

# West Africa

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA  
SERIALS & DOCUMENTS  
RECORD SECTION  
AUG 1972

West Africa No 2879 Week ending 18th August, 1972

Recommended Prices U.K. 12p (Sterling) Nigeria 2s 0d (N) Ghana 40 pesewa Sierra Leone 25 cents Liberia 36 cents U.S.A. 30 cents

## Priorities for OAU

After eight years as Secretary-General of the OAU, the organisation's first, Mr Diallo Telli has formally handed over to Mr Nzo Ekangaki of Cameroon and returned to his native Guinea. It needed half-a-dozen ballots at the last OAU summit meeting to bring about the change so that it cannot be said that everybody was happy to see Mr Telli go. Nevertheless there have been just criticisms of his stewardship, for example of his partisan approach to the Israel-Arab conflict. But at least he can claim that he leaves behind him an organisation which has come to stay and which has considerable political achievements to its credit.

In one respect, however, it is difficult to feel complete satisfaction with the former Secretary-General's term of office. This concerns the OAU's relations with the UN Economic Commission for Africa whose offices at one end of Addis Ababa

are far more impressive than those of the OAU at the other. For when OAU was founded it was wisely decided that the organisation would not attempt itself to build elaborate machinery for economic and social co-operation among member states, but would use the already existing ECA machinery. This machinery has been devoted down the years to the promotion of economic and social co-operation in Africa. ECA has produced an enormous amount of valuable information and has done much to persuade African Governments to harmonise their policies. Somehow, however, it has seemed that ECA lacks full political support from the UN's African members, which may be due to a failure of OAU to show continuous and full-hearted support of ECA's work. One of the tasks of the new Secretary-General, who was a student at Ibadan University when Dr Robert Gardiner, ECA's Executive Secretary, was a senior member

of the university staff, is to ensure that the full political weight of OAU is thrown behind ECA's work.

This is not a theoretical matter. For Africa's mini-states, and even for the viable ones, close economic co-operation inside the continent is a matter of life and death and ECA offers the only machinery to bring this about. And such co-operation is now of pressing urgency in this matter, the relations of Africa with the European Common Market.

Although to some extent the division of Africa between the states associated with the EEC and the rest obscures the even more serious division between members of the franc zone and the rest, it is difficult to talk seriously of economic co-operation while that division exists. Yet on Africa's relations with the EEC there is nothing like a united African view.

There have, instead, been attempts,



Lord Carrington in Lagos

- Acheampong meets the nation
- What new name for Sierra Leone?
- African art and politics

fly by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, to produce a united front of the Commonwealth countries, African countries, which are being offered various forms of association with the Common Market and to bring them into consultations with the African countries already associated. These are commendable efforts but they seem unlikely to produce the desired results. In any case, an offer of association still leaves outside a number of African countries — Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Liberia and Libya. It does not matter greatly to any of those countries whether all or any of the countries in the rest of Africa are or are not associated with the Common Market; it is in principle wrong that European initiatives, whatever their intention, should strengthen this kind of division in Africa.

It is clear that the 12 Commonwealth African countries to which some form of association has been offered will neither accept the offer with the same degree of urgency nor arrive at the same conclusion about it. The Gambia, for example, has readily agreed to seek full association as has Mauritius, while the East African countries have already negotiated the kind of association they think suitable for themselves. Nevertheless, there is a gap among the remaining countries that any kind of association, and certainly the Yaoundé kind, links African states to a European political system which is separate from, if not in conflict with, the



M. Diallo Telli gives up his seat to Mr. Nzo Ekangaki (foreground), systems headed by the USSR, the USA and China.

That is why it seems to us that the OAU should, as an international organisa-

tion of similar standing, be used as a medium through which African countries should speak to the EEC. It should also sponsor discussion between the existing associates and the "associables" and seek to include in the EEC's offers of association the African countries which are at present left out. The OAU would leave all countries entirely free to make their own decisions; but it could remove the appearance of political pressure from Europe which at present seem to affect the readiness of some African Governments to make their minds up. And valuable though the assistance of the Commonwealth Secretariat and the UK Government has been and can be to the "associables", the main responsibility for providing advice and information should rest with ECA, which is expected to establish a special office for this purpose.

If the OAU and ECA now take the initiative the final decisions of the African governments may not be very different from those they might have made under purely Commonwealth auspices. But OAU sponsorship should remove from the discussion the political anxieties which at present seem to overshadow consideration of what should be an economic issue.

## GHANA ACHEAMPONG MEETS THE NATION

*From a correspondent*

After six months in office Col. Acheampong has made his first full-scale tour of the nine regions of Ghana, previously he had left Accra only for a brief meeting in Togo with President Eyadema. In each of the nine capitals he delivered a major policy speech, with regional variations, dealing with the reasons for his January *coup*, chieftancy affairs, and plans for economic development. All the time he emphasised the reasons he has always given for the *coup*: the "economic mismanagement" and "hypocrisy" of the Busia régime. He concluded his tour in Accra with a vast durbar of chiefs and people in Independence Square.

Col. Acheampong began his tour in the central region, where he dwelt on the rich history of the capital, Cape Coast. "We see the shades of the Attoh Ahumas, the Sarbabs and the Sekyis hovering around us and inspiring us to carry forth the torch of true freedom which they lit in the ancient city of Oguua many, many years ago".

One of the main themes throughout the tour was the responsibility of traditional rulers to uphold the law and work with, not against, the military government. Again and again Col. Acheampong emphasised that the National Redemption Council recognises the value of chieftancy. As he said in Cape Coast: "This is evidenced by our decision not only to revive the Chieftancy Act as provided under the suspended

**Serving  
West Africa  
for over  
80 years  
PATERSON  
ZONCHONIS**

Paterson, Zochonis  
and Company Ltd.  
(And Subsidiaries)

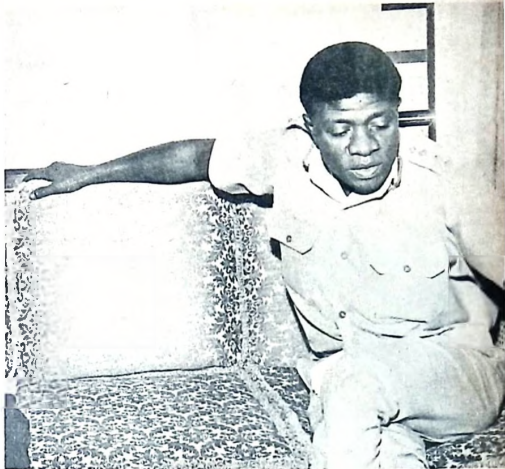
Widely Established Throughout  
Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria  
Liberia, Republic of Guinea  
Cameroun Republic.  
Head Office Bridgewater House,  
60 Whitworth Street,  
Manchester 1.

Paris Office  
141 Boulevard Haussmann  
Paris 80.

Department Stores  
Manufacturers  
Distributive Services  
Industrial Enterprises

constitution, but more than that, by our solemn declaration never to interfere in chieftancy matters". Chieftancy should be adjusted to the present, and not be only the custodian of traditions source of unity and progress. Again in the Western Region he emphasised that the NRC would not interfere in chieftancy affairs. Both at Sekondi - Takoradi and at Tamale in the Northern Region the chairman emphasised that one of the threats to the institution of chieftancy was "unnecessary and wasteful stool litigation". They should remember that "the government's pledge not to interfere with chieftancy should not be construed that it will tolerate any flagrant disrespect for authority and the activities of trouble-makers or what have been called 'destoolment contractors'". But his harshest words on chieftancy came in Kumasi and in Sunyani, in the Brong-Ahafo region. He expected chiefs to use their special status to give leadership. "We expect Nananom to avoid the unhealthy temptation of using their position to indulge in wasteful and partisan politics - the type of politics which backs a horse even when it is dead". Brong-Ahafo, the region in which Dr. Busia's home, Wenchi, is situated, also came in for criticism in its chieftancy affairs: "The most serious problem facing this region is the problem of chieftancy". And there were chieftancy problems in the region which "require urgent attention". Yet throughout his tour Col. Acheampong gave no hint of a date for return to civilian rule; indeed the government plan for agriculture specifically covers 1972-74.

In each region the Chairman dwelt on what the Busia régime had failed to do for the area. Again, it was in Kumasi that his most bitter attack on the former régime appeared. It was previously claimed by its opponents that the Progress Party Government had advanced the position of the Akan-speaking peoples to the detriment of other groups in the country. But Col. Acheampong accused Dr. Busia of seeking to inculcate lies and distortions into the minds of Akan speaking peoples "and into the minds of the Ashantis in particular - all in the name of tribalism". Where, he asked, could be seen evidence of Dr. Busia's claim that he was out to develop Akan-speaking areas: "What monument is here in Kumasi to justify this so-called love for Akans? We have arrived here from Cape Coast and Sekondi, also Akan-speaking areas. In neither of these capitals did we discover one single monument to justify this special love for the Akans. As far as the records indicate, when Busia spoke of his love for the Akans he was thinking only of himself and his relations. Even his own relations have admitted this at the Taylor Assets Committee". The Central Region had been neglected: "due to the absence of sound reflective planning in the past to ensure the equitable distribution of the national cake, your ancient city has been neglected to such an extent that the shades of gradual extinction have



Col. Acheampong

virtually descended on your capital, Oguasa". The Upper and Northern Regions, too, the Colonel designated as "the granaries of Ghana". The response to "Operation Feed Yourself" was gratifying, he said, but they fully realised that the development objectives could not be reached without the utmost co-operation from all sides. "In declaring 1972-74 as 'The Agricultural Development Years' we are aware that a true agricultural revolution is not something to be realised in one or two years".

Indeed agriculture was one of the main themes of the speeches throughout the regions, and in each regional capital the chairman reeled off lists of projects about to be, or already, underway: improvement of cocoa farms in Ashanti, better conditions for livestock in the North, reactivation of the Wenchi tomato factory.

It was only in Cape Coast that the Chairman, rather curiously, brought up the question of spending large amounts on funerals "often to the detriment of surviving wives, children and other dependents, so also the fact that funerals, far from being the solemn and simple occasions that they ought to be, have become now an occasion for the display of fineries - all at great expense and to the detriment of some pockets".

Throughout his tour Col. Acheampong tried to reinforce the idea that, although the coup-makers were "simple soldiers", they were not inferior to the intellectuals: "Not all members of the Armed Forces may be graduates and philosophers, but they certainly know when somebody is trying to fool them". They invited the people to judge the NRC by its actions and the results for the living standards. The NRC could not afford to face the

judgement of history that they prove unequal to the challenge of their time.

Col. Acheampong had some bitter things to say, again in Kumasi at Sunyani, about initial resistance to the January 13 coup and about support for the July plotters. "Two specific even have saddened the hearts of my colleagues and myself. The first incident concerns the conduct of certain people here in Kumasi on the day of the coup January 13 last. Certain rascally politicians, realising that the day of reckoning was at hand, and that their nefarious deeds were about to be exposed to the gaze of those that they had misled and fooled, attempted to raise resistance to our revolution. You know only too well what magnanimity we have shown to those who were responsible for fooling the people of Kumasi that day".

The problems of Ghana were two-fold. Col. Acheampong explained in Sunyani those which Ghana had inherited from previous government and those which were created and fanned by Ghanaians themselves. The latter were the most difficult to solve. "Our past predilection are laziness, apathy and embezzlement... the NRC will continue with its effort to root out these social evils, however painful the effects will be".

This is really the crux of the matter. For despite the welcome awarded to Col. Acheampong in each region, the question remains: can the army succeed by force where Dr. Busia failed by persuasion, to curb the predilection of Ghanaians for imported goods? If they cannot do this then their position will become gradually more difficult; with the unfulfilled promises of successive régimes, Ghanaians are becoming more and more cynical about their elected or self-chosen leaders.

*Testing a new model means trying to **break** it. Only if it **stands up** to such treatment can you say that it has really been tested.*



*We have been making lorries and buses for more than half a century and we never stop trying to improve them. This is where testing comes in.*

*Before a new model goes into production, its prototype versions have to undergo a series of exhaustive road, cross-country and bench tests. If any part fails under such treatment, we modify it. And we keep up to date by devising more and more severe tests for more difficult than the worst operating conditions. This is how we perfect our construction techniques and stay ahead of the competition. And that's why Fiat makes sense.*

**Fiat 697 NP**

*For heavy transport - powerful and sturdy*  
2 driven axles, 260 b.h.p. (DIN)

*697 NP chassis-and-cab*  
gross weight: 27,500 Kg (60,610 lbs)  
payload: 19,200 Kg (42,317 lbs)

*697 TP semi-trailer tractor unit*  
gross weight: 44,000 Kg (96,976 lbs)

**FIAT** Turin (Italy)  
In 150 countries of the world.

# Malthus in Africa

From time immemorial, man has had to fight the often elusive battle with food and employment. The "hungry forties" and the great emigration to the new world is one reminder of how the developed countries of today faced the issue in the past. Another is man's ingenuity in technological innovation evident in the railways and the refrigerated steamship of the nineteenth century, which opened up the prairies and facilitated the production and distribution of the vast food surpluses of the globe to meet deficiencies in the old world. If these relate more to the last century, then the Great Depression, Keynes' General Theory, and the Full Employment policies of the post-war years represent only a chain in the continuation of man's battle with food and employment in this century.

In the developing countries the problem has been more complex. After the successful application of the Marshall Aid programme to resuscitate the war-ravaged economies of Western Europe at the end of the second World War, it was thought the same "miracle" could be performed in the underdeveloped countries. Hence the emphasis on aid to these countries in the fifties. The inevitable colossal failure resulted in disillusionment and the 1960s were declared a Development Decade. Part of the reason for failure was the fact that the developing countries were not "depressed" but undeveloped and therefore not susceptible to the "General Theory", which is essentially a strategy for development under depressed conditions. Capital, therefore, was not enough, and lack of absorptive capacity proved the main bottleneck. Now, in the Second Development Decade, other, and certainly equal if not more serious, bottlenecks to development, have manifested themselves in food shortage and unemployment. It is with these problems that the Development centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, seeks to deal in its recent studies<sup>1</sup>.

In *The Employment Problem in Less Developed Countries*,<sup>2</sup> David Turnham reviews the evidence and concludes that there are reasons for serious concern which stem from certain trends occurring in the developing countries. The first is the "labour explosion". The labour force in each developing country is growing very rapidly, industrialisation is providing too few employment opportunities and poverty and malnutrition affect vast proportions of the rural population. It is estimated, for instance, that in the 1970s alone, there will be an increase of at least 25 per cent in the number of people requiring employment in developing countries compared with 10 per cent in the developed high-income countries. If all this increase were to be absorbed in secondary industries of the sort which are being established, the rate of industrial

expansion would need to be at least twice that which was typical during the 1960s.

The second cause for concern is the rapid rate of urbanisation, mainly because of rural-urban migration, resulting in serious urban unemployment, the greatest component being the school leaver. "In those countries in which 20 per cent of the population is urbanised, we need a growth rate of industrial output somewhere between 10-15 per cent per year simply to absorb the rapidly increasing labour force... few developing countries in the world can attain this".

This vast pool of unemployed labour means a heavy cost to society in the loss of potential output. There is also a cost to the individuals themselves as well as the psychological cost arising from poverty and unemployment.

To the above is added the food problem. It was found "that from about the beginning of the 1960s, food production in the developing countries, taken as a group, has failed to keep pace with demand". As a result, many of these countries have increasingly become net importers of food from the developed countries where, on the other hand, there has been a certain tendency for production to outstrip demand. These food imports would not be disturbing if there was not a pronounced shortage of foreign exchange in most developing countries. For obvious reasons these countries need large and rising imports, especially of investment goods. Increasing food imports, therefore, represent an often very heavy burden on the balance of payments.

## Who is fully employed?

In these circumstances, what is the role of the economist? How can he respond to this challenge? At the Meeting of Directors of Development Training and Research Institutes at Montebello (Quebec), Canada during July 13-14 1970, an attempt to answer the above questions was made in *The Challenge of Unemployment To Development and The Role of Training and Research Institutes in Development*<sup>3</sup>. It was observed that the role of the economist is to offer an intellectual framework that can provide a greater understanding of the nature of the problem, its causes, effects and hopefully, possible avenues of policy to alleviate the problem.

But any attempted solution faces very difficult problems of definition. "Is a man who works 60 hours a week, and earns 1 kobo, fully employed? Is a man who works 20 hours a week, but earns 50 naira, under-employed? What does this mean in terms of productivity and how does all this fit in with patterns of income distribution?" In a paper on the subject

presented by Professor Dantwala Bombay University, it was observed "that the economic milieu in many developing economies is so distinct that concepts or definitions of labour force and unemployment adopted in the developed economies are not appropriate for meaningful economic analysis and public policies in the former", and it was concluded that "attention should be paid not only to the number of persons employed but also on the extent and efficiency of utilisation of human resources. Employment surveys should be framed in such a way as to provide information relevant for that purpose and capable of serving as a basis for effective policy formulation".

Having defined and quantified the problem, there remains the search for a solution. This is prescribed in two studies: *Technological Change in Agriculture and Employment; Fiscal policy and the Employment Problem in Less developed countries*<sup>4</sup>. The first deals with agricultural development "which has to be consonant not only with increasing output but with increasing labour utilisation and incomes in agriculture". In many countries this will require structural transformation in agriculture, involving technological change defined as the introduction of a new resource in partial substitution for a relatively scarce conventional resource". But this should not replicate the Western structure of agriculture which "has been shaped by notions of efficiency involving the assumptions that displaced labour can always find alternative forms of remunerative employment". Since the "correction" of fiscal, commercial and monetary policies and the removal of biases in imported innovations may be unable to alter significantly the trend towards replication of Western structure and technology, structural and institutional reforms within agriculture may be necessary to assume widespread gain within agriculture from technological changes.

It is, however, conditional for technological change to promote productive employment and income generation that the innovation itself and all agricultural institutions governing its diffusion must be such as to allow smallholders to adopt the innovation readily as neighbouring landowners. Moreover the adoption of innovation by an individual entrepreneur depends on the profitability of the innovation, the entrepreneur's awareness of the way in which it would change his production, his ability to finance it, and his aversion to risk.

