

# WEST AFRICA

West Africa No. 2923  
18th June, 1973

Recommended Prices: U.K. 12½p (Sterling), Nigeria 20 kobo, Ghana 40 pesewa  
Liberia 50 cents, Sierra Leone 25 cents, The Gambia 1 dalasi, Kenya 4/-, U.S.A. 50 cents.

## FRANK SPEAKING IN GHANA

Farmers in Northern Ghana have been warned against buying rice seedlings from the Government, which subsidises the price, only to resell them to market women at a profit. The market women sell the rice at an even greater profit. Apart from the damage done to the Government's many-sided agricultural programmes by these practices, said an

official of the Grains Board, the public should realise that the rice had been treated with insecticide and could be poisonous. But the farmers, too, have their complaints. In Central Ghana maize growers told the energetic Commissioner for Agriculture, Col Frank Bernasko, that they were short of tools and implements, that there were insufficient

labourers, and that loans given them by the Government covered only clearing and planting, leaving nothing for care of the crop and harvesting.

The Commissioner himself recently noted that while the Government had been attempting to persuade farmers to increase food production, there was still evidence that large quantities of food



### General Gowon comes to London

- Rivers State budget
- CDC passes £200m mark
- African films in London
- Benue Plateau: progress and people

are going to waste because of the transport shortage. And behind all the problems of Ghana's agriculture, as the Commissioner himself has noted, has been the land tenure system.

Ghana is not short of land, even fertile land. The problem is how to bring it into production, and how to ensure access to it for those who have no customary right to it. Col. Bemasko has suggested that in each town or village certain vacant land could be designated "agricultural areas" and that strangers should have access to it. He has also suggested that payment for land, even when it takes the form of rent, has now become so high as to deter farmers.

Nobody now doubts that the problem of increasing agricultural production in Ghana is more complex, and will take a longer time to solve, than many people thought when the new Military Government launched its "Operation Feed Yourself" just over a year ago. In particular, while production of cocoa, a little of which is consumed in Ghana, and of tobacco, has been highly satisfactory, the supply of locally grown food is still woefully inadequate for Ghana's needs. Some people even maintain that food prices are higher than ever. In some cases there are real shortages and, as *The Spokesman* recently put it, "we have had so many pleas and exultations since January 13th last year, that we should all have been changed if it were possible for these appeals to bring about a positive change".

It is above all to traders that the appeals have been made, since they have been accused not only of hoarding food and profiteering, but of smuggling food into neighbouring countries. It has become more and more clear that in spite of the organisations set up by the Government, traders remain an essential link both in bringing the farmers' food to market and in distributing it to consumers.

It is true that if food supplies were abundant and transport was available, traders might, far from profiteering, find themselves in cut-throat competition. So the long term answer to the malpractices of the traders — even if they have a remarkable talent for "fixing" markets at all times — is simple. But that is little help at present.

## Effects of drought

As Matchet pointed out in a "Diary" from Accra this month, Ghana's military government, which has been outstandingly fortunate in the world cocoa market, has had bad luck in its food programme. The great drought has not seriously affected Ghana directly (except, probably, the cocoa mid-crop), but it has seriously limited the supply of cattle from neighbouring countries — a misfortune which caused Col. Acheampong

to declare that Ghana must now attempt to make herself self-sufficient in livestock, to atone for "years of total neglect". No doubt, too, some people from Upper Volta have been coming to Ghana for food, perhaps bringing their animals with them, while traders have been taking food up to Ouagadougou.

The Government, on the other hand, seems to have contained the smuggling of food from Ghana into Togo. This, no doubt, is partly due to the removal of subsidies in Ghana which made smuggling of food into Togo particularly profitable. But it is also due to increased vigilance. The degree of the Government's success can be seen from the fact that local cigarette production, whose profitability was previously threatened by smuggled goods, cannot now keep pace with local demand.

It was, said Col. Acheampong at the end of last month, the difficulties that they were experiencing over food supplies that made it necessary for him to mention some of the demands being made for changes in the government system. He declared that there was a "question of the government being 'pressured' into opening channels for politicians, even though they realised the streamlining of the machinery of government was necessary. They were also thinking of a Planning Commission, the choice of members for which would in no way be restricted. In any case, he and his colleagues were not thinking of a few intellectuals and professionals participating in the government. They were more concerned at present with creating a local government structure where people everywhere could share responsibility for decisions affecting their daily lives. The days when a few intellectuals could claim the right to decide for the people were gone and the National Redemption Council would not permit its return, no matter the pressure.

It is important that the Chairman of the National Redemption Council should feel it necessary to speak so openly. Equally neither he nor his colleagues have any need to apologise for the lack of success so far in agricultural endeavours, nor is it clear whether any significant number of suitable civilians are available at this stage to share responsibility for the government's policy making. Nevertheless, as Col. Acheampong suggested there are, as always, politicians for whom the prospect of office, any office, remains irresistible.

What is clear is that the enthusiastic creation of new bodies and the reorganisation of old ones, the adoption of numerous devices, and the interference of the government at various levels in food production and distribution have still not provided the answer which the government rightly seeks. It is perhaps the "streamlining", of which the Chairman spoke, that now matters. And there not, perhaps, too many bodies or many organisations, too many ideas. Now is the time for reflection.

**Serving  
PATERS  
West Africa  
for over  
80 years  
Zochonis**

Paterson, Zochonis  
and Company Ltd.  
(And Subsidiaries)

Wholly Established Throughout  
Senegal, Sierra Leone, Nigeria,  
Liberia, Republic of Guinea,  
Cameroon, Republic

Head Office: B. G. Zochonis House,  
49 Windward Street,  
Manchester 1

Paris Office  
141 Boulevard Haussmann  
Paris 8e

Department Stores  
Manufacturers  
Distributive Services  
Industrial Enterprises

# SCENES FROM A STATE VISIT

The State visit of General Gowon  
to London June 12-15.



*Above right: At the banquet given for General Gowon by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (from left H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, Mrs Victoria Gowon, Queen Elizabeth and General Gowon)*

*Below left: General Gowon lays a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey. At his left is Colonel Lyson, Defence Adviser at the Nigerian High Commission in London, and at his right is Mr. Saleh, First Secretary at the High Commission*

*Middle right: The Queen welcomes General Gowon at Victoria Station. Mr. Heath and Sir Alec Douglas Home are standing behind.*

*Bottom right: At the Buckingham Palace banquet, Princess Alexander and Chief Anthony Enahoro, Nigerian Commissioner for Information and Labour.*



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

For up-to-date market information from our 87 offices in Nigeria, write to us at the address below. In the United Kingdom get in touch with Kenneth Haydon, International Manager, Barclays Bank International Limited, 168 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3HP (01-283 8989).



**Barclays Bank of Nigeria**

Head Office: 40 Marina, Lagos

# African cinema in London

By a correspondent

One side effect of the cultural divisions in Africa produced by colonisation has been inadequacy of information about developments in different fields of the arts, as well as a strongly uneven pattern of development in those fields. This is well illustrated by the example of the cinema, which as a modern technological art form has no roots in traditional Africa, and has therefore been to a great extent subject to influences and pressures from Europe.

This has meant that, for historical reasons, the term "African cinema" refers almost entirely to the cinema of Arab and francophone Africa, with English-speaking Africa trailing very far behind. Also, in the English-speaking areas, there is very little awareness that a thriving African cinema exists. The imbalance has been apparent at recent African film festivals in Ouagadougou and Carthage, and can be seen in the lists of members produced by the Dakar-based Federation of Pan-African Film-Makers. The programme of the African film season at the National Film Theatre in London from June 19-30, where there are only three short films from English-speaking Africa, also illustrates the point.

Why has this phenomenon arisen? The comprehensive survey of the African cinema in 1972\* prepared by Guy Hennebelle has a short chapter on "The Cinema in Anglophone black Africa" by Ola Balogun and Michael Raeburn which sets out crisply the situation. Hennebelle himself says the chapter is brief simply because the anglophone cinema is only at its "first stutters", which Raeburn puts first in the context of the colonial governments and the various "film units" which produced films for educational, tourist, and propaganda purposes. The ownership of the cinemas by expatriates (either international distributors or Lebanese and Indians) was also not conducive to the development of any local industry, a situation which has survived well into the post-independence era, although in Ghana cinemas were state controlled.

There is also the more psychological factor that the British have not until recently regarded the cinema as an art form, and a certain cultural philistinism prevalent in British life was transmitted to the colonies. The technicians were trained for the film units and, later, the television stations, but the concept of a *cinéma* has only recently come to be accepted, and there is still a long way to go.

\* *Les Cinémas Africains en 1972*, by Guy Hennebelle (L'Édition Littéraire et Artistique, Vol. 20, Paris, no price given).



A scene from Sembène Ousmane's "Emitaï". After the African film season at the National Film Theatre, Sembène's films will be shown for the first fortnight in July at the Electric Cinema, Portobello Road.

