to sound their opinion and that an extraordinary Summit will meet in December 1973, was inadequate. Soon, it was felt, it would be no need to call a Summit if OCAM would have faded away.

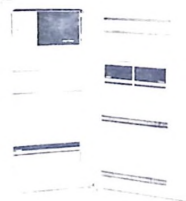
Was OCAM a sinking ship? Everybody preparing to jump off the influential French newspaper *Le Monde* had published, shortly before the ministerial Conference, an editorial, stating that OCAM was "dying" and that new formulae be worked out, the *Franco-Africain* reminded its readers it had sounded the alarm on the weakness of OCAM long ago. The semi-official Senegalese daily had thought it better to prepare an opinion for the death of OCAM.

When the various Ministers en route to Dakar were questioned by the press on the future of OCAM they were non-committal at best, if not uncomfortable. Thus, for example, Arsene Usher Assouan, in the Togolese manner low-key style, was asked to concede that OCAM could not be maintained in its present form. "Every Coast has always been known its support of supple, flexible policies. Therefore, according to the Minister, there was no indication of the use of terms such as crisis, organisations change form and so on constantly. It is enough to take MAR as an example. France left the organisation but it continued to exist after a changed form. Why can't we do the same?" Niger's Foreign Minister, Boukary Sabo, was somewhat explicit when he admitted that there were problems, but at the same time expressed the hope that a peaceful solution could be found.

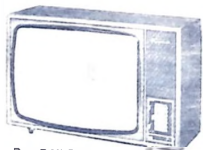
Only Dahomey's Foreign Minister, Major Michel Alladaye, refused public comment. This was interpreted

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yet another proof that Dahomey, which has become the "enfant terrible" of francophone Africa since the last military takeover there might demand the dissolution of OCAM or at least a complete departure with the past (notably the strong ties with France). To be on the safe side, some Ministers let it be known that in any case, all that the conference could do was to record the different views of OCAM's remaining members; it would make no recommendations, let alone take decisions. This was the mood before the short opening session on August 9. President Senghor is known for making it a point to keep religiously to set times, and this meeting was no exception. In the corridors of the conference, observers were asking the questions: first, will the partners of OCAM part amicably, or will the militants use the opportunity for a dramatic exit scene? Second, what will happen to the many "specialised agencies" of OCAM which have proved a success even by the standards of OCAM's harshest critics (e.g., the Veterinary School of Dakar, the Public Works school in Lomé) as well as bodies closely associated with OCAM.

President Senghor delivered his speech in clear, tart, and often passionate manner. From the beginning, it became clear that he had decided that this was no time for beating around the bush. If OCAM was going to die, then President Senghor would not allow it to happen without putting up a fight. "That OCAM is in a state of crisis", said President

Senghor, "is nothing new". After settling certain accounts with the French and their Balkanisation policy (it is hard to say whether these were also directed against some Francophone leaders who, at the time of independence, rejected Senghor's dream of a wide union), President Senghor turned his sharp tongue against his main target - the Anglophones and their Commonwealth.

Those who were present at the opening session of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference, felt a perceptible change of mood when President Senghor quoted a passage from an article in *Le Soleil* (apparently inspired by himself) reproaching anglophone Africans for complaining about francophone Africa's ties with France while meeting in Ottawa, with "the Queen of England" at the Commonwealth Conference.

As soon as he finished reading his speech, President Senghor hurriedly left the hall. A few moments of confusion ensued, as the delegates did not quite know what to do next. Most of the member-states had not replied in writing to the questionnaire. According to sources, only Mauritania, Senegal, Upper Volta and Dahomey took the trouble of putting pen to paper, the other members preferred to deliver their response in the less committing manner of a speech. But whatever the technicalities, - suddenly it was clear that OCAM would not be pronounced dead in Dakar.

The coincidence in timing did it: The Commonwealth Conference in Ottawa saved OCAM in Dakar. Here, in

Dakar, were the Francophones, representatives of small and poor nations quarelling among themselves, and there, in Ottawa, were the Anglophones, representing nearly a third of the population of the world, from the richest down to the poorest, managing to keep together. The contrast was too glaring.

Even the delegates from Togo and Dahomey, in whose hands, it was felt, lay the future of OCAM, seemed moved. After all, their efforts at rapprochement with the Anglophones, and in particular with Nigeria, were the fruit of logical analysis, but their affinities were still with the francophone environment. Moreover, cooperation with the anglophones was only at its early stages, and proving quite difficult. Even they had to admit that the passage of the white man in their midst had left deep and distinctly separate marks on the peoples of the Gulf. If they were to tear themselves apart from that cosy world of francophonie, they might find themselves alone in the cold. With so little to offer, their bargaining power was minimal if they stood alone.

This is how it came about that Major Alladaye, who at the opening of the meeting confronted the moderates with demands for a total overhaul of OCAM, to free it from all real or imaginary links with the colonial past, including, possibly, a change of name - declared upon his return to Cotonou: "OCAM should continue to exist as a temporary institution, until the OAU steps in or regional groupings emerge which can replace it".

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BATOUALA REASSESSED

Fifty years after the publication of René Maran's celebrated novel, an English version has been published*. Nicolas Godian, who has just completed three years post-graduate studies at London University writes of his own reaction to reading "Batouala" in full for the first time.

I am Batouala's countryman. At school in Oubangui-Chari (now the Central African Republic), in a textbook called *Mamadou et Bineta Sont Devenus Grands* (known to us as "Mamadou gros"), we read and knew by heart an extract from René Maran's celebrated novel winner of the Prix Goncourt in 1922. To us Maran was one of many French writers who featured in "Mamadou gros", alongside la Fontaine, de Vigny, Emile Zola, Chateaubriand. However, two passages by Maran — "Batouala mourant" (the death of Batouala), from *Batouala*, and "le petit Kossi" from *Le Livre de la Brousse* were more expressive for the pupils of the Catholic Boarding School, Krebedge (Fort Sibut) around 1956-7 than all the other French authors. From this text, we did not know what Maran, in spite of his French name, was a West Indian and black like us, writing about his blood brothers and sisters.

In the choice of texts, some suspicious words and sentences, even paragraphs, had been cosily put aside. There was no biographic note, no photograph. But the subject of Maran's writing was not

radically strange to us. Sometimes the words we came across in the text were picked up from our own mother tongues, like Banda, Sangho, as well as the names of rivers, villages, animals and persons.

On an existential and metaphysical level we could also understand what Maran had written. Some sentences had been faithfully translated from Banda into French, so that when we put them in our social context they sounded deep in our minds and feelings. They were the expressions of our world view. For example, when the dying Batouala stopped complaining about a constant fever which was gnawing at his bones, and just talked and talked and talked, we at once understood that he was talking with the souls of his dead ancestors who had gathered invisibly round him to wish him welcome. What the whites and Maran called incoherent delirium was a language of souls, of spirits, of ghosts. Batouala's words were not comprehensible to the living around him because they were a language of another world. Only the inhabitants of that world — the dead

*Hememann Educational Books, Africa and Caribbean Writers Series, 65p

who are not dead — could understand. As Maran rightly put it, Batouala was now a traveller. But Maran was a rationalist, too French to accept Banda's view of the world and to understand himself that Batouala's incoherent monologue meant that he did not belong to another world, even if he had not yet completely died. But Maran's writing *Batouala* was not especially concerned with an African system of thought and belief. He was much more concerned with the Negro question in particular with the French colonial system and its abuses, its corruption, its atrocities in Africa, especially in Oubangui-Chari early this century.

Coming across *Batouala* again, many years later in a newly translated English text, I was like a hungry "moutou" (panther in Banda) in search of its prey. Reading the book in full brought me to completely reassess Maran's general criticism made of him, and the French West Indians who had gone to Africa as civil servants, was that they behaved towards the native Africans like any other white colonist. In France the younger generation of black intellectuals both African and West Indian since the 1960s are inclined to see in the French brothers the instrument par excellence of French colonial power in Africa. For them, the black colleagues of René Maran and many Senegalese who had gone to Senegal, have betrayed the African cause by contributing to the submission of black man to Western power by accepting him of his traditional concepts of freedom, of dignity, of honour.

However, we have been too quick to follow trends, too easily divided. Maran is not really known to the younger generation of black intellectuals except as one who accepted and worked within the colonial system. But René Maran is saying in *Batouala* to the Africans, here the Banda, have accepted domination by white man.

Firstly, he was a French black born in Martinique, not only a civil servant, but also a brilliant intellectual, critic, novelist and poet. He may even be seen as the founding father of black literature in French. He saw himself as a representative of the best values of his mother country, France. In his 1938 preface to *Batouala* he addressed all his colleagues, writers and scholars and invites them to mobilise against the evil on which colonial life is based. He urges his spiritual brothers, the writers of France to "help those who tell that they are and not as one would want them to be... It will tell you that in these regions some unfortunate Negroes have been obliged to sell their wives at a price varying from twenty-five to seventy francs each to pay their poll tax. I will tell you that ... rare, even among civil servants are colonists who calm their minds. They do not have the strength to resist the atmosphere. They take up alcohol... I know of one of them who broke all records. He was the



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drink eighty bottles of whisky in a month". Those who represent France were responsible "for the evils which certain parts of the country of the blacks suffer right now".

It is only in his preface, however, that Maran may be seen as a moralist. For, to me he is a social scientist. *Batouala* is not a fiction about an exotic tribe in "darkest Africa" (It is located precisely in Oubangui Chari, in Grimari sub-division, an administrative centre 120 km. east of Fort Sibut: "The sub-division of Grimari is fertile; rich in game and picturesque. Wild bulks and boars thrive there, as well as guinea-fowls, partridges and turtle doves. The region was very rich and very populous. Plantations of all sorts covered its expanses. It abounded in chickens and goats... Streams irrigated it thoroughly". This is ecological background; but Maran is concerned with social fact, and the harm wrought by the colonial experience.

The Banda (of whom Batouala was a chief) were not simply aggregates of individuals leading a primitive exotic life roaming a rich natural environment. On the contrary Maran is anxious to stress that Batouala and his people had their own hierarchical political system based on their specific social structure, on their own concept and philosophy of life. Batouala, "the great chief" or *monkoudou* of "so many villages" was vested with a centralised political authority. A paramount chief, he was also a guardian of obsolete customs and remained faithful to the "traditions which his ancestors had passed on to him".

The exercise of this authority could be seen at the gathering for the inter-tribal Ga'Nza festival at Grimari. This festival, which once was a public and wide scale celebration of a *rite de passage* - the coronation of the young men who had been initiated into adulthood and the class of the warriors - became clandestine under colonial rule. It was chosen to occur during the absence of the commandant from Grimari. Nevertheless it was "a marvellous assembly. All the M'bis and all N'Gapous were there with their elders. Batouala was very animated and held forth in the centre of the group formed by his old relatives, the *capitans* or vassals placed under his protection, and the old folks, repositories of the oldest Banda traditions".

The colonial power saw this kind of meeting as a threat to their presence. And in fact what Maran here, through Batouala, is saying is vital, a summary of the reactions of Africans to the disruptive side of colonialism they so abruptly faced. The coming of the "boundious" to that part of Africa caused a series of warlike migrations. "The first whites appeared. And then my people and their vassals, carrying fetishes, cooking pots, chickens, mats, dogs, women, goats, children and ducks, retreated to Kerebedge... We hadn't yet begun to breathe in peace when some boundious, out of nowhere, set foot in Kerebedge, and established themselves

there for ever... We took to the bush again, one more time. Grimari! We are at Grimari". With each migration "there were fights to wage against neighbouring populations, houses to build, and fields to sow". They lost so many brothers in these migrations that "sick at heart, discouraged, tired, disheartened" they stayed where they were and "forced themselves to show a good countenance for the boundious". But this submission did not earn the goodwill of the whites: "not happy with trying to suppress the most cherished customs of the blacks, (the boundious) didn't cease until they had imposed their upon us".

The Banda were puzzled with admiration or terror before the strangeness and, sometimes, the strong and efficient qualities of some of the implements the whites have invented and have brought to central Africa: guns, bicycles, gramophones, medicines, dentures, spectacles, shoes, socks, gloves. "Oho! Never had men of black skin - sorcerers, *sonales*, or witch doctors - done anything like that, never could they accomplish such marvels". But the Banda also noticed their knowledge was limited, their behaviour sometimes childish and ridiculous. "Aha! the whites were surely not people like everybody else. They thought they knew everything and then some... Whites fret about mosquito bites. The sting of *fron-fron* irritated them. They fear mason bees... In a word everything worries them. As if a man worthy of the name should worry about everything which lives, crawls or moves around him! The whites, aha! the whites..." The Banda soon found out that they were genuinely vicious, traitors, immoral. They were the most malicious liars the Banda had ever met in their lives.