The second prescription analyses the role of public finance in employment creation, especially in countries where the rate of population growth is higher than that of the capital stock. It is observed that fiscal missions in developing countries have largely been concerned



## Living it up again? Who wouldn't be in exports?

The same kind of room in the same kind of hotel. Two days here, three days there, and a suitcase full of crumpled clothes. Yet on your return someone is bound to say "Boy you've got it made! What about those beaches, and what tricks did you get up to this time eh?"

Is the big order really worth all the

frustrations it causes? Sure it is. And we want you to get it because the paperwork comes through us. Shipping documents, letters of credit, all the money matters. If on a rare occasion something gets held up, you take notice of us. Otherwise we're pretty much taken for granted.

The support we give you hasn't

changed—but something else has. You've known us for years as Barclays Bank DCO. Now meet us as . . .



**BARCLAYS**  
**International**

A new name today. An even greater future tomorrow.

with devising tax and expenditure measures designed to promote growth in output per head. But if attention is to be turned to the problem of improving employment opportunities, emphasis must be "shifted away from the study of such measures as to promote growth and towards those measures which promote employment". There may well be "trade-off" problems when growth and employment are identified as separate objectives but "all that we wish to state at the outset is that there may be scope for a reassessment of fiscal measures in the light of the introduction of the employment objective".

Fiscal measures, however, have probably a rather limited part to play in promoting employment in countries with rapid rates of population growth. We must therefore return to agriculture. Here the inferences for policy must include considerations of the most appropriate forms of technology, the institutions that support agriculture, and land reform. Where there is conflict between increasing output or increasing labour utilisation in agriculture, this may pose a difficult choice for policy-makers. In addition, the financial costs of increasing output in

agriculture may be higher than concentrating on increasing output without regard to numbers employed. Nevertheless, the authors think that governments must consider the issue of labour utilisation *pari passu* with increasing output in agriculture. "The real costs of following policies that lead to an increase in unemployed or under-employed rural labour and an entrapped, backward sub-sector may be beyond economic calculation".

It might be argued that these studies have done no more than state the obvious, but this might be countered by the fact that, by adding the powerful name of the OECD, the issues have assumed a new dimension. As in everyday life, what matters more is not necessarily what is said, but who said it. The studies deplore the present divorce in many countries between economic development policy and population policy and warn that no conceivable increase in production and employment will suffice if the rapid population growth does not slow down very considerably in a not too distant future. "No treatment of the food problem is therefore complete unless it contains a serious discussion of the

questions raised by the present rates of population growth". Who then will deny that Malthus never dies?

G. O. NWANKWO

- (1) *The food problem of the developing countries.* OECD, Paris, 1967, £1.5p.
- (2) *David Truman: The Employment Problem in less Developed Countries: Development Centre Studies Employment series No. 1.* OECD, Paris, 1971, price £1.75p.
- (3) *The Challenge of Unemployment to Development and the Role of Training and Research Institutes in Development.* OECD, Paris, 1971, price £1.75p.
- (4) *Montague Tudelman and Others: Technological Change in Agriculture and Employment in Developing countries.* Development Centre Studies Employment Series No. 4. OECD, Paris, 1971, price £1.75p.
- (5) *Alan Peacock and G. K. Shaw: Fiscal Policy and the Employment Problem in less Developed countries: Development Centre Studies: Employment Series: No. 5.* OECD, Paris, 1971, price 92p.

## NIGERIA

# KADUNA'S ANSWER TO THE CRITICS

In a statement refuting criticisms made by the North Central State Students' Association at Ahmadu Bello University, the state government said that it is clear the students had not read the Governor's speech introducing the 1972-3 budget, or they would have known how many projects have been or are being implemented, particularly in health and agriculture. The government then offered to transport any of the students around the State so that they can see the truth for themselves.

Certainly the Governor, Col. Abba Kyari, was able to present an optimistic picture. In the first place the State budget for 1972-73, at £31m., was £8m. up on the previous year. Moreover, the greater part of the budget, some £17½m., was for capital expenditure. On the revenue side the estimate of £13.7m. was some £2.7m. up on the previous year and the Governor expected a modest surplus of £100,000 on the current estimates. Capital receipts presented a different picture. There would be a deficit of over £6m. in the capital budget, and it had not been possible to prune current expenditure in order to meet this.

It is the Ministry of Works and Housing which is concerned with the execution of all government projects, which has the highest allocation in the budget, £8.4m. Almost half of this will go to water supplies, particularly to the Katsina and Zaria projects, which together will finally cost over £7.8m. There were plans for major river dams to provide water for a number of towns, as well as for irrigation near Kaduna. The state's new Water Board was responsible

for all water development projects and a survey of water resources will soon be completed. After water, roads are the most important responsibility of the Ministry in this state, which stretches for 250 miles from Nigeria's northern frontier southwards to a point parallel with the most northerly part of the Western State.

After road works, education, with an allocation of almost £8m., has the biggest claim on the budget. Like other state governments the North Central one is taking over voluntary agency schools. Apart from expansion of existing institutions two new secondary schools, one for girls, are to be opened and the Kaduna Technical Secondary School will be opened next month. In spite of the industries at Kaduna and Zaria the state is almost entirely agricultural and some £3m. has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. From this, the tractor hiring scheme will be subsidised, as well as fertilisers and insecticides for farmers. Farmers will also be enabled to buy trained work-bulls and ploughs, and more work would be done on irrigation. There will also be more Farm Institutes and the Ministry is to operate its own farms for large scale production of food and cash crops, particularly to meet the requirements of the "strategic grain reserve". The Governor noted that in addition to the major water supply schemes the Bureau of Rural Development had completed 160 lined wells and renovated 10 large earth dams to improve supplies for people and animals in the state's remoter areas. A survey of 3,000 lined wells has shown that almost half of them were unservice-

able, but all will be repaired. Progress was also being made in settling nomadic Fulani and water supplies were an essential part of the project.

The state government has ambitious plans for developing industry outside Kaduna. They have had offers of partnership in a textile mill at Zaria and there was to be a ground-nut oil mill at Katsina and a cotton seed-crushing mill at Funtua, in the centre of the State's cotton growing area. The Governor also referred to the new Co-operative Bank and the small industries credit scheme. Because of the food shortage the government had ordered 3,000 tons of rice from outside to supplement the strategic grain reserve.

The Governor urged the new Area Councils to take a lead in community development, particularly in the building of class-rooms for primary schools. Almost £700,000 has been granted to the Development Board of the capital city to supplement its own revenue.

Many of the institutions in which the six northern states still share responsibility are situated in the North Central State and its government is paying £1½m. this year to the Interim Common Services Agency. This includes £31,660 to New Nigerian Newspapers, £252,550 to the Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria, £134,775 to the Kaduna Polytechnic, and £40,000 to the Interim Common Services Agency Winding Up Party. Out of the £1.3m. payable to Ahmadu Bello University, a sum of £763,605 is for the Institute of Health in return for the medical services in Kaduna, Zaria and Malamfashi.

# With all the competition around how come Ghana Airways are still on top?

Well, the fact is, if you are going to West Africa, there are some solid reasons why you should travel on Ghana Airways.

To start with every one of our flights departs from London-Heathrow Airport. If you are bound for Accra, why travel to Surrey first.



Then, we fly the best planes. *There is no faster, more leg-stretching, more luxurious way to get to Accra than by VC10.* And remember Ghana Airways alone flies the VC10 to West Africa from London Airport. It's still a favourite aircraft with every passenger we meet.



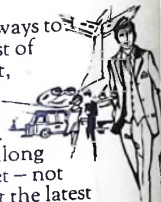
With new airlines springing up every month, Ghana Airways is getting to be one of the veterans. *To our way of thinking, this is a major plus.* It's eleven years since we first took to the air, and eleven years is a long time in the history of passenger flight.



It means we are a very experienced airline. With very experienced crews. And it's worth mentioning that through all the years we've been operating, *we've kept an unblemished international flying record.*



There are other ways to get to the West Coast of Africa, of course. But, before you go ahead and choose one, pause for a moment. Ghana Airways fly along the West Coast by jet — not any old jet either but the latest Fokker Fellowship — 28.



If your destination lies inside Ghana nothing could be easier. There is a super internal service, bus stop-style, by Hawker Siddely 748 prop jets.



There's something else. We wouldn't bother to mention it, but people keep mentioning it to us. It's the nature of the service aboard every Ghana Airways aircraft. *When a Ghanaian hostess says 'Welcome', she really means it.* It isn't a matter of training, either. You can't instill genuine warmth into a stewardess by training. In our case, we're lucky. It's a national characteristic.

Did we say there were other ways to get to West Africa? Could we suggest you do yourself a favour? Forget them.



**Ghana Airways**

*We make new friends on every flight.*  
12 Old Bond Street, London W1. Tel: 01-499 020

## Letters to the Editor

### Nigerians abroad

SIR—Recent comments on the question of jobs in Nigeria for Nigerians abroad should not be taken too lightly. Indeed, it is a topic which ought to command great newspaper space. It sounds illogical to me that qualified Nigerians have to struggle endlessly just to secure a bare level of subsistence while jobs are still being offered to expatriates.

I do not for a moment suggest that non-Nigerians should be denied job opportunities in Nigeria. My idea does not, however, fall short of encouraging qualified Nigerian citizens by whatever means, in whatever field or discipline they specialise, to get offers of appointments comparable to their qualifications.

It sounds illusory to grapple with ease at what constitutes a deterrent to would-be "home-goers". One may yet earmark, *inter alia*, offers of unsuitable jobs—excessive post-qualification experience required, and fringe benefits available to non-Nigerians.

Government agencies and the Employers' Federation in Nigeria must have regard for the enviable attributes of qualified Nigerian Public Service Commission (and anything, it means that Nigeria must be alive to the task of looking after her "wasting population" abroad. This and this alone, will doubtless generate a wealth of patriotism for great Nigeria.

London G. M. AKINGBOYE

SIR—I have been particularly concerned over the issue of "Why Nigerians won't go home". Both the chairman of the Nigerian public service commission (and his team) and Nigerians abroad seem to have got things wrong.

In the past, the Public Service Commission has not made appropriate arrangements to recruit Nigerian graduates abroad. Present arrangements fall far short of expectation. The commission cannot even acknowledge applications.

The greater fault seems to be on the part of the Nigerians in question. They believe that because they have earned their degrees abroad, they should be treated as a special category. The Nigerian government has an approved salary of £N.720 p.a. for young graduates. Graduates from Nigerian universities have accepted this all along but those coming from abroad use this as an argument for not coming home. This seems scarcely reasonable. Salaries are fixed to agree with the cost of living and anyone earning £1,200 (or more) in Europe and the US cannot automatically expect to get as much in Nigeria because the cost of living is much higher in those countries.

The point has frequently been made that the Federal Public Service Commission ought to arrange the transport of families home. Graduates abroad should realise that the duty of the employer is to

them as individuals and not their family. Expatriate allowances and transportation have been freely quoted as a basis for such argument. These people should accept the natural fact that they can never be expatriates in their own fatherland. Expatriates should come into Nigeria to do special jobs for which they would be adequately compensated.

Finally, it is probably useful for everyone to realise that the time when a B.Sc. or B.A. degree was the golden fleece of life is passed. We can only expect these days that the attainment of these degrees (at home or abroad) imposes on us a clanion call to serve our country selflessly.

ANTHONY U. OSAGIE

Manchester University.

### Coup attempt in Ghana

SIR—News of the attempted coup in Ghana and the subsequent allegations and counter-allegations appear to initiate a dangerous pattern in Ghanaian politics.

Few will agree with Dr. Busia's assertion that he was on the threshold of solving the already degenerated economic and social problems of Ghana when the army took over—the facts certainly fail to confirm his optimism. Foreign exchange had already dwindled in two years to a record deficit (not due to the dramatised repayment of foreign debts caused in consequence of Dr. Nkrumah's so-called extravagance), but due to a virtual granting of open import licences

for indiscriminate importation of expensive cars, furniture etc. to the pleasure of our politicians and a small new-found class of affluent Ghanaians.

Dr. Busia is extremely proud of his part he played in re-establishing democracy in Ghana (his letter to *Times* emphasises this). One must emphasise that if his idea of democracy that in which social inequalities are created with many Ghanaians not finding jobs and those with jobs not finding adequate transport, whereas the corrupted few enjoy a life which even Western standards is extremely high, his idea of democracy is unrealistic.

On the personal level many accusations have been levelled against Dr. Busia and his ministers for their involvement in dubious business activities. His shortsighted policy of driving away Nigeria and other non-Ghanaians under the camouflage that they were the cause of our social wreckage did nothing to help.

One must also mention the irrelevance of the time and effort exerted in an attempt to discredit Dr. Busia and the Progress Party by the present régime. There is little doubt of the previous government's inefficiency and impotence. The army should stop the negative approach in attempting to woo support and sympathy—they already have their. What they must do is to get on with their job. For the fact is that Ghana needs hard working and honest leaders, not selfish corrupted and conceited intellectuals.

London

K. POKU-KANKAN

## MITSUI OSK LINES LTD

### JAPAN/WEST AFRICA/JAPAN

FORTNIGHTLY EXPRESS SERVICE

CALLING AT HONG KONG AND (±)SINGAPORE  
FOR LAGOS (APAPA), TEMA, ABIDJAN, MONROVIA AND FREETOWN

m/s AKIBASAN MARU	†	sailed Kobe Jul. 29 due Lagos Sept. 3
m/s HOUSTON MARU	†	sailed Kobe Aug. 4 due Lagos Sept. 11
m/s HODAKASAN MARU	†	sailing Kobe Aug. 19 due Lagos Sept. 20
m/s DELAIDE MARU	†	sailing Kobe Sept. 4 due Lagos Oct. 14.

\* ALSO CALLS AT LOBITO, LUANDA AND LOME  
† ALSO CALLS AT DOUALA AND TAKORADI

U.K. AGENTS AND FREIGHT BROKERS

BROWN JENKINSON & CO. LTD.  
BARKING ESSEX.

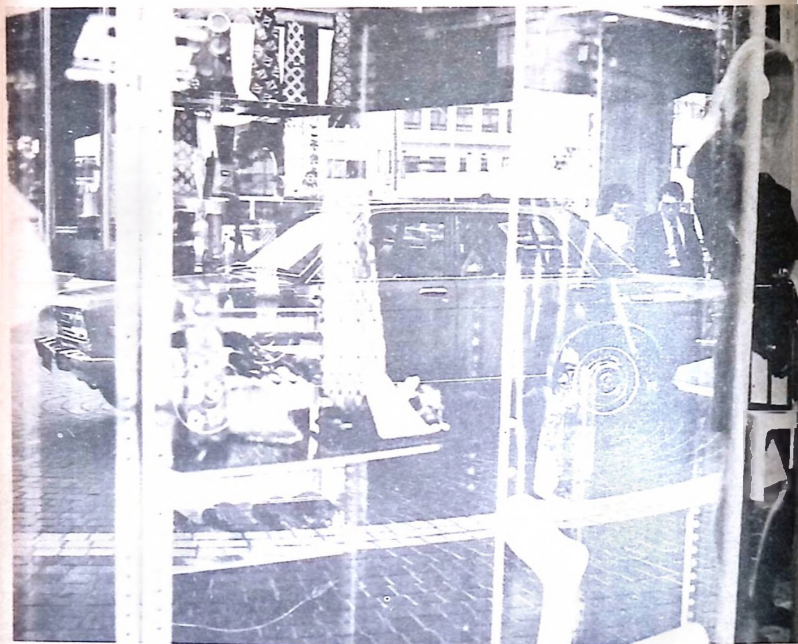
CROWN HOUSE, LINTON ROAD,  
Telephone 01-694 3815.

LIVERPOOL AGENTS  
BROWN JENKINSON & CO.  
(L pool) LTD.  
565 SEFTON HOUSE,  
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,  
LIVERPOOL L2 3SB  
TEL. 051 236 3742

MANCHESTER AGENTS  
BROWN JENKINSON & CO.  
(L pool) LTD.  
BARTON DOCK ROAD  
URMSTON  
MANCHESTER M31 2LP  
TEL. 061 748 1134

LONDON BRANCH  
OFFICE  
MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.  
KEMPSON HOUSE  
CAMDEN STREET  
LONDON, E.C.3  
TEL. 01-283 7081

LAGOS REPRESENTATIVE  
R. ITOH  
MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.  
c/o PALM LINE AGENCIES  
OF NIGERIA LTD.  
P.O. BOX 531  
LAGOS, NIGERIA



## The Very Special Car You Can See Anywhere

The acclaimed Datsun 1600 is enjoying unprecedented popularity in over 120 nations. Simply because it's got what it takes. Like sporty yet luxurious styling that appeals to all ages. Powerful, economical 1600cc OHC engine.

Four-wheel independent suspension. Our exclusive unitary body construction. And safety... from the ground up. All and more that prove Datsun's superiority. The kind that has won rally victories on all five continents of

the earth. The Datsun 1600, a very special car!

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.

# DATSUN



## People

With all traditional ceremony the new Alake of Abokuta, Oba Mofolorunsho Oyebade Lipede I, has been installed as ruler of the Egba. He is the ninth Alake. There has always been a keen contest for nomination as Alake among members of the ruling houses and the new Alake was chosen by the kingmakers from among seven candidates coming from his house. Oba Lipede is universally hailed as eminently suited to be the pivot around which Egba society revolves. He is aged 56, and was educated at the CMS Grammar School, Lagos. He joined the civil service from which he moved to the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company in 1962. He became shipping manager of the company, which is responsible for the overseas sales of the produce bought by the Nigerian marketing boards, and when he retired he joined a private shipping line. He has travelled extensively and has attended international conferences. In Nigeria he has been particularly well known as President of the multi-racial Apapa Club.

Lagos Police Commissioner, Mr. Joseph Adeola, extended a tour of Britain expressly to see the computerised control room of Birmingham City Police. Mr. Adeola said before leaving UK "I could not leave before examining Europe's most advanced control room". At Birmingham he watched the computer in action. In seconds the operator showed him the total manpower available in the city, Britain's second largest, and home of one million people. The number of cars and foot patrolmen available came up on the scanner and within minutes could be deployed to a trouble point. The Commissioner joked "I used to think that teleprinter communication was magic but this is surely super-magic. I will be telling the Inspector-General about it on my return". When he visited the Gloucestershire Police Force the Commissioner saw the use of closed circuit television in traffic control. "We are getting a pretty big traffic problem in Lagos and particularly on state occasions it would help make our job much easier if we could use cameras", he said. "We tried it once for a special celebration day but I am going to recommend it strongly as a permanent fixture".