Raeburn records that in 1962 a UNESCO report noted that France had produced 83 per cent of the films made in Africa, while Britain had only made 15 per cent. He adds that in the period since independence there have only been a dozen African students at the London film school "It is without doubt this lack of cinematographic tradition which explains the apathy of governments and it is also this lack of tradition which certainly explains the mediocrity of certain long films which have been made in Africa by Africans or foreigners". He is referring almost certainly to the two films made by Calpenny Films in Nigeria, which are also dealt with by Ola Balogun *Kong's Harvest*, from the play by Wole Soyinka, and *Bullfrog in the Sun*, based on the two first novels of Chinua Achebe. Balogun, himself a film-maker trained in Paris, mentions the misadventures surrounding these two films *Kong's Harvest* was released very late, and had great trouble finding a distributor. The two imported stars of *Bullfrog in the Sun* had trouble with immigration officials (one should add that to this day it has never been released, although it was made in 1971). Balogun concludes that the only rational way to develop the production of films in Nigeria would be to nationalise distribution, and to pass some of the profits to a National Cinema Centre ready to produce and to co-produce. However as the word "nationalisation" still causes fear in Nigeria, in the meantime the newly created African Film Company is going to attempt to break the monopoly of the foreign companies. Balogun also mentions that both Calpenny films were made by a non-Nigerian, Ossie Davis, the black American director, with considerable foreign participation. He also refers in passing to a Lebanese production in the James Bond manner called *Sun of Africa*, which, in spite of its "mediocre technique and distressing inspiration", knew a certain success in Nigeria "for the good reason that the producers were also the proprietors of a chain of distribution". Distribution difficulties are also a problem in francophone Africa.

Raeburn also refers to a number of Ghanaian film-makers, arising from the fact that the Ghana Film Corporation have some of the best studios and technicians in all of black Africa, but they have largely failed to continue the early promise of *The Boy Kumase*, made in 1960 by a British director, Sean Graham, with non-professional Ghanaian actors and a largely Ghanaian team. The works of Sam Aryetee and Egbert Adjesu of the GFC are mentioned, and Raeburn also finds a space for the original (and definitely non-governmental) work of James Nee-Owoo, whose film about the African works in the British Museum *You Hide Me* is in the NFT film season.

Some of the francophone and Arab works in Hennebelle's book will be on show at the National Film Theatre, including all the films of the "grandfather of African cinema", the Senegalese Sembène Ousmane. His shorter films, *Borom Sarret*, *La Noire de ...* and *Taaw*, will all be showing together, as well as his brilliant *Money Order*, and his new picture *Emitaï*, which has not been seen in London before. *Emitaï* deals with the bitter experience of French colonialism in Casamance. It is so tough that one is told the Senegalese government has been reluctant to show it in Senegal, although the praise from overseas has been considerable. Sembène is in the paradoxical position of being honoured in his own country where cultural achievements are applauded, yet being regarded with suspicion in that same country because of his radical political opinions. Film-goers in London will also be interested in the film *Soleil O* of the Mauritanian film-maker Med Iondo which deals with the experience of an African immigrant in France. It has had an enthusiastic commercial showing in Paris, as has *Sambizanga*, a film on the resistance in Angola prior to 1961 made by Sarah Maldoror, the Guadelouperian wife of the liberation movement leader Mario de Andrade. The London season also offers a chance to see *Lambaaye*, one of the films of the Senegalese cinéaste Mahama Johnson Traoré, and *Badou Boy* by Djibril Diop.



Sporty & Elegant

## Luxury can be tough

There's something special about DATSUN luxury. It's no namby-pamby frills. It's deep luxury, long-lasting luxury. The DATSUN 180B's beautifully paneled doors are exceptionally solidly built. The body-contoured buckets are a delight to relax in now. And years from now. Every square inch of the DATSUN 180B has been master-crafted for

luxury and responsive sporty performance. Pick the 1800 cc or the 1600 cc sedan, and you get the smoothest 4-on-the-floor to escalate the most efficient OHC engine into exciting action. Making good things better is Nissan's commitment. Working extra hard to make driving extra easy and extra fun is Nissan's aim. Drivers in over 120 nations tell us

we've succeeded. It's nice to know we've satisfied so many people.

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.

**DATSUN**  
**160B/180B**

## Matchet's Diary

In his speech in reply to Mr. Heath, at the Downing St. luncheon, General Gowon summed up, it seemed to me, the special nature of his State visit. "We are not here to sign a special treaty. We are not here to negotiate a special agreement. We are here to illustrate the reality of contacts and relations that go on all the time, every day, on many fronts and in many spheres. Relations have been built, and continue to exist, through the education and training many Nigerians receive in Britain. Important contacts have developed between institutions, through business association, through special attachment of those of your countrymen who gave years of service in various capacities in Nigeria. Governments can give an impetus to these relations, but these important and vital contacts should continue to thrive, and will subsist even when Governments disagree between themselves on one issue or the other. These elements have contributed to the wide measure of understanding which successive British and Nigerian Governments have found on a wide range of issues. They have also enabled us, when we disagree on specific issues, to do so with a healthy respect for the sincerity and conviction of each other." He went on "We believe that it is our duty, as friends, to portray to you, genuinely, the strength of African opinion and the depth of feeling and anxiety about those matters for which Africans harbour a special concern."

And on the same day, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the pomp of Guildhall, the Head of State, who is also chairman of OAU, made an effective plea to the assembled businessmen to understand the importance to them of the OAU's objective. "We in Africa, believe strongly that a united Africa, with peace and stability in all its component states and with all its inhabitants in full control of its economic forces and participating actively in its industrial and commercial life, will be a better partner for a united Europe. We believe also that this is the only way in which Africa can work in equitable partnership with other continents for international peace and security." Next week this journal will attempt to analyse the significance of the visit. But I pick out these extracts to show that it was not only pomp and ceremony.

### The Lee affair

I have it on the best authority that nobody in the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos devoted a moment's thought to the case of Mr. David Lee, the British official who was put ashore with his family at Monrovia, after a quarrel with Nigerian fellow

passengers aboard the *Aureol*. Some London newspapers blew up this incident and there were suggestions that it could have some effect on General Gowon's visit. The *Guardian's* diplomatic correspondent even went so far as to speak of a "deliberate silence" on the part of Nigerian officials, as though they had had urgent conferences and had decided that, after all, the visit must go on. The silences were deliberate all right; but only because there was absolutely nothing to say about an incident so trivial and stupid.

### Togolese unionist in town

Visiting Britain at the invitation of the Ariel Foundation has been M. Jean Tossah, the well-known Togolese trade unionist. Speaking about recent developments on the trade union scene in Togo, M. Tossah told me that in January a congress was held at which the three different trade union centrals and the teachers' trade union (which had remained unaffiliated) all came together under one umbrella, the *Confederation Nationale des Travailleurs de Togo*. The Secretary-General is M. Raphael Barnabo, and officials of all the previous centrals are members of the Bureau. M. Tossah himself, formerly of the *Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo* (UNTT) is First Secretary (Organisation). He retains his post of Secretary-General of SECTO (*Syndicat des Employés de Commerce du Togo*). The new confederation is closely linked to the new party in Togo, the *Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais* (RPT), and M. Tossah himself is a member of the RPT's Political Bureau. The new confederation should be seen in the context of President Eyadema's efforts to achieve national unity, and the fact that even the militant teachers' union forms a part of the new grouping is a measure of its success. M. Tossah's own view of trade unions in developing countries is that they should act more as a wing of the government's efforts to develop the economy, than as simply bodies to defend workers' privileges. On his own tour he was hoping to contact businessmen and potential investors in both Britain and Germany.

Following my note last week on the lunch-time theatre shows at the Africa Centre, I should record that the next play to feature in this slot is taken from Onitsha market literature. Called *Veronica Makes Up Her Mind*, by Ogali A. Ogali, it will be on at 1.15 p.m. from June 21-29 (not weekends).



## "K" LINE

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



Monthly Direct Express Service

Japan to and from  
West Africa

via Hong Kong

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

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

Further details and space bookings  
obtainable through our agencies:

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

or

General Agents in U.K. & Continent  
KAWASAKI (LONDON) LTD  
17 St Helen's Place, London, E.C.3  
Telephone 01-588 2251, Telex 832319

# It must be GULDER THE BEER THAT TASTES RIGHT



Yes, there's certainly no mistaking the distinctive *real* beer taste you get with Gulder Lager Beer. Right from the first sip to the last satisfying drop the Gulder taste tells you everything is Right about Gulder. No wonder more and more people everywhere are saying 'It must be Gulder the beer that tastes Right!'

# Gulder

# Letters to the Editor

## Senegambia

SIR, My first purpose here is to query your reporting of the meeting held recently in Dakar between Presidents Jawara and Senghor. In the first place, your report was highly unbalanced. President Jawara's statements - which you reported on at some length - were made in reply to President Senghor's, yet you hardly told us anything about what the latter had said. The result was that you conveyed a wrong impression to the effect that Jawara's remarks were meant to be a rebuttal of Senghor's ideas.