The whites also treated the blacks like liars. But, said Batouala, "the lies of the blacks don't hurt anybody". While, when talking, the blacks seemed to lie, they didn't basically intend to lie. It is because at times "they elaborate on the truth", they at times spoke by symbols, by parables. One has to get an insight into the Banda language to understand the different meaning of what they were saying. Their lies were only apparent, formal, not real. The boundious, on the other hand, lied as one breathed; they lied with method and memory. "They say for example that blacks of one tribe hate those of another. *Ayayaille!* But the *boundious* or merchants, the *mon pères* or missionaries, the *rongor-ombes* or riflemen, can they get along with the commandants? And why shouldn't we be like them on this point?" And "by their lies they established their superiority over blacks".

Contrary to what the whites thought, the blacks had a very good knowledge of them and did not like the working of the colonial system, which meant enslavement and negation of the universal principles of dignity and equality. The whites talked of civilisation but this was synonymous with the colonial power. Not only man, but everything was affected. "The villages were decimated,

the plantations disappeared, chickens and goats were annihilated. As for the natives, weakened by unceasing excessive and unremunerated work, it was made impossible for them even to devote the necessary time to their sowing. They saw illness settle down among them, famine invade them, and their number diminish".

What Batouala and the other chiefs were saying was based on their own experience: "we are only taxable flesh. We are only beasts of burden. Beasts? Not even that. Dogs? They feed them, and they care for their horses. Us? We are for them less than those animals: we are lower than the lowest. They are slowing crushing us" Batouala was right. Before the coming of the whites he and his people were happy. Working a little, and only for themselves, drinking, eating, sleeping, dancing, hunting and mounting their women.

But now, look what happened as a result of colonial rule! This was the message of *Batouala*, and why Maran's book is still a tract for our day. Batouala, like his countryman Boganda and many other revolted blacks after him Lumumba, Sekou Touré, Nkrumah, Cabral - was really grieved, full of hatred and venom, because he had been enslaved, degraded, humiliated, reduced to a thing, to an instrument of production of the whites'. I will never tire of telling", said Batouala "of the wickedness of the boundious. Until my last breath, I will reproach them for their cruelty, their duplicity, their greed".

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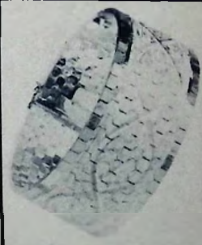
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ADB REPORT :2

Commodities boom

from a correspondent

The ADB President, Mr. Abdul Labidi, notes in his report that major commodities of export interest in Africa experienced price recoveries in 1972, especially in the second half of the year. "Cocoa prices which experienced a steep downward trend in 1971 moved steadily upwards throughout the period under review, while cotton and sugar prices were also up on the previous year." Sisal prices picked up throughout 1972 and price recoveries recorded in the natural rubber market. Tin prices were higher in 1972 than in 1971. "These improvements notwithstanding, the markets for a number of important commodities in the region continued to be in a depressed state in 1972. Noteworthy in this respect were the vegetable oils and other oilseeds and copper." The President points out that the general upward trend in commodity markets in the second half of 1972 was largely a reflection of improvement in demand for raw materials resulting from the economic recovery in major industrial countries. "The devaluation of the pound sterling which resulted from the floating of the currency in June 1972 tended to exaggerate the upward movement in price quotations in sterling."

After 15 years of negotiations, the signing of an International Cocoa Agreement adopted by the major producing and consumer countries in 1972 agreement, expected to come into effect this year, creates conditions to stabilise the market with a floor price of 20 cents a pound and a ceiling of 32 cents a pound. A stock of 250,000 tons administered by an International Cocoa Marketing Board would enable prices to be maintained within the range. Production of cocoa in African cocoa-producing countries rose from 373,000 tons in 1970-71 to 415,000 tons in 1971-72 in Ivory Coast from 182,000 tons in 1970-71 to 200,000 tons in 1971-72. Production in Cameroon amounted to 95,000 tons in 1971-72 compared with 94,000 tons in the previous year. Nigeria was the exception producing 229,000 tons in 1971-72 as against 320,000 tons during 1970-71. The international coffee market dominated by disagreement between major producing and consumer countries which led to suspension of the International Coffee Agreement's export quotas.

Abundance of readily available copper exerted pressure on copper prices.

most of 1972, and prices remained lower in the first eight months than the levels attained in same period in 1971. Lowest average price of £140 per ton of wirebars was recorded in June. But a slight upturn followed, bringing maximum per ton price of wirebars to £440 towards end of year. The international tin market improved during the second half of 1972, mainly as a result of the support buying operations of the International Tin Agreement and the effect of devaluation of the pound on the London tin quotations. Average price of tin on the London market reached £1,570 per ton in November 1972, an increase of about 12 per cent on 1971 level. Nigeria, Africa's main tin-exporting country, did not benefit from this favourable price development because of drops in its production and export volume. Diamond production in 1972 varied considerably from country to country, with increases recorded in Ivory Coast, Liberia, Zaire and Ghana, while a decrease was recorded in Sierra Leone. The fall in Sierra Leone was a continuation of the previous year's trend. Purchases by the Government Diamond Office were 588,466 carats in 1972 compared with the 727,315 and 841,755 carats bought in 1971 and 1970 respectively.

The share of GDP devoted to investment showed large year to year fluctuations and exceeded an average of 20 per cent in only Kenya, Libya, Tanzania and Zambia. Libya topped the list in savings mobilisation with an average savings ratio of 36.3 per cent in 1969-71. Kenya and Morocco followed with average ratios of 19.3 and 16.7 per cent respectively. The savings-investment ratios, or the proportion contributed by domestic savings to gross investment in selected countries are given in a table on page 15 of the report. The table shows that Malawi (67.4 per cent), Tanzania (43.7 per cent), Ghana (38.2 per cent) and Togo (27.4 per cent) depended on external sources for financing their investment. The Gambia, Libya, Senegal, Upper Volta and Uganda had a larger outflow than inflow of capital during the period.

The President notes that "if African countries are to achieve an average annual expansion of 0.5 per cent in the ratio of gross domestic savings to GDP so that this ratio rises to around 20 per cent by 1980 as specified in the UN international development strategy for the Second Development Decade, they must evolve efficient measures for increasing domestic financial resources through public as well as private savings". A common feature of structure of tax revenues in African countries has been the predominance of indirect taxes, mostly taxes on foreign trade. Revenue from direct taxes formed more than a quarter of the total revenue in only a few countries - Liberia 42.7 per cent; Malawi 31 per cent; Zambia 31.5 per cent; Sierra Leone 25.9 per cent; and Tanzania 25.4 per cent.

Expressed as per caput of its population, Africa received an average of

5.50 dollars in 1969-1971 in flow of external resources compared to an average of 4.27 dollars for developing countries as a whole. Composition of monetary reserves of African countries in September was as follows: foreign exchange 82.1 per cent; gold 8.8 per cent; SDRs 5.4 per cent and reserve in IMF 3.5 per cent (components do not add up to 100 per cent because of rounding off).

During the year, says the President, ADB financed 17 projects in 16 member countries to the tune of 25.2m units of account (one UA = 4166 sterling), and nine projects for UA 15m in first half of 1973. The Bank's total commitments at June 30, 1973, amounted to UA 90.5m. Authorised capital of the Bank would be increased from UA 259.4m to UA 320m., the difference to be voluntarily subscribed to by members over two years. The Board established a special relief fund to meet the problem of natural calamities in Africa. The fund would be drawn from the Bank's general reserve and from voluntary contributions by members. ADF would give priority to financing of projects to combat disasters in affected countries. The President was assigned to visit the six Sahelian countries affected by drought.

Notwithstanding the Bank's increased operational activities, the total expenditure for the year remained almost at the same level as of last year - UA 3,524,691 as against UA 3,519,691 for 1971, an increase of UA 5,016. This level of expenditure is against an appropriation of UA 4,775,512 for the year, showing a saving of UA 1,250,821 on total appropriations. The excess of income over expenditure in the year was UA 1,002,344. Taking into account UA 95,751 being the net exchange loss on the Bank's currency holdings and a credit adjustment of UA 16,951 relating to previous years, the net income credited to General Reserve was UA 923,544.

On forthcoming negotiations on reforms of GATT, the President appeals to rich countries to abolish tariff and non-tariff barriers which hampered development of trade with African countries and to adopt and apply a system of generalised preferences. He refers to the debt burden of African countries and affirms ADB's support for the UN General Assembly resolution calling for establishment by international community of a special fund for financing of interests on debts contracted by developing countries.

The Gambia, Mauritius and Lesotho became members of the Bank bringing membership to 39. Accession of The Gambia and Lesotho took effect from July 1973, while Mauritius will become a full member on January 1, 1974, after paying the first instalment of its subscription and depositing instruments of ratification with the UN Secretary-General. The governors accepted invitations by Morocco and Senegal to hold the 10th and 11th annual meetings respectively in Rabat and Dakar.



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Commercial News

Bankers meet in Lagos

African Central Bank Governors ended their five-day meeting in Lagos with a call for an early return to an exchange rate system based on fixed but adjustable parities. Any future reform of the international monetary system should adequately safeguard the financial interests of the developing nations, they stressed.

"While the Association agreed that a better working adjustment process is vital for the stability of the international monetary system, the special circumstances of the developing countries must be taken into account in assessing the need for adjustment. In particular, the flow of development resources to developing countries should not be impeded by an adjustment decision adopted by developed countries", said the communiqué issued at the end of the conference. The next meeting of the Association is to be in Zaire in 1975.

The Bank Governors agreed on four main points. They called for an early return to convertibility based on a full asset settlement system under the surveillance of the International Monetary Fund. 2, pointed out the dangers posed by the multi-currency intervention system practised among the central banks of developed countries on the effective control of international liquidity.

3, accepted the consensus that the special drawing rights should be the principal and main reserve asset and unit of the reformed system. 4, agreed that gold would play a diminishing role in the system and the monetary authorities would exchange their holdings for special drawing rights through a substitution account opened by the fund.

The Governors decided to set up a technical committee to study the possibility of creating a centre for the study of Africa's monetary problems.

They will also create an ad hoc committee of experts to monitor the impact of international monetary developments on African economies and to keep track of various proposals for reforms. They accepted the need for "a monetary order which encompasses all the countries of the world and is based on

co-operation and consultation within the framework of a strengthened International Monetary Fund".

"The aim of international monetary co-operation must continue to be the encouragement of the growth of world trade, full employment and economic development", they said, adding that any new monetary system should promote monetary stability and counteract inflation.

The Bank Governors urged the strengthening of the executive board of the IMI "to ensure that it has political stature and ability to perform its functions, including the imposition of symmetrical pressures on deficit and surplus countries".

Nigeria's Central Bank Governor, Dr. Clement Isong, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Association for the next two years. The Governor of Ethiopia's Central Bank, Mr. Menasse Lemma, was re-elected Vice Chairman (see *Dailine Africa*, August 27).

This is the first time the Association has met in West Africa, since its foundation in December 1968, with the aim of promoting inter-African co-operation in monetary banking and financial spheres. The two previous two-yearly meetings were held in Addis Ababa, in 1969, and Rabat, in 1971.

The Association groups 24 Central Banks, representing 35 members of the Organisation of African Unity. The Central Bank of Mauritania was admitted at the opening session. Observers also attend from interested international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, Economic Commission for Africa, the World Bank and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

Kenyan for Lonrho board

Lonrho has appointed its first African to its main board. He is Mr. Udi Gegega, managing director of the Lonrho Group in East Africa and son-in-law of President Kenyatta. Mr. Gegega, a 30-year-old economist and banker, has previously held

executive appointments with the Bank of America in New York and with the National Bank of Kenya.

He is also the nephew of the Kenyan High Commissioner in London, Mr. N. Sjorge.

Mr. Roland "Tomy" Rowland promised Lonrho shareholders three months ago that a black African would be appointed to the main Board.

This is the second appointment to Lonrho's board since the sacking on May 31 of eight dissident directors. The other new director is Mr. Basil West, who leaves the Automobile Association to take charge of finance at Lonrho from September 3.

● All expatriate personnel of Ghana's national shipping line, the Black Star Line, are to be replaced by Ghanaians. Transport and Communications Commissioner, Major Kwame Asante, has announced. Opening a workshop for managers, overseas representatives and local agents of the Black Star Line, Major Asante said an intensive training programme was underway to prepare Ghanaians to take over from expatriates. He told the workshop, whose theme was "Ghanianization", that the Black Star Line would not run at a loss without the expatriates, adding "We have a reputation which we must defend".

OPEC calls special meeting

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold a special ministerial conference in Vienna on September 18 to consider the effects of inflation on oil prices. The meeting, only 2 months after OPEC's regular two-yearly conference, will be attended by Oil Ministers of the 11 member nations.

Officials said the main point of their agenda called for revision of 1971 oil price agreements which provided for revenue changes to take account of inflation rates up to 2.5 per cent. OPEC is considering asking for a "scientific percentage" closer to actual rates of inflation, which averaged about eight per cent in the main western oil-consuming countries last year, officials said. OPEC may also consider pressure for oil prices to be decided in currencies other than the US dollar, claiming that members have suffered heavy losses because of its instability.

Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Libya, Algeria, Indonesia, Venezuela, Nigeria and Qatar are members of the Organisation.