M. Diallo Telli has formally handed over to Mr. Nzo Ekangaki of Cameroon as Secretary-General of the OAU, and the two outgoing assistant secretaries-general, M. Pognon of Dahomey and Mr. Musa of Nigeria, handed over to M. Kamenda of Zaïre and Mr. Onu of Nigeria. Mr. Telli, who has been Secretary-General for eight years, left for Guinea immediately after the ceremony.

Popularly known in The Gambia as "Sambujang Fatty" Mr. David Gamble, the British anthropologist, and author of *The Wollof of Sene-Gambia*, is on a prolonged visit to the country. With him is Dr. Peter Weil, an American anthropologist from Delaware University. Both were at the recent Manding Conference in London. They are in The Gambia mainly to meet old friends. Mr. Gamble now heads the Department of Anthropology at the California State University in San Francisco, and is at present engaged in revision of *The Bibliography of The Gambia*. Dr. Weil, who was in The Gambia six years ago to study Mandinka society, plans to conduct further research in The Gambia.

Nigerian actress Taiwo Ajai returns to the Traverse Theatre to appear in Stanley Eveling's new play *Caravaggio, Buddy* which has opened in Edinburgh with Ian Holm in the lead. She also appears again in C. P. Taylor's *The Black and White Minstrels* which had its premiere in June with Alan Howard, and which alternates with *Caravaggio, Buddy* during the Edinburgh Festival, 20 August - 9 September. When *The Black and White Minstrels* opened in June Taiwo's impact was considerable. Her photograph was stolen from the foyer and approaches to the theatre ranged from offers of marriage to requests for her address. The critics, divided about the play, were at least agreed about her performance. Said *The Scotsman*: "The most vivacious and dignified performance is that of Taiwo Ajai, as the Nigerian lodger, who smoulders with rage and sorrow in her corner and has two impressive scenes that lift the play out of its confusion and aimlessness".

Ghanatan Referee, Mr. R. A. Quarshie, has been selected by the International Football Federation (FIFA) to officiate in the Olympic Games Soccer Tournament later this month.

A bilingual French-Arabic cultural magazine has been published by the Mauritanian Ministry of Primary Education and Religious Affairs. Its first issue contains a signed article by Abadal Iahi Ould Boye, Minister for Religious Affairs, on the new identity of Mauritanian citizens.

An adviser on tourism under United Nations sponsorship, Mr. Michael Hucker Dubler, has arrived in The Gambia to work initially for a year. He has undertaken similar assignments in Zaïre, Tanzania and Malaysia.

Michael Wolfers, for the past five years Africa Correspondent of *The Times* of London, is leaving to become Assistant Editor of the *Illustrated London News*. He intends to retain his links with Africa, however, as he is writing two books, one on neo-colonialism, the other on the Organisation of African Unity.

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

contact



**Sun Insurance  
Office (Nigeria)  
Limited**

131, YAKUBU GOWON STREET,  
P.O. BOX 2694 LAGOS  
TELEPHONE 21782/53986

for the only reliable and economical  
CAR SHIPPING SERVICE  
Contact Britain's leading car shippers



**INTERCONTI  
FORWARDING LIMITED**

CALL COLLECT FOR RATES AND  
CAR SHIPPING RESERVATIONS  
01-623 6642

14 PHILPOT LANE, LONDON, EC3

FOR TAX FREE  
CAR SALES

**FIAT**



AND ALL OTHER MAKES  
DIRECT SHIPPING OF LHD  
USED PEUGEOTS FROM GERMANY

**INTERCONTI  
CAR SALES**

CALL COLLECT FOR PRICES AND  
EARLIEST DELIVERY DATES  
01-626 3541

# YOU CAN USE ANY OF THESE COINS

AS FROM 3rd. JULY 1972

## OLD COINS



OBVERSE

6d **or** 5k



REVERSE



1/- **or** 10k

OBVERSE

## NEW COINS



REVERSE



OBVERSE

## Introducing Two Decimal Coins

5 kobo and 10 kobo coins will be issued as from 3rd. July 1972.

These Decimal coins will circulate with our present coins.

So, you can use 5 kobo or 6d.

10 kobo or 1/- for your buying and selling

5 kobo equals 6d and 10 kobo equals 1/-

Yes, Decimal money is easy to use.

Remember, both new and old coins have the same value

# FISH AND GHANA'S ECONOMY

Last week *West Africa* reported the bumper herring catch off Ghana during this fishing season. So great is the catch that Ghana Cold Stores have begun a scheme to buy surplus fish for release onto the market during the lean season. Fish is an important source of protein, and outlining the NRC's economic policy in June a government White Paper gave much attention to improving the industry. The White Paper said that the immediate objective was to make Ghana self-sufficient in fish and also to encourage development of an export trade. The government would construct an additional cold storage complex at Takoradi and encourage private companies to develop similar facilities. Cold storage depots would be established at regional and district centres. The State Fishing Corporation would acquire a fleet of refrigerated vans for distribution to the rural areas. Ports at Elmina and other places would be improved and the Naval Base at Takoradi used to discharge large trawlers. Credit facilities and foreign exchange would be allocated to private fishing companies and small fishermen for spare parts and larger boats, and a number of workshops would be constructed along the coast for repair of outboard motors. The Boatyards Division of GIHOC would be expanded. By the last government, too, high priority was placed on the development of the fishing industry; indeed the import of fish was scheduled to have been banned in January so that Ghana would become totally self-sufficient had they still been in power.

"Today, the fishing industry in Ghana provides a livelihood for some 200,000 people" says the *Ghana Commercial Bank's Economic Bulletin* for July. It accounts for approximately 1.2 per cent of the GDP in 1969. Despite its smallness, the fishing industry's role in the development of Ghana's economy is becoming increasingly important. The *Bulletin* describes the present state of fishing in Ghana.

"In recent years, the marine fishing industry in Ghana has undergone some modernisation. Modern large deep-sea fishing vessels have been introduced and about half of the present fleet of dug-out canoes are powered by outboard motors. In spite of this trend, traditional canoe fishing still plays a significant role in the fishing industry. In 1971, for example, canoe catch accounted for about 56.1 per cent of the total marine landings.

"Herring is the single commonest species but its numbers vary considerably from year to year. The performance of the industry during the herring season to a very large extent determines the magnitude of the total domestic catch each year. Other species caught include sardinella, mackerel, tuna, and shrimps. There has been trans-shipment of tuna from Ghana in recent years. In 1971, for

example, 26,000 metric tons of tuna were transhipped.

"These recent developments in the country's marine fishing industry have occurred not without problems. In the first place, the fishing industry has suffered persistently from lack of adequate foreign exchange for the importation of needed spare parts and gear. This situation has rendered a large number of fishing vessels idle at the ports. For example, it has been estimated that there are 425 vessels engaged in marine fishing with a capacity to produce approximately 560,000 tons of fish annually. But in actual fact the annual output of these vessels during the past two years approximated only between 28 and 32 per cent of their installed capacity. Secondly, the installed cold storage facilities both along the coast and

inland are not adequate for the efficient handling and distribution of the fish. At the end of 1969, for example, the total cold storage capacity installed in the country was about 12,893 tons and this was almost entirely concentrated in the Greater Accra area. This pattern of distribution hinders effective allocation of frozen fish to inland areas where the average fish consumption is estimated at one-eighth the amount in the coastal areas. Even those installed in the Greater Accra area are inadequate to cope with peak demand. It has been indicated that at the height of the herring season the cold storage facilities in the area become congested and this often results in substantial fish wastage. Furthermore, the industry relies heavily on expatriate staff to man its fleet of long range motor fishing vessels. Apart from the difficulties

Output of Ghanaian Marine Fisheries 1966-71

Item	'000 Metric Tons					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Canoe Catch	25.2	39.9	33.3	60.2	90.0	113.3
Motor Fishing Vessels	49.3	63.4	60.8	80.8	67.6	68.3
Total Catch	74.5	103.3	94.1	141.0	157.6	181.6
Imports	24.8	12.0	11.0	7.8	16.6	20.5
Total marine landings	99.3	115.3	105.1	148.8	174.2	202.1
Transhipped exports	7.8	7.8	21.0	23.0	25.5	26.0
Apparent Consumption	91.5	107.5	84.1	125.8	148.7	176.1

## DOLPHIN ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR NEXT SPECIAL DEPARTURE TO LAGOS WILL BE IN LATE AUGUST

CONTACT

**DOLPHIN MARITIME & AVIATION  
SERVICES LTD.**

2-5 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON W1X 3TB

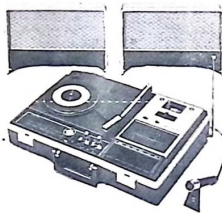
TELEPHONE 01-493 7681

also

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

# ROCKFORD'S BARGAIN OF THE MONTH

Unique Stereo Music Centre  
SG-155



Unique Portable combination of Record Player, Cassette Recorder, 3-Wave-Band Receiver MW/2SW and Stereo Loudspeakers, mains and battery operated (specialised for use in West Africa).

Retail: £89.50

YOURS FOR ONLY EXP. £59.50

BUY NOW AND SAVE £££

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BRANDED GOODS SUITABLE FOR WEST AFRICA

TELEVISIONS 24" (WITH OR WITHOUT SHUTTERS AND STAND).

NEW WORLD BOTTLE GAS COOKERS GRUNDIG STEREOGRAMS

KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS BOSCH DEEPFREEZERS INDOLA FANS

HI-FI EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT SEWING MACHINES ETC.

Specialists in: COLLECTION + PACKING + SHIPPING + FORWARDING AND

DELIVERY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS TO "AUREOL" EVERY MONTH!

ROCKFORD DISCOUNT STORES,

Shepherds Bush Centre,

London, W.12.

Shepherds Bush

01-743 9547/8/9

ROCKFORD MARKETING LTD.,

53 Bryanston Street,

London, W.1.

01-935 6884/5 or 01-935 1132/3

Tube: Marble Arch

URGENT! OFFERS ONLY OPEN WHILE STOCKS LAST OR UP TO 31ST AUGUST 1972

involved in recruiting this type of personnel, the utilisation of expatriate personnel proves to be expensive and handicaps efforts to reduce operating costs and therefore the wholesale marine catch. Another problem of the industry is lack of modern fish processing plants.

"There has been a general recognition of these problems and a number of actions have been initiated recently to deal with them. First, the National College at Nungua near Accra has started running courses for officers of fishing vessels. Secondly, cold storage facilities are being expanded both at landing points and inland. It will be recalled that the revised 1971-72 budget an amount of Q1.95m. was allocated to the Fishing Corporation to build more stores to improve the present organisation and marketing of fish. A couple of months ago the Agricultural Development Corporation announced its intention to release an amount of Q2.3m. to the Ghana Fish Stores Limited to finance its fish distribution programme. Thirdly, the problem of inadequate foreign exchange for the purchase of spare parts for the fishing vessels is also being resolved. But in this particular problem will remain in the industry for some time to come. The initiatives outlined above are expected to yield desired results there is every reason to be optimistic that the marine fishing industry will be able to meet the economic requirements and achieve substantial increases in exports within the next few years."

Did you know that \_\_\_\_\_

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY

have branch offices in -

LIBERIA

NIGERIA, and

SIERRA LEONE

AND that policies are transferable in accordance with present legislation.

Do you want to know more?

Call: I.P. Iroegbu 01-734 9707

or complete and return coupon to:

American Life Insurance Company  
15 Golden Square, London, W.1.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Telephone ..... 99/023

## MATCHET'S DIARY

What name will the committee choose with finding a new name for Leone finally choose? It has already suggested that, following the precedent of Ghana and Mali, Sierra Leone appropriate the name of an old African Empire, even if it has no right to do so. Songhay has been mentioned in trouble with any other new name. It might be too closely connected with a particular tribe, for example, "Mende" or "Farama". Whatever the choice, the change will be expensive since the government stationery and notices have to be altered, as well as, presumably, the currency, at least the Leone. The change, although prompted by a natural desire to get rid of the name, President called "the smell" of the present name's Portuguese origin, will help to put the country on the map. For now, 11 years of independence, the world is beginning to know this republic, but will be reluctant to start all over again; nor would a change put an end to the Portuguese smell in other names, such as the Gold River. I do not, myself feel that the case for the change is as obvious as it is in the case of the Gold Coast, or

Rhodesia, but such changes have become fashionable in Africa. In any case Sierra Leone will never take the issue to extremes, as General Mobutu Sese Seko has done (a correspondent in the *Lagos Daily Times* suggested that he should be logical and equip his army with bows and arrows). Freetown will surely always remain Freetown.

Another change has been strongly advocated in Sierra Leone's neighbour, Liberia. This time it is a change in the national motto, "The Love of Liberty Brought us Here". Dr. Edward Kesselly, speaking during the celebrations of the 125th anniversary of Liberia's independence, said that the motto suggested that only descendants of those who came to Liberia from overseas were true citizens, not those descended from earlier inhabitants. He suggested, instead, the motto "Unity, Justice and Equality". Last year in Liberia I heard some criticism of the ambitious project to turn Providence Island, in the middle of Monrovia, into an elaborate monument to the signing of the treaty 150 years ago which led to the first settlement of the American Colonisation Society. The monument is intended to mark the "founding of the nation", although there had been settlements in the area for many centuries. But it is true that the modern sovereign state which we call Liberia can be said to have sprung from the treaty signed on Providence Island. President Tubman himself had earlier criticised one of the republic's decorations (I think it was the Order of African Redemption instituted in 1879 by President Gardiner) on the ground that the citation referred exclusively to the services of immigrants and their defence of the Republic against "natives".

I'm glad that an African leader has questioned the pretensions of Brazil to be a political leader of the "Third World". There are extremely close relations between Brazil and Portugal - one cannot complain about this since, although there are immigrant communities from Germany and Italy, so many Brazilians of European origin are the descendants of the Portuguese. But Kenya's Foreign Minister, who looked in at Rio de Janeiro on his way to the non-aligned countries' Guyana Conference, was right to ask the Brazilian Government to show at least some concern at Portugal's African policies rather than to use the Portuguese link only to further Brazilian trading interests in Angola and Mozambique.

Why do so many Ghanaians (girls and men) come to Britain to study nursing? According to the latest figures, of all students and pupil nurses entering training in nursing in the year April 1970 to March 1971 there were 229 from Ghana, amounting to almost 1 per cent of the total of such entrants in the United Kingdom. There were only half the number from Nigeria, although there were far more entrants from West Indian countries that year. Of all the nursing

students in the United Kingdom in 1970 Ghana had 668, compared with Nigeria's 480. While Ghana can obviously benefit from this training, it should be remembered that trainee nurses are in a special position, since for the most part they learn "on the job". So the beneficiaries, at least during the nurses' period of training, are the British hospitals. I cannot find figures for Sierra Leone, but during two periods in hospital I have myself been fortunate to be looked after by Sierra Leone girls.

His treatment of the thieves in Bangui has given President Bokassa of the Central African Republic an unsavoury reputation abroad. But his international relations were already pretty confused. Speaking at a passing-out ceremony at the officer's school in Bouar, he said that a "quarrel" with the US had for a time threatened relations, but the goodwill of the two countries to each other had averted a crisis. He had been deceived by false reports by people of "bad faith". In July he accused "certain big powers" of doing nothing but foment subversion, and had threatened to break relations with such countries. But in Bouar he said that only friendly countries were represented in Bangui.

In May Bokassa signed a major agreement with a firm of American consulting engineers, Agricola Metals Corporation, for the exploitation of the uranium deposits at Bakouma. This had followed a

long period of dissatisfaction at the performance of the French Atomic Energy Commissariat (CEA) which had been preparing the commercial works of the deposits. The President reported felt that the French, already faced with uranium surplus, were stalling, but the French had argued that the main cause of the delay were technical and geological difficulties. The US firm is reported saying that if all goes smoothly, mining on a commercial scale could be under way by 1977. Relations with the French however, are better following the four week private visit of the President to France during May and June. During this period he was reported as being reconciled with M. Foccart, French Secretary General for African and Malagasy Affairs whom he had bitterly attacked.

One sign of rapprochement was the cordial speech uttered by the President at a dinner for M. Antoine Willot, the French textile magnate from Lille. "France and the Central African Republic are two states which form a single entity", he said. French territory and Centrafrican territory were the same. We are among brothers, he declared. The Willot Brothers have several textile factories in Africa, including one in Bangui which produces 10m. meters of cloth a year and employs 1,200 people. Speaking of Lille President Bokassa said that for Centrafricans it was the principal town of France since it was the birthplace of General de Gaulle.

## Help us to represent ALL the people

An appeal for more coloured police recruits has been made by Mr. Robert Mark, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

At a recent dinner in the House of Commons, he said, "The police necessarily reflect the society they serve. We, the police, are of the people. We are the people and so are you, with all that that implies, with all the rights, the privileges and duties which membership of a free society involves. It is simply not enough to ask us to your social evenings, very welcome indeed though these invitations are. It is your duty, as well as your privilege, to send to us the Metropolitan Police the best that you have of your boys and girls so that we can continue to represent all the people and not merely a majority".

Mr. Mark pointed out that the immigrant communities had already done much in this way and that in the Metropolitan Police there were now eight coloured men and three women officers, plus one cadet.

"And for that," he added, "I tell you frankly we are very grateful. But that is not a sufficient contribution to what is becoming the most essential as well as the most exacting social service of our time. It is not just OUR police force, it is YOURS as well".

Coloured people already make an invaluable contribution to many other public services, said Mr. Mark, and there was no better way to promote mutual understanding than by making an equivalent contribution to the police force.

If this appeal for more English speaking members of the immigrant communities to become men and women Metropolitan Police officers and cadets interests you, write for full details to:

The Appointments Officer, Dept. D1 (L), Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London, SW1H 0BG. To join the force, men should be aged 19-30 and 5' 8" in height (Women 19-34 and 5' 4" and Cadets aged 16-18½), and physically fit.



Join the world famous  
**METROPOLITAN POLICE**



# BLACK STAR LINE TAKE BETTER CARE OF YOUR CARGO

From West Africa to  
the Ports of the World...

HEAD OFFICE: 28th FEBRUARY ROAD  
P.O. BOX 2760, ACCRA.  
LONDON OFFICE: 10 City Road,  
London, E.C.1.