Secondly, you reported Jawara as having directly and positively rejected the idea of Senegambian political integration. I have gone through all official press reports on the summit (on the Gambian side at least) and I have not come across a single sentence to corroborate what you reported. I would not have been surprised if Jawara had actually said what you quoted him as saying, but he positively referred to "our collective task to undo centuries of arbitrary divisions".

I think the most significant outcome of Jawara's visit has been that, for the first time in at least a decade, two leading personalities in Senegambian politics have spoken seriously and meaningfully about Senegambian unity. President Senghor not only underlined the realities but also voiced the most cogent reasons in favour of Senegambian integration. These are that Senegal and the Gambia are mini-states with mini-populations and mini-resources. "We cannot really build up a sound dynamic economy within the narrow limits of our national frontiers and within the ludicrous resources of our national wealth." He understood the point by pointing to the EEC plan for economic and monetary integration (it could have more meaningfully drawn attention to the Nigerian effort to create a broad-based West African Economic Community about which he is paradoxically not too enthusiastic). President Jawara also pointed, I think quite correctly, to "the increasing determination of our peoples to overcome the immediate obstacles to unity".

Assuming that all this is not mere rhetoric, it could be said that at least two important points have in principle been established. The need for some kind of integration and the importance of fully associating the Senegambian people or the public opinion in the process of unity. So the main question should now be a matter of organisation, of how we bring integration about.

I would like to suggest that the following preliminary steps be considered and initiated. First there is a need for free, genuine debate and discussion in both countries of the issue. The setting up at this stage of a Senegambian People's Consultative Assembly, drawing delegates from all sections of the national populations would be a good move. Moreover, almost ten years after the United Nations Report on the alternatives for association between Senegal and The Gambia was published, in 1964, it is time for a fresh look at the whole question of integration. Another international study mission drawn largely from Third World countries should be commissioned. In view of their valuable experience on questions of unity, Nigeria and Cameroon should be requested to assist in this. Finally, where resources permit,

the two governments should lend support, however modest it may be, to the scholars and specialists all over the world (particularly in West Africa itself but also in Europe and the Americas) who are interested in the study of the Senegambia area.

ADAMA BORA-MBOGE

*Mr Bora-Mboge is right to emphasise the importance of the declarations made during Jawara's Dakar visit. Our coverage was admittedly insufficient. The quotation from the Jawara speech we used may be found in The Gambia News Bulletin No 53, page 3. The wording is not identical, as our report was a retranslation from French in Le Soleil of Dakar, but the essence is all there. It was not our purpose to give the impression that Jawara was rebuffing Senghor. The quote from the news conference on rejecting political integration is not in the News Bulletin, but the account of the news conference there is not verbatim. Our version was from an agency report. On studying the two versions in The News Bulletin and Le Soleil of Dakar, which differs themselves, it is fair to say that "rejection" was too strong a word to use. But Jawara was suggesting very strongly that political integration of Senegambia is not for today, which he subsequently confirmed in his address opening parliament.*

EDITOR

## Informing Ghanaians

SIR, Mr. Ohene Odame's statement (June 4) that the meeting organised by the Ghana High Commission in Manchester was connected with the visit of the NRC Committee which will look into the problems of recruitment of Ghanaians abroad, has no foundation. The purpose of the meeting, the second of a series to be held in various parts of the United Kingdom, was not only to keep Ghanaians informed of

developments at home, but also to discuss their problems with them and exchange views about the development of Ghana.

I would like to point out that the Recruitment Section of the High Commission has over the years been successful in finding jobs for large numbers of Ghanaians abroad, and in helping them with passages home. Furthermore, it is surely obvious that the speed with which one gets a job in Ghana, as in any other country, depends on one's qualifications in relation to the availability of vacancies.

Where jobs of a certain type are scarce it is really fair to blame the employment agencies? **JOSHUA AMARTEY**

Press Attache  
Ghana High Commission

## The Aureol affair

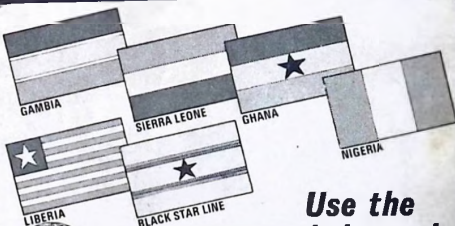
SIR, The incident involving a British diplomat, Mr. Lee, his wife, and a Nigerian woman passenger on board *M.V. Aureol*, must be regarded as an isolated case.

At first reports, one had the impression of a mob of hostile natives threatening to lynch a white couple on a banana boat. *M.V. Aureol* is the only passenger ship in regular service to West Africa, carrying black and white passengers. There have been no similar incidents.

Feelings may have run high if it is true that a white person in the midst of black people used the phrase "you black monkey," but I cannot imagine that all the Nigerian passengers would have endangered the lives of Mr. Lee and his wife. The difficult decision made by the captain of the ship must be appreciated.

What I do not like about the incident was the speculation that the official visit to Britain by the Nigerian Head of State, General Gowon, could have been affected in any way. It was an unnecessary innuendo which was unparliamentary in its context.

**BOLA AJIDAGBA**



**LONDON & OVERSEAS EXPRESS FREIGHT LIMITED**

Falcon Works, Shinfield St., London W.12, England. Tel 01-745 2435 Telex: 23728

Specialists in Household and Personal Effects, Motor Vehicles and General Cargo. Our packing facilities are second to none for safety, security and efficiency - at the right price.

**PAY FREIGHT AND CHARGES AT DESTINATION**

Please complete and return for more information:

NAME

TEL

ADDRESS

Goods required to be packed or shipped

Destination



The Banque Nationale de Paris  
Group on all five continents

Affiliate in Nigeria

**United Bank  
for  
Africa Limited**

HEAD OFFICE: 97/105 YAKUBU GOWON STREET P.O. BOX 2406, LAGOS

CABLES: MINDOBANK LAGOS; TELEX: 21241 & 21580; TELEPHONE 20311/2/3/4

26 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NIGERIA

## RIVERS STATE BUDGET

# Priority for education

from a correspondent

A 2m naira budget deficit is forecast for 1973-74 in the Rivers State. The Military Governor, Cdr. Dieter Spill, explained that in previous years actual expenditure has lagged behind revenue due to manpower limitations and the preparation of development projects. Most projects are now underway and the manpower situation has improved. This has resulted in greater expenditure. "Another contributory factor to the deficit budget is the decision to take over responsibility of Local Government staff, roads and dispensaries", said the Governor.

Governor Dieter Spill expects to raise total revenue for 1973-74 at 42,064,000 naira. Out of the 34m naira will be the Rivers share of revenue collected by the Federal Government on behalf of all states. The balance will be found internally. Total expenditure of 95m naira has been approved. It will be shared between recurrent services and capital projects. 45m naira will go on recurrent services and 50m naira on capital projects. This level of expenditure is 25 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Education, as in most other states, still claims the highest recurrent expenditure (10.3m naira) followed by the Military Governor's Office (9.4m), the Ministry of Health (5.5m) and the Ministry of Lands and Housing (4.6m). In spite of the deficit in the recurrent account it has been possible to increase the Capital Development Fund by transferring 10m naira from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Rivers State's financial position had steadily improved over the years, said the Governor. In 1972-73 for the first time, the State budgeted for a surplus of 6,306,000 naira, which together with drawings from the Consolidated Revenue Fund made it possible to transfer 12m naira to the Capital Development Fund. There was also an increase of 40 per cent in revenue collected. During the year, said the Governor, the private sector made good progress. The Government's contribution was also noteworthy. The Pan African Bank opened two branches, at Bonny and Ahuada, and more branches are scheduled for this year, the Ribank Insurance Company has operated successfully for over a year. Other State-sponsored companies registered include the Pabod Finance Company, Pabod Investment and Properties and Pabod Services.

The promised reorganisation of the administrative structure of the State has been carried out and eighteen administrative Divisions have been created out of the original five. Local government areas have been regrouped into Divisional, Town and Community Councils. The Chieftaincy Committee report is under consideration.

1972-73 was Rural Development Year, and 2m naira was set aside for projects. All former Local Government roads were taken over by the State Government and a number were reconstructed. 2m naira has again been set aside for progress to be maintained. A Utilities Board was established to provide water for all areas and electrical power to parts not served by the National Electrical Power Authority. A Ministry of Rural Development and Social Welfare is to be established this year. Nearly 9m naira has been set aside to give the State capital a "new look".

As planned in the Ministry of Agriculture with its subsidy scheme for maize, cassava and rice, that the scheme is to be extended to other food crops. Under the scheme, any farmer who

increases his holding is given a subsidy of between four and six naira per additional acre.

The 2m naira Peremabiri rice project established with Dutch technical assistance has been reactivated and about 40 acres out of a total of 3,000 have been cleared for cultivation. This year 1,500 acres of swamp rice are expected to be cultivated.