● A senior UN official has said that reforms to the UN monetary system expected next year could lead to an inflow of finance to developing countries.

The Secretary-General UNCTAD Mr. José Pérez-Guerrero, said International Monetary Fund Committee of 20 had made appreciable progress in Washington.

"The successful completion of its task in the course of 1974 would now appear to be a possibility."

"There seems now a real chance not only that the reformed system will provide the restoration of stability to international monetary relations but also for an expanded flow of financial resources to developing countries".

Mr. Pérez-Guerrero told UNCTAD Committee on Trade and Development, that 100 countries had accepted the idea of a link between the creation of special drawing rights and the expansion of official development aid.

● British Airways (BOAC) has been refused rights to fly again to West Africa. Its rights were taken away from it several years ago given to British Caledonian Airways. British Airways had applied for a change to restore its rights to Accra, Freetown, Tripoli, Khartoum and Lagos.

● Guyana Airlines will inaugurate a service between Caribbean and Africa. An announcement said the start terminal for the new route has yet to be decided. It will be Caribbean-African but stipulated in an air services agreement initiated by Guyana from Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago.

Ivory Coast mission to Japan

The Ivory Coast is sending an official economic mission to Japan for talks with government and business leaders of that country to promote economic co-operation and expand trade between the two countries. Foreign Ministry sources said in Tokyo the mission is to be led by the Minister of Finance, M. Koussy Bedie, who is due to attend the GATT ministerial meeting in Tokyo in mid-September.

Ivory Coast is hoping that will provide capital investment and yen loans to boost mining, textile and petrochemical industries.

Japan-Ivory Coast trade amounts to about \$200 million. Both ways. Coffee beans and timber are major exports from the African state.

VALCO'S profits

The Volta River Authority has made a profit of £3,593,351 in 1972 - an increase of £1,351,926 over 1971's income surplus of £2,241,425. This increase was mainly due to increase in revenue from Valco (on account of their dollar payments being more in relation to the devalued cedi), says the Chairman's statement.

The profit represents a 6% per cent return on government investment in the project, and the Authority paid a dividend of £1m to the government in 1972, as the first instalment of a £2m dividend for the government 1972-73 fiscal year.

"Valco's demand for 1973 is expected to remain at around 300 MW, the Electricity Corporation of Ghana and other customers to grow by 15 per cent because of the start of sales to Togo and Dahomey. Discussions which started some time ago with Valco regarding the review of the power rates continued during last year and Valco's response was encouraging. In the meantime an interim increase of the rates from 2.625 US mills to 2.75 US mills per kWh was agreed upon and made effective from October 25, 1972. Discussions are in progress for a further power rate increase", said the statement.

● Ghana has decided that a national Liberation Council project for reclamation and conversion of the Awa and Keta area into agricultural lands be implemented. The three-phase project will cost about \$61m.

Colonel Frank Bernasko, Commissioner for Agriculture announced this when he inaugurated a 12-member committee with himself as chairman to implement the project. He said an Australian financing institute is to invest \$50m in this as well as other development projects in the country.

Messrs Wakati, West German consulting engineers, worked on the project between 1967 and 1968 and it was approved, in principle, by the National Liberation Council, Col Bernasko explained.

The government, he said has invited the managing directors of the firm to Ghana at his own expense to discuss up-dating the details of the project and arrange finance.

The main problems to be dealt with include flood control and drainage of swampy areas covering 500 square miles.

The first phase of the project will cover 20 years and will involve flood control costing \$4.8m, \$10.2m for irrigation, \$8m for initial resettlement and \$2m for other expenses.

● 23 conferences in 15 cities are to be organised by the Nigerian Centre for Management Development and the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board. The director of the Centre, Mr S.G. Odiya, announced this in a lecture on "how to buy a business under the indigenisation decree" at Lagos University.

The Centre will also organise training on indigenisation in conjunction with Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ibadan. The Council will also establish an "indigenous business advisory service", to provide "consultancy services" on an in-plant basis, to small and medium sized enterprises throughout the country.

● Tenders are being invited for the reconstruction of all uncompleted cold stores and silos constructed by the Dierevi Group Col. Agyekum, Northern Region Commissioner announced this on a visit to the Regional office of the Food Distribution Corporation. The projects were abandoned after the 1966 coup.

● Twenty-three Brazilian Zebu Guzeru cows bought by Senegal have arrived in Dakar. The breed has a better milk yield than local cows and is also better adapted for beef production. The cows are destined for the Dalra research centre (200 miles) north east of Dakar. Senegal bought 30 of the animals in 1965.



Logs awaiting shipment at Takoradi

● During the first half of this year shipment of Ghana's timber overseas dropped by 80 logs as compared with the corresponding figure for the same period during 1972.

A statement issued by the Ghana Timber Association, said that while the total of logs shipped during the period last year stood at 87,669 logs, a total of 87,589 logs were shipped during the same period this year.

The statement rebutted an impression created by an editorial in the *Daily Graphic* on July 20, that the Ghana timber trade was exporting more than was necessary in view of the boom in the world timber market and that the country would soon run short of timber.

It pointed out that of the total intake of 89,883 logs for the first six months of 1973, 87,589 logs were shipped, whilst of the 89,005 logs in-take during the same period in 1972, 87,669 were shipped.

● International Timber Corporation, which wholly owns two subsidiaries operating in Ghana, Giksten (West Africa) and International Hardwoods Ltd, has achieved record results, says the Annual Report. The company has changed its year end from July 1 to March 31. The 39 weeks profit to this date show an increase of over 65 per cent on the previous

52 weeks, which includes profits from Ghana which are excluded in the current period. Profits after taxation are £3,132m in the 39 weeks to March 31 and £2,046m in the 52 weeks to July 1, 1972. Ghana has been excluded, says the Report because "Under a Decree published in December 1972 the Ghana Government acquired, with effect from October 1, 1972 55 per cent of the equity capital of the group's wholly owned subsidiaries Giksten (West Africa) Limited and International Hardwoods Limited, both incorporated in Ghana. Pending the result of negotiations taking place on compensation and other matters, and in view of the control by the Ghana Government, the two companies have not been classified as associated companies at March 31, 1973, nor has any profit been included in the consolidated profit and loss account". Investment in Ghana at March 31, 1973 is put at £1,533m.

"Had we been allowed to operate without interference, profits would undoubtedly have been much higher [in Ghana]. As was indicated, last year arrangements for marketing have not proved satisfactory either to the producer, whether he be indigenous or expatriate, or to the consumer".

● Because of diminishing natural resources wealthier nations could face the prospect of rationing to allow less affluent countries a fair share of available raw materials. Sir Kingsley Dunham, director of the Institute of Geological Sciences said in his presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting.

Sir Kingsley said that today, with 3 billion people on Earth, the end of fossil fuels and certain vital minerals was in sight. Estimates of world oil reserves varied from supplies adequate for another century down to stocks sufficient for only 22 years.

Although agricultural output had increased greatly a continuing capability to meet world food demands could not be guaranteed. "The question is quite simply: Can our species survive the next few hundred years?"

On coal and oil he said: "Nearly all such deposits took many millions of years to accumulate. Man is engaged in dissipating them in a few hundred years. These are non-renewable in human terms but they are essential to industrial civilisation".

● The Japanese Foreign Ministry has said it will seek an almost 50 per cent increase in Japan's overseas aid budget for next year.

A spokesman said finance Ministry approval was being sought for an aid programme totalling 43,206 million yen (about £62m) compared with 29,193 million yen (£41.7m) in the current fiscal year. The ministry wanted to strengthen Japan's economic aid to developing countries, particularly Government assistance which has been criticised as inferior to other donors, he said.

Sweden to seek Nigerian oil concession?

Sweden is said to be "particularly interested" in current prospecting by Swedish petrochemical experts in Nigeria. The Swedish Minister of Industry, Mr Rune Johansson, said that reports by the Oij Ledning AB company, who have been studying exploitable oil resources in Nigeria for over a year, had been submitted to the Government. Sweden might be interested in acquiring a concession if the Nigerian Government was interested in making a proposal, he said, adding "However, no official proposal has been made by Nigeria".

Mr. Johansson said that the Swedish distributor of "OK" petrochemical products did not seem interested in the project, but the government would be able to create a new firm to exploit the oil if Nigeria made an official offer.

Shipping News

ELDER DESPATCH LINES

SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool: DUNKWA slg. Sep. 7. IRINI slg. Sep. 14. EBANI slg. Sep. 20. LBOE due Pointe Noire Sep. 31. MIANO due Freetown Aug. 31.

From London: FULANI due Apapa Sep. 3. PEGU slg. Sep. 19. BHASMO slg. Sep. 26. FOKCADOS due Lobito Sep. 3. From Glasgow: DALLA due Takoradi Sep. 10. PEGEMA slg. Apapa Sep. 6.

From N. Continent: FREETOWN slg. Aug. 31. From Pooles: CLEARWAY due Sep. 2.

From Southampton: AUREOL slg. Sep. 5. **NORTHBOUND** - To Liverpool: FOURTH BAY slg. Apapa Sep. 2. To London: FALABA due Sep. 2. To Hull: DIXCOVE due Sep. 11. To Avonmouth: EGORI slg. Apapa Sep. 7. KOHIMA due Sep. 6.

To Glasgow: FIAN slg. Sapete Sep. 4. To N. Continent: KAHALA due Amsterdam Sep. 3. MACHAON slg. Apapa Sep. 3.

EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: DARU slg. Apapa Sep. 3. DUMBAIA due Freetown Sep. 5.

WESTBOUND - From USA/Canada: DEIDO due Norfolk Sep. 4. DONGA due New Orleans Aug. 31. DUMBAIA due Montreal Sep. 5. Eastern Service: ERNEBANK due Abidjan Sep. 1. OAKBANK due Douala Sep. 12.

BARBER LINES

BARBEGATE slg. New York Sep. 7. From London, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos, Apapa, Douala: BARBERBROOK slg. New York Sep. 21. From Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala.

HOMLEWARDS - BARBERBROOK slg. Abidjan/Monrovia early Sep. From New York: BARBERGATE slg. Lagos S. Bound Sep. 23. Sapete Sep. 25. Douala Sep. 27. Abidjan/Monrovia due Sep. early Oct.

'K' LINE

WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Luanda, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Abidjan: HONOURAS MARU slg. Japan Aug. 17 due Lagos Sep. 19. **EASTBOUND** - From Lagos, Abidjan: MUNESHIMA MARU slg. Lagos Sep. 1. Abidjan Sep. 6. From Japan Oct. 7.

BLACK STAR LINE/WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND - BIA RIVER slg. Sep. 4. From Lagos: NASSA RIVER slg. Sep. 10. Montreal Sep. 23. thence Great Lakes.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND - NASSA RIVER Harbours Sep. 13 Bremen Sep. 14. Antwerp Rotterdam Sep. 19. Newport Sep. 15. LAKE BOSOMTWE Dublin Sep. 17. Glasgow Sep. 29. **NORTHBOUND** - NASSA RIVER Rotterdam Sep. 6. Amsterdam Sep. 8. SUBIN RIVER London Sep. 19.

DAFRA LINES

WESTBOUND - FRANKIG due Douala Sep. 18. due Abidjan Sep. 21. Buchanan Sep. 24. **EASTBOUND** - ISSIX slg. Sep. 21. due Tema Sep. 24. Lagos/Apapa Sep. 26.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - ELMINA PALM due Abidjan Sep. 6. MATADI PALM due Tema Sep. 4. **NORTHBOUND** - ENUGU PALM due Abidjan Sep. 7. IBADAN PALM due Tiko Sep. 6.

N.Y.K. LINE

WESTBOUND - SADO MARU Lagos/Apapa Aug. 15/19. Douala Aug. 20. Abidjan Aug. 25/29. **EASTBOUND** - SADO MARU Abidjan Aug. 25/29. Lobito Sep. 2/9. Singapore Sep. 27. Japan First Port Oct. 4.

MITSUI OSK LINE

LA FLATA MARU slg. Kobe Aug. 11. due Lagos Sep. 29. HOUSTON MARU slg. Kobe Aug. 19. due Lagos Oct. 2. HAKONESAN MARU slg. Kobe Sep. 5. due Lagos Oct. 6.

MAERSK LINE

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Abidjan: SUSAN MAERSK slg. Kobe Sep. 5. due Luanda Oct. 2. **OUTWARDS** - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Takoradi: JESPER MAERSK slg. Luanda Sep. 10. due

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

NORTHBOUND - ARIZONA slg. WA Sep. for discharge Scan. Oct. 5. ALABAMA slg. WA Sep. early Oct. for discharge Scan. second half Oct. 4.

ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES

INWARDS - STRAAT IRESCO slg. Hong Kong Aug. 6. due Freetown Sep. 2. Tema Sep. 7. Port Harcourt Sep. 9. Lagos/Apapa Sep. 12. Abidjan Sep. 15. **OUTWARDS** - From Monrovia Sep. 3. Freetown Sep. 6.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT IRESCO from Nigeria/Ghana to Japan early Sep. STRAAT MOZAMBIQUE from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan early Sep.