**BLACK STAR LINE LTD**

FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER SERVICES



## Heather loves... Shippers to phone

If you want to get your VW, Peugeot,  
Mercedes to West Africa at the  
lowest rate call Heather.

the action line is....

**01-749 1764**

**LONDON & OVERSEAS  
EXPRESS FREIGHT LTD.**

Ocean House,  
Coal Wharf Road,  
LONDON.W12.

# Books and Publications

## OCCASIONS OF STATE

African Art and Leadership edited by Douglas Fraser and Herbert M. Cole (University of Wisconsin Press, £8.50)

Until recently, when more specialisation has become evident, books on African art have tended to be either very general surveys, emphasising tribal "styles", studies of particular types of work - masks, for example, or ivory carvings - or studies of the function of African art, with little regard to its aesthetic values. This book, based on papers delivered at a symposium held at Columbia University in 1965, combines the "functionalist" and "formalist" approaches, while it studies works of art from an aesthetic viewpoint, its concern is works which are important in "the sphere of political leadership" - not only regalia but masks, figures etc. This approach has produced a book of immense range, which is stimulating and informative.

The range can best be seen from the editors' own summary of the book's contents. "The first three studies discuss the art of certain Congolese societies in order of increasing socio-political centralisation. The first essay, by Daniel Biebuyck, concerns masks and figures used by members of the Lega *hwami* society, a graded organisation having widespread political influence among this acephalous people. Next, Daniel Crowley discusses masquerades and chief-related paraphernalia in the light of the history of the Chokwe, a people having recognised leaders but no stress in recent times on kingship or elaborate administrative hierarchies. The well-known commemorative 'portraits' of Kuba Kings are then analysed by Jan Vansina in terms of their stylistic, symbolic, and historical meaning. Equatorial Africa is represented by Leon Siroto's chapter on the BaKwélé masking cult which centers around men who are in competition for positions of leadership. The focus then shifts northward to the Ibo peoples of south-eastern Nigeria, whose art is described by Herbert Cole and Simon Ottenberg. Cole's chapter is an introduction to Ibo title-society paraphernalia and to masks used by several politically powerful secret societies. Ottenberg elucidates a single type of masquerade, performed in the Afikpo area, that employs dramatic performances to influence social and political leadership. The next essay, written by Suzanne Rudy, analyses the structural and symbolic character of

monumental court-associated statuary found in the several Cameroons Grasslands kingdoms."

An important section deals with Akan peoples, particularly the Ashanti. "Douglas Fraser surveys the intrinsic meaning and symbolic significance of various items of Ashanti regalia, including the famous Golden Stool. In the next chapter, René Bravmann documents the presence of (and changes effected in) certain Akan objects acquired from various south Ghanaian leaders (including the Ashanti King) by the non-Akan peoples of north-western Ghana. The little-publicised terracotta heads and figures of the Kwahu and other Akan peoples are then discussed by Roy Sieber, both from a stylistic and historical point of view. Hans Hummelheber's essay analyses items of Baule regalia with special reference to gold-plating techniques, ornamentation, history, and parallels with other Akan groups."

Finally there are chapters on the art of the highly centralised Yoruba and Benin peoples. Frank Willett discusses the artistic and archaeological evidence of kingship in ancient Ife, illustrating various aspects of this aristocratic tradition, and Robert F. Thompson then examines the iconography and values associated with the Yoruba kings' headed crowns, employing evidence from many sources, including Yoruba groups living in the New World. A distinctive motif - the fish-legged figure - found in both Benin and Yoruba art is discussed by Douglas Fraser as an emblem of divine kingship.

In a concluding chapter the editors build upon the preceding essays to suggest general principles that govern the relationship between art and leaders in Africa.

It is, perhaps, in Ashanti that art and political leadership are most clearly connected. In his survey, which owes much to Dr. Alex Kyerematen, Douglas Fraser concludes that it is probably the "mystical values" adhering to artistic works which are most instrumental in securing the obedience of the subjects to the wishes of a leader. "Virtually all important Ashanti regalia have at root religious functions epitomised by their appearance in state rituals. At the centre of everything is the Golden Stool, the focal point of the national cult". It transcends in importance and takes precedence over even the person of the



## VIVE LE CHEQUE

The fascinating story is told, often enough, of the young lady, who upon being informed by a bank cashier that the cheque she presented for payment was a 'dud', cried out loud "My God! I've been raped!"

One would have concluded that this episode would immediately and permanently put this 'daughter of eve' off cheques in payment for services rendered. But really and truly who, in this day and age, would be so naive as to think that a small thing like an 'India rubber cheque' would put off one of the moderns - groupie, hippie or any other type - from one of the most practical institutions of modern times? There are cheques and cheques but the fact remains that Banks still enjoy even with the way-out flower generation, a fair amount of respect - after all there may not be much room for more than the odd piece of silver in a pair of hot pants, but you could always find room to tuck in a slim cheque book - folded, of course! So may be all is not lost yet - for what Americans, for ever coming new words and phrases, call 'checking accounts'.

National Bank of Nigeria Limited will open a 'checking account' for you in any of its 40 odd branches in Nigeria or in London - and as for savings accounts, even children who can hardly write are counted amongst those who have found Bank Power at National Bank - the bank you can trust.

One word of caution though - if you must use the bank you can trust it is not too much to ask that you act as a customer that can be trusted - it's not difficult really - bare your bosom to the bank manager, and you'll be surprised how much help and advice you get free and in absolute confidence - in money matters - Nice Club to join, what? The 'Bank Power' Club. And your pass key? A National Bank Cheque book.

Vive le Cheque book!



## NATIONAL BANK OF NIGERIA LTD

HEADQUARTERS: 92, 94 Victoria Gardens, Silver Jubilee, Nigeria  
 Tel: 52410-3 (3 Lines); Cabot & Tropicana, Nationalbank Lagos  
 NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS: French American Banking Corporation  
 100 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, France  
 LONDON OFFICE: 240 BISHOPSGATE LONDON E.C. 3  
 TEL. 01 241 5542 Cabot & Tropicana BA/NIG/ENR

Asantehene "Such a symbol is more than a rallying point for the people. It is a value in itself and the fulcrum around which Ashanti society organises and disposes the bulk of its energies".

Hans Himmelbeher's chapter on the Baule of the Ivory Coast is also relevant to the study of Ashanti. He concludes that the art of gold-plating wooden carvings was probably created among the Akan peoples more than three hundred years ago "to add rich and visible splendour to the offices of their nobility". The Baule have developed it "into a specific genre, distinct from their other sculpture, characterised by ornamentation which covers the entire object, by unusual forms like the flower-like fly-whisk handle, by scenes with animals showing dramatic action, and by the imitation of objects of daily use".

Frank Willett concludes his study with a clear rejection of the once-fashionable idea that the "naturalism" of life art suggested a non-African influence. "The development in life of an aristocratic society with its need to commemorate and glorify divine kings and their courtiers no doubt encouraged the shift of emphasis to naturalism in human representation in their sculpture. Most of these works of art appear to have been used in practices associated with the cult of royal ancestors, an institution deeply rooted in African tradition. Indeed their religious content is so clear that we might reasonably characterise the art of life as hieratic rather than aristocratic,

especially since the majority of life leaders had priestly functions".

The editors' final paragraph accurately summarises the impression gained from the contributors. "The ability of art to endure through time and space permits the formation of an alliance with the personality of the leader through which art and leadership project an image of power. Art contributes the more static element, the tangible, residual symbolic continuity without which neither the office nor the public trust would have meaning. The leader contributes the more dynamic part: the vital energy and flexibility without which authority dissipates for lack of use. Interacting, man and symbol achieve a higher existence that either can reach alone. Together they can transform ordinary time and ordinary space into an extraordinary event - one of those intensified moments in human existence that combine pageantry with mystery, spectacle with order, theater with majesty-moments which are so rightly termed occasions of state".

It is impossible in a review to do justice to a book like this. As well as being informative and perceptive the contributors are conscientious and cautious in their speculation. But one criticism must be made. The caption to a photograph illustrating one of the Ibo plays at Afikpo says that the costumes and gestures of the actors are designed to "ridicule Moslems". The text makes it perfectly plain that it is not Moslems but Ibos who have pretended to be converted

to Islam, allegedly for "personal gain who are being ridiculed."

## Corporations and Ministers

Ten Year Stint by Lord Robens, (Cassell £3.55)

In West African countries the chairman of public corporations exercises immense influence, but one seldom hears their views on their relations with the governments, with their workers, or with other corporations or the private sector. Lord Robens was chairman of British most important nationalised industry, the coal industry, from 1961 to 1971, and his record of this period is of the highest interest. As a senior Labour politician he was appointed to the job by a Conservative Prime Minister, and some readers may feel that he devotes far too much space to his conflicts with the "militants" in the National Union of Mine Workers. But this is still a narrative of great importance for anybody concerned with running a nationalised industry in a mixed economy. Lord Robens' strictures on the absence of a clear fuel and power policy in Britain, giving their preferences to coal, hydro-electricity, oil, and nuclear power, is particularly interesting to those concerned with the subject in Nigeria. His strictures on Ministers, were his former Labour Party colleagues contrasts agreeably with his commendation for Mr. Richard Wood, a former

**Unrolling 3500 miles of coastline**

The important West African trading coast from Cape Verde to Angola. Palm Line has fast cargo liner services opening out this vast market.

Regular and efficient services run from the UK and Continent. Delivering cargo to 40 ports on the West African coast, including the Canary Islands.

Palm Line also has agency interests in Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone, with clearing and forwarding facilities. Passengers can be carried on some vessels with Owner's Suites.

**PALM LINE**

Head Office: Salisbury Square House, 8 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4 Tel: 01-353 5362.

Conservative Minister of Fuel and Power, who is now the Minister of Overseas Development and who, by all accounts, has recently made an agreeable impression in Nigeria.

D.P.

## Africans in the mines

Labour in the South African Gold Mines 1911-1969 by Francis Wilson (Cambridge University Press, £4.60)

Although this book's subject might seem highly specialised, it is in fact at the centre of the South African system, and the book, by a member of the staff of the University of Capetown, affords one of the best introductions to a study of that system. Dr Wilson himself believes that the gold mining industry, on which South Africa's wealth was largely founded, has been looked to by successive governments as a "model". The book's main theme, the determination of wages, emphasises the extent to which discrimination affects the position of black workers. Dr Wilson shows that in 1969 the real wages of black miners were probably lower than they had been in 1889 while real wages of white workers had increased by some two-thirds during this period. The highly-organised mining industry has allowed the highly-organised white miners to be the only beneficiaries of increases in productivity.

It is a measure of the hopelessness of the South African situation that Dr Wilson's very mild proposals have no chance of being adopted. He urges the ending of "job reservation", the removal of local barriers against the development of stabilised labour forces, the widening of trade union legislation so as to cover black workers, removal of legal limitations to wages for black workers and the remodelling of the educational structure to make better use of human capacities.

Leaders of the mining industry themselves admit the seriousness of the situation. In his presidential address to the Chamber of Mines this year the President, Mr John Shilling, noted that the mines find it very difficult to attract African workers from inside South Africa whose opportunities in other employment is much better. The mines were saved only by recruiting workers from outside. "Fortunately, mining employment has lost nothing of its attraction for work seekers from outside South Africa". Mr Shilling added that they "would like to improve work opportunities for our Bantu labour and be able to compete with other industries for South African Bantu but current trade practices and legal provisions impose an upper limit on what they can do and thus what can reasonably be paid to them". Dr Wilson discusses the possibility of exclusion of the migrant workers, although this might help to raise local black wages, he rejects it on social grounds. He attaches some importance to the pressure which inflation exerts on the mine owners, who may, well find that they can no longer afford to support a colour bar which results in artificially

high wages to some workers and a waste of the talents of others. Whether the current level of world gold prices and the probable coming increases in official prices for gold will give the industry and the system it supports a new lease of life it is too soon to say. But one must never forget that the same market influences which might rescue Ghana's ailing mines and make Ashanti even more profitable can have significant social and political consequences in the South African Republic.

There are a number of statistical appendices as well as appendices listing workers' demands from 1936 to 1969 and the employers' responses to them. The book finishes with a fairly long poem "In the Gold Mines" by B. W. W. Vilakazi, originally published in Zulu.

A.M.

## Bagre myths

The Myth of the Bagre By Jack Goody, (Oxford University Press, £9.00)

From 1951, when Professor Goody attended his first Bagre ceremony, he has been working on this major contribution to African Literature. The Bagre Myth is the most extensive ever to have been recorded in tropical Africa, and in this book Prof. Goody gives us both the original and an English translation, together with extensive explanatory notes.

The LoDagea are a people of Northern Ghana who also run over into the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta. The Bagre Society is not found everywhere among them nor is it confined to them, but the majority of the LoDagea are initiated into it at some stage of their lives, and the society's myth has been adopted in various versions by some of the LoDagea's neighbours. The society controls the telling of the myth. This is divided into two great "cycles" which are recited during the dry season and serve as "a guide to the ritual processes, an explanation of these procedures and a placing of them in a cosmological scheme". There is the White Bagre, into which members of the society are first initiated, which tells of the discovery of the staple crops and the order of their harvesting. The myth of the Black Bagre is concerned with loftier subjects - the origins of man and of technological discoveries. It offers an explanation of man's relationship to the divine.

Members of the Bagre society are thus offered an education in the origins, nature and rituals of their community, and Prof. Goody contrasts the extreme simplicity of the material equipment of this society with the subtlety and complexity of its language and ideas. He also emphasises that these ideas have not been "built up" by the questions and the interpretation of answers, usually by an outsider, but emerge clearly from "a document of African provenance".

D.W.

The Commonwealth Forestry Institute, University of Oxford, Forty-seventh Annual Report, 1970-71

## EURO AUTO SALES of PICCADILLY LONDON

Supply New and Used

CARS - BUSES - TIPPERS  
TRUCKS

Left and Right Hand Drive

All models supplied include

ROLLS ROYCE MERCEDES-BENZ  
CADILLAC VOLVO PEUGEOT  
VOLKSWAGEN BMW AUDI  
RENAULT FIAT CHEVROLET  
MORRIS ROVER TRIUMPH FOR

New LHD Bedford 10-ton tipper available

PAYMENT TERMS:- STERLING  
DOLLARS NIGERIAN £.

Delivery European Port or direct shipment to Africa

Quotations from

## EURO AUTO SALES

213 Piccadilly, London W 1  
Tel. 01 734 3041/6231

## FULLY TROPICALISED and EXPORT PACKED

- Refrigerators • Televisions •
- Gas Cookers • Radiograms •
- Short Wave Car Radios •
- Cameras •

and many more items

## BARGAIN PRICES EASY PAYMENT FACILITIES

Free packing and shipping advice  
Please write, phone or call  
01-580 4632

**AZAT**  
**(LONDON) LTD.,**  
3 Tottenham Street, W1P 9PB

# Commercial News

## Record surplus for Nigeria

Nigeria's visible trade surplus in the first half of the year reached a record £5m - £21.9m, higher than the surplus of £53.1m. for the same period last year.

Exports, including re-exports, amounted to £336.2m against £314.8m. last year - an increase of 6.8 per cent. The value of imports remained unchanged at £261m. The increase in the value of exports was due to continued increase in earnings from crude petroleum, an official statement points out. During the period, 41.1m. tons of oil, valued at £270.8m., were exported. 34.6m. tons, valued at £215.3m., were exported during the corresponding period of 1971, an increase of 26 per cent by value.

Oil accounted for 81.7 per cent, by value, of total exports in the first half of 1972, compared with 69.1 per cent in 1971. The official statement says that additional export commodities suffered serious decline both in volume and value during the period. Earnings slumped from £7.6m. in 1971 to £63.3m. this year.

These commodities together showed a price decline of about 16 per cent and a fall in volume of about 27 per cent, resulting in a decrease in earnings of £34.3m., or 26 per cent.

● Nigeria's Federal Government is to raise £60m. locally to finance rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. There are to be six local loans between 1977 and 1997, and stock is issued in denominations of £10 or multiples.

The first, £15m., will be raised in the form of registered stock. Interest will be at 6 per cent, payable half-yearly until maturity in February, 1997. The second loan, £5m., matures in six years time; interest at 5 per cent will be paid half-yearly. Maturity date is February 1978. A third loan, £10m., matures in 15 years, at five and a half per cent. The fourth loan, £5m., matures in six years, at 5 per cent. A fifth loan, £15m., matures in 25 years at six per cent. The sixth loan, £10m., matures in 15 years, at 5½ per cent.

● M. Robert Escarpit of *Le Monde*, who is touring Africa for UNESCO to study the possibilities of creating a book centre in French-speaking Africa, has said that Abidjan could be chosen. The object of the centre would be to help in the training of personnel and the developing of African literature. UNESCO has declared 1972 "International Book Year", with the aim of getting developing nations to read more books and helping developing countries to produce books.

● The Cocoa Producers Alliance (Brazil, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo) plans to put a cocoa agreement of its own into effect if the forthcoming meeting with consumer countries in Geneva does not produce an agreement. The Alliance's Secretary-General said in an interview with the Ivory Coast newspaper *Fraternité-Matin*. The Secretary-General said a meeting would be held in Abidjan in September to discuss a producers agreement. The Geneva Meeting is due to be held from September 11 to October 13.

Recalling the various UN-sponsored meetings between producers and consumers, M. Oshimbi said: "until now there has been no agreement which did not depend on the consumer countries".

● The Benue-Plateau State Government will soon set up a £2m. sugar factory. The state's Commissioner for Trade and Industry said that negotiations were nearing completion for securing a partner in the project. Mallam Mohammad Damulak also said that in accordance with Federal policy, his government would have a 49 per cent share in the factory. The government would welcome any indigenous businessman who might wish to buy shares.

## WEMBLEY

## MOTOR

## COMPANY

LONDON'S LEADING LEFT-HAND DRIVE DEALER

Offer immediate delivery from a large selection of -

AUDI — BMW — CITROEN — FIAT

MERCEDES — OPEL — PEUGEOT

RENAULT — VOLKSWAGEN

All at bargain prices

With tax and duty paid for use in England

(Hire purchase arranged - Part exchange taken)

We invite export enquiries from abroad for tax-free Cars.

ALL OUR VEHICLES ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION THROUGHOUT  
We offer you the opportunity to inspect and test any car prior to purchase.

Price list sent on request

Telephone 01-903 0266

or call at

14-16 Harrow Road,

Wembley, Middlesex.