Efforts are still being made to convert fishermen from traditional methods to mechanised canoe fishing. Shrimp and deep-sea fishing have been started by the Rivers-Gulf Fisheries Company, which has sixteen trawlers already in operation. It hopes to land about 1,125 tons of shrimp and 3,000 tons of fish annually. A fish distribution centre is to be built at Borokiri in Port Harcourt with cold storage and facilities for processing and packaging fish. There will also be a modern fish market, and fish will be distributed throughout Nigeria by refrigerated vans and barges.

More palm oil mills and plantations damaged during the war have been reactivated by the State Development Corporation. Twelve mills are now in operation and during 1972-73 production from the mills rose from 434 to 1,500 tons. A school of agriculture is to be built at Onne.

The industrial gas services provided by the State Development Corporation have increased operations at the Trans-Amadi Industrial Estate - consumption of industrial gas rose from 73m cubic feet in 1971 to 132.5m in 1972. Cdr. Dieter Spill did not specify the amount of revenue accruing to the state from oil.

"As rehabilitation and reconstruction are now practically a thing of the past, the energies of my government are now concentrated on projects in the Development Plan. Real progress is being made in all aspects of development", said the Governor. He recalled that reconstruction of the Port Harcourt - Elele Road was almost complete and that work had begun on several more.

Education is still given priority. As Cdr. Dieter Spill said "It is most gratifying that the citizens of this State have responded laudably to the great emphasis my Government places on education at all levels to catch up with our brothers and sisters in other parts of the Federation". More children are attending school, and more schools are being built. Four teachers training colleges are to be established during the year, bringing the total to 10. The aim is to have a student body of 3,500 in the colleges and an annual production of 1,000 teachers. Special attention is being given to technical education and two trade centres are to be opened this year. There are already three. The College of Science and Technology, which opened in October 1971 with a student body of 218, now has 378 pupils.

Manpower has been a problem in the Rivers State, and the Governor records a marked improvement. There are a number of people from outside the State and the country in the Public Service, and more school leavers and graduates are being appointed. In-service training has been stepped up. 1.5m naira has been set aside this year for scholarships. Another important development in the Public Service is the complete integration of former local Government staff and voluntary agency teachers into the Public Service. "We cannot spend too much on education considering the great leeway we must try to make up in the shortest possible time".

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 21782/53886

The best  
BARGAINS  
in town

If you are making plans to go  
home, visit our showroom for

TROPICALISED  
AND EXPORT PACKED  
T.V.s - FRIDGES  
HI-FI - CAMERAS  
CAR RADIOS etc.

You can start saving now, come  
and open an account  
Big discounts for cash buyers

Please write, phone or call

**AZAT electrical**

DISCOUNT HOUSE

3 Tottenham Street, London W1P 9PB

Telephone 01 580 4632/3

opp. Heals, Tottenham Ct. Rd.

Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

# GOLD COIN MOUNTS SPECIALISTS

Generous Discounts

## UNIVERSAL JEWELLERY CENTRE

55, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2. Telephone 01-283 4779

Open all day Saturday

4 Ducats & 1 Ducats available in African coin pendant mounts  
Ear-rings made to own specifications. Mounts made for all size gold coins.

PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE LETTER



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

# Books and Publications

## Debunking orthodoxies

The Frontiers of Development Studies: by Paul Streeten (Macmillan, £7.50)

Are development studies any frontiers? No, of course not. Yet the title of this recently published work suggests the existence of such a boundary within which the light of established knowledge shines and beyond which the darkness of ignorance, prejudice and error reigns. But the essential message of the book is that "the fight for knowledge is not a series of frontier battles but a guerrilla war"; and its objective is to challenge and demolish pockets of errors within the citadel of established orthodoxies.

The book consists of four parts. Illustrated by a critique of such concepts as capital-output ratio, employment, under-employment and returns to investment in human capital, the first part, dealing with method, emphasises the limitations of the application of concepts, modes of thought and approaches developed in Western industrial societies to the less developed societies of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the second part, dealing mainly with foreign private investment and foreign aid, it is emphasised that a crucial difference is made by the international scene in which the poor countries find themselves and by the partial nature of some resource movements. While the final part is concerned with the future of the Commonwealth, the third part deals with policy issues such as methods of project appraisal, policies in the face of conflict, and how technology can most effectively be generated and transferred to the Third World.

In its primary objective of challenging existing orthodoxies, the book must be considered a success. Space permits only few illustrations.

Admittedly the existence of advanced industrial societies provides a large accumulated stock of technical, scientific, and organisational knowledge from which the developing countries can draw, thereby saving them from false starts and errors and the laborious process of acquiring the knowledge. Yet much of that knowledge is ill-adapted to the conditions and factor endowments of the less developed countries. Modern technology and trade union structures and attitudes were evolved in conditions of labour scarcity but aggravate the gross under-utilisation of labour from which the underdeveloped countries are

suffering. Under the guise of legitimacy, parliamentary democracy abhors radicalism, shields vested interests and constitutes a drag on fast development. In addition high levels of remuneration in advanced countries drain away the scarcest, most valuable and most expensive factors of production from the poor to the rich nations, and technical progress, protectionist policies and cascading tariffs have reduced the needs for the imports of the staple products of developing countries.

Finally "while it is true that foreign private enterprise can help transfer material resources and human skills from rich to poor countries it also creates greater difficulties than did borrowing from abroad by industrialised societies in their pre-industrial phase. Then money was borrowed at fixed interest rates of between 5 and 6 per cent and default was not uncommon. Now almost all long-term private capital takes the form of equity at 15-25 per cent pre-local tax and 10-15 per cent post local tax, which is higher even allowing for inflation, moreover, default on loans, whether private or official, is hardly ever allowed to occur. Remitting profits, interest and dividends creates or aggravates balance of payments of under-developed countries, partly because of their height compared with the lower interest rates in the 19th century and partly because of inadequate reinvestment".

In a new look at foreign aid it is observed that the psychological, political and even military origins of our interest in development have coloured our approach and the content of development studies. They are part of international diplomatic relations and hence polite and flattering diplomacy, intentionally or unintentionally, has entered not only the terminology but also the substance. Otherwise how can one explain the Pearson Report (which is widely held as the most important document on development of the post war years or even of the century) as other than a political document? And a political document has to be diplomatic.

A fundamental weakness of the Report, which stresses international interdependence, is that it neither probes into the specific economic problems created by the coexistence of rich and poor nor even in any detail, identifies those problems in underdeveloped

## RECENT AND FORTHCOMING TITLES FROM FRANK CASS

### Now Available:

**The Berbers**  
Their Social and Political Organisation  
Robert Montagne  
Translated and introduced by David Seddon  
xi, 93 pages, maps £2.75

### Libya

Agriculture and Economic Development  
J. A. Allan, K. S. McLachlan,  
Edith Penrose  
xxiv, 214 pages £7.50  
8 maps in slip case, photographs, tables

### The Southern Sudan

The Problem of National Integration  
Edited by Dunstan M. Wai  
xiv, 252 pages £3.75

### Morocco under Colonial Rule

French Administration of  
Tribal Areas 1912-1956  
Robin Bidwell  
xiv, 340 pages £7.50

### Bidwell's Guide to Government Ministers

Volume 1: The Major Powers and  
Western Europe 1900-1971  
Compiled and edited by Robin Bidwell  
xii, 298 pages £9.00

### Political Change

David E. Apter  
x, 245 pages £3.75

### Lion Rampant

Essays in the Study of  
British Imperialism  
D. A. Low  
x, 232 pages £3.00

### Annual Survey of African Law

Volume 3, 1968  
Edited by N. Rubin and E. Cotran  
xxviii, 416 pages £9.00

### Coming Soon Science Technology and Development

The Political Economy of Technical  
Advances in Underdeveloped Countries  
Edited by Charles Cooper  
204 pages, graphs, tables £2.75

### United Kingdom Publications and Theses on Africa 1967 and 1968

Standing Conference on Library  
Materials on Africa  
x, 224 pages, Royal 8vo £3.50

### Northern Africa

Islam and Modernization  
Edited by Michael Brett  
xxviii, 150 pages £3.50

### African Language Review

Volume 8, 1970-71  
Edited by David Dalby  
304 pages ca.£4.25

**FRANK CASS**

87 Gt. Russell Street  
London WC1B 3BT



# Ibadan History Series

## The New Oyo Empire

J A Atanda

A detailed study of the British Administration in Oyo Province, Nigeria, during the years 1894 to 1934: its successes, failures and long-term effects. The author concentrates particularly on the development of the complex relations among Oyo, Ibadan, Ife and Ilesha during this period.

0 582 64537 9

352pp 8pp plates £4.50

## The Warrant Chiefs

A E Afigbo

The Nigerian Crisis of 1966/70 brought the peoples of Southeastern Nigeria into the limelight of recent world history. But long before 1966 the dialogue between that society and the forces attempting to govern it had reached a dramatic pitch in the unprecedented phenomenon of the 1929 anticolonial riot organised and carried out entirely by women. This book goes to the root of the matter in its study of the years 1891-1929 and, by using local sources, brings new perspectives to the study of colonial rule.