FARRER LINES

HOMLEWARDS - AFRICAN MERCURY slg. Lagos/Apapa Sep. 2. For Port Harcourt, Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports. **AFRICAN COMET** slg. Lagos/Apapa Sep. 27. For Matadi, Luanda Oct. 4. Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports.

AFRICAN COMET

From Monrovia Sep. 15. Buchanan, Abidjan, Tema Sep. 21. Luanda Sep. 23. Abidjan Sep. 27. Luanda. MERICAN SEP. 15. From Monrovia Oct. 3. For Abidjan, Tema Oct. 9. Lagos/Apapa Oct. 11. Matadi, Luanda, Lobito.

WEST AFRICA LINE

BUEYER ERICSON slg. Montreal Aug. 30. For Lagos, Pointe Noire, Luanda, Freetown, SOTTOPE, C. de New Orleans Sep. 9. Houston Sep. 10. For Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire Freetown.

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

SOUTHBOUND - ORANYAN slg. Middlebrough Sep. 12. due Tema Sep. 24. Lagos/Apapa Sep. 19. **NORTHBOUND** - RIVER BRUN due Avonmouth Sep. 4. Liverpool Sep. 13.

THE F.A.C. LINES

SOUTHBOUND - SHINA slg. Boston Sep. 11. Dakar Sep. 8. Monrovia Sep. 11. Abidjan Sep. 14. Lome Sep. 16. Lagos/Apapa Sep. 19. **NORTHBOUND** - BOGATA slg. Monrovia Sep. 1. due Hamburg Sep. 12. Bremen Sep. 22. Antwerp Sep. 24. Rotterdam Sep. 26.

• The Head Office of The Chartered Bank has moved from 38 Bishopsgate, London to new offices in the Standard and Chartered Banking Group building at 10 Clements Lane, London. This move means that the Head Office of The Standard Bank Ltd. and The Chartered Bank are housed at the headquarters of the group. The London office of The Chartered Bank remains at 38 Bishopsgate.

Mr. R.A.S. Lane and Mr. H.R. Reed have been made joint managing directors of Standard and Chartered. They will head the central control of group operations. Additionally, Mr. Lane becomes managing director of the Chartered Bank and a director of the Standard Bank, Mr. Reed becomes managing director of the Standard Bank and a director of the Chartered Bank.

Conserving premiums

The International Conference on Afro-Malagas Insurance Control amended its structure at a recent conference in Abidjan. France is no longer to take part in the conference's political decisions, although until now she was a full member of the conference. Now France will conclude cooperation agreement with the conference, and provide technical aid. The President and General Secretary are to be elected by the 13 full member states, all former French colonies in Africa. The meeting also studied the organisation of a maritime reinsurance pool which, within the framework of the Afro-Malagas Reinsurance Group, set up in Niamey in May, 1974, in Ivory Coast. A fire and industrial risks pool will also be set up at the beginning of next year in Senegal, and an aviation pool in Cameroon. These pools, said a communiqué, were the start of a progressive and realistic policy aimed at, on the one hand, balancing insurance markets, which were often too small when taken individually, and on the other, to avoid flight of capital by permitting the maximum conservation of insurance premiums in Africa.

• Kenya has become the fifth state to accept the extension of the 1968 International Coffee Agreement, until September 30, 1975. The other countries are Central African Republic, Denmark, France and Guinea.

The Agreement, aimed at achieving a reasonable balance between coffee demand and supply, was initially to remain in force until September 30, 1973. The extension, subject to certain modifications, was decided by a resolution of the International Coffee Council, approved on April 14 this year.

The resolution provides that agreement shall remain in force among those contracting parties that have notified their acceptance to the Secretary-General by September 30, 1973, if on that date the contracting parties represent at least 20 exporting countries holding a majority of the world's coffee exports, and at least 10 importing members holding a majority of the world's coffee imports.

• Delegates from nine African countries attended a conference on worker-management relations in the textile, hide and leather industries organised by the Government and trade unions.

Besides Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, the Sudan, Lesotho, Zambia, Nigeria, Dahomey and Morocco were represented at the conference.

• The Hungary-based International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) and Ghana Information Ministry have organised a seminar on journalism and development.

The seminar, the first of its kind in Ghana, was run by lecturers from the IOJ's main centre in Budapest and by Ghanaians. The topics discussed included Ghana's present treatment of economic growth and industrialisation problems.

• The Lagos-Badagry railway, currently under construction, is expected to be completed by the end of 1974. The new road, a dual carriageway, will reduce the present length between the two cities from 80 miles to 36 miles. Estimated cost is N18 million.

• The 58-nation programme council of the UN environment and programme decided an initial allotment of \$550 million to fund for pre-1975 worldwide cooperation to protect the environment at a first meeting since the agreement formed by the World Environment Conference in Stockholm a year ago. The initial allocation from the environment fund, made of voluntary contributions of \$1.2m. for "human situations" and one million dollars earmarked for fighting air pollution and soil depletion and developing water and resources.

• Smaller sums covered pilot monitoring for pollution, and for developing an international system for storing and providing information on environmental problems. Mr. Maurice Strong, Co-ordinator, Executive Director of the Environment Programme, presided over the conference at which the precedents of commitments by governments that the fund should exceed its initial target of \$1.2

SITUATIONS VACANT

GOVERNMENT OF MIDWESTERN NIGERIA

Vacancies in

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for appointment to the following vacant posts in Midwestern Nigeria Public Service.

2. **A. PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL OFFICER**

(Industrial Engineering)
Group 7 (N5,064 consolidated).

B. SENIOR INDUSTRIAL OFFICER

(Management and Accounts)
Group 8 - (N3,900, N4,020, N4,140)

C. INDUSTRIAL OFFICER (Engineering)

Scale A - N2,184 N3,528.

(Point of entry will depend on qualification and experience).

3. **A. PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL OFFICER**

(Industrial Engineering)

(i) QUALIFICATIONS:

An honours degree in Mechanical or Industrial Engineering from a recognised university or membership of one of the recognised Chartered Engineering Institutions in Mechanical, Industrial or Production Engineering with at least 7 years post qualification experience in Government or industry, knowledge of the technology of a wide variety of plants and the preparation of feasibility studies. Such candidates should also have personal capacity for growth and improvement of ability in the areas of industrial engineering, industrial manpower utilisation and the techniques of modern manufacturing.

(ii) DUTIES

Coordination of the activities of the various sections of the Industries Division. Organisation of the activities and personnel required to extend the Division's facilities for technical aid to industries located throughout the State. Organisation of the facilities for, and the production of printed and other training materials for members of the public who require the assistance of the Division. Operation of the Division's library. Carrying out such other assignments as are allocated to him by the Head of the Division.

B. SENIOR INDUSTRIAL OFFICER

(Management and Accounts)

(i) QUALIFICATIONS:

By direct entry of candidates who possess any of the following minimum qualifications -

(a) A good university degree, preferably in Economics (either general with honours or distinction or special honours) of a recognised university, or

(b) Associate Membership of one of the following recognised professional bodies -

Institute of Chartered Accountants, Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants, Institute of Costs and Works Accountants, Institute of Industrial Management.

Plus a minimum of 5 years post-qualification industrial experience.

(ii) DUTIES:

Full responsibility for running the Industrial Management and Accounts Section, and ensuring that all the assignments of the Section are carried out efficiently and satisfactorily and preparing materials relevant to the development of this Section. Providing consulting and training services to existing industries with a view to improving their efficiency. Initiating plans on how to improve the investment climate in the State. Advising potential investors on industrial opportunities in the State. Evaluating proposed projects with a view to appraising their technical and commercial soundness and their value to the Nigerian economy. Discharging such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Chief Industrial Officer or the Assistant Chief Industrial Officer.

C. INDUSTRIAL OFFICER (Engineering)

(i) QUALIFICATIONS:

An honours degree from a recognised university in Chemical, Industrial or Mechanical Engineering or equivalent qualifications plus a minimum of 2 years post-qualification industrial experience.

(ii) DUTIES:

Assisting existing small scale and medium industries to improve the mechanical efficiency of their machinery with a view to obtaining maximum production. Assisting small-scale and medium industries in the installation and lay-out of their plants and machinery. Providing consultancy and training services to small scale, medium and rural industries. Responsibility for advising Government on suitability of machinery for proposed industries in which Government wishes to participate.

4. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Appointment is permanent and pensionable and in the case of new entrants into the Public Service, appointment will be on probation for 3 years.

5. METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Applications should be submitted in triplicate on form No. M.N.P. S.C.1 which is obtainable from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Midwestern Nigeria, Benin City. Applications from candidates in Government Service should be submitted through the normal departmental channels. An applicant in a Public Service other than that of Midwestern Nigeria, should route his or her application through the Secretary of the appropriate Public Service Commission who should forward it with copies of the applicant's Confidential Reports for the last three years.

6. CLOSING DATE:

Applications should reach the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Midwestern Nigeria, Benin City, not later than 25th September, 1973.

J.A. AGWAE,
Secretary, Public Service Commission

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH-EASTERN
STATE OF NIGERIA
Vacancies in
THE SOUTH-EASTERN STATE
NEWSPAPER CORPORATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following posts in the South-Eastern State Newspaper Corporation:

- POSTS:

- (a) General Manager, Scale SAP 8 (N6,600 per annum).
(b) Editor, Scale SAP 2 (N4,650 per annum).
(c) Assistant Editor, Scale SAP 1, Upper Segment (N3,280 per annum).

- QUALIFICATIONS:

(a) General Manager:
Candidates should hold university degrees in any of the following areas: (i) Journalism or Mass Communication preferably with a bias in Newspaper Management; (ii) Economics (iii) Business Administration; (iv) the Humanities. In addition to the above qualifications, candidates should have had a minimum of eight years post-qualification experience, five of which should have preferably been in a senior management position in a newspaper organisation. In exceptional circumstances, candidates without the above qualifications who have had a good general education and who have served in senior management positions in the field of journalism or related enterprise for a minimum of ten years will be considered.

(b) Editor:
Candidates should preferably be graduates in journalism or mass communication or the Humanities with at least five years practical experience with a reputable newspaper organisation. In some cases candidates without university degrees who have had a good general education with practical experience of up to ten years in newspaper work will be considered.

(c) Assistant Editor:
Candidates should preferably be graduates in Journalism or Mass Communication or the Humanities with at least three years practical experience with a reputable newspaper organisation. Candidates without university degrees who have had a good general education with practical experience of up to eight years in newspaper work will be considered.

3. DUTIES

(a) General Manager:
The General Manager is the Chief Executive of the Corporation charged with the overall responsibility of executing, with the assistance of other senior staff working with him, the Corporation's plans and programmes. Subject to laid down policies of the policy-making Board of the Corporation, he will determine in a businesslike manner the most efficient method of deploying or applying the Corporation's human and material resources to obtain results.

(b) Editor:
To edit the Nigerian Chronicle or any other newspaper, periodical or organ of information which the Corporation may be publishing from time to time.

(c) Assistant Editor:
To assist the Editor in the editing of the Nigerian Chronicle or any other newspaper, periodical, or organ of information published by the Corporation.

4. METHOD OF APPLICATION:

All applications should be made on Form SESPC 1 obtainable from:-

- (i) Public Service Commission, 3 Adazi Street, Calabar.
(ii) The Federal and any of the State Public Service Commissions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
(iii) South-Eastern State Office, 9 Kofe Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, Lagos.
(iv) The Inter-State Liaison Officer, South Eastern State Office, 3 Ali Akilu Road, P.M.B. 2153, Kaduna.
(v) All Divisional Offices in the South-Eastern State.

Applications from serving officers in Government Ministries and Departments should be forwarded through their Permanent Secretaries or Heads of Extra-Ministerial Departments, and the Public Service Commission of the State concerned, in which case their Confidential Reports covering the last three years should be attached.

5. CLOSING DATE: Completed application forms together with photostat copies of certificates and testimonials must be forwarded to reach the Secretary, Public Service Commission, 3 Adazi Street, Calabar not later than 15th September, 1973.

W.O. INAH,
AG Secretary, Public Service Commission

Executive Director

Overseas trading/manufacture
in Ghana, Nigeria and
other African countries

Paterson Simons & Company (Africa) Limited (a member of the substantial international trading group of Wood Hall Trust Limited) requires an Executive Director to head its Africa Division which includes an old established trading business in Ghana and also acts as buying agents for principals in Nigeria and Libya. The policy of the African Division is growth and expansion in the countries presently served and other suitable countries in Africa, by the acquisition or setting up of trading or manufacturing units.

The Executive Director will be based in London but will be required to make periodical visits to those countries in Africa with which commercial links exist or are created in the future.

Preferably, the Executive Director should be in the 35 to 45 age range; he should have worked in Africa with a large trading manufacturing organisation operating in the West Coast; he should be a trader and administrator, ready to accept authority and responsibility; and he should be a self-starter, constructive and ambitious. Fluency in the French language will be an advantage.