(70 yards from North Circular Road)



More than £5m. worth of asbestos-cement pipes manufactured by TIC (Nigeria), a subsidiary of Turner & Newall, have been ordered for water supply schemes in Nigeria at Zaria and Katsina. The pipes will be manufactured at the company's factory near Enugu where a variety of asbestos-cement building products is made. The factory is now fully operational after the devastation of the civil war.

• The Ghana Co-operative Distillers Association has since February this year purchased over 800 tons of molasses, worth £1m., from Komenda and Asutsuare Sugar Factories to distil *akpeteshie*. The association, however, fears shortages of the by-product because the factories have declined to sell the required quantities. Mr. B. M. Osom, general secretary of the association, said the Government had warned the factories to sell the by-product only to the association, but they were dealing with private people who in turn sold the molasses to the members of the association at exorbitant prices.

• Further delays have affected payment of the US Government's contribution towards the third replenishments of the World Bank's "Soft Loan" affiliate, the IDA. The IDA continues to operate only because of advance payments by other donors. According to an article in the London *Financial Times*, out of some \$1,000m. pledged in "soft loans" during the year which ended in June only some two-thirds is covered by IDA funds. The US financial year expired at the end of June, but House of Representatives approval of the US contribution has been delayed by other measures. The administration is not prepared to approve the IDA appropriation without endorsement of the House.

• By 1975 the 11 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, including Nigeria, would be collecting oil revenues at a rate of about \$25,000m. a year; by 1985 the revenues could be \$50,000m. a year. Giving this estimate during a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John McLean, chairman of the Continental Oil Company, said that most of the countries concerned were not ready to absorb funds of this magnitude into their own economies. "One not unlikely possibility is that the OPEC countries could become large equity holders in the financial institutions and industrial companies of the United States, Western Europe and Japan," he commented.

• An agricultural mission from the Commonwealth Development Corporation is going to Togo and a senior official is going to Zaire. The CDC mission to Togo is (apart from Cameroon, which until independence was partly British administered) its first in French-speaking Africa.

The Togo Government has asked the Corporation to conduct a feasibility study for a cassava plantation to provide raw material for a starch factory. The factory, *Compagnie du Benin*, is owned 45 per cent by the government and 55 per cent by French interests of whom the majority shareholders are *Maison Groult*. The factory, whose high quality starch is mainly exported to the US, has a capacity of some 50,000 tons of root cassava a year, but owing to inadequate supplies is working well under this tonnage. The CDC mission is expected to recommend ways of assuring guaranteed supplies of cassava.

## Mechanisation means unemployment

The Federal Government does not consider mechanisation of Nigeria's agriculture as a "priority in any way", since it would cause mass unemployment. Explaining the government's policy the Federal Commissioner for Agricultural and Natural Resources, Dr. J. O. J. Okezie, emphasised that "whether we mechanise or not" Nigerians would never again experience famine. "There will always be enough food for everyone in this country", Dr. Okezie said that even if mechanisation was attempted the land tenure system in parts of Southern Nigeria would pose a big problem; no single farmer in those areas could boast of having 100 acres. Discussing the establishment of the agricultural credit bank by the Federal Government, the Commissioner said it would encourage farmers by giving them loans and ensure increased food production. The World Bank was involved in the new bank and loans would be given to state-owned farms and to co-operatives as well as to genuine individual farmers.

Nigerian imports 300,000 cows, 250,000 sheep and 150,000 goats from Cameroon, Chad and Niger every year, said the East Central State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Zachaeus Dibiaezue, at a conference of the Nigerian Veterinary Association. He urged cattle-rearers to work to meet the shortage of meat. He said many Nigerians are under-nourished because they do not have enough protein. He added that the former Nigerian government spent £2½m. to import milk in 1964.

• Guinea and other West African countries should join Nigeria and Togo to establish a West African Economic Community, said the Federal Commissioner for Trade, Mr. Wenke Briggs, in discussions with the Guinean Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Laye Korouma. All African countries should also "look inward" and trade more with one another, Mr. Briggs told the Ambassador. Given time and training, there was nothing which could not be manufactured in Africa because Africa has raw materials for almost every product, the Trade Commissioner pointed out. Mr. Briggs observed that trade between Guinea and Nigeria was very small in spite of their very cordial relations. Some Nigerian goods - beverages, textiles, tinned food and petroleum products - were very suitable for Guinea, Mr. Briggs suggested.

• According to a Yugoslav statement, during the first quarter of this year the Yugoslav-Ghanaian mixed enterprise, "Timber Company Kumasi - Krusevac", fulfilled its plans for output of logs by 130 per cent, and for export by 133. The Furniture Factory of Kumasi, operating as part of the mixed enterprise, exceeded its three-month plan by 36 per cent. Almost all production is intended for export.

## IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED FATHER

CHIEF JOSEPH MOFIOLORUNSO  
OMOGBEHIN

Who died on the 17th August 1972 (aged 69)

It is not only today we remember you but everyday brings memories of you. Your sudden death has left indelible marks behind which years cannot remove.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and through after my skin worm destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God whom I shall see for myself and mine eyes shall behold, and not another".

Eternal Father in Thy Gracious keeping leave we now Thy Servant sleeping.

SUN RE O BABA!  
OMUNOTO AJOBAJU OMO  
OLOJALUBOKUN, OMOLALA-  
WOYE AJIRIOBA  
ORUN RE O. BABA MI

Fondly remembered Miss S. Tiwalade  
Oluwatoyosi Adesola Omogbehin -  
Grand-daughter on behalf of the  
family at home and abroad.

## ELECTRICAL DISCOUNT STORE

Special Offer  
PYE 24" TV  
and  
KELVINATOR 9.3 Cu.ft.

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

PHILIPS, PYE, KELVINATOR, INDESIT, HOOVER, KENWOOD, BLUESPOT AND OTHER MAKES.

SPECIAL concessions to Diplomats and Students.

FREE delivery in London area.

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

Part exchange and instalment Plan.

EXPRESS TRADING CO.,  
1/2 Leyton Bridge, Leyton High  
Road, London, E.10

(opposite Leyton tube station)  
Tel: 01-539 2112/01-556 8329

Open until 7 p.m.

# barberlines

Regular Freight and Mail Services

between

U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Ports

and

Ports on the West African Coast and the Azores

Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands

m.s. "FERNLAND" Sailing New York August 18 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala and Calabar

m.s. "FERNGATE" Sailing New York September 8 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa and Douala

## SHIPS' ITINERARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For rates of freight and other information apply to:

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

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

## CONTINENTAL SHOPPING IN LONDON

The oldest tax and duty free  
shopping service in London

### WATCH THESE PRICES

Tropicalised KELVINATOR GIBSON 9.3 cu. ft. Refrigerator. Including export packing.	£57.95 (Export Price)
Tropicalised ENGLISH ELECTRIC 6.05 cu. ft. Refrigerator. Including export packing.	£45.50 (Export Price)
Tropicalised ENGLISH ELECTRIC 7.8 cu. ft. Refrigerator. Including export packing.	£55.00 (Export Price)
Tropicalised PHILIPS 5.5 cu. ft. Refrigerator. Including packing, shipping and insurance charges to Tema.	£49.75 (Export Price)
PHILIPS 20" Television. Including packing, shipping and insurance charges to Tema.	£69.97 (Export Price)

All PHILIPS equipment carries one  
year's guarantee in Ghana.

We are direct shippers of all GRUNDIG equipment from Germany to any African port. An example of how much you can save is the GRUNDIG TRENTO Radiogram - retail price £148.80, export price: £119.00 including packing, shipping and insurance charges to any African port.

The keenest prices for all cameras and photographic equipment, for example, the YASHICAMAT 124G - retail price: £87.00, export price: £43.50

FOR THE BEST SERVICE AND PRICES FOR ANY ELECTRICAL, HOME  
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND CAMERAS, CONTACT US

## CONTINENTAL SHOPPING IN LONDON

First Floor, 335 Oxford Street  
London W1R 1HB.

Telephone: (01) 493 4616/7/8

Nearest tube stations: Bond Street/Oxford Circus

## Helping African exports

Some 100 manufacturers from 15 developing countries of Africa, Asia, Central and Latin America, are to discuss how to adapt their products for export to the developed countries at a meeting in New York, from October 2 to 13.

The meeting is sponsored by the Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the World Trade Institute (WTI), at New York's World Trade Centre, and the US Agency for International Development. The sessions will be held at UN Headquarters and the World Trade Centre. A number of US commercial associations are co-organising.

The organizers explain that manufacturers in developing countries probably lose thousands of dollars worth of exports because of small but very important and easily corrected manufacturing details. For instance, the pocket on a shirt or blouse may be an inch too low or too high, the zipper on a dress a bit too far to left or to right; sizes may be too small or too big; the strap on a handbag may be too long or too short.

The manufacturers will come from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines and Tunisia. Advising the manufacturers how to adapt their products will be businessmen, buyers, importers, distributors, designers and other "market technicians".

Government officials in charge of multilateral technical assistance programmes in each participating country will be invited to attend. Samples of goods from developing countries to be shown at the meeting will be in three categories - home furnishings, leather products and light metal and plastics.

To follow-up the contacts made at the meeting UNIDO will consider requests from participating countries for technical or other assistance arising therefrom, further implementation of negotiations initiated at the meeting.

The results of the pilot programme will be made available world-wide. Further meetings may be arranged for different groups of developing countries as well as on a regional basis.

• The US Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, and the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Peter Peterson, are to convene a conference on the opportunities for trade and investment in Africa to be held in October at the State Department. The two-day session is being arranged in co-operation with the US Agency for International Development, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, and the Department of Agriculture.

• The African Development Bank is lending 834m. CFA francs (£128m) to the Abidjan-Niger Railway to buy equipment including two locomotives. The project is part of a 10-year programme. The railway is the main link between the two countries and also serves Mali.

At the tenth world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the following elections were made to the Executive Board to represent Africa. *Titular:* Y Kaltungo (Nigeria), B Solomon (Ethiopia), H Achour (Tunisia). *1st Substitute:* F Kabore (Upper Volta), A Gray (Liberia), M Jagdambi (Mauritius) *2nd Substitute:* G Palmer (Sierra Leone), J D Liabunya (Malawi) P Tohoun (Dahomey).

ICFTU has chosen Adisa Ababa for its regional headquarters for Africa.

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has expressed concern at the low volume of official development assistance given by Japan. The volume of net Japanese aid in 1971 amounted to \$511m. "but was remained at the same low proportion of gross national product as in 1970".

The African Development Bank is to set up a technical committee to enable the continent to speak with one voice on world monetary reforms. Announcing this in Dar es Salaam the Minister for Finance, Mr Msuya said the move was decided by the Governors at their Algiers meeting.

Britain has supported a call by Chile at the UN Economic and Social Council for a study of the role of multi-national corporations and their impact on the developing countries.

Ivory Coast has become Africa's leading banana exporter - 142,000 tons in 1971 compared with 103,000 tons from Somalia, formerly the biggest producer. Britain is Ivory Coast's second biggest market.

Mr Pius Ayodejo Ayan, deputy chief executive of Times Press, Apapa, has been appointed a director. Times Press is the printing division of the *Daily Times of Nigeria*.

A new cigarette company financed by a group of French businessmen has been opened in Libreville. The Gabon Cigarette Company will employ about 45 specialised workers and produce 201 million cigarettes a year.

A match factory capable of producing 10,000 boxes a day has been opened in Nouakchott. The company is 70 per cent owned by the French match-making concern, Sifa.

During May, 55,805 tons of logs and 12,160 of sawn timber were exported through Takoradi port compared with 52,994 tons and 11,505 tons respectively during May 1971.

Mr. Dupe Olatunhosun of Nigeria was elected chairman of the preparatory committee on the formation of an Association of African Trade Promotion Organisations which held its first meeting in Addis Ababa.

The 9th Conference of the Vienna-based Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced that it will take place in Lagos, on November 29.

## WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

### ELDER DEMISTER LINES

**SOUTHBOUND** - From Liverpool: FOURAH BAY due Tema Aug 13, BIAMO due Sapele Aug 11, KUMBA due Apapa Aug 11

From London: FULANI due Tema Aug 20, MANO due Port Gentil Aug 12

From Poole: CLEARWAY due Apapa Aug 15, From Glasgow: DONGA slg Apapa Aug 15

From Southampton: AUREOL due Las Palmas Aug 14

From North Continent: DARU slg Hamburg Aug 11, From Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam: FRETOWN slg Port Harcourt Aug 12, PATANI due Bathurst Aug 13.

**NORTHBOUND** - To London: PALABA due London Aug 13.

To North Continent: FORCADOS due Rotterdam Aug 11, KAABALA slg Sapele Aug 11; MACHAON slg Apapa Aug 16

**WESTBOUND** - To USA/Canada: DUMURRA due Abidjan Aug 11

**EASTBOUND** - From USA/Canada: DIGEMA due Dakar Aug 13, HAN due Milwaukee Aug 11

**EASTERN SERVICE TO WEST AFRICA** - TAYBANK due Freetown Aug 12.

**BARBER LINES**

**OUTWARDS** - FERNLAND slg New York Aug 18, From Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala, FERNGATI slg New York Sept 8, From Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala.

**HOMEWARDS** - FERNGATI Idg Abidjan/Monrovia mid/3rd week Aug, FERNLAND Idg Lagos S. Bound Sept 1, Calabar Sept 7, Ghana Sept 9, Abidjan/Monrovia 2nd week Sept.

**K' LINE**

**WESTBOUND** - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lobito, Port Harcourt, Lome, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan: TIXAS MARU slg Japan Jul 13 due Port Harcourt Aug 21

**EASTBOUND** - From Port Harcourt, Abidjan, Freetown, etc: TIXAS MARU slg Port Harcourt Aug 25, Abidjan Aug 31, Freetown Sept 6 due Japan Oct 10

**WOERMANN LINE**

HAN GUIFON due Dakar Aug 26, Abidjan Aug 30, Lome Sept 2, CALANDA slg Rotterdam Aug 18 due Libreville Sept 1, Port Gentil Sept 3.

**DAFRA LINE**

**EASTBOUND** - BELGIEN slg New Orleans Aug 22 due Monrovia Sept 6

**WESTBOUND** - FRANKRIG slg Angola Sept 2 due Douala Sept 7

**GOLD STAR LINE**

**WESTBOUND** - SAIAR Kobe Sept 8, Keelung Sept 11, Hong Kong Sept 15

**EASTBOUND** - NIGALI Singapore Sept 8, Kobe Sept 22, Yokohama Sept 28

**BLACK STAR LINE/USNH/WEST AFRICA**

**WESTBOUND** - BENYA RIVER Abidjan Aug. 3, Montreal Aug 18, Thence Gt Lakes

**BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA**

**SOUTHBOUND** - PRA RIVER Bremen Aug 4, Hamburg Aug 2, Antwerp Aug 7, Rotterdam Aug 9, Dunkirk Aug 10

**NORTHBOUND** - PRA RIVER Rotterdam Aug 4, Amsterdam Aug 6, Antwerp Aug 14

**DELTA LINE**

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

**PALM LINE**

**SOUTHBOUND** - From Continent: ELMINA PALM due Dakar Aug 20, ENUGU PALM due Sapele Aug 19, ILESHA PALM due Apapa Aug 22

**NORTHBOUND** - ANDONI PALM due Abidjan Aug 19, KANO PALM due Avonmouth Aug 20, MATADI PALM due Le Havre Aug 18

**N.Y.K. LINE**

**WESTBOUND** - SHIMANE MARU Lagos/Apapa Aug 25/28, Abidjan Sept 5/6, Takoradi Sept 7/8, Tema Sept 9/10

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

**MITSU OSK LINE**  
AKIBASAN MARU sld. Kobe Jul. 28 due Lagos Sept. 3. HOUSTON MARU sld Kobe Aug 4 due Lagos Sept. 11.

**MAERSK LINE**  
**INWARDS** - From Japan via Hong Kong to Madadi, Lagos, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan: JOHANNES MAERSK slg Kobe Sept 5 due Luanda Oct 2.  
**OUTWARDS** - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi: JESPER MAERSK.

**FARRELL LINES**  
**HOMEWARDS** - AFRICAN PLANET sld Luanda Aug. 2 for Lobito, Abidjan, Monrovia, U.S. Paris, AFRICAN CRESCENT slg Matadi Aug. 23 for Luanda, Lobito, Abidjan, Monrovia U.S. ports.  
**OUTWARDS** - AFRICAN CRESCENT due Monrovia Aug 7 for Abidjan, Tema Aug. 13, Matadi, Luanda, Lobito, AFRICAN STAR due Dakar Aug 21 for Freetown, Monrovia Aug 27, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Sept 4, Lagos/Apapa Sept 6, Douala.

**NEDLLOYD - SWAL JOINT SERVICES**  
TORONTO CITY slg Bordeaux Sept 1 due Boma/Matadi Sept. 16, Pointe Noire Sept. 18, Luanda Sept. 21, BATU slg Hamburg Sept. 8, Antwerp Sept. 12, Rotterdam Sept. 13, Rouen Sept. 15

**NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE**  
**SOUTHBOUND** - DAN FODIO due Lagos/Apapa Sept 3, Port Harcourt Sept. 10  
**NORTHBOUND** - EL KANEMI due Liverpool Aug 19.

**SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE**  
**NORTHBOUND** - VIKAREN slg WA mid Sept/early Oct. for discharge Scan, second half Oct/early Nov. CUMULIS slg WA, end Sept./Oct. for discharge Scan, end Oct/early Nov.

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

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

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

**EAL EUROPE - AFRIKA LINE GmbH**  
ADOLF VINNEN due Douala Aug 10, Pointe Noire Aug 13, NEDDERLAND due Douala Aug 11, Port Gentil Aug 13.

**NOPAL LINES**  
**WESTBOUND** - NOPAL TELLUS slg Cotonou Sept. 11 due Abidjan Sept. 17, Monrovia Sept 15, NOPAL LUNA slg Luanda Sept. 25 due Cotonou Oct. 1, Abidjan Oct. 2.

**WESTWIND AFRICA LINE**  
**SOUTHBOUND** slg New Orleans Aug 6, Houston Aug 11 due Lagos Aug 31, Freetown Sept 4, NORTHWIND slg New Orleans Aug 10, Houston Aug 15 due Lagos Sept 5.