0 582 64539 5

368pp 4pp plates £4.00

## The Evolution of the Nigerian State

T N Tamuno

Historical evidence supports the view that Nigeria, as a political entity, was a British creation. As a study in administrative history, this book examines in depth the evolution of the Modern Nigerian state from its colonial origins.

0 582 64538 7

320pp 8pp plates £4.00



Longman

countries to whose solution international co-operation could make a particularly effective contribution. Much of the discussion is conducted in terms of vast aggregates of gross national products, savings, investment and their growth rates. They are sweet music to the ears of the vested interests but development is not a matter of aggregates but involves the painful transformation of social institutions and human attitudes.

The value of *The Frontiers of Development Studies* lies not so much in its debunking of existing orthodoxies as in its primer for foreign aid recipients and on the lessons it draws. The final incidence of much aid received turns out on closer inspection to be aid given; and much of what donors call "aid" is really aid to their own citizens. Lessons from two decades of debate on development abound.

First, donors must clarify their motives and objectives and abandon the notion that military, political or commercial ends can be bought through aid.

Secondly, it is neither easy nor promising for recipients to appeal to the conscience of the rich. They must identify much more clearly where their bargaining power lies and exploit this power to the utmost. "The power to withhold the supply of minerals and tropical beverages, the power to withdraw money balances or default on debt, and the power to tax private foreign investment. These and similar powers have hardly yet been used."

Thirdly, development has a hydra-like character. As fast as you cut off heads, they grow again. Science may eventually present the solution to every problem. But each solution presents new problems.

G.O. Nwankwo

## Inventory of Negritude

*L'Atelier des Africains* by Claude Wauthier (*Ateliers de l'Écriture des Écrivains*)

This is a new edition of a well-known work that was translated into English as *The Literature and Thought of Modern Africa*. In his new edition, which retains the subtitle of "Inventory of Negritude", Wauthier, who is a journalist with much experience in Africa, has added a "postface" dealing with the literature and thought of the post-independence period. This retains the comprehensive nature of the earlier book as well as its detached objectivity. Here is a French author thoroughly familiar with African writing in English, and ready to give credit where it is due regardless of linguistic affinity. Thus we have pocket assessments of Senghor, Achebe, Ngugi and Ayi Kwei Armah, most of whose work has appeared since Wauthier last wrote. Indeed, comparatively francophone Africa has

been less productive in the post-independence period. There is also mention as philosophy of not only Kwame Nkrumah's *Consciencism* but also Willie Abraham's *The Mind of Africa*.

Wauthier also has a mine of information in his footnotes. There is reference, for example, to Yacoub Ouologuem's so-called "plagiarism" in *Le Devoir de Violence*, drawing the reader's attention to the piece in the first author's *Lettre à la France Nègre* dedicated to "Nègres plus ou moins célèbres", where Ouologuem sets out satirically the technique of literary collage which he seems to have followed.

More important, as in the main body of the book, Wauthier is concerned with literature in its political context. There are references to the now forgotten anti-communist works of the Amadou Fulbert Youlou, and to the dispute which wracked *Jeune Afrique* and *Apprentis* as well as more obvious traumas like the Nigerian war and the South African experience. The book certainly contains Wauthier's own description of the history of African thought through the writings of its elite.

*Annual Survey of African Law 1969*, edited by Neville Ruben and Frank Cass, £9.00

This volume maintains the standard of interest of the two preceding ones, and features legal developments in both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries. Rhodesia is there in considerable detail, but not South Africa or the Portuguese territories. In West Africa there are an interesting twenty-two pages by Professor A. N. Allott in Ghana for 1969 was a crucial constitutional year in Ghana, making the return to civilian rule, and a new constitution (unfortunately overthrown two and a half years later). He also goes into the important case of the disqualification of Mr. Gbedemah as an MP, as well as a number of more specialised cases. Nigeria by A.V.J. Nylander and A.B. Kwaara also deals in the main with cases of mainly purely legal interest but Sir Leona, by H.M. Joko Smart, deals in detail with the Republican Constitution Committee as well as the celebrated "nationality" case of John Akar by the Attorney-General of Sierra Leone. The Gambian section, by U.U. Lehe, mentions the Republic Bill passed in December 1969 and the considerable legislative non-monetary matters.

The sections on French-speaking Africa has been prepared under the direction of Professor D.G. Layton by his *Centre d'Étude d'Afrique Noire* at Bordeaux. They are written in French (though those on ex-Belgian territories are in English). These parts are on the whole more crisply technical, with less allusions to the political context, although this intrudes in Dahomey, for example, because of the coup in December of that year. There is also a section on Liberia by Steven I. W...

**Survey Research Methods for West Africa**, by Margaret Peil and David Lucas, (*Human Resources Research Unit, University of Lagos, 50 Koba*)

First of its kind to be specifically adapted to the needs of West Africa, this student handbook fills a "social gap" in research survey methods. It was originally produced for students in Social Studies and Mass Communications of the University of Lagos. Most of the existing textbooks on the subject are adapted to social and economic conditions foreign to students using them. The authors in this case have drawn on their experience from teaching the subject to students at Lagos University and from field work done in countries including Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho and Nigeria.

The book actually takes a student through a research project step by step, from choosing a topic to writing his report. Though written for West African students the book "may answer some of the questions of graduate students from other countries who have their first experience of field research in Africa". Copies can be bought from University Bookshops at Lagos, Ibadan and Ife.

F. A.

**Commonwealth Institute, Annual Report, 1972, London.**

This report shows that 429,385 persons visited the Institute for "special purposes" during the year. This is 5,000 less than the figure for 1971 but higher

than 1970s. The report notes that an increasingly high proportion of visitors come for "special purposes" while the Institute remained "largely unknown to the general public". The report attributes this to the "unfortunate" word 'Institute' which seemed to convey the impression of enrolment for special courses rather than something of general interest.

Planning for Exhibition Galleries occupied much of the year. Four exhibitions on Brunei, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago were held. Exhibitions for Nigeria, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Malaysia were commissioned for 1973. All of them except that for Malaysia have been installed. It was also an educationally successful year. School parties booked in and number of visiting students from colleges of education rose significantly. Extensions to the Institute's buildings were earned out.

F. A.

**Medical Care in Developing Countries** (*Office of Health Economics 25p*)

This 40-page pamphlet is concerned with the health problems of developing countries and examines the role of medical care in their alleviation, given available resources. It begins with a short examination of some relevant demographic and socio-economic factors and goes on to discuss questions more directly concerned with medical care and to assess the importance of the role of such services in improving health

standards.

The Office of Health Economics was founded in 1962 by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry to undertake research on the economic aspects of medical care to investigate health and social problems and publish results from and conclusions of data collected from other countries.

A.M.

**Africa Contemporary Record** has reprinted the following chapters of their recent Volume 5: *A Republic in Trouble: South Africa 1972-3*; *The Future of the Asians in East Africa* by Yash Tandon; *The Egyptian-Soviet Quarrel in 1972*; *Russia, the Arabs and Africa* by Robert Stephens; *The End of Gaullism in Africa*, two studies by Famar Galan and Geoff Varley; *The United States and Africa, 1972: A Critical Look at Washington* by Bruce Oudes; and *Nigeria: What Future? Waiting for General Gowon*. All are published by Rex Collings at 60p. each.

**Commonwealth Literature** by William Walsh (*OUP, £1.50 cloth, 65p paper*)

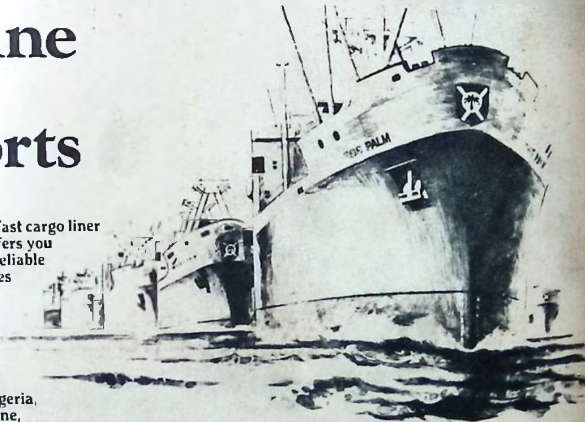
A brief 1150 page, competent panorama of twentieth century writing in Commonwealth countries. One wonders, however, exactly what is the value of a book which gives only 17 pages to the whole of African literature. But there is a comprehensive index and a useful list of titles which is up to date enough to include Chinua Achebe's *Girls at War*.

# Hot line to 40 ports

With a fleet providing fast cargo liner services, Palm Line offers you efficient, regular and reliable cargo-carrying facilities to and from UK, Eire, N.W. Continent and West African ports between Mauritania and Angola.

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.