The remuneration for the successful applicant will be dependent upon his previous experience and abilities and it is recognised that, for the right man, it will be substantial. There is a good contributory Pension Scheme.

This is an opportunity to make a career with a large Group operating internationally and possessed of the resources required to implement its policies of growth and expansion.

Write in complete confidence to:

Michael Richards, Chairman,
Wood Hall Trust Limited, St. Martin's House,
140, Tottenham Court Road,
LONDON W1P 9LN

GHANA STUDENTS' HOSTEL VACANCIES

The Ghana Students' Hostel
(No. 3 Collingham Gardens, London, SW5) has vacancies for an

ASSISTANT WARDEN, COOKS AND BARKEEPER

Those interested should apply to

The Secretary
Administrative Committee of the Ghana Students' Hostel
13 Belgrave Square, London, SW1

Tel: 01-235 4142

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts:

1. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY:

- (a) Lecturer (Consultant)
(b) Technician

For (a) applicants should be graduates in Medicine with postgraduate clinical experience, preferably in internal medicine, paediatrics or anaesthetics. Possession of a recognised postgraduate diploma in any of these specialities will be an advantage. Applicants should also have postgraduate experience in basic pharmacology. The duties include teaching of pharmacology and therapeutics at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The successful candidate will be given an honorary consultant appointment in the University College Hospital, Ibadan and will be able to do limited clinical practice in collaboration with the staff of the Department of Medicine of the Hospital.

For (b) applicants must show evidence of good general education as well as being Associate Member of the Institute of Science Technology of London with specialisation in Physiology/Pharmacology techniques with relevant experience.

2. BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES RESEARCH UNIT: Research Fellow

Candidates must hold at least a good Master's degree in Psychology. Experience of work on large scale research projects will be an advantage.

3. DEPARTMENT OF PREVENTIVE & SOCIAL MEDICINE:

Lecturer in Occupational Medicine and Industrial Health

Candidates must be medically qualified and fully registered as Medical Practitioners with the Nigerian Medical Council. Overseas candidates should also possess qualifications that will qualify them for full registration with the Nigerian Medical Council. In addition, candidates must possess at least a diploma in Industrial Health or a Master's degree in Occupational Medicine. Previous experience in teaching or research institution of higher learning will be an advantage. The successful candidate will be expected to organise a teaching programme in the area of Industrial Health for undergraduate and postgraduate medical and nursing students. He will also be expected to design and undertake research projects on aspects of prevailing industrial health problems in Nigeria.

4. DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY:

- (a) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Forest Mensuration, Inventory and Aerial Survey.
(b) Lecturer in Wildlife Habitat Ecology.
(c) Assistant Lecturer (Silviculture).

- (d) Assistant Training Fellow/Training Fellow in Forest Engineering and Wood Technology.
(e) Technician (Forest Biology).

For (a) applicants should hold good first degrees in Forestry, though the possession of a higher degree will be an advantage. Postgraduate experience either in the field or research is essential. The successful candidate will be required to maintain a close liaison with Government in their management of forest reserves.

For (b) applicants should possess good first degrees either in Botany, Forestry or Range Ecology. Postgraduate qualification and research experience in the field of wild-life habitat ecology preferably in West or Central African savanna are essential. The successful candidate will be expected to lecture in wildlife habitat ecology and conduct research in relevant fields as required by Government agencies.

Applicants in (c) should possess good honours degrees in Forestry with strong bias to silviculture. Postgraduate degrees in Forestry or any other biological science will be an advantage. The successful candidate will be required to develop special interest in sampling techniques and statistical analysis of plantations including methods of forestry productivity.

For (d) applicants should possess good honours degrees in Forestry, preferably with experience in industry or research. The successful Nigerian candidate will undergo further training abroad and read for a postgraduate degree. On completion of the training programme, the candidate will return to the Department to lecture in Forest Engineering and Wood Technology and also conduct research in any of these fields.

Applicants for (e) should possess either the School or Forestry Diploma or the City of Guilds Certificate in Biological Science with ten years experience. The successful candidate will be required to undertake silviculture demonstrations for undergraduate students. He should also be knowledgeable in forest soil survey and soil/plant analysis.

5. DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH:

Lecturer in English Language (Jos Campus)

Applicants should possess appropriate qualifications and experience in modern linguistics as applied to English and should have a special interest in stylistics. The successful candidate would be expected to help with literature teaching.

6. DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY:

Lecturer (Jos Campus)

Applicants should have a firm grounding in African History, and should be specialists in East, Southern or Northern Africa. A postgraduate degree and adequate teaching and research experience will be an advantage.

continued on following page

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

*University of Ibadan Continued***7. FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE:****Technician - Information & Services Unit**

Suitable candidates must possess the Institute of British Photographers Certificates or Intermediate Certificate of City and Guilds in Photography with at least five years' experience in both Photomicrography and Photomacrography in Black and White Colour.

8. DEPARTMENT OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH FARM:**Farm Officer**

Applicants should possess a degree in Agriculture or Agricultural Economics or Higher Diploma in Marketing of an approved College or Institution or Higher National Diploma in Agriculture or its Nigerian equivalent with at least three years postgraduate practical experience in marketing of agricultural products.

Duties: Management of a specific unit in the Teaching and Research Farm to be known as a Commercial Farm Unit. Supervision of subordinate technical staff in charge of large scale commercial undertakings. Planning and layout of commercially oriented agricultural enterprises including commercial livestock production, and management of demonstration unit for teaching purposes.

9. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY:**(a) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer (Jos Campus)****(b) Assistant Lecturer (Jos Campus)**

For (a) applicants should possess a doctorate degree. Applicants for the Senior Lectureship should have had extensive university teaching experience and will be responsible to the Head of Department of Chemistry for the organisation of Chemistry teaching at the Jos Campus.

For (b) applicants should possess a good honours degree in Chemistry. University teaching experience will be an advantage.

(c) Lecturer/Senior Lecturer (Ibadan Campus)

Applicants should possess a doctorate degree and preference will be given to those with research experience in the following fields of Chemistry: analytical/inorganic, applied, physical organic, synthetic organic, organometallics, proteins, heterogeneous reaction kinetics or catalysis and radiochemistry, or to those who have extensive experience with the techniques of N.M.R. spectroscopy or gas chromatography.

10. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY:**(a) Senior Lecturer.****(b) Lecturer.****(c) Research Fellow.****(d) Senior Technician/Technician.**

For (a) candidates should have research experience in at least one of the following fields: Quantitative Ecology, Plant Anatomy, Cytogenetics. Applicants must, in addition, have several years of university teaching experience, and be prepared to direct research in his or her field of specialisation.

For (b) and (c) candidates must have research experience in at least one of the following fields: Microbiology, Ecology, Physiology, Cytotaxonomy. Teaching experience in a university will be an advantage.

Applicants for (d) should be holders of the A.I.S.T. with several years experience in laboratories in the Department of Botany. Experience in Microscopy, Electron Microscopy, Photomicroscopy and laboratory instrumentation will be an advantage.

JOS CAMPUS**(a) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer.****(b) Assistant Lecturer.**

For (a) applicants should possess post-doctoral teaching and research experience in Botany.

For (b) applicants should possess a good honours degree in Botany. University teaching experience will be an advantage.

11. UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP (Nigeria) LTD.**General Manager**

The successful applicant, who should have a wide knowledge of the book trade, and particularly in relation to educational books for university students and academic staff, will be required to manage and operate the main bookshop at the University of Ibadan campus, and to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the branch managers. The University Bookshop is wholly owned by the University of Ibadan. Its main branch and head office are on the campus of the University. There are smaller branches at Jos, Benin and Port Harcourt. The post is a challenging one requiring sound business education, energy and drive. Ability to supervise your staff is essential.

12. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS (Jos Campus)**(a) Lecturer/Senior Lecturer.****(b) Assistant Lecturer**

For the posts of Senior Lecturer and Lecturer applicants should possess post-doctoral teaching and research experience in Mathematics.

An applicant for the post of Assistant Lecturer should possess a good honours degree in Mathematics. University teaching experience will be an advantage. B.E.S.S. supplementation is possible where necessary.

13. DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY**Lecturer**

The applicant must be a registered medical practitioner and must possess the D.M.R.D. or equivalent qualifications.

14. DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY:**Senior Technician**

Candidates should be graduates of a technical college or institution and should possess a Higher National Diploma (Diploma in Animal Nursing) or qualifications equivalent to this in animal nursing or related field. Applicants should have had at least ten years animal experience in large animal practice. The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the Department's large Animal Hospital and to assist in research and teaching demonstration.

continued on page 1241

(continued from previous page)

15 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS (Jos Campus):

- (a) Lecturer/Senior Lecturer
(b) Assistant Lecturer

Candidates for (a) should possess post-doctoral and research experience in Physics.

For (b), an applicant must possess a good honours degree in Physics. University teaching experience will be an advantage.

16 DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY (Jos Campus):

- (a) Lecturer/Senior Lecturer
(b) Assistant Lecturer.

Applicants for (a) should possess post doctoral teaching and research experience in Zoology.

For (b), an applicant must possess a good honours degree in Zoology. University teaching experience will be an advantage.

17 FACULTY OF SCIENCE (Jos Campus):

- (a) Administrative Officer Grade II/I.
(b) Technician

Applicants for (a) should possess a good honours degree with at least 13 years post graduation administrative experience. Holders of additional relevant qualifications but with lesser administrative experience will be considered.

For (b), applicants should be holders of the A.I.S.T. or equivalent certificates with several years experience in laboratories. The successful applicant will be in charge of the laboratories in the Faculty of Science at the Jos Campus of the University.

18 DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE:

Professor/Reader

Candidates must be statisticians with several years post-doctoral teaching and research experience. In the case of a Professor, the appointment is to retiring age which is normally 60 years, and in the case of a Reader, 5 years initially and subject to review thereafter. B.E.S.S. supplementation is possible.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY:

Lecturer in General Surgery

Candidates should possess a postgraduate qualification in General Surgery and additional requisite clinical knowledge in General Surgery. Previous teaching experience will be an advantage. The applicant is

expected to participate in the relevant academic professional clinical responsibilities in the medical undergraduate as well as postgraduate in Surgery. The post carries honorary c. appointment to the University College Hospital. B.E.S.S. supplementation is possible.

20 SALARY SCALES

Professor - N6,600.

Reader - N6,100.

General Manager, Univ. Bookshop - N5,600
200 N6,000.

Senior Lecturer - N5,030 x 150 N5,750.

Lecturer (Consultant) - N4,880 x 200 N5,800.

Lecturer (Medical Pre-clinical) - N2,760
200 N4,830.

Lecturer (Non Consultant) - N3,960 x 200-N4,830.

Lecturer (Non Medical) }
Training Fellow } - N2,760 x 150-N4,830

Research Fellow

Assistant Lecturer }
Assistant Training Fellow } - N2,140 x 100 N2,660

Senior Technician

Farm Officer } - N2,760 x 100-N3,360

Technician - N2,140 x 100 N3,060.

Administrative Officer Grade I - N2,760 x
150-N3,660.

Administrative Officer Grade II - N2,140 x
100-N2,240 x 220-N2,460 x 100 N2,660.

(Point of entry within the scale will depend on qualifications and relevant experience)

21 CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Appointments are to commence as soon as possible, and regular appointments are for three years initially subject to review thereafter. Passages are paid for family on appointment, approved overseas leave and termination where applicable. F.S.S.U./N.U.J.S.S. Children and car allowances. Part furnished accommodation or housing allowance is provided.

22 METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Detailed application (4 copies) stating age, full qualifications, experience and naming three referees by Monday, September 18, 1973 to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria from whom further particulars may be obtained.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

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Electronics

Military Science

Aeronautics

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NIGERIA

Nimeiri's state visit

The visiting Sudanese President, Gen. Jaafar Nimeiri has called on African universities to make positive contributions to Africa's political, economic and social development. "African educational institutions should do away with meaningless academic theories and contribute objectively to the solution of the problems plaguing Africa", he said. The President made the remark after he received an honorary doctorate degree of law at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, during a special convocation watched by Gen. Gowon and his wife, Mrs. Victoria Gowon, and many other dignitaries. The university said it was honouring the Sudanese head of state as a "distinguished soldier, patriot and a peaceful leader with universal acceptance throughout Sudan".

The President had toured the East Central State to see reconstruction work done since the end of the war. He visited Enugu and Onitsha where he inspected a secondary school being rebuilt, and also called on the Obi of Onitsha. The President was honoured at a dinner party by the Administrator of the East Central State, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, at Enugu. Speaking at the dinner, President Nimeiri said that the two tasks facing Africa were liberation of colonised parts of the continent and development of independent states. President Nimeiri later visited Benin on his way to Kano.

At Kano, the Sudanese President said Sudan and Nigeria had deep-rooted historical links. He praised Nigeria's role in African and world affairs, had informal discussions with Sudanese residents there and with state officials. He visited historical sites and industrial projects and had a wreath at the town's cenotaph. President Nimeiri also visited Maiduguri, capital of the North Eastern State, where he inspected educational institutions and industrial projects. He watched a durbar and called on the Shehu of Borno.