**THE E.A.C. LINES**  
**SOUTHBOUND** - PANAMA slg. Rouen Aug 13 due Abidjan Aug 24, Cotonou Aug 27, Lagos Aug 28, Douala Sept 4, SINALOA slg Rotterdam Aug 25, Rouen Aug 28 due Dakar Sept 4, Freetown Sept 7, Monrovia Sept 8, Abidjan Sept 10.

**NORTHBOUND** - SIMBA slg. Monrovia Aug 12 due Amsterdam Aug 22, Saandawa Aug 26, Bremen Sept 1, Hamburg Sept 3, Antwerp Sept 6, Rotterdam Sept 8.

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS  
MUST BE PREPAID**

**BY CASH POSTAL ORDERS OR MONEY ORDERS ONLY**

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID** The charge is 20p per line (space) per week, minimum £1.50. Display advertisements are £2.00 per col. each. Box Numbers 50p extra. Copy is to be either PRINTED or TYPEWRITTEN and is required at 10.00 a.m. Monday. Payment may be made by CASH, by CREDIT CARD or by BANKER'S ORDER. ORDER TO COVER DATE. All orders for advertisements are accepted on the express terms. They are subject to cancellation without notice at the discretion of the publishers and whilst every effort will be made to publish the advertisement on the date specified, no guarantee of insertion date can be given. Operators of the newspaper printing offices must be provided for advertisements using lots of missing letters. The publishers do not accept liability for loss or damage caused by printed errors, misstatements or omissions and they may make any alterations or rearrangements in the wording of any advertisement to comply with the grammar and style of their language.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

**I. FORMERLY KNOWN**, called and addressed as Mrs. Safurat Emabata now wish to be known, called and addressed as Miss Safurat Ayoka Atanda. All documents bearing my former name remain valid.

**FOR SALE**

1966 BMW 1800TI, left-hand drive, 60,000 km approximately 38,000 miles in a very good condition - priced £485 for quick sale. Interested - ring Ade-Eyo Omibeku on Stoke-on-Trent 318464 after 6 p.m. for further details.

**SITUATIONS VACANT**

**WORK STUDY ENGINEER**

**SIERRA LEONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY** who operate an open-cast iron ore mine and port complex in Sierra Leone, producing 2.5 million tons of concentrate per annum, require an experienced man to join its Industrial Engineering Department.

**REMUNERATION  
BENEFITS**

Basic salary plus overseas allowance £2,700 p.a.

Free - fully furnished and equipped family accommodation, family passages; medical attention and BUPA membership. Assistance with children's education. Contributory pension and Life Assurance Scheme. Tours of 15 months followed by 3 months leave on full pay.

**THE JOB**

The man appointed will have responsibilities which would include, the setting up of correct methods for manning current operations, providing advance planning on major projects, conducting value analyses and feasibility studies, and carrying out critical examinations of material consumption and costs.

**QUALIFICATIONS**

Membership of the I.W.S.P. with an O.N.C. mechanical or production engineering and preferably with experience in mining heavy mobile engineering or mechanical handling. Preferred age 25-35.

Please write giving brief details of your career or telephone 01-606 4591 to -

**SIERRA LEONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED**, City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1RH.



**Vacancies**

**A Vegetable Oil Extraction Mill**

recently established in the East Central State requires qualified Nigerians to fill vacancies for

**ONE MECHANICAL ENGINEER  
and  
ONE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER**

**SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS:**

**Mechanical Engineer:** Must hold a University Degree in Mechanical Engineering or other comparable professional qualification, having gone through at least four complete years study of general mechanics, auto-mechanics, steam block, etc.

**Electrical Engineer:** Must hold a University Degree in Electrical Engineering or other comparable professional qualification, having gone through at least four complete years study of general electricity, strong and weak currents, auto-electricity, etc.

**GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS:**

Applicants must have had at least five years experience of systematic maintenance in a mechanical or electrical engineering position respectively, preferably in a processing plant or other large industrial undertaking. Candidates appointed must be ready to travel and undertake intensive training overseas if necessary. The appointee must be at least 30 years old, capable of exercising authority and taking responsibility.

**SALARY AND CONDITIONS:**

By negotiation, a good salary and bright prospects await the right candidates. Applications, together with curriculum vitae, and stating present position and salary, in duplicate to

The Secretary,  
P.O. Box 4040,  
Lagos, Nigeria.

to reach him by 31st August, 1972. Candidates shortlisted for interview will be contacted during September.

**UNIVERSITY OF BENIN  
BENIN CITY, NIGERIA**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Library. Applicants should possess a University degree (preferably science) plus professional qualification and some relevant practical experience.

Appointment to commence on 1 October, 1972 or as soon as possible thereafter is for three years in the first instance and subject to review thereafter.

Salary Scale: EN1,070 x 50 - EN1,280; EN1,230 x 50 - EN1,330.

Children and car allowances payable. Part-furnished accommodation.

Superannuation Scheme under N.U.J.S.S. or F.S.S.U.

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the Registrar, University of Benin, P.M.B. 1154, Ekenwa Road, Benin City.

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms is 26 August, 1972.

Chief D. R. Oduaran  
Registrar

## SITUATIONS VACANT - Cont.

# THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

## vacancies for Data Processing Staff

The West African Examinations Council, an International Government-financed organization responsible for the conduct of a wide range of public examinations below University level in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and The Gambia, is looking for persons - preferably West Africans - with requisite training and experience and proven record of success in data processing to fill the important positions indicated below in its Data Processing Department. The persons selected would be expected to assume duty early in 1973.

### 1. SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

(a) **Duties** To be the Administrative and Technical head of all E.P.D. activities of the Council for the two computer installations, in Lagos and Accra. In that capacity, to be responsible for the fulfilment of all data processing performed within the Council, including equipment selection, systems analysis and programming, and to develop improved techniques and methods. Also to develop and train personnel.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or similar professional qualification.  
(ii) Experience of IBM Systems 360 and/or 370.  
(iii) Several years' data processing experience, the last three of which must have been in a Senior Management position in a thoroughly professional environment.  
(iv) Ability to present data processing proposals to all levels of management, up to and including Board level.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: ₵6,406 x ₵343.20 - ₵8,122.40 (Under Review)  
(b) In Nigeria: ₦2,480 x ₦120 - ₦2,720, ₦2,900 x ₦120 - ₦3,140

### 2. DATA PROCESSING MANAGER

(a) **Duties** To be the Administrative and Technical head of one of the Council's computer installations, in Accra or Lagos, and to be responsible to the Systems Development Manager for the provision of technical and analytical assistance in the identification of systems problems and the provision of solutions.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or similar professional qualification.  
(ii) Experience of IBM System 360 and/or 370.  
(iii) At least 3 years experience of two of the following areas: systems analysis, programming, computer operations management.  
(iv) Ability to deal on a day-to-day basis with other departmental heads.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: ₵5,424.00 x ₵286 - ₵7,436 (Under Review)  
(b) In Nigeria: ₦2,080 x ₦100 - ₦2,180, ₦2,340 x ₦100 - ₦2,740, ₦2,900.

### 3. SYSTEMS ANALYST

(a) **Duties** (i) To establish objectives, scope, project steps and manpower required for each newly assigned computer system.  
(ii) To provide services in systems investigation, problem analysis, system design and development for new or revised systems, preparation of policies, procedures or departmental job instructions for assigned data processing projects.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or similar professional qualification.  
(ii) Experience of IBM System 360 and/or 370.  
(iii) At least 3 years experience of systems analysis.  
(iv) A working knowledge of at least one programming language.  
(v) Ability to plan new projects in collaboration with other departmental heads.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: ₵5,434.00 x ₵286 - ₵7,436.00 (Under Review)  
(b) In Nigeria: ₦2,080 x ₦100 - ₦2,180, ₦2,340 x ₦100 - ₦2,740, ₦2,900

### 4. SENIOR COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

(a) **Duties** (i) To provide the technical expertise for the programming development of new or revised computer systems within the Council.  
(ii) To communicate with and assist subordinate programmers with new and conventional programming techniques.

(b) **Qualifications** (i) A degree, or equivalent professional qualification.  
(ii) Fluency in both the Assembler and R.P.C. languages for System 360/20 with tapes (or any higher model in the 360/370 series).  
(iii) Ability to advise systems analysts on technical programming problems, and to communicate with and assist subordinate programmers.  
(iv) 2-3 years recent, continuous programming experience.

(c) **Salary** (a) In Ghana: ₵4,447.30 x ₵243.10 - ₵6,635.20 (Under Review)  
(b) In Nigeria: ₦1,735 x ₦85 - ₦2,160, ₦2,305 x ₦85 - ₦2,560.

### 5. PRUNGE BENEFITS

Prunage benefits for all the posts include 25% of salary contribution towards staff retiring awards, car maintenance allowance, children's allowance of £100 per annum per child up to a maximum of three children who are separated from their parent by reason of the officer being posted outside his own country, overseas allowance ranging from £N100 to £N300 to officers posted outside their own countries, furnished quarters at subsidised rents.

### 6. METHOD OF APPLICATION

Applications (typewritten in sextuple), stating full name, age, educational institutions attended (with dates) academic and professional qualifications (with full details), details of present and previous employments (showing periods and posts held), and giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to:

The Registrar,  
West African Examinations Council,  
Headquarters Office,  
P.O. Box 125,  
Accra.

to reach the Registrar by 30th September, 1972.

(V. Chukwuemeka Ike)  
Registrar

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

# Vacancies in the West African Examinations Council

FOR  
**DATA PROCESSING STAFF**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts in the service of the Council

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER | Salary on scale £2,893 - £3,663 |
| 2. DATA PROCESSING MANAGER     | Salary on scale £2,426 - £3,383 |
| 3. SYSTEMS ANALYST             | Salary on scale £2,426 - £3,383 |
| 4. SENIOR COMPUTER PROGRAMMER  | Salary on scale £2,024 - £2,986 |

In addition, each post attracts a 25% pension contribution, car allowance, and, where applicable, overseas allowance and subsidised accommodation.

Persons selected would be expected to assume duty in either Lagos or Accra early in 1973.

Further particulars relating to each post may be obtained from

The Registrar, Headquarters Office, West African Examinations Council, P.O. Box 125, Accra, Ghana,

Or  
The London Representative, The West African Examinations Council, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Tel: 01 387 0723

Closing date: Completed application forms must be submitted not later than 30th September.

## SIERRA LEONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED SENIOR STOREKEEPER

£3,175 per annum

We operate an open-cast iron ore mining and port complex in Sierra Leone and produce 2.5 million tons of concentrates per annum and we require an experienced Senior Storekeeper.

### REMUNERATION

Basic salary £2,075 p.a., overseas allowance £1,100 p.a.

### BENEFITS

Free fully-furnished and equipped family accommodation, family passages, medical attention and B.U.P.A. membership. Assistance with children's education. Contributory Pension and Life Assurance Scheme. Tours of 15 months followed by three months leave on full pay.

### THE JOB

Based at the Company's port of Pepel, the man appointed will be responsible for the day-to-day operation, custody and movement of all stores used at the port, including fuel storage. He will supervise and assist the stores staff in the correct control of stock levels, issues receipts and all other matters pertaining to the stores function.

### QUALIFICATIONS

Ideally he should be aged between 28-48, have at least seven years stores experience, some in a supervisory capacity and be a member of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

Please write giving brief details of your career or telephone (01-606 4591) for an application form to

SIERRA LEONE DEVELOPMENT CO LTD.,  
City Gate House, Finsbury Square, LONDON EC2

### NOTICES

## BOUTIQUE AFRICANA

The Centre for West African High Fashion

Embroideries, Laces and Velvets  
Gourges, Wax block prints

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF GENUINE

LOGANBERRY SATIN HEADTIES

ORIENT HOUSE GRANBY ROW MANCHESTER 1 Tel: 061-236 7805

Open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

# VACANCIES FOR ENGINEERS

**CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS** (Nigerians or other nationals), required by firm of consulting engineers. Experience in design of bridges, building and highway projects essential.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Bachelors degree. Diplomas and/or corporate membership of reputable professional engineering bodies.

Salary and conditions negotiable.

Applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

Replies with curriculum vitae and stating present salary to:

West Africa Magazine,  
Box 2299,  
c/o The Daily Times  
of Nigeria Ltd.,  
Lagos,  
Nigeria.

### DANCES

## EBENEZER OBEY FANS CLUB

CALLING!!! CALLING!!! CALLING!!!  
SPECIAL MILIKI NIGHTS  
CHIEF COMMANDER EBENEZER OBEY  
AND HIS  
INTERNATIONAL BAND  
FROM LAGOS, NIGERIA  
proudly present special

## MILIKI NIGHTS

of Great Musical Displays  
and Dances at his  
LONDON MILIKI SPOTS  
CLUB FOUR ACES

Dalston Junction,  
Dalston Lane, E8  
off Kingsland High Road

on  
Saturday 19th August 1972 and at  
THE AFRICA CENTRE

38 King Street London WC2

on  
Saturday 2nd September 1972  
Time: 12 p.m. until dawn each night.  
Ticket: £1.05 flat. Available at the gate.  
Big Shows! Lots of fun awaits you.  
Meet the Miliki Girls from Lagos  
(Akada Lajo)

Social & Publicity Sec: Tetunde Olori  
01 830 9767  
General Secretary: M. O. Oguntaja  
01 285 1844

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced

**SIERRA LEONEANS**

for appointment as

**MATRON**

in the medical establishment of

**The National Diamond Mining Company (Sierra Leone) Ltd.**

Applicants must already hold the post of either Assistant Matron or Sister Tutor and possess strong leadership qualities. They must also be qualified S.R.N. and S.C.M. Experience and knowledge of administration and training is essential.

The main hospital at Yengema has 84 beds, including a children's ward of 9 beds and 14 bassinets. There is a very active out-patients service, including anti-natal and children's clinics.

Please send particulars of age, marital status and experience to:

The Appointments Officer, (Ref. 29)  
Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited  
Mason's Avenue  
London EC2V 5BU

## SALES ENGINEER —WEST AFRICA

A well-established British company operating in Nigeria requires the services of a

**SALES ENGINEER**

for a new division marketing construction materials for roadworks, irrigation and drainage. The suitable applicant will be a graduate engineer or member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He will be based in Lagos and deal with specifying authorities and Civil Contractors. The salary is negotiable but probably about £N2,500 plus usual fringe benefits and allowances. Please apply for an application form in the first instance to:

Box No. X1423, West Africa, Cromwell House,  
Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6HZ.

EDUCATIONAL

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION**

First class tuition by airmail without text books, for GCE WAEC School Cert., Law (LL.B) Accountancy, Banking, Marketing and Secretaryship. Over 205 000 successful. Very highly recommended by many West African students. For FREE book YOUR CAREER write today to

THE PRINCIPAL  
THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE  
Dept. NR1, Tuition House,  
London SW19 4DS  
Member of the Association  
of British Correspondence Colleges

NOTICES Cont.

**VOLKSWAGENS 1963 to 1969**

LARGE SELECTION OF SECOND-HAND LEFT HAND DRIVE

Beetles, Saloons, Estates, Fastbacks  
OTHER MAKES AVAILABLE  
ALL M.O.T. TESTED AND GUARANTEED

**L.H.D. Car Centre**

(SPECIALISTS IN LEFT HAND DRIVE CARS)

PLAYLANDS CAR PARK, WOOD LANE, WHITE CITY, LONDON W12  
(opposite White City Stadium)

Tel: 01-749 2470 & 01-743 8559

OPEN 7 DAYS

## NOTICES Cont.

**SHIPPING**

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

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

Freight payment can be arranged in Nigeria

For competitive rates please contact

**WEST AFRICAN FREIGHTING SERVICES**

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

## NIGERIAN UNION of Gt. Britain and N. Ireland

Cambridge Branch

At the recent Annual General Meeting of the union, the following officers were elected for 1972-73:-

<i>President</i>	<i>L. Bayo Olughbem</i>
<i>General Secretary</i>	<i>Dapo Odesanya</i>
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Emeka Nwanwa</i>
<i>Financial Secretary</i>	<i>L. Bolaji Kole</i>
<i>Publicity/Social Sec</i>	<i>Yetunde Odesanya (Miss)</i>

All correspondence to the General Secretary, Trinity College, Cambridge.  
Miss Yetunde Odesanya,  
Publicity Secretary

OYO DIVISIONAL

STUDENT'S UNION

of Great Britain and Ireland

On behalf of the entire members of the above Union, the Executive wish to thank all friends and well wishers who attended their Dance on 22nd July, 1972 at St. Pancras Town Hall.

We look forward to meeting you all next year.

General Secretary,  
A. O. Faloti

## NOTICES Cont.

**FOOTBALL****ANNOUNCEMENT**

Applications are invited from all footballers of any nationality to join the All Stars Football Club for the season starting this September.

The Stars - winners of three trophies in last two seasons - are in the Premier Division of the Corinthian Sunday League.

Further details from:

*Ifeanyi Igbokwe,*  
Secretary,

61 Downhill Park Road,  
London N17.

Telephone: 01-432 3176 (Days Only).

**MOVING YOUR HOME**

We are specialists in Packing and Shipping household furniture and effects, to all parts of the world.

\*\*\*\*\*

Trunks - Suitcases and Owner-packed items shipped.

\*\*\*\*\*

Baggage packed and delivered.

\*\*\*\*\*

For rates and details contact:

**CURRAWEEA LTD.**

107-109 Railton Rd., SE24.  
Tel: 01-733 9591/2

**Compare our prices**

on

**Second-hand cars**

- Peugeot • Mercedes •
- Opel • VW • Ford •

Transit Vans  
Tipper Trucks

All top condition, left-hand drive.  
For details and Free Price list  
Please apply to:-

**GARAGE J.C.V.d. WERF**

Molendijk - 92 - Melissant -  
Holland or contact our London  
Representative:-

R. MIRZA,  
Telephone: 01-624 9643

Good News to Ghanaians returning home and all concerned.

**WE TAKE CARE OF YOUR SHIPPING PROBLEMS**

with us no delays.