# SKY POWER

TO THE HEART OF AFRICA



**The reliable and proud  
carrier of  
Nigeria's Head of State  
General Yakubu Gowon  
on his overseas and  
domestic flights**

You too can rely on us to carry you  
in comfort to Nigeria - the giant of Africa

We fly from:

London (11-12) Conduit Street	Amsterdam, (25 51 11, 25 30 42)
WI Tel. 01 493 9726	Zurich Tel. No 27 37 91
New York, Tel. (212) 697 3876	Brussels 126719
Paris, 2605780	Rome 6052213
Frankfurt, (0611) 23-13-81/82.	Beirut, and/ the West Coast of Africa



**NIGERIA AIRWAYS**

# CDC passes £200m mark

From a correspondent

Over £200m has now been committed throughout the world by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, on 216 projects. The projects range from hotels to cement works, from sugar plantations to housing societies. In many cases CDC is in partnership with governments, local institutions or firms, sometimes holding only a small interest but offering technical services. It is now able to operate outside the Commonwealth, and has already made an investment in Thailand. CDC remains managing agent for the Cameroon Development Corporation, in which it also has a financial interest.

CDC can also now lend money at "concessionary" rates for agriculture. This, says the corporation's report for 1972, opens up "prospects for CDC investment in many worthwhile agricultural projects which CDC has hitherto not been able to entertain". Many agricultural projects, particularly those involving smallholders, where heavy supervision expenses are inevitable, have had to be ruled out because the period for which no return is obtained, together with the low return on such projects even when fully developed, means that the return "is well below that necessary to cover the service of the capital invested as well as the appropriate share of the Corporation's administrative expenses. In other words, CDC had in the past to develop basically peasant agriculture with money which had to earn an economic return." During the year, investigations of agricultural projects were stepped up and 35 agricultural missions were mounted.

## £15m in West Africa

In the West African Region, with its headquarters office in Lagos, gross new CDC investment during the year totalled over £2m, but was offset by repayments so that actual investment increased by just over £1m, to £14,525,000. No new projects were approved, but commitments were made in four companies in which CDC already had investments. Total commitments at the end of the year were £15.4m.

Restrictions on transfers of funds continued in Ghana and Nigeria, and were introduced in Sierra Leone. At the end of the year, no less than £1.4m was awaiting remittance from Nigeria, representing sums for service of CDC capital or for accounts for services. In Ghana, "there were signs that the backlog of CDC remittances might be reduced in the first half of 1973".

To meet the requirements of the Indemnification Decree, CDC's Nigerian investments have been vested in Commonwealth Development Corporation (Nigeria) Ltd. (CDC(N)

Ltd.), a wholly-owned Nigerian subsidiary. The Decree will not affect any of CDC(N)'s existing investments directly, but negotiations were opened for obtaining exemption for Northern Nigeria Investments, which would otherwise be unable to support many worthwhile enterprises. Development Finance Co in Enugu is not seeking exemption since CDC's partner, the Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities Agency, intends to acquire the share capital.

Further investments were made in two Nigerian textile companies, both on the outskirts of Lagos: Afsprint (Nigeria) to help to finance, in association with other investors, an expansion programme, and Five Star Industries for diversification of its synthetic yarn products. CDC also holds shares in and has made a loan to Zamfara Textiles, which has spinning and weaving mills in Gusau and Kaduna. "Continuing competition from foreign textiles severely restricted the year's profit".

## Agricultural opportunities

A number of investigations were carried out into new agricultural investment opportunities covering large-scale growing of cassava, an oil palm plantation with associated factory, a tomato growing project and a tea estate. The pilot schemes at Lake Chad and Numan continued with management and technical services provided by CDC, in the former, where mechanised production of wheat and rice under irrigation is planned, an unusually severe drought hampered progress, and at Numan the pilot scheme was extended to give time to reach decisions on its future following the report of a mission which visited Numan in November. The report is expected to show that a commercial project is feasible, manufacturing at full production 100,000 tons of refined sugar from cane grown on an estate giving employment to some 4,000 people, and by a substantial number of smallholders. Rehabilitation continued at the South Eastern State's rubber plantations near Calabar under CDC management and it is expected that the new crumb rubber factory will be commissioned early in 1973. Low world prices resulted in a loss in 1972.

Nigerian Cement Co., in East-Central State, to which CDC has seconded a general manager for a limited period, quickly reached full production and is considering a major expansion.

Agreement was reached with the Federal Government on the terms of its acquisition of the shares of Nigeria Housing Development Society, a CDC subsidiary since its formation in 1956. Formalities were concluded whereby

## CONTINENTAL SHOPPING IN LONDON

*The oldest tax and duty free  
shopping service in London*

REFRIGERATORS, WASHING  
MACHINES, TELEVISIONS, HI-FI and  
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT at the  
most competitive prices.

Large selection of tropicalised  
refrigerators, from 5 cu. ft. to  
16 cu. ft.

**ONLY FROM US  
(Export)**

Philips Car Radio with medium and 10  
short wave-bands ..... £38.77  
Philips Radio/Cassette Recorder with  
medium and 2 short wave-bands £39.85  
Music-Centre Cassette Record/Record  
player/Radio with medium and 2 short  
wave-bands ..... £39.95

**LARGE SELECTION OF  
WATCHES & JEWELLERY**  
**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

*Rapid  
Express*  
SHIPPING AGENTS

**TELEPHONE  
01-782 4655**

**or EPSOM  
28301**

**SPECIALISTS IN SHIPPING  
LUGGAGE, HOUSEHOLD  
GOODS AND CARS**

**TO ALL WEST AFRICAN  
DESTINATIONS  
AT ECONOMICAL RATES**

**INSURANCE AND PACKING  
UNDERTAKEN**

OR WRITE TO:  
P.O. BOX 79 Epsom, Surrey

CDC transferred the control of Nigeria Hotels to Nigerian institutions.

In Ghana servicing of CDC's loan investments was suspended, and no new investments were made by CDC.

To one of CDC's existing Ghana investments, Ghana Textile Manufacturing Co., CDC made available a line of credit totalling US\$1.3m. from a loan by USAID to the Development Corporation (West Africa) a wholly-owned CDC subsidiary. The loan has been used to purchase machinery to increase annual productive capacity from 37m. to 45m. linear yards. The Ghana Government holds a controlling interest in Ghana Textile Printing Co., the other CDC investment in Ghana, through the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation, other shareholders are UAC, the Calico Printers' Association and Hatema Texoprint NV Helmond. CDC has lent £600,000. The company was unable to make the first scheduled repayment of £100,000 due in September.

In Sierra Leone, says the 1972 report, "the climate for investment showed little significant improvement during the year". CDC has three investments in Sierra Leone, a loan to the profitable Guma Valley Water Company, a controlling interest in the Paramount Hotel (managed by Hallway Hotels Overseas) which experienced a loss during the year, and in Sierra Leone Investments which continued to make small profits, although no longer in active operation.

In The Gambia, in support of the government's encouragement of the

orderly growth of the tourist industry, CDC participated in the expansion programme of African Hotels (Gambia). Other shareholders are The Gambia Government, and a leading Swedish tour operator, Vingresor/Club 33 AB. The first phase of the 160-bed tourist hotel was opened in March 1972 and the second phase bringing the total beds to 400 was near completion by year-end. A subsidiary of Vingresor is managing the hotel. A further expansion on adjoining property is planned, to be financed by the same shareholders together with Sfida Investment Co. SA; this will bring the number of beds to 800.

In Cameroon the Development Corporation continued to make progress with the expansion programme for oil palms and rubber, financed by World Bank/IDA loans, but experienced a very difficult year financially due in the main to particularly low world market prices for rubber. There are prospects that CDC assistance may be required for establishment of new cocoa plantings and for rehabilitation of others.

## Hotels in Nigeria

Nigerian projects include Hill Station Hotel, at Jos, run by Northern Hotels, in which CDC has as partners the Benue Plateau State Government, New Nigeria Development Co., Nigeria Hotels and Northern Nigeria Investments. The 88-bed hotel at Jos was virtually completed by the end of the year.

The company's first hotel, the 75-bed

Lake Chad Hotel at Maiduguri was opened for business in August and managed by Nigeria Hotels. The 74-bed hotel at Sokoto, North Western State, should be "substantially completed" by the end of 1973.

In Nigeria Hotels at the end of the year CDC(N) held N£440,000 shares and had outstanding loans of £186,061. The programme to complete the development of Ikoyi Hotel, Lagos is the first phase of the reconstruction of Central Hotel Kano, is expected to be finished in 1973. The company continued to manage the Bristol Hotel, Lagos and Lake Chad Hotel in Maiduguri. Profit before tax at N£220,135 did not meet the 1971 record of N£252,086.

Other CDC projects in Nigeria include Ilushin Estates, which grows rubber in Western State. This made a profit of N£58,944, partly because of a strike.

CDC still has over £1m. in Lagos State Development & Property Corporation (formerly Lagos Executive Development Board).

During 1972 CDC(N) Ltd sold 100 shares N£975,000 in Nigeria Industrial Development Society, to the Nigerian Military Government and received £500,000 by way of loan thus bringing total CDC(N) loans to £1.75m. The manager will be withdrawn in 1973 and profit after taxation was N£158,000.

CDC(N) has lent N£100,000 Oke-Ala Farms to finance, in conjunction with Nigerian Industrial Development Bank expansion of a poultry farm at Lagos, owned by Chief Ashamu.