Both President Nimeiri and Gen. Gowon watched the closing ceremonies of Nigeria's first national sports festival in Lagos, put off by a day because of heavy rainfall. The two leaders later held

talks at Dodan Barracks. The talks, preceded by a ministerial conference of Sudanese and Nigerian officials, were believed to have covered among other items, relations between the two countries, the Middle East crisis, and the border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia. President Nimeiri is coordinator of the OAU Good Offices Committee on Ethiopia-Somali border dispute, while Gen. Gowon is current chairman of the OAU. President Nimeiri, his wife and entourage had since left for Guinea to continue their West African tour.

African countries expect West Germany to enter the United Nations next month "as a friend", the chairman of the UN Apartheid Committee, Mr. Edwin

A special envoy of General Gowon has handed a personal message to the Prime Minister of the Malagasy Republic, General Gabriel Ramanantsoa.

No details of the message were revealed but the envoy said he had discussed with Malagasy leaders the possibility of strengthening friendship between the two countries.

The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr. Adetoro, has warned foreign companies against inflating the value of their businesses to obtain higher profit from their sale to Nigerians. He warned that the government would take drastic measures against companies attempting to beat the indigenisation decree. Dr. Adetoro then advised Nigerian businessmen to employ capital valuers before buying any foreign businesses. He said that in future eight out of ten industries would be sited outside Lagos.

The Federal Government will not control prices of foreign businesses offered for sale, Mr. Wenike Bnggs, Federal Commissioner for Trade, has said. He said that prospective buyers would have to bargain on their own.

Gen. Gowon has given letters of credence to three Nigerian envoys. They are Alhaji Ahmadu Suka, Mr. S.U. Yola, and Mr. Musa Haruna. Ambassadors to the Netherlands, West Germany and Egypt, respectively.



General Gowon greets President Nimeiri in Lagos.

Ogba has said. Mr. Ogba, who is also Nigeria's Ambassador to the UN, was speaking after talks with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel on Bonn's African policy. The Nigerian envoy described his discussions with Herr Scheel as "very fruitful" and said he hoped there would be further changes in Bonn's attitude to the Republic of South Africa and to Portugal. West Germany made clear that it would tighten up checks on trade with South Africa and Portugal's African territories to ensure that UN sanctions against Rhodesia were not being violated. The move was apparently aimed in part at placating any African countries which may have considered voting against West German membership of the UN.

A two-man mission from Rumania, led by the Forestry and Economic Minister, Mr. Vasile Patibent, had arrived in Lagos to examine possibility of setting up industries to produce low-cost building materials. The team would hold discussions with government officials and visit the Western and South-Eastern States where there are abundant raw materials for a timber industry. Rumania and Nigeria signed a bilateral economic agreement in Lagos last year.

Proposals are under way for setting up of a West African customs cooperative council to fight smuggling. A Federal Government spokesman said that the council would include Nigeria and neighbouring countries.

King Hassan has approved the appointment of Mr. Mohamed Bawa Bulkachuwa as Nigerian Ambassador to Morocco.

Gen. Gowon has received the credentials of Sudan's new Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Sayed Isman Abdalla Hamid. Gen. Gowon expressed appreciation for the hospitality and generosity of the Sudanese Government to Nigerians passing through Sudan on the yearly Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca.

A Disciplinary Tribunal for members of the architectural profession has been set up by the Architects Registration Council of Nigeria.

The Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Adm. Soroh, has announced that plans have been completed for the Navy to undertake more exercises to ensure seaward defence.

WHO congress in Lagos

This year's Congress of the World Health Organisation's (WHO), African branch, will take place in Lagos from September 4 to 11. WHO Director-General for Africa, Dr. Alfred Quenum said that although Africa joined the Organisation somewhat late, substantial progress had been made during the past 20 years. "One of the main reasons for these achievements is, first and foremost, the gradual decolonisation of African health services", he said. Besides detailing a budget of some \$20 million, to be approved during the Congress, Dr. Quenum said, his report would stress particularly the need for medical teacher and auxiliary staff training, and the development of health worker resources.

Smallpox had greatly receded among infectious diseases in the past year, but WHO was now facing new problems of dental hygiene, heart disease, cancer and mental health. The key theme of next month's technical discussions would be "Mental health in the development of Africa's public health services".

The University of Nigeria, Nsukka, is conducting a survey of small-scale industrial establishments in Benue Plateau State. The survey will cover 33 types of manufacturing and mining industries.

The Lagos State Government has enacted an edict making the Ministry of Works and Planning responsible for town and country planning. No council, company, authority or individual shall develop any land without approval of the ministry, the edict says.

The Nigeria Police Force is to be doubled to cope with Nigeria's ever-increasing population.

Prince's rare collection

A rare collection of African art of the late Prince William of Gloucester, is to be presented to the Royal Anthropological Institute by his mother in October. The collection will then go on public exhibition for three weeks. Prince William's collection, much of which was presented to him when he worked as a diplomat at the British High Commission in Lagos, includes some valuable and impressive objects. There is a wooden female mask used in Yoruba dances to ward off witchcraft; a pair of small wooden Yoruba figures carved as a memorial for dead twins, and a wooden bowl supported by carved figures of an acrobat, a drummer and a kneeling woman, used in divination with palm nuts. Another divination implement is a wooden dog and was rubbed to discover the identity of guilty persons.

Prince William, because of his royal and diplomatic connections, was able to obtain export licences for his collection. He was a patron of the Royal Anthropological Institute and took a leading part in its efforts to reach financial security.

● The census is to last seven days from November 25 to December 1, it has been announced. The census, which comes ten years after the last one, is expected to give an accurate figure of Nigeria's population, now estimated at between 60 and 65 million. It is also a key point in the military leaders' nine-point programme which they hope to accomplish before handing over power to civilians. The military rulers said they were determined this time to conduct a census commanding the respect of Nigerians and the world. The cost of the census is estimated at some 20 million naira.

11. Colonel I.A. Itako has been appointed to take charge of logistics matters relating to the census. He will give special attention to distribution and retrieval of census documents.

● The circumstances of the alleged detention of Mr Mimeri Amakiri, *Nigerian Observer* chief correspondent in the Rivers State, were being investigated and anybody found to have broken the law would be dealt with irrespective of his status, the assistant Inspector General of Police, Alhaji Hamman Maiduguri, has told newsmen. "Somebody must have neglected his duty but whoever he is, he would be brought to book because nobody is above the law," he said. Mr Amakiri was alleged to have been caned and detained for 27 hours on the orders of the Rivers State governor, following a report by

him in the *Observer* on discontent of teachers in the state. He also had his head and beard shaved. The report appeared on the governor's 31st birthday.

● The *Daily Times* has called on African states to stand by to give massive technical aid to Guinea Bissau when it unilaterally declares itself independent of Portuguese rule this year.

"No African can consider himself to be truly free as long as his fellow Africans are still smarting under the unpleasant indignities of colonialism."

● The general secretary of the United Labour Congress, Mr Emmanuel Odeyemi, has attended a conference of the National Trade Union of Zaire in Kinshasa. Mr. Odeyemi is also assistant general secretary of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity.

● Receiving the report of Governor Faruk on his visits to four drought-stricken countries in West Africa during which he delivered part of the 2.5m naira aid by Nigeria, Gen Gowon called on African countries to help each other in their difficulties. The head of state also received a report from Governor Faruk who was in Niger and Upper Volta for the same purpose. Fort Lamy radio reported that President Tombalbaye had received a cheque for 320,176 naira from Nigeria, and Omdurman radio reported that Sudan had decided to contribute 1,000 tons of corn to Chad.

Ojukwu's bunker

A bunker used by Biafran secessionist leader Ojukwu Ojukwu is to be preserved as a tourist attraction. The bunker is at Umulua, in the East-central state, and was used by Ojukwu when the capital of the secessionist enclave was transferred to the town. The Biafran leader, who fled the country at the end of the Nigerian Civil War in 1970, is living in Ivory Coast.

The *Nigerian Observer*, has also reported that several shrines of traditional African religions in East Central State are to be developed as historical monuments and tourist attractions.

● The Administrator of the East Central State, Mr. Ukpa Asika, has described the late Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Bewawa, as a person with a subtle distinction, a man of qualities and a dedicated statesman. Mr. Asika made the remark during a visit to Bauchi.

● Former Rivers State Commissioner for Health, Mr. N. Nwawulu, has been sworn in as the new Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice by Governor Dethleff.

GHANA Tolbert's visit

African countries could speedily advance their economic and social progress by mutual co-operation and self-reliance, said the communique issued after President Tolbert's one day official visit.

The communique said this conviction stemmed from concern about the worsening of the terms of trade of developing countries, their slow rate of growth and development, and the widening economic gap between the developed and developing countries. It said the two heads of state examined developments



President Tolbert

concerning the setting up of a West African Economic Community and agreed to work towards the formation of a broadly-based community embracing all states of the West African sub-region. During his visit President Tolbert saw Tema Steelworks and Tema Textiles and visited the Dawhenya migration project.

Liberia will leave its doors wide open to any African country willing to join it in exploiting its huge iron deposits, President Tolbert told a news conference.

The President had been asked whether it would not be a good idea if West African governments formed a joint company to exploit the huge iron deposits in Liberia and thereby establish a big steel industry in the sub-region. He said Liberia hoped such a company would come into existence before long. Liberia, he stated, would open its doors "widelily" to African countries joined together in exploiting the deposits. He looked forward to the day when such a project would come into being.

Answering another question, President Tolbert said he took this trouble to live for some time in a slum area in Monrovia as a step towards identifying himself with his people's problems and to sympathise with their plight. He said as a result of his stay, he had determined to do everything possible to solve slum problems. A housing project had been planned and the first set of new houses built through self-help had been allocated.

Regarding Liberia's position on

the formation of a West African economic community embracing Anglophone and Francophone states, President Tolbert stated the need for African states to be politically independent but also economically independent.

Ghana and Liberia agreed to establish a permanent committee for co-operation in culture, sports, education, literature, science and technology. The agreement was signed by Kwame Baah, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and his Liberian counterpart, Mr. Cecil D. Deane. The permanent committee will meet at least once a year. The agreement Ghana and Liberia would promote the exchange of lecturers, university professors, research workers, specialist technicians and other experts. Both countries would encourage the granting annually of scholarships to students, professionals, technicians, scientists and artists to each other's territory.

● Ghana and the Ivory Coast have put the final seal on their friendship and co-operation treaty. At a ceremony in Abidjan with the Ivory Coast represented by its Foreign Affairs Director, Mr. Louis Akpan, and Ghana by its Ambassador, Mr. Michael Gibrappah, both heads expressed the hope that the treaty would form a solid basis for links in many fields of genuine economic cooperation and policy in regional areas.

Ocran on OFY

The salvation of Ghana lies in the hands of Ghana's new General A.K. Ocran, a new member of the National Liberation Council, said in a speech on his return after successfully completing a Law degree at Oxford University. In an interview with the *Daily Observer*, he gave his impression on Operation Feed Yourself. "Salvation lies in our own hands and I will therefore spare no effort. The Government and people of Ghana would make every effort to minimise the dependence on outside help."

14-General Ocran, however, pointed out that certain things like storage facilities, acquisition and means of transport to cart the load from the rural areas to the processing centres, should be considered seriously. He said Government should find their own way of determining what to do with some of our problems.

"We must be prepared to do little in the short to what is a nation," he stated.

Next week's issue will contain a report on a comment on the national budget.

New Accra plan

Accra-Tema City council has launched a three-year development programme aimed at improving sanitation and giving a face-lift to the suburban areas of the city.

Under the £51 million programme, a total of £31 million will be raised through normal taxation and fees.

The city would be mapped out into six zones to facilitate administration. Each zone would be responsible for the collection of general, basic and market rates. The zonal authorities would be charged among other things with the improvement of their respective areas, maintenance of sanitary services and the tarring of roads said the executive chairman, Lt. Col. B. I. Okai. To reduce the council's dependence on the central government for funds, it would engage in such light industries as block-making, coffin making, and hiring out such things as chairs and glasses.

Colonel Okai said the council would go into partnership with other agencies and expressed the hope that the project would make the council economically viable and self-sufficient.

● Thirty-two Makola women in possession of goods believed to be smuggled were arrested by a combined team of army and border guards at Makola market number one.

Less tourists

Foreign visitors to Ghana last year totalled 62,381, a decrease of 4.32 per cent over the previous year's figure, according to statistics published by the State Tourist Corporation's new house magazine *Okwuntumi* (Traveller).

The magazine, however, said that revenue accrued from tourism increased last year by 48.65 per cent over the 1971 figure. The US, UK and West Germany still constituted the greatest source of traffic to Ghana, the US topping the list with 9,612 tourists. The greatest single element of the country's tourist traffic, the magazine said, was the Black American market which represented 80 per cent of all American traffic flowing into Ghana.

Projections are that it would continue to increase at rates of between 15 per cent to 20 per cent for the next five years.