24 Hours prompt delivery.

Please ask your forwarding agent to route your shipping documents through us or write directly stating the vessel carrying your Personal Effects, Vehicles etc. etc. to:

**INTERCOTRA SHIPPING SERVICES LTD.,**

P.O. Box 7115, Accra-North  
Office: Tema Main Harbour. Tel:  
81-2222

**WEST AFRICA**

Issues for the period 1917-1970 are now available on microfilm from:-

**MICRO METHODS LTD.,**

East Ardsley, Wakefield, Yorks,  
England.  
Tel: Lofthouse Gate 3971

**HIGH DISCOUNTS****EXPORT ORDERS TAX-FREE****TROPICALISED FRIDGES** Export packed

Kelvinator K99 EDT E67

K77 EDT E60, K66 EDT E48

T.V. Pyro 24" 4375 E68 4377 E67

BOTTLED GAS Cookers New World

46L E58.50 45L E45.50 34AL E40.70

**TROPICALISED RADIOGRAMS**

Grundig Mandialo E101, Trento E100

KS 850 E130.50

FANS, BEDDING, FURNITURE,

CARPETS.

Ask for lists:

**MOLENS EXPORTS LTD.,**

600 Lea Bridge Rd., Leyton, E10

Tel. 01-556 9111

**SECONDHAND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES PLANTS AND CARS****ALL PRICES SLASHED!!!**

All tippers, trucks, Bedford, Leyland, Cars, Peugeot 404 etc. Buses, Caterpillars, Road Building, Agricultural and Industrial Equipment, Pumps, Engines, Spare Parts, Tyres, Batteries.

Please send your requirements to:

**ELSCOURT INTERNATIONAL EXPORT MOTORS LIMITED**

P.O. Box 66, Wakefield Road, London N11 2SZ.

Fastest Exporting Services!!!

**BEST QUALITY DAMASK LACES & VELVET LACES**

Guinea Brocade, Hair Ties at

**KINGSLAND****FABRICS LTD.**

Phone 01-739 5743

229 Kingsland Road

London, E.2.

Buses 9, 22, 48, 67, 97, 149 and 243  
Alight at St. Leonards Hospital

**KEEP SIX MONTHS SUPPLY**

OF

**WEST AFRICA**

IN

**LEATHER CLOTH BINDERS**

From

£1

Post Free U.K. only

"WEST AFRICA"

Cromwell House Fulwood Place London

WC1V 6HZ

**FREE!!!****AFRO WIG**

Given with every  
6 purchased at £1.75 each.  
Also available to Wholesalers.

Yak Short wigs £2.50 each  
Yak Long gipsy wigs £3.50 each

Yak Hair pieces £2.00 each  
Pop Corn wigs £2.50 each

Afro Puffs £1.75 per pair  
(Send cash with order)

**HAIR RAISERS LTD.**

31 Goadge Street, London W1  
Telephone: 01-580 3846  
Open Mon.-Fri. 9am-6.30pm  
Sat. open 9.30am-2.30pm  
Nearest Station: Goadge Street.

**EXPORT CENTRE - TAX FREE PLUS DISCOUNTS**

Goods for shipment overseas  
Tropicalised models of: Televisions, tape recorders, radios, car radios, radiograms, washing machines, typewriters, sewing machines, Color gas cookers, refrigerators, etc., etc.

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

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

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

Tel: 01-995 1588

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

Write for details.

DANCES Cont.

**THE TALK OF THE TOWN  
IJESHA ANNUAL SUMMER DANCE**

Will take place this year at the congestion-proof Shoreditch Town Hall Old St. WC1 (opposite Shoreditch Police Station) on Saturday 19th of August, 1972 from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m. Nearest undergrounds: Old Street and Liverpool St. Stations. Music will be supplied by: **GENERAL PRINCE ADEKUNLE and his Western State (Nigeria) Brothers.**

(1972 holder of the African best band cup).

Admission by invitations and tickets: (£1 flat). A golden opportunity to see for the last time the youngest, most talented acrobatic African guitarist (13 year-old Master Adekunle in full action) before he leaves for the U.S.A.

An advantage to hear in advance a 45-minute long-play "Ka ri o na" record scheduled to be released in October in honour of Ijeshas at home and abroad. A privilege to know and chat with "Wito's Who in Nigeria".

It could be an everlasting mistake to miss an Ijeshia Dance.

**ALL ARE WELCOME**

For further details contact: The President Epebe Omo Ijeshia, Tona Abamkanda, 51 Drakefield Road, London S.W. 17 01-673 8369 The Social Secretary, Bode Famakinwa, 91 Marmount Road, London S.E. 15 01-732 7284

**EGBE OMO EKITI**

of Great Britain and Ireland cordially invite you to their unique

**ANNUAL DANCE**

at Shoreditch Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.1.

on Saturday 26th August 1972

From 7 p.m. - Midnight Under the distinguished Chairmanship of Mr. C. O. Oyewole, Mrs. Akimsanya and Mrs. Wara Adeleye

Music by **Dr. Orlando Owoh and his Ominah Band**

Nearest underground: Old Street Station Buses: 48, 243, 149, 67, 92, 22. Admission by invitation and Tickets - £1 Flat

*Come One Come All*

President, A. Ola Ajayi, 01-272 5152 General Secretary, Alex Arokodare, 01-266 2775 Social Publicity Secretary, 'Lolu Dada' 01-720 1465

**THE NIGERIAN  
SOCIAL ELITE**

proudly presents

**The Gbajumo Dance**

on

**Friday 18th August  
1972**

at

Hampstead Town Hall Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3

From 6.30 p.m. until 2.00 a.m.

Music by

**CHIEF COMMANDER EBENEZER OBEY and his**

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERS**

**ALL ARE WELCOME**

Tickets £1.00 Single, £1.50 Double Tube Belsize Park (Northern Line)

*Duran Oyewole,*

*Pub./Social Secretary,*

*4 Byne Road, S.E. 26.*

**OSHUN DIVISIONAL UNION  
OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND** proudly presents

**GRAND SUMMER DANCE**

at York Hall, Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, London E2

Saturday 19th August 1972

7 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Music by

**CHIEF COMMANDER  
EBENEZER OBEY**

and his

**International Brothers Band**

Admission by Tickets £1 flat and by invitation.

Buses: 8, 106, 253

Nearest Underground: Bethnal Green (Central Line)

**ALL ARE WELCOME**

S. A. Olaitan, Social Secretary, 29 Cornwallis Road, London N19 Kehinde Akanni, Secretary Social Committee 01 226 9991

**OGBOMOSO PARAPO**

(Gt. Britain and Ireland)

presents it's

**1972 GRAND  
SUMMER DANCE**

at

Hampstead Town Hall Haverstock Hill, London, NW3

on

Saturday 2nd September, 1972

7.00 p.m. - Midnight

Music by the unbeatable

**CHIEF COMMANDER EBENEZER OBEY and his**

**International Brothers Band**

Admission £1 flat

Last appearance of 'The Miki King' in London this summer. **ALL ARE WELCOME** Akin. Olu. Oyelakun, Publicity Sec.

**OSSOMARI STUDENTS' UNION  
LONDON**

cordially invite you to a non-stop dance in aid of sending our sick brother home. Place: **HAMPSTEAD TOWN HALL, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.** (Belsize Park Tube Station)

on Saturday, 19 August, 1972

Time: 7 p.m. to 12 Midnight.

Music:

**SICO JAZZ BAND  
& COMBO 7  
DISCO-SOUND**

Tickets: Single 75p, Double £1, obtainable at the door or from - Ijoma Ugbona, 20 Scholar's Rd., SW12 phone: 01-673 2512 **ALL ARE WELCOME**

**DANCE! DANCE! DANCE!**

**THE GHANA STUDENTS UNION  
AND**

**THE AFRICAN CULTURAL UNION**

proudly announce the following dances

**FRIDAY 18th August**

**HAMPSTEAD TOWN HALL 6.30-2am**

**SATURDAY 19th August**

**EMPIRE BALLROOM**

opp. Warren St. Tube Stn 7-1am

**SATURDAY 26th August**

**HAMPSTEAD TOWN HALL 6.30-2am**

**THE POPULAR C. K. MANN**

and his

**CAROUSEL '7' of GHANA**

and the famous

**AFRICAN FIESTA BAND**

of Zaire (Congo)

led by

**PASCAL ROCHEREAU**

will be in attendance

Come early to avoid rush

All are welcome

Admission £1 flat

Bar inexhaustible

Contact: The Secretary, 141 Nelson Rd., London, N.B

01-348 7799

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

**YOUR WEDDING**

Complete Coverage at the Church and Reception

*Choice of Service:*

1. Photographed (Wedding album supplied).
2. Filmed—in colour.
3. Recorded—in tape.

Write or telephone now:

**JULIAN BROWN**

15 St. Leo Mansions,

St. Leo Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.3.

Tel: 01-352 8850

# Dateline Africa

## GHANA

### Acheampong and investors

• "Our cocoa, our gold, our diamonds, our manganese, our timber and the energies of our people have for too long been utilised for the benefit of foreigners". Col. Acheampong told a durbar of Greater Accra Region chiefs and people at the end of his two-week tour of regional capitals (see p. 1075). Although foreign exploitation would no longer be tolerated, he "extended the hand of friendship" to foreign investors "as friends but not as masters".

The NRC was genuinely committed to a social revolution, said the Chairman, but this could only come about when Ghana achieved economic independence. It would never betray the people's interests in favour of foreign interests, whether large or small. "We shall take no step against any foreign interest that is unjust ... but our primary duty is to protect the interests of our people. Those who respect our feelings and appreciate our aims will find useful and healthy partners. Those who seek to resist us will only provoke their own destruction". It was inconceivable that countries which supported military régimes elsewhere hid behind an attachment to democratic processes to engage in unsavoury activities in others.

Col. Acheampong appealed to trade union leaders to instill in their members a greater sense of discipline and responsibility; "Let unprofitable and baseless agitation be a thing of the past". He called on traditional councils to work more actively to bring peace and harmony to their areas. Traditional rulers should "adjust chieftancy to the changing times and make it not merely the custodian of our traditions but also the focal point for the people in terms of the economic and social needs of our times".

• In an open letter to Colonel Acheampong, Dr Busia claims that when the army took over this year the economy was beginning to show signs of distinct improvement and his government had shown that democracy could be made to work in Africa. "There were no arbitrary arrests, no censorship, no repressive measures; political opposition expressed itself freely within and outside parliament". Inflation was forced on them by outside factors but they had taken measures to protect working people against its consequences. When the coup was being planned IMF representatives were in Accra to help Ghana in dealing with her creditors. Dr. Busia claims that

by repudiating debts the Military Government forfeited the confidence of Ghanaians as much as foreigners. Dr. Busia denies using any secret means of opposing the military government, saying that he openly pleads the cause of democracy and equal opportunity.

The former Prime Minister goes on to say that it would foolhardy for somebody in his position to accept Col. Acheampong's invitation to return to Ghana. He would do that in his own time. The Assets Decree was tyrannical and he would have nothing to do with the Assets Committee, although the present government has been in possession of all the information which would prove Dr. Busia's complete integrity.

Dr. Busia criticised the Subversion Decree as being a sign of insecurity. But an armed invasion by foreigners was as unlikely as an invasion from Mars. He himself had become Prime Minister as a result of free and fair elections and had been illegally removed.

The former Prime Minister adds a number of points covering the record of the National Redemption Council. He particularly criticised the closing down of newspapers and failure to reveal the names of those alleged to be concerned with the attempted coup in July.

Dr. Kofi Busia, now living in UK, has been declared a wanted man by the NRC with effect from July 31. It felt that Dr. Busia should be detained "both in the interests of national security and his own safety". Dr. Busia has since asked Scotland Yard for police protection.

• The state-owned Tourist Corporation is to embark upon an active campaign to

promote tourist attractions of Ghana. Addressing over 10 travel agencies operating in Ghana, Major Odjida, Managing Director of the Corporation, said the campaign was designed to support travel agent's promotional efforts and spur them to "Go out into the world to capture your share of the increasing tourist traffic to Africa". Major Odjida regretted that most of the travel agencies in Ghana were at present "no better than ticket sellers". He called for co-operation and improvement in the travel agency business and stressed the need for the formation of an association of travel agents and tour handlers to put some ethical standards into their profession.

• The *Weekly Spectator* has urged the NRC to purge top personnel it is not sure of in "sensitive" government institutions. Commenting on a recent announcement by the Government that it had foiled a plot to overthrow the NRC. "World opinion or no world opinion, the nation must achieve the avowed objective of 'One Man One Bread' for all and in that forward march he must not be afraid to exclude anyone or destroy anything that impedes our progress". The *Spectator* said that to all intents and purposes the NRC has almost exhausted "all the art of pleasing which any Military Government can possess" to prove its sincere and genuine desire to reconcile with the various political pockets in the country and ever with dangerous individuals. "The Coups must now be face to face with the futility of playing the 'nice guy' with people and organisations who will stop at nothing to protect their vested interest".

• A Ghanaian trade and economic delegation is to tour Hungary to explore further avenues of trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gen. Aferi, told a farewell luncheon for Mr. Lorincz-Nagy, outgoing Hungarian Ambassador in Ghana. He hoped the delegation's mission would be a success because of the "new climate of understanding between the two countries".

Gen. Aferi announced that arrangements were underway for the establishment of brick and tile factories, equipped with Hungarian machinery, at Kibi and Fanoso.



The Ashantene on a private visit to UK presents the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham with a ceremonial sword. Looking on is Lord Lintow, former Governor-General of Ghana.

- The Government has decided that Ghana Cold Stores should be solely responsible for the distributing and marketing of fish throughout Ghana. Maj. Gen. Addo, Commissioner for Agriculture said that the State Fishing Corporation would produce the fish which would then be handed over to the Ghana Cold Stores for distribution.
  - The Ghana Trades Union Congress has been urged to re-organise its branch unions into a strong credit union to raise thrift consciousness among its members by Mr. K. Haesemeyer, a representative of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation of West Germany. He was addressing general secretaries and heads of departments of the TUC at a five-day seminar on "The promotion of Co-operative Societies as a Union Policy". Mr. Haesemeyer said such a re-organisation could raise savings of between five and ten million cedis within five years.
  - Gen. Afeni, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, is leading Ghana's delegation to the Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-aligned Countries in Guyana. Other members of the delegation are Mr. S. E. Quarum, Director of the division of International organisations and conferences of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Mr. B. G. Godwill of Ghana's permanent mission to the United Nations.
  - Ghana's major prisons, including the medium security prison at Nsawam, have been provided with foam bedding under a programme to improve prison conditions.
  - The NRC is reported to have announced that the public trial of those accused of involvement in the alleged plot to overthrow it, disclosed by the NRC on July 16, would begin on August 10.
  - The final funeral rites of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah will be held at Nkroful in March 1973. Nana Kyir Nwia, Abusuapanin of the Nvuvilay family of Nkroful, has announced. He said that the announcement in the press recently that the rites would be held in September was unauthorised.
  - Ghana will shortly start teaching metal work, masonry and mechanics in all continuation schools, the Upper Region Commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel G. Mnyila, has announced.
  - Work has been resumed on the food storage complex in Takoradi in anticipation of a bumper harvest under the Operation Feed Yourself programme. Work is also expected to start soon on the main food silos, where work was halted immediately after the 1966 coup.
  - Lt. Col. Baidoo, Ashanti Regional Commissioner, has asked for the files of all enterprises and traders in the region from the income Tax Department so that action can be taken against defaulters.
  - The Omnibus Services Authority has been relieved of its debts of over 3m cedis incurred before August 1968. It has also been authorised to seek a 600,000 cedi loan from the National Investment Bank as working capital.
  - A West German charter airline (Calair) and tourist promotion agent (Thiger) have submitted their plan to develop a tourist infra-structure in Ghana to the Ghana embassy in Bonn. They said that the first stage would be to use the idle capacity of hotels for German tourists. Ghana, it said, had been skipped on the route of Germans who flew fortnightly to Dahomey, Togo, Chad and the Ivory Coast. Hotel accommodation and services would be improved and competitive charter flights introduced.
  - The Saltpond Ceramics Factory is reported to have been losing 30,000 cedis a month in running costs since November, although production has not yet begun. This is said to be due to the fact that only about 70 per cent of the machinery, supplied by Pragoinvest of Czechoslovakia, has been installed.
  - The Ghana Medical and Dental Board has denied an allegation of discrimination against Soviet-trained doctors. It described the allegation as "entirely without foundation". However, it reserved the right to accept or reject any medical qualifications in the interest of the people. The statement followed the drawing up of a petition by Ghanaian Soviet-trained doctors alleging discrimination. The Board stated that a good number of Ghanaian students trained in the Soviet Union were educationally unqualified to do courses in medicine and some of the Soviet-trained doctors who had attained the minimum requirements for registration had been registered.
  - Ghana is the only West African country where rinderpest has been completely eradicated, says Dr K. O. Gyening, Acting Chief Veterinary Officer. He told a conference of Senior Veterinary Officers that, as a result, cattle growth increased from 500,000 to 900,000 in the past few years. Ghana, he added, did not officially import cattle last year.
  - The NRC has approved the appointment of Mr. Samuel Maxwell Adu-Ampoma as High Commissioner to Kenya and Mr. Asuchena Agyonbura Luguterah as Ambassador to Denmark.
- ## SIERRA LEONE
- ### New U.K. Envoy
- Mr. Ian Watt, a career diplomat, will be Britain's new High Commissioner in Freetown. Mr. Watt, who is 56, succeeds Mr. Stephen Olver whose next appointment will be announced later. Mr. Watt is the Head of the Gibraltar Department in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He has served in Malta and Lesotho. He is married and has three sons.
- The first meeting of the Anglo-Sierra Leonean Society in Freetown was presided over by the British High Commissioner, Mr. S. J. Olver.
  - Volvo Overseas has presented a Volvo Ambulance to the Ministry of Health.
  - Two Russian vessels equipped for meteorological research have visited Freetown on their journey from Brazil to the Canary Islands. They are *Professor Zubor* and *Professor Vize* named after two Russian scientists.
  - A national council for social services has been set up in an effort to co-ordinate the efforts of voluntary organisations.
  - Britain is providing a team of geologists from the Institute of Geological Sciences, under technical assistance, to carry out a geological and mineral survey of a 21,000 sq km area in the Northern Province. Mr. A. F. Wilkinson of the IGS leaves London in early September to join the team which currently consists of two other geologists from IGS and three from the Sierra Leone Geological Survey, who are being trained as they work.
- The broad geological picture and the identification of the mineral potential of this area are essential for its future development, says an official statement. More than half the area, which is covered with thick scrub and elephant grass, has been traversed by the geologists, entirely on foot, based in temporary camps many miles away from motorable roads. It is expected that the programme will be completed by late 1973 by which time the results of laboratory investigations will have been evaluated and the reports and maps prepared.
- A survey to assess manpower resources in Sierra Leone organised by the Ministry of Development through the Central Statistics Office, has started in Freetown. The survey covers both the private and public sectors, and will affect training programmes and plans for social and economic development. It is organised with the assistance of Dr. Lakhman, an expert on man-power statistics from ILO.
  - An anti-armed robbery squad has been formed in Bo and police have stepped-up all-night patrols to rid the area of armed bandits. Heads of government departments will release official vehicles at night when requested by the police to assist night patrols. Arrangements have also been made to revive the Special Constabulary Force in Bo.
  - The new US Ambassador, Mr. Clinton L. Olson, has assured the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Alimamy Khazali, that he would ensure that there was no interference in local politics by any member of his staff. He urged the Minister to ignore rumours involving the US Embassy or Government.
  - Nigeria is to supply coal to Sierra Leone. An agreement between the two Governments provides that Nigeria will supply 2,000 tons of coal next month. Nigeria has already begun export of coal to Ghana.
  - The Sierra Leone Government has leased land in Monrovia for 99 years for building an ambassador's residence and a Chancery.