## 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. ARIZONA MARU #1 ... sailed Kobe Jun. 5 due Lagos Jul. 10  
m.s. NORFOLK MARU #1 ... sailed Kobe Jun. 26 due Lagos Aug. 16

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

U.K. AGENTS AND FREIGHT BROKERS  
BROWN JENKINSON & CO. LTD. CROWN HOUSE, LINTON ROAD,  
BARKING, ESSEX Telephone 01-594 3815

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

MITSUI O.S.K. LTD.  
LONDON BRANCH,  
12/20 CAMOMILE STREET, E.  
LONDON, EC3A 7AL, U.K.  
TEL 01 283 7081

MANCHESTER AGENTS  
BROWN JENKINSON & CO  
CONTAINER BASE (Man) LTD.  
(L pool) LTD  
BARTON DOCK ROAD  
URVSTON  
MANCHESTER M31 2LP  
TEL: 061 748 1134  
LAGOS REPRESENTATIVE  
R. ITOH  
MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD  
C/O PALM LINE AGENCIES  
OF NIGERIA LTD.  
P.O. BOX 521  
LAGOS, NIGERIA

## ROCKFORD'S SUPER DISCOUNTS

SHOP AT LONDON'S  
FOREMOST DISCOUNT  
STORE

ALL BRANDED GOODS  
FULLY TROPICALISED  
FOR USE IN WEST AFRICA

PYE T.V.s \* REFRIGERATORS AND  
DEEP FREEZERS \* NEW WORLD GAS  
COOKERS \* SANYO MUSIC CENTERS \*  
HI-FI EQUIPMENT \* GRUNDIG RADIO  
GRAMS \* SEWING MACHINES AND  
OTHER ELECTRICAL AND DOMESTIC  
APPLIANCES

Specialists in Packing & Shipping  
and also Airline passage to  
Lagos & Accra

Write or call at our Showroom

## ROCKFORD MARKETING LTD.

53 Bryanston Street, London, W.1

TEL 01-935 1132/6884

Tube Marble Arch

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

TEL 01-743 9547/8

Tube Shepherds Bush

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

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

# Benue Plateau: Anatomy of a State: 2

## Progress among the people

Military Govt/ Benue Plateau

Last week, in the first of this four-part study of Benue Plateau State, Peter Harrigan explained how road building is bringing development. This week he examines the new administrative divisions, water schemes and community development.

If tax returns serve as a yardstick then the population of Benue Plateau State\* appears satisfied with the progress of development and provision of amenities in all the 12 Divisions. In the annual tax collections\* of Nigeria's states, levied throughout the Federation, Benue Plateau has the record for one of the fastest and fullest tax returns.

In sad contrast some neighbouring states have faced serious difficulties in collecting taxes over the last 3 years. In December 1972, in East Central State there were a series of "tax disturbances" in which at least three tax collectors were killed. Several rural communities in northern districts of East Central and South East States, near the Benue Plateau boundary, also attempted to refuse to pay taxes claiming that their Governments had not provided basic amenities for them.

A key reason for the State's generally satisfied population is the successful implementation of Governor Gonnwalk's policy of "even development". This has been achieved through the emphasis placed on community development, and through efficient grass-roots government and administration.

The State is divided into 12 Divisions, each of approximately the same size and population. Every Division has its own Divisional Headquarters, Divisional Officer and Local Authority.

Beneath each Local Authority there are District Councils. Village heads and chiefs, representing all the villages in the District, sit on these councils thus forming the lower rung in a complex matrix of local government in which, as the Governor points out, "everyone in the community is represented".

It has taken a lot of effort to create a sense of divisional loyalty and permanence in the State and the administrative history of the state has not been without its problems. In 1969 proposals were put forward to split the huge Fiv Division into three separate divisions.

The plan met with vehement opposition from several prominent Fiv politicians, notably Mr. J. S. Tarka (then Federal Commissioner for Transport), but the bulk of the Fiv population saw the advantages of the split and on January 28, 1970, Makurdi, Gboko and Katsina Ala divisions were carved out of the former Fiv Division.

\* Estimated as 4,009,408 in the 1963 Census. Now estimated at 6,500,000.



The twelve administrative divisions of the State.

Since then the stormy tribal tensions which once existed in the former divisions have been removed. Fivdom has always been the seat of tribal troubles and undoubtedly much of this was due to the fact that before the civil war the Fiv people were largely ignored in national development and job opportunities.

Their dissatisfaction culminated in the wave of arson in 1960 and the political killings of 1964. With the creation of States, the Fiv region posed a thorny problem to the new Benue-Plateau State and its unity and stability. The three divisional split has done much to remove dangerous tribal sentiments, for it means that the Fiv people now have a far greater and more equitable share in state revenue and development programmes and have a higher per capita allocation of facilities than before as one division.

The Governor's simple thesis for development is that each Division in the State should be provided with the same basic infrastructure and facilities and that there should be even educational and job opportunities throughout the State. By the end of the current Plan period every divisional headquarters will have electricity and pipe-borne water. Each Division now has its own hospital, rural health service, public library and post-primary institutions.

Water engineers in the State have not

got the same acute problems as those in other Northern states for it is generally well endowed, with abundant rainfall and all-season rivers. Water supply schemes can therefore be planned to supply needs well into the future. (The Jos scheme I shall describe in a later article).

At Akwanga a 500,000 naira water supply scheme capable of providing a future 40,000 population with a daily 30 gallon per head of sedimented and treated water will soon be in use. The water is pumped from a dam on the River Mada 7 miles from the town, through treatment plant and into a high level supply tank. The present population of Akwanga is only around 7,000, rising to 10,000 on market days, and the high potential supply capacity is planned to meet the demand of the town and environs over the next 30 years. In the meantime excess capacity can be used for dry-season irrigation.

At Gboko work has started on a similar scheme which will bring water from the River Katsina Ala, 22 miles away. Similar schemes are nearing completion at Katsina Ala and Wukari.

Some divisions, however, do not have adequate riverine supplies and in these cases boreholes are being sunk and linked.

\* Almost equivalent to the US average daily per capita consumption figure.

to high level storage tanks. In Lafia eight 400 feet deep boreholes have been drilled to provide the town with a regular supply. Borehole schemes are nearing completion at Pankshin and Shendam. Stinking boreholes and large scale water extraction can, however, have serious consequences in lowering the water table over a wide area. This, as water engineers point out, is a potential problem that has not yet been adequately examined.

As regards rural and village water supply the State Government has now succeeded in providing nearly all villages with lined wells. Community development projects have also helped to increase the number of good wells in rural areas. With the prospect of super-abundant supplies in all divisional headquarters within the next year, it is likely that these schemes will soon be extended to supply rural areas by pipe-laying programmes.

## Water before power

Water supply schemes have taken initial priority over rural electrification in the State because the impact that a regular supply of good water has on a community is far more immediate. Doctors I talked to throughout the State stress that good water supply has greatly reduced the incidence of water-borne diseases among the population. The level of infant mortality in the State (although still depressingly high by international standards) has dropped at a staggering rate over the last 5 years. This continuing

trend is closely correlated with improved and extended water supply, development.

In addition to the immeasurable social benefits water schemes have also provided a basis for industrial and agricultural development.

With state water schemes now well advanced, a big drive is underway to complete the rural electrification target of providing each Divisional HQ with electricity within this Plan period.

Most of the electricity supply on the Plateau is generated by NESCO (Nigerian Electricity Supply Company), a British-owned company established in 1929 to supply the Plateau (in mines with power) who sell to NEPA (the Federal Electrical and Power Authority) for distribution. Work is now starting for NEPA to extend lines to provide other northern divisions with N.E.S.C.O. generated power. New lines will be erected along roads rather than cross-country so that villages en-route can make use of the supply.

A feasibility report has also recently proposed the construction of a multi-purpose dam on the Mada River near Akwanga. With abundant all-season flow and a 200 foot fall the project is planned to provide Keffi, Lafia, Akwanga and Nasarawa Divisions with HEP.

One of the advantages of a comprehensive grass-roots system of local government is that it has encouraged a very active community development programme in the State. All Districts are encouraged to embark on projects of

their own by raising funds through special community development levies. The State Government also gives annual grants to local authorities specifically for community development projects as well as underwriting the capital cost of large projects.

## Communities build schools

There are now over 10 Community Secondary Schools in the State, but with community funds and labour to ensure such schools are adequately staffed the State Ministry of Education helps to recruit teachers and supervises course content. Teachers' salaries and running costs are met by the community by annual levies (usually around 50 kobo per head of population).

Throughout the State community development projects are providing amenities in rural areas such as libraries and reading rooms, dispensaries, maternity clinics, irrigation and farm equipment schemes as well as improving and constructing local roads and bridges.