● The ban imposed on public meetings of all youth associations in the Brong Ahafo Region following the attempted enforced destruction of chiefs loyal to the Ashanti stool has been lifted.

● Any firm found indulging in any trade malpractice will either be closed down or taken over by the Government, Major Felli, Commissioner for Trade, has warned. At a meeting with importers Major Felli said that the Government would no longer sit down as firms sabotaged its efforts to ensure that imports were readily available. He reminded them of the national task of rebuilding Ghana and stressed that the little foreign exchange available "must be utilised in the best possible manner".

Major Felli also warned spare parts importers against importing more electrical equipment than other essential spare parts. The Commissioner gave CFAO and R.T. Briscoe a 24-hour ultimatum to give him details of how their import licences have been used.

He announced that the Government was issuing controlled prices for certain items and appealed to them to abide by them.

● Dr. E. Ayeh-Kumi, businessman and one time economic consultant to the Nkrumah government, has said that he plans to discuss with the government the possibility of developing the Nauli limestone deposits for production of clinker.

Dr. E. Ayeh-Kumi was speaking to newsmen on his return from Holland. He said his company would also supply equipment and vehicles for the timber industry as well as leasing or hiring cold store refrigeration locker-service for fishermen, butchers and market women.

● The department of geological surveys has started drilling for limestone deposits at Nauli. A total of 52 boreholes are to be drilled in the 20-mile square area. Major General D.C.K. Amenu, Commissioner for Lands and mineral resources, watched the drilling of the first borehole.

● Commander J.A. Kyeremeh, Western Region Commissioner, has commissioned the first official river craft on the Ankobia River. The 5,000 cedis boat is the first project of the Western Region Development Corporation. It can carry about 40 passengers or two and a half tons of cargo and will serve more than ten villages.

Nana Amankia Panyin IV, Ocranah of the area, said that he hoped that the craft would not be substituted for the construction of the Bamankari/Katukron road. He claimed 300,000 cedis voted for the construction of the road had not been utilised by the Busu income because his people allegedly voted against him.

● The Society of General Medical Practitioners has called on the government to form a body to deal with national emergencies such as floods and epidemics at its sixth annual conference.

● The foreign food distribution committee of the Eastern Regional organisation has selected 20 shops in Koforidua for the sale of foreign food to the public.

The shops which will operate side by side with GNTC retail shops will sell only sugar, mackerel and rice. Announcing this, the Eastern Regional Commissioner, Lt. Col. George Mnyila, who is chairman of the committee expressed concern about the absence of these items on the markets despite the fact that the Region had always had ample supplies of foreign foods.

● Over 8,000 corrugated iron sheets believed to have been hoarded have been impounded at the Paterson Zochonis warehouse at James Town, Accra. The district manager in charge of the warehouse, Mr. Jack Ariari, was arrested and held in military custody on the orders of the Commissioner for Trade and Tourism, Maj. Roger Felli.

● A 25 year-old farm labourer has been sentenced to death by firing a firing squad of the military tribunal at Sunyani. He was found guilty of subversion for robbing a cocoa farm caretaker of a parcel valued at 40 cedis 50 pesewas.

Asantehene at Dawheya

Otumfou Opoku Ware II, Asantehene, has visited the Dawheya irrigation project with a delegation of traditional rulers from Ashanti. He told volunteers that the spirit of oneness with which they were tackling the project marked a breakthrough in the Government's efforts to eradicate tribalism.

● An old man who claimed to have been a principal secretary sent by Col. Achaemping to collect 10,000 cedis from the Anders family - a party in the Yendi skin dispute enquiry - to influence favourably the Ollenu Committee, has been arrested in Tamale.

● Sandbags recently erected by the Public Works Department at Vozda near Keta to prevent erosion have been swept away by the sea. Only seven feet of the 22 ft. wide Accra-Keta road remain passable.

● The Tarkwa District Gold and Silver Smiths Association has appealed to the Government to decentralise the sale of gold and silver sheets. The Association also appealed to the Government to authorise the police to issue "Gold purchasing permits" to its members yearly, after paying their income taxes.

● 2,600 live week old chicks were killed by black ants which invaded a poultry farm at Abeyim in Brong Ahafo Region.

SIERRA LEONE Military uniforms warning

All commercial firms, businessmen or employers have been requested to stop ordering or issuing any items similar to the uniforms used by the police or the army. The wearing of such clothes or uniforms by organisations or individuals other than the army and police is a security risk said an announcement from the President's office.

● Launching "The Grand Open Day" of the Road Transport Corporation the Minister of Transport, Mr. Edward J. Karybo, said that the beautiful and spacious buses people saw were bought on credit. The Corporation was finding it difficult to pay for them because not all proceeds from bus tickets reach the Corporation's coffers. This he said, was putting the government in an embarrassing position.

If it continued, the Minister warned, the public would suffer. He said those who still observed the kro parable saying a cow must lead from where it is tethered, would begin to blame themselves when they saw the Corporation going the same way as Sierra Leone Railways.

● The MP for Kailahun East, Mr. Tamba Juallah, has appealed for co-operation among Customs, Police and people on the Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea borders, to minimise smuggling. Mr. Juallah was addressing five hundred traders at the International Market at Katindu on the border with Liberia.

He expressed concern at the poor relations between the police and people living on the border, adding that the duty of the police is to maintain law and order and not to suppress peaceful citizens.

● The Ministry of Information intended to modernise the press of the *Daily Mail*, said the Minister, Mr. A.B. Kamata, during a visit to the offices of the newspaper. However, he added, the modernisation would depend on time and the availability of funds. A start had been made in improving some of the "dismal" conditions he said, commenting that some of the machines were older than the oldest member of staff.

● A three man North Korean delegation led by the special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, has visited Sierra Leone.

● The trial of former Minister of Information, Mr. Alikyan Khazali and four others on two murder charges has begun.



President Stevens leaves for Moyamba, seen off by the Vice-President and other ministers.

• President Stevens celebrated his 68th birthday on August 25 at his home town of Moyamba. Speaking on arrival he said that his policy had always been a united Sierra Leone with no tribal or religious differences. The President added that although he was born in Moyamba he had a Limba father and Gallinas mother and therefore saw no difference between tribes.

• In-service training courses are to be intensified to improve the competence of teachers. The Minister of Education, Mr. A.J. Sandy, has announced.

• The Government is shortly to set up a committee to recommend modifications to the Laws relating to land tenure in the provinces.

• The Minister of Information Mr. A.B.M. Kamara has told senior officials of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service that plans are underway for complete rehabilitation of that Department.

• The 1972/73 Supplementary Appropriation (number two) Act, 1972, has been passed by Parliament. The objects of the Bill were to make supplementary provision for services for 1972/73, over and above what had already been provided in the 1972/73 Appropriation Act, 1972 and the 1972/73 Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1972. It also authorises the repayment of advances made from the Contingencies fund.

• Sierra Leone's delegate to the International Council of Women Conference held in Britain recently has returned to Freetown. She is Mrs. Hine Beckley, Assistant Secretary of the Sierra Leone Women's Association.

• A 10-member delegation, headed by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Lora Smith has attended a meeting in Abidjan of the proposed Sierra Leone-Liberia trade link.

ANGOLA

Plot to assassinate Dr. Neto

St. Lucio Lara, MPLA representative in Brazzaville, has said that a plot to destroy the MPLA leadership and frustrate the struggle for Angolan independence has been uncovered. The prime aim of the plot was to have been the assassination of the MPLA leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, and had been uncovered from within the party. Some of those involved had been arrested, but the leaders had escaped to Portugal. Those behind the plot were active under orders from Portuguese intelligence services. They deserted from the Portuguese army in order to join the ranks of the MPLA and so build up a network of false fighters.

Further details of the plot were given in the Paris-published fortnightly *Africa-Ins*. It had been hatched last winter, said the review, and aimed to eliminate the MPLA leaders, strangle the armed struggle by closing the Zambezi-Angola border, and form

a "network of fake militants" backed by the leaders of the FNLA of Holden Roberto. Neto's main rival. The magazine said Holden was supported by a number of African "moderate" leaders, including President Mobutu of Zaire. The plotters had been so successful, said *Africa-Ins*, that the MPLA was forced to resort to a "state of emergency" in all the regions of the Eastern front, and to replace its 40-man Executive Committee with "A restricted committee which took over the political and military work". The magazine also said that President Mobutu had persuaded Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda to support Holden, and said that Mobutu and certain Western powers had launched an offensive to force the MPLA to abandon revolutionary fighting strategy in Africa. The "merger" of FNLA and MPLA, preliminaries for which were negotiated last year, had been a part of that strategy.

DROUGHT

Chad is 'worst affected'

The FAO has begun an operation parachuting food to remote areas in Chad. The organisation has chartered a specially equipped Norwegian DC-4 to drop cereals in the Salamata area. The plane is based in Fort Lamy, and left Geneva in mid-August with 4.5 tons of children's food, given to Chad by the League of Red Cross societies.

Belgium has given FAO a Hercules C130 which is based in Sudan and is also dropping food in affected areas in Chad. Victims reportedly suffering from famine include 40,000 at Abou-Dera, 20,000 at Aze-Mangie, and 40,000 at Ani-Taman in Salamata. Torrential rains have blocked roads and made landing at local airstrips impossible.

An FAO spokesman has said that Chad is much worse affected than the other drought-affected countries, and had been the last to ask for aid. For this reason international organisations had only set aside moderate quantities of food and medicine for the Chad aid programme. It seemed also that the Chad government had underestimated the seriousness of the food deficit.

• In Washington, the Agency for International Development (AID) will continue to send food by air to drought-stricken areas of Mali. Since early May, 4,600 tons of foodstuffs, worth \$2.5m, have been flown in to the six affected countries. The US government has given an undertaking to send 256,000 tons of grains worth \$37m, to the six countries half of which has now been delivered. In August the US sent cattle food and medicine worth \$4.7m.

• The Houston Space Centre has announced that the space Laboratory Skylab will focus cameras and measuring instruments on Mali for a priority study of the drought. It follows a request from the Mali government. The aim is to try to detect hidden natural resources.

• On a brief visit to Senegal, French Cooperation Secretary Jean-Francois Fournier said that France would be giving supplementary aid to the drought-affected areas. Following the damage to 150,048 of the Niger air squadron, France was making a gift of a C-47 to ensure the continuation of the airlift.

• The six heads of state of the drought-affected countries (the presidents of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad) are to meet in Ouagadougou to discuss on September 11 and 12 future plans. President Diouf is expected to present his "Marshall Plan" for

drought relief. A conference of experts is meeting from August 30 to September 6 and there will be a ministerial meeting from September 7 to 10.

• The Swedish International Development Agency has obtained government permission to buy up Sweden's surplus and crops to aid drought victims by buying 100,000 tons of cereals worth \$15m. from a "catastrophe fund".

GABON

Sanctions-buster link

A special investigation in the *Sunday Times* of London says that a sanctions-busting operation into Rhodesia via a Gabon-based company called Compagnie Gabonaise d'Affrètement Aéronautique (Affrétair). The link began when a Rhodesian Captain Malabé began shipping Rhodesian meat to Libreville in 1969, via his airline Air Trans Africa, and in 1970 to set up Affrétair (registered in Libreville) to send beef carcasses to Europe. This operation flourished on the ground early this year, flying meat to Gaoce, and then cargo back from Gaoce, north from Holland, via Gabon, to Salisbury. The DCs used in the operation reportedly had a Zambian licence, but were

"excursions to Gabon" and accepted as a fact of life. The planes over Libyan airspace, but so far not provoked Libyan attacks. Recent inquiries into shipments of Affrétair included powdered milk from West Germany for drought-stricken Niger, but even this operation was earning vital foreign exchange for the Rhodesians.

NON-ALIGNED

Summit nears

The summit conference of the non-aligned nations is to be held in Algiers from September 5-8. It will be preceded by a meeting of Foreign Ministers prior to that experts from thirty-one nations were due to meet. Among heads of state expected from Africa are Presidents Houphouët-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Serber (Senegal), Ould Daddah (Mauritania), Bourguiba (Tunisia), Nasser (Egypt), Nkrumah (Ghana), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France). Heads of State expected from Asia are Presidents Indira Gandhi (India), Nasser (Egypt), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France). Heads of State expected from Latin America are Presidents Giscard d'Estaing (France), Nasser (Egypt), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France). Heads of State expected from the Middle East are Presidents Giscard d'Estaing (France), Nasser (Egypt), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France). Heads of State expected from Africa are Presidents Houphouët-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Serber (Senegal), Ould Daddah (Mauritania), Bourguiba (Tunisia), Nasser (Egypt), Nkrumah (Ghana), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France). Heads of State expected from Asia are Presidents Indira Gandhi (India), Nasser (Egypt), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France). Heads of State expected from Latin America are Presidents Giscard d'Estaing (France), Nasser (Egypt), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France). Heads of State expected from the Middle East are Presidents Giscard d'Estaing (France), Nasser (Egypt), Nyerere (Tanzania), Amoussou (Upper Volta), and President Giscard d'Estaing (France).