## "K" LINE

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



Monthly Direct Express Service

Japan to and from  
West Africa

via Hong Kong

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

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

Further details and space bookings obtainable  
through our agencies:

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

or

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

## MALI

A Bamako radio commentary said that the Security Court would be judging one of the most serious cases in the country's history when it tried Yoro Diakite, former Army captain, member of the National Liberation Military Committee (CMLN), Head of Government and Minister of State, and Malik Diallo, former Army captain and member of the CMLN, and their accomplices, who were accused of plotting a coup on March 9, 1971. The radio later reported that Yoro Diakite, Malik Diallo, and another of the accused, Simeon Sidibe, had been sentenced to life imprisonment. Two others had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

• Twenty thousand spectators watched a march-past of Mali's youth at the end of the biennial gathering which brings together young people from the country's six regions (a practice continued from the previous régime). Among those who watched were President Moussa Traoré, members of the CMLN, members of the diplomatic corps and delegations from neighbouring countries.

## BURUNDI

Massacres in Burundi, "comparable to the Nazi treatment of Jews" are continuing in spite of official denials and a change of Government, according to a Catholic missionary, in an open letter to M Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Belgian Government is under pressure to cut off financial aid to Burundi. According to UN observers, 80,000 people have been killed since the attempted coup in April against the Tutsi-dominated Government of President Micombero. The Tutsi are 15 per cent of Burundi's population of 4m. Of 80,000 people massacred, 75,000 were Hutu, the majority tribe, according to UN sources. In spite of promises to stop the massacres by the new Government a Red Cross mission left the country because it was not allowed to witness distribution of supplies in the South.

## THE GAMBIA

Unicef is to embark on a major project in The Gambia in 1973-75. Three Unicef officials have collected material on the requirements of Yundum College, the Vocational Training Centre and the 17 Junior Secondary Schools. They said that Unicef was planning to spend \$160,000 dollars in the country.

It is understood that the UK Committee for Unicef will provide half the amount through a campaign which will take place in Britain this year. The other half will be provided by Unicef. The money will be mainly used to provide transport for the College, the Vocational Training Centre and the inspectorate, as well as library, general education, science, home economics and handcraft equipment for all the institutions. In addition

there is also provision for dormitory and kitchen-dining hall equipment for College.

• The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji A. B. N. said on his return from a visit to Nigeria that Nigeria was willing to share research facilities and results with Gambia. The Minister attributed the promise to General Gowon. Alhaji N. J. attention was particularly attracted to the steps taken in Kano to tackle groundnut pests. He noticed that grounds were not sold in undecorticated form in The Gambia. It was explained to him that apart from occupying less space, decorticated stock had less chances of being harmed by pests. He would consider sending Gambian co-operating personnel to see how this was done.

• Israel has given a ton of insecticides for cotton-pest control and 60 sprayers to The Gambia.

• Over 120,000 tons of groundnuts were purchased in 1971-72 season, a per cent rise over the previous year.

## GUINEA

Algeria and Guinea have signed agreements to establish long-term trade links and improve transport facilities between them. Under the long-term pact, whose length and terms were not revealed, Algeria will buy Guinean iron ore and wood while Guinea will import Algerian farm products, "oil and light industrial goods". The agreement follows a trade accord for this year, signed in November, which provided for balance of trade exchanged totalling \$1m.

Two other agreements provide for the opening of a direct air route between Algiers and Conakry and the establishment of sea links by Algeria's state shipping company. Under the fourth agreement, the two countries set up a joint committee which will meet twice a year to examine problems in relation between them. The agreements were signed by Algerian trade minister Layah Yaker and Ismael Touré, Guinean Minister of Finance and Economy.

## SENEGAL

The Ministerial Council of the Organisation for Economic Development of the Senegal River Basin (OMVS) has adopted a resolution that the dams in the Senegal delta and at Manntali should complement each other. The Council decided that an integrated plan for development of the river basin should start with regulating the river flow. The Council asked the OMVS Secretariat General to speed up basic studies projects planned for the basin to achieve a detailed integrated development plan, meeting of experts to conduct preliminary studies of the delta and the ports of St. Louis, Kaye, and Ambidebi was also approved. The Council adopted the OMVS budget for 1972-73 amounting to 131m. CFA francs.

## NIGERIA Carrington meets Gowon

During his visit to Nigeria Lord Carrington, British Defence Secretary, visited Enugu and Port Harcourt to inspect post-war recovery. He was accompanied on his tour by the British High Commissioner, Sir Cyril Pickard, Lord Carrington made a brief stop-over in Kano on his way back to UK in a Royal Air Force Comet.

After discussions with Gen. Gowon, Lord Carrington told the press, "We discussed the obvious things, general problems of the world and how we see them". The Rhodesian question was discussed and, said Lagos radio, Gen. Gowon had said that Britain was still responsible for Rhodesia and therefore had to find a solution acceptable to the majority in Zimbabwe. Bishop Muzorewa, leader of the African Nationalist movement, ANC, had said on a visit to Lagos that Britain could play its part by making the rebels in Rhodesia see reason while the opportunity still existed of discussing with the Africans the proposed multi-racial community in Zimbabwe. Gen. Gowon, said the radio, expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the Pearce Commission, and called on Britain to use its influence with the US and other blockade breakers to end the violation of

ioner for Trade. Mr. Briggs was said to have voiced regret about the general decline in British imports of cocoa, cotton, groundnuts and palm produce from Nigeria, and Lord Carrington pledged that UK would increase imports of primary products.

Commenting on the visit, Radio Kaduna said that despite the commercial window-dressing, relations between Nigeria and Britain were not as harmonious as they should be; this was chiefly due to Britain's attitude to a number of issues of crucial importance to African and Nigerian interests. It was up to Britain to choose between strengthening ties with African countries or continuing to collaborate with racist and colonialist régimes. Britain could not have it both ways.

• Four people are reported to have been beaten or stoned to death by the public in Lagos for suspected kidnaping. The killings followed a police alarm several weeks ago that they believed kidnapers were operating in the city and several kidnaping attempts are reported to have been foiled and several suspects arrested. The children were said to have been used for slavery or ritual sacrifice and an area apparently used as a small camp for the children was discovered in Abeokuta. A police spokesman said "it is turning into a dangerous thing and we are doing everything we can to stop it from spreading".

Police had to use batons to disperse a mob in a Lagos suburb who were about to lynch four suspected kidnapers. By the time the police intervened the suspects were already unconscious. A warning has been issued by police to those taking the law into their own hands to deal with suspected kidnapers. "Anybody who commits an offence which amounts to nothing but naked murder will have himself to blame." It stressed that mob action "could damage the nation's reputation for strict obedience of the rule of law. Rather than take the law into their own hands, citizens should report all suspects to the nearest police station."

• In a broadcast Mr. Nelson Ottah, the journalist, has commended the gradual method which the Nigerian Government is adopting in implementing indigenisation. "There is no doubt that with time the ownership, management and control of the Nigerian industrial economy will become the entire responsibility of Nigerian nationals". The indigenisation decree was only the first in the series of tests that the Federal Government must conduct into the ability of Nigerians manage their own affairs successfully. Many Nigerians, claimed Mr. Ottah, feel that the decree should embrace more industries. "This feeling is understandable. It is patriotic, but a wise Government does not always embark on things merely because they seem sound and patriotic. A wise Government never forgets that patriotic acts without realism as a guide often lead to frustration and failure. There are many areas of the

Nigerian industrial economy that we can indigenize now, only at our own peril. Before indigenising these areas we still need an intense mobilisation of our work. We still need a more highly developed level of manpower and, above all, we still need some more reliable measures of our mastery of the intricacies of these industries."

• Britain is making available up to £2m. to the Nigerian Government for the purchase of 22 diesel shunting locomotives. The contract for the locomotives has been awarded to Brush Electrical Machines of Loughborough. The money being provided by the Overseas Development Administration for the project will be part of the £13m loan made available in 1971 to the Federal Military Government in support of the Nigerian Development Plan. The loan is tied to British goods and services. Britain's total contribution to the four-year plan, apart from any private investment, will be about £39m.

• Mitsuru Otani, the Japanese tourist on trial for unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, has been fined £50 with an alternative of four months in jail. His lawyer paid the fine.

Handing down judgment after three court hearings lasting more than a week, Chief Magistrate Emmanuel Coker said he found Otani guilty from the evidence.

But he added: "Having regard to the extenuating circumstances, I shall not impose maximum punishment on the accused".

Mr Otani was found to be carrying a gun and ammunition before boarding an aircraft for Kenya.

• A contract for repairs to the £8m. Niger bridge damaged during the civil war has been awarded to the engineering firm of Dumez Ltd. Work should be completed within 18 months under the £1m. contract. Another firm, Stirling Astladi, has also been awarded a contract for the reconstruction of 55 miles of road in Kwara State at a cost of over £3m.

• The permanent secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade, Mr. Victor A. Adegoroye, has been appointed chairman of Nigeria Hotels. Mr. S. A. Alamutu, general manager, has been appointed managing director. He is the first Nigerian to hold the post. The Federal Government became the single largest shareholders of the company in January, in place of the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) which had been majority shareholders since 1959. The company operates the Bristol and Ikoyi Hotels in Lagos, the Central hotel in Kano, and the new Lake Chad Hotel in Maiduguri.

• Two Guinness Nigeria executives, Mr. E. R. S. Akpabio, southern area sales manager in Calabar, and Mr. Edward Eirewele, area sales manager in Benin, have completed a ten-week attachment with Batchelors. Foods in Sheffield, studying marketing, merchandising and sales operations. They are now at the Oxford Centre for Management Studies.



On arrival in Lagos Lord Carrington was greeted by Admiral Wey, representing Gen. Gowon, and Alhaji Sule Kolo, High Commissioner in London, who is currently on leave in Nigeria.

UN sanctions. On entry into the Common Market, Gen. Gowon said that Nigeria would give careful thought to that matter and decide what was best for the country.

Lord Carrington said that defence aid was not an issue in the talks. On military training he said that there were more Nigerians on military courses in Britain, than from any other country, with the possible exception of Australia. Asked about a possible visit to Britain by Gen. Gowon he said that there had been an invitation and it was hoped that the Nigerian leader would be able to accept. "People in my country would very much welcome a visit".

Lord Carrington, who last visited Nigeria in 1969, also had talks with Dr. Okoi Anikpo, External Affairs Commissioner, and Mr. Wenike Briggs, Commis-

• General Gowon paid a three-day visit to Cameroon for talks with President Ahidjo in the northern town of Garoua. The two heads of state held talks on bilateral relations and African issues and on his return to Lagos Gen. Gowon sent a message "of solidarity and gratitude". He said that he returned home "fully satisfied and reassured for the strengthened and cordial relations" existing between the two countries.

• Police in Kwara State have searched the residences of some civil commissioners and government officials in a hunt for "saboteurs", according to the State Police Commissioner.

Mr. Sunday Adewusi said his men were looking for "criminally-minded individuals" who, since May, had been circulating anonymous letters severely critical of the country's military administration.

It was obvious from the content of the letters they were written by highly-placed persons with access to classified state government documents.

Mr. Adewusi added: "it is not the intention of the police to gag anyone who has genuine complaints... but such complaints should be brought to the knowledge of the authorities through the appropriate channel."

• Senegalese Foreign Minister C. N. Diouf has delivered a message from President Senghor to Gen. Gowon. Its contents were undisclosed. The Minister also visited Accra with a note for Col. Acheampong.



Brig. Esuene addresses members of the SES community in London during his recent visit to UK.

• Any student who takes part in violent demonstrations or rioting involving the destruction of school property will be automatically dismissed, the South East State Commissioner for Education, Mr. Emmanuel Essien has announced. The new measure was to curb the wave of student disturbances which, he said, had risen to an unprecedented level in recent months. However, students had a legitimate right to seek redress through constitutional means. The Commissioner appealed to headmasters to create avenues through which students can channel their complaints.

• The International African Migratory Locust Control Organisation has concluded its annual conference in Kampala. Delegates expressed concern at the Organ-

isation's "precarious" financial position and urged member governments to their contributions promptly. The conference ended after discussing locust situation in Sudan and Lake Basin. Chaired by Professor Abiola T. of Nigeria, the conference was attended by delegates from Cameroon, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta.

• The Mid-West State government will establish a drugs company at a cost more than £250,000. It will provide training for pharmacist students of University of Benin.

• The North-East State Government imported fertilizers worth over £500 in an effort to increase food production. The fertilizers will be sold to farmers at subsidized prices. More than 30 farmers will benefit.

• The chief football coach of Western State, Teslimi Akannin Baley has died at his home in Ibadan, aged 45. A former star footballer popularly known as "Thunderbolt", Mr. Baley represented Nigeria in several international matches during a 20-year playing career.

• The Rivers State Government has a team to Hungary to recruit doctor and other medical personnel. Two Hungarian medical teams have already worked in state.

## Westwind Africa Line Limited

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

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

m.s. Northwind	Sailing New Orleans August 25, Houston August 30 for Tema, Lagos, Freetown.
m.s. Westwind	Sailing New Orleans August 27, Houston September 1 for Tema, Lagos, Freetown.

For rates of freight and other information apply to: Southern Star Shipping Co., Inc., 29 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Suite 2000 - or - Texas Transport & Terminal Co., Inc., New Orleans and Houston

### WEST AFRICAN AGENTS

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

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

U.K. General Agents: WAINSWRIGHT BROS. & CO. LTD., 15-17 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7EL, ENGLAND, and 19 James Street, Liverpool L2 7ET.

**SECOND HAND  
CARS, BUSES,  
TRAILERS, TIPPERS,  
FORK LIFT TRUCKS ETC.  
Now available  
at Export Prices**

Speciality:

Used cars: Peugeot, Mercedes and Volkswagen

Tippers: Bedford, Mercedes, Henschel etc.

Fork-Lift-Trucks: Heyster, Yale, Clark etc.

All cars are left-hand drive  
ALL VEHICLES MAXIMUM  
DISCOUNT - TAX FREE

For prices F.O.B. Rotterdam or C West-African Port please apply to:

**ZANDON**

International Traders N.V.  
Westersingel 52 - P.O. Box 12,  
ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND.  
Telex 23213 - Tel. 36.05.87  
After office hours: 32.16.87

You're in touch with the world



... through the Standard Bank

In today's world, business is increasingly international. To operate with global efficiency, the modern businessman must be able to command the services of world-wide banking organisations that are geared to his personal needs.

The Standard Bank is uniquely positioned

to provide you with just such a service through its 1,200 branches in Africa, and offices in Europe, America and the Far East . . . a comprehensive network that keeps you constantly in touch with the world. Call in at your local Standard branch today, and find out more.

Go-ahead international people bank with

**STANDARD BANK**

MEMBERS OF  
STANDARD AND CHARTERED  
BANKING GROUP LIMITED

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



## Although the Aureol's so popular there could still be room for you!

People are so keen to sail to the U.K. aboard the 'Aureol' that it's often booked up well in advance. But cancellations do occur so applications are welcome right up to the day of sailing. If the cabin of your choice is already booked, let us provisionally reserve another cabin. Then should your first choice become available later through cancellations, etc., a transfer will be arranged immediately.

Once aboard 'Aureol' you'll enjoy good food with a choice of English or West African cuisine. You can join in the entertainment provided or relax - just as you wish. Going 'Aureol' has another advantage - you can take up to 40 cubic feet of luggage at no extra cost!

There are regular sailings of m.v. 'Aureol' from Lagos calling at Tema, Monrovia, Freetown and Las Palmas en route to the U.K. You can join the ship at any of these ports. Or stop off at, say, the Canary Islands for a few days and fly from there, leaving your luggage on board for carriage to the U.K. at no extra cost. So travel to the U.K. on 'Aureol' and take it easy.



Further information and advice can be obtained from any of the addresses below:

**Elder Dempster Agencies (Nigeria) Limited at:**  
P.O. Box 167 Lagos Tel: 518204  
P.O. Box 149 Sapele Tel: 125  
P.O. Box 46 Port Harcourt  
P.O. Box 9 Calabar Tel: 126

**Elder Dempster Agencies Limited at:**  
P.O. Box 257 Bathurst Tel: 500

**Liner Agencies (Ghana) Limited at:**  
P.O. Box 66 Accra Tel: 28411/4  
P.O. Box 210 Takoradi Tel: 2380  
P.O. Box 214 Tema Tel: 2837/9

**Sierra Leone Shipping Agency Limited at:**  
P.O. Box 74 Freetown Tel: 4881

**Paterson, Zachonis & Company Limited at:**  
P.O. Box 254 Monrovia Tel: 319

**Elder Dempster (Canary Islands) Limited:**  
P.O. Box 6, Muelle Santa Catalina Las Palmas

**London Office:**  
Killick Martin & Company Limited  
Dunster House, 20 Mark Lane,  
London E.C.3. Tel: 01-623 3111

**Southampton Office:**  
Killick Martin & Company,  
(Southampton) Limited,  
100 Canute Road,  
Southampton SO1 1AG  
Tel: 0703 32711/5.

**Head Office:**  
India Buildings, Water Street,  
Liverpool L2 0RB Tel: 051-234