CHAD

The killing of
Outel Bono

Dr. Outel Bono, Director of Chad's Medical Services, was assassinated by an unidentified white man, as he was getting into his parked car in the Bastille area of Eastern Paris. Dr. Bono, who had been in Paris since last autumn on a year's refresher course at the Salpêtrière Hospital, was known as a prominent opponent of President Tombalbaye. Born in Sahr (formerly Fort Archambault), which is also the President's home town, in 1934, Dr. Bono became one of Chad's first qualified medical doctors. In 1963 he was condemned to death in a secret trial for his part in an alleged plot against the regime, but had his sentence commuted to 15 years in a January 1965 amnesty, and was released in August of the same year. In May 1969 he was arrested again for having attacked the President on the radio. At that time President Tombalbaye said "Outel is an element of disorder who should disappear to leave the country in peace". In June that year he was sentenced to five years hard labour for "threatening territorial integrity and making defamatory allegations", but was released in August, and in November was named Director of Health Services. He was still reportedly constantly watched by the security services, however.

There have been recent indications that Bono was engaging in political activity, especially among Chadian students in France, who have been in serious conflict with their government. Following a massive cut-off of grants in June, there was a sit-in at the Chad Embassy. The day after his killing, he had been due to participate in a news conference to launch a new Chadian political movement, the Mouvement Démocratique de Renouveau Tchadienne (MRDT). This has been circulating leaflets in Paris recently strongly critical of the Tombalbaye regime. It is not thought to have any links with the Chad National Liberation Front (FLNAT), however, with which there had been divergences on the method of opposition to be used — FLNAT preferred armed struggle.

The Paris police are pursuing investigations into the crime, and have questioned Madame Bono, who is a teacher of French origin, and a French industrialist of the Paris area, who was a friend of the doctor. They do not rule out motives of personal vengeance, or "sentimental drama", but in view of Dr. Bono's political activities, the hypothesis of political murder must be strong. He reportedly expressed fears to friends recently that his life was in danger.

President Tombalbaye, has announced the formation of the National Movement for the Cultural and Social Revolution. The announcement followed the formal dissolution of the ruling party, the progressive party (PPT), at an extraordinary congress of the PPT. The new party has a 14-point programme of action, and it is expected that President Tombalbaye will be its Secretary-General.

Along with the creation of the new party it is proposed to set up "civil legions", organisations which will have a parliamentary form in connection with cultural revolution. President Tombalbaye also announced the suppression of Christian names in Chad — as part of the "cultural revolution". He himself is expected to drop his first name and assume an African one. Names of towns have already begun to be changed.

UPPER VOLTA

Lamizana call
for unity

President Lamizana, broad-casting on National Day, called on all quarrelling Voltain parties to stop their conflicts and collaborate for the "good of the nation". On recent social unrest, the President said there had been "a certain fever, crowned by the teachers' strike" (called off after the government withdrew proceedings against union leaders). The President said he understood and conceded that "a worker will react when his purchasing power is outstripped by rising prices, especially when the rise affects basic essentials".

President Lamizana also criticised unscrupulous traders who stocked up essential commodities until they could sell at chosen prices. "Traders have no right to make their own fortunes from the peoples' misfortunes". He called on trade unions to "rationalise ways demands more in accordance with our means".

The President paid tribute to those who were helping to fight the effects of drought and promised that the government would adopt a permanent programme to combat natural calamities. Giving an outline for economic prospects for the period 1972-6, the President said the Four Year Development Plan involved investment of 69,000m. CFA francs of which three quarters would come from outside financial sources. Seventy per cent of the total was virtually obtained, whether definitely, or by agreement in principle.

At a news conference, Professor Ki-Zerbo, leader of the Opposition, said that his party, the MLN, had since 1968 always subscribed to political unity, but choosing a "united party" but choosing a "united party". There should be a "single will" to unite for a

common platform, on which different political groups could articulate organically around the same programme leading to the same policy. To do so in Upper Volta would not be easy, he accepted, but "given the fact that it is a categorical imperative for the national development of a country like Upper Volta, one should be able to arrive there given time and the necessary goodwill".

TOGO

Four dropped
in reshuffle

In a government reshuffle, four ministers have been dropped, including Barthélemy Lambony, Interior Minister, who has been in every Togolese government since 1963. The other three who have been left out of the cabinet are Frédéric Dermame, Ali (Information), Louis Amega (Rural Economy) and Laurent Gaba (Secretary of State for Public Works). The new ministers are Edouard Kodjo, founder member and former Secretary-General of the ruling Togo Peoples Rally (RPT), who takes the Finance and Economy portfolio from Jean Tevi, who moves to Commerce and Industry; Paulidou Dermame Fofana, former Chief Administrator of the Koudou region, who takes Rural Economy; Joseph Agira, former Director of the Togo Agricultural Products Office (OPAT), who takes Interior, and Michel Iklo, former Ambassador at the UN, who becomes Secretary of State for Information.

Henri Dogo, Secretary of State for Planning, told newsmen at the end of his tour of the 14 countries of West Africa to discuss a proposed economic community said all states visited had agreed to attend a meeting at ministerial level on the subject in Lomé before the end of the year. The aim is to enlarge the present francophone West African Economic Community (WAEC) from six to fourteen.

According to *Togo Press*, M. Dogo's mission, conducted jointly with a Nigerian delegation, was favourably received by most heads of state visited. The only heads of state they did not see were of Mauritania, Upper Volta and Sierra Leone, who happened to be out of their capitals.

GUINEA-BISSAU

More air power?

A report from Lisbon claims that the PAIGC is six months away from achieving an air strike capacity of Soviet MiGs. About 40 PAIGC cadres are currently reported to be training in the USSR. Sources in Lisbon said that it was achieved, the two sides would be "on a par in terms of resources".

In Kinshasa, Agence Zaire-Press (AZAP) said that at least 70 countries are ready to give official recognition to a future state of Guinea-Bissau, once its independence is proclaimed. The AZAP said the "firm determination" of PAIGC freedom fighters combined with their "keen sense of political and administrative organisation", made it likely that Guinea-Bissau would embark on its independence without too many difficulties.

Having known "unceasing struggle", the agency predicted that independent Guinea-Bissau would be able to change the present unfavourable trade balance by cutting down luxury imports, and undertaking policy which would assure real economic independence. Guinea-Bissau currently has a trade deficit, with imports running at \$25,700,000 and exports at \$2,850,000 — the characteristic type of "colonial policy aimed at making the country entirely dependent on the outside world".

THE GAMBIA

Relations with
France

France's new ambassador to The Gambia, M. Xavier Dufrenoy de La Chevalerie, has presented his credentials to President Jawara. The President hailed the tradition of friendship and co-operation between France and The Gambia, pointing to the work done under France's technical assistance programme at the Alliance Française in Bathurst, and the contribution to Gambian development made by French firms, as part of this tradition. He noted that Gambians were studying in France and said French people were always welcome in his country. Everything would be done to facilitate their work in The Gambia.

Replying, M. de la Chevalerie, who is based in Dakar, welcomed the "particularly cordial" relations between France and The Gambia, and, recalling Sir Dauda's 1971 visit to Paris, expressed France's interest in aiding The Gambia's development.

Our note about Dr. J.A. Langley, Acting High Commissioner for the Gambia in Nigeria in *West Africa* of August 20 states that he was a graduate of the Centre for African Studies in Edinburgh University. In fact he gained his doctorate from the Faculty of Social Sciences at that university, where he also lectured in the Department of Politics and at the Centre for African Studies, from 1968-71.

Dr. Langley's book *Pen-Africanism and Nationalism in West Africa 1900-45. A Study in Ideology and Social Classes* will be published by Oxford University Press this autumn.

CENTRAFRICAN
REPUBLICBokassa frees
Dacko men

As part of the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of independence, President Bokassa announced the release of a former top civil servant of the Dacko regime, Charles Ondomat, who, at the time of the coup of December 31, 1965, was the Secretary-General of the MISAN party. Also released was the former Directeur de Cabinet of President Dacko, M. Jean Ledot. Similar clemency was extended by the President to other detainees, except those being held for trying to overthrow the government, such as Major Augustin Mbongo, held under house arrest since April.

Prior to the ceremonies, President Bokassa had been on a four-day official visit to West Germany, where he had talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt, and met industrialists. Dr. Goppel, told President Bokassa at a luncheon that West Germany knew that the West German states for the development of friendly relations with Africa was important. It had tried to help in the development of a national transport in CAR, and in the creation of a national diamond industry.

President Bokassa was also guest at a luncheon given by Krupp Foundation chairman, Berthold Beitz, and members of the board. A company spokesman said they were expected to discuss the role Krupp might play in CAR's development, but stressed the talks were purely exploratory.

■ Rumania is to co-operate with the Central African Republic in exploiting ore, oil and diamond deposits. This agreement and another were signed to set up joint farming companies during a visit by President Bokassa to Rumania.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Amin visit

President Idi Amin of Uganda, on a three-hour visit to Equatorial Guinea, on his way home after visits to Brazzaville and Libreville, said that Uganda and Equatorial Guinea had many things in common, one of which was that his brother President Nguema had "ordered the imperialists who were exploiting the country to leave Equatorial Guinea in 90 days", just as he himself had done. He also said that Uganda would not hesitate to send its army and air force to Equatorial Guinea if it were attacked by imperialists. President Nguema thanked President Amin for Uganda's assistance in providing doctors who had done excellent work.

■ President Francisco Macias Nguema has inspected the new construction site on the Mongomo-Noue road in Rio Muni province. He received Chinese technicians who are helping build the road, and watched them and Equato-Guinean workers operate a road-building machine.

DAHOMY
Minister
sacked

Following a cabinet meeting the Minister of Transport, Captain Nestor Beheton, and the Commissioner for Port Administration, Major Richard Rodriguez, have been dismissed. No reason was given for the dismissal, but it is understood to have followed a 48-hour dockers strike in Cotonou port caused by "an affair of favouritism and nepotism" in the port handling organisation. Captain Charles Sebexou Ghebada was appointed new Transport Minister. He was previously President of the Military Council of the Revolution. Major Rodriguez was replaced by Captain Augustin Hanvon.

A communique was issued by the government two days later to put a stop to "tendentious and fantastic rumours" over the affair of Captain Beheton's sacking. The reason for the dismissal was that the minister had tried to take advantage of mistakes made by Commissioner Rodriguez in the

course of duty. Instead of trying to sort out the situation, the minister took the opportunity to encourage the personnel of the Port Handling to strike against the Commissioner. Captain Beheton had "for a long time made preparations for the Government Commissioner's departure", as there had been an earlier conflict between the two men which had not been made public because it was not appropriate. The port incident could have been settled normally by the minister without demanding the departure of the commissioner by means of the strike, said the communique, adding that Captain Beheton had contacted leaders of the Daho-Niger Common Railway Organisation, which has its headquarters in Cotonou, to support the illegal strike. Then that point on the port affair became an affair of state in which Beheton wished to have maximum political capital. He concluded the statement adding that Beheton's behaviour was a "deliberate act of sabotage" and thus "anti-revolutionary".

■ President Kerekou has told members of the newly formed Dahomey Workers United Front that they should not indiscriminately claim and be guided by the country's "social and economic problems". Congratulating the workers for forming their front, he urged them to work for the sake of the revolution.

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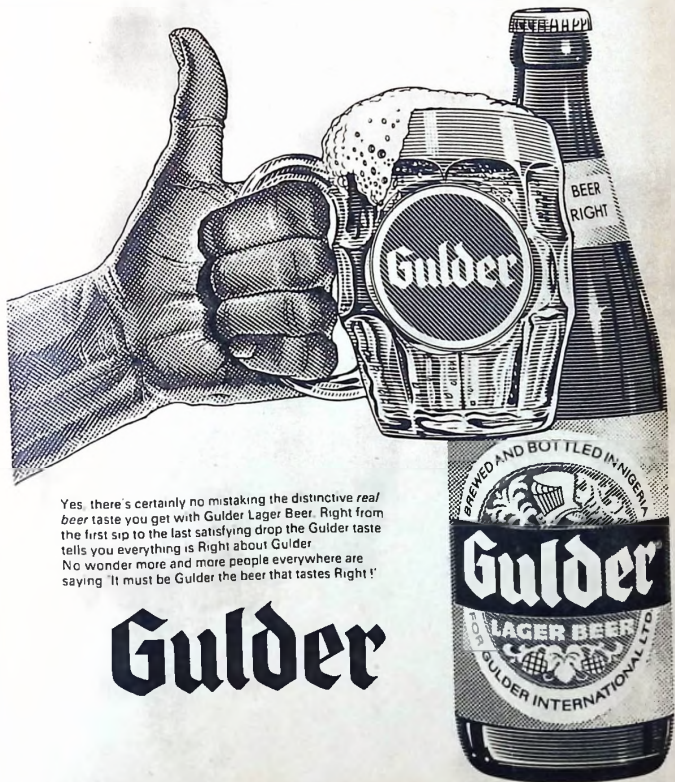
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