The Governor believes that community development is the most effective way of initiating a competitive and hard working spirit among the population. "Every citizen in this state has a role to play in development and people must realise that the state government cannot provide every amenity at once. That is why community development is essential to the progress of the 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. Buena Fortuna sailing Houston July 3, New Orleans July 6, for  
Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown

m.s. Westwind sailing Houston July 10, New Orleans July 12 for  
Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Luanda, 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:** Aframe Ltd. (Freetown, Lagos, Monrovia, Port Harcourt, Tema, Takoradi, Warri)  
Sirocmap (Abidjan, Dakar and Douala)  
PHS. Van Ommeren (Angola) Ltd. (Luanda and Lobito)

**U.K. General Agents:** WAINWRIGHT BROS. & CO. LTD., 15-17 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7LD, ENGLAND, and Cunard Building, Brunswick Street, Liverpool L3 1JH

**GOLD PLATED  
BRACELETS  
Generous Discounts  
UNIVERSAL JEWELLERY  
CENTRE**  
55 Liverpool St., London EC2  
Tel: 01-283 4779

open all day Saturday



ONLY £5.95

# Commercial News

## Will cocoa boom last?

Crop prospects have declined steadily during the season says the latest Gill and Duffus Cocoa Market Report. The Report's forecast of 1972-73 world production, at 1,378,000 tons, is over 100,000 tons lower than its first forecast, in November, 1972. Demand remains steadfastly high, says the report, despite a 100 per cent increase in the price of cocoa since the beginning of 1973. Grindings for the season 1972-73 are expected to amount to 1,561,000 tons, giving a deficit of 197,000 tons—a record level.

It seems unlikely, however, continues the report, that at current prices, the greatly increased rate of grind in several Western European countries can be sustained into the fourth quarter of the year. Grindings for the calendar year are accordingly estimated at 1,547,000 tons. "If one sets the calendar year, rather than seasonal, grindings against the net world crop (the method used prior to our February 1973 report), the resultant deficit is 183,000 tons, which historically does not appear quite so daunting. It compares with the previous highest deficit of 161,000 tons in 1965-66 (174,000 on the old basis)".

The size of the deficit is, however, the report explains, only half the story. In 1965-66, world stocks were much larger than at present, and the ratio of availability to consumption considerably higher. This season closing stocks may amount only to some 2.6 months' supply at the current rate of grind. Although inevitably prices will have a restraining effect on demand, consumption must remain fairly high in a number of countries such as Western Germany, the UK and the USSR, where additional processing capacity is being installed.

"In these circumstances,

attention is inevitably focussed rather earlier than is usual on the new crop prospects. At this stage, it is much too early to predict whether the 1973-74 crop will bring adequate relief to a deteriorating stock situation. All one can do is point to the recent drought conditions in West Africa (particularly in Nigeria and the Ivory Coast) which seem to augur a late crop. If the West African crops are in fact late, then the decline in stocks may well continue into early 1974".

At the beginning of April, Main Crop Ghana Cocoa for the nearest shipment positions was traded on the London market at £429 per metric ton c.i.f. The price remained around this level for a couple of weeks and then took off "at a relentless pace". At the end of April, it had risen to £481, on May 7 it broke £500, on May 16 it reached an all-time record of £575, and finally on May 24 it rose to £640.

## Crops and grindings

The current crop-supply position was not the only reason. "Early in April, details of greatly increased first quarter grindings in France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK became available. Doubts about the new crops in West Africa probably led a number of manufacturers to buy new crops for 1974 delivery. Demand for old crops continued high, especially from Eastern Europe. Continue uncertainty about the dollar and a considerable increase in the dollar price of gold may have contributed to a rush into cocoa in New York".

The speed of the price rise, however, led to a technical reaction. This came "swiftly and savagely" in the last week of May. On May 24 nearly

Ghana cocoa tumbled from £640 to £595 and the price declined further to £545 on May 29. At June 5 it stood at £590.

In Ghana Main Crop purchases are now finished. The last official figure issued by the Cocoa Marketing Board was 385,818 (March 15). At the present time, purchases probably amount to nearer 410,000 tons. The most recent official estimate submitted by the Ghana Government to F.A.O. puts the current season's production at 426,000 tons. The Mid Crop was due to start on June 8, with the producer price unchanged at 10 Cedis per head load. "The crop looks to be small", it may yield no more than 10-12,000 tons. This would be only slightly less than last year's Mid Crop, but considerably below the 1970 and 1971 crops.

The Gill and Duffus forecast of overall production is, therefore, reduced to 420,000 tons. This figure is near to the average of production for the last ten years but is 8 per cent below the 1971-72 457,000 tons.

The Ghana Cocoa Marketing Company has taken full advantage of the opportunity and is estimated to have sold well over 100,000 tons in two months. The current crop has been effectively sold out since mid April.

In Nigeria small quantities of cocoa have continued to come in during April and May, but irregularly. Grindings to May 24 are unofficially estimated at approximately 235,000 tons, both Main and Light Crops. "The summer pickings in Nigeria look even more unpromising than at the time of our last report: it is unlikely that they will exceed 8,000 tons. Apart from the poor pod growth caused by the unseasonably dry weather, another factor limiting the summer crop may be the tendency of farmers to retain cocoa in anticipation of an increase in the farmer price. In total, therefore, the Nigerian 1972-73 crop is expected to be in the region of 242,000 tons", nearly 4 per cent below last year's crop. The estimate does not include cocoa exported via Dahomey. Over 16,000 tons are believed to have been exported

already from Cotonou.

As in Ghana, sales in Nigeria are well advanced by early April the old crop was virtually sold out and a start had been made on the new.

The Main Crop season is also over in the Ivory Coast. The crop total is almost 173,000 metric tons. As in West Africa generally the prolonged dry weather has affected the Mid Crop.

Eastern Cameroon's Main Crop purchases were very small and purchases to May 19 are reported to be 79,081 metric tons. The Mid Crop season began on May 24 and "the crop is looking rather unpromising". Overall production, including the Western crop, is, however, still forecast at 102,200 metric tons.

## Brazil's drought

Brazil's 1972-73 crop season ended officially on April 30. The crop yielded 1,79m bags instead of the 1.85m bags previously estimated. "The slight short-fall in the Main Crop is trivial however in comparison with the further decline in the Temporao This crop, already described in our last report as disastrous, has confounded the gloomy expectations of even the most pessimistic forecasters. The damage to the trees caused by the drought conditions in the first quarter of the year has proved more serious than was thought at the time of issue of our last report".

Among consuming countries the UK recorded "a really massive increase" of 31.8 per cent in first quarter grindings. The trend is expected to continue.

● Mr. Cornell Maier, president and chief executive officer of Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation, told the New York Society of Security Analysts that the world aluminium industry has now "turned the corner and is once again heading strongly upwards". After depressed market conditions in the past 40 months, the current supply-demand picture for aluminium in the US had altered to the point that ingot was scarce, sheet fabricating facilities were straining to meet the demands of the market, and many customers were "on allocation".

## SHELL BP Nigeria takes 35%

A 35 per cent equity shareholding in Shell-BP, the largest crude oil producing company in the country, is to be acquired by the Nigerian Government. The agreement providing for this, signed in Lagos on the eve of the departure for London of General Gowon, takes effect from April 1 this year. It also provides for a majority 51 per cent Nigerian holding by 1982. Negotiations have been going on for several months, and although the government reduced its original demand for a 40 per cent shareholding, and Shell-BP is reported from Lagos to have compromised on the basis for computing compensation, the agreement is said to be similar to that between Western oil companies and Gulf oil producing states.

Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno, Commissioner for Mines and Power, who accompanied General Gowon to London, said Nigeria would pay for its shares in four yearly instalments "on

the basis of the corresponding share of Shell-BP's updated book value". Details of the amounts were not disclosed, although it is believed that Shell-BP total investments in Nigeria amount to between £210m and £250m. The consortium has spent over £600m, on development in Nigeria. Under the agreement, a percentage of the Nigerian Government's crude oil will be sold to Shell-BP as "buy-back" crude. This percentage will decline over the years, but Nigeria has agreed that in disposing of its retained share of production, Shell-BP will be given a "commercial opportunity" to purchase additional quantities.

No details were released on the method by which Nigeria will acquire the 16 per cent which would give a majority shareholding, although it is believed that the agreement names only the ultimate date of 1982, leaving open the possibility that it will not be acquired until then. The Government's working

interest will be transferred to its own recently created National Oil Corporation.

The intention to take a substantial shareholding in Shell-BP and in other oil companies was made plain in the 1970-74 Nigerian Development Plan. Negotiations with Gulf, Mobil, and Texaco-Chevron are expected to start shortly. The Government already has a 35 per cent share in the French Safrap and in the Italian Agip.

Shell-BP accounts for some two-thirds of Nigeria's daily production of some 2m barrels of crude oil. Total exports are running at around 100m tons a year, with Nigeria supplying about one-tenth of Britain's needs.

## OPEC increase

Nigeria secured a total of 12.41 per cent increase in the price of crude oil at the recent Geneva negotiations. This comprises the 11.9 per cent increase for all OPEC members, an extra 0.51 per cent increase on the Suez Canal allowance, and a temporary premium. Announcing this in Lagos, the

Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Ali Monguno, said the increase was accorded by Libya. The 11.9 per cent increase took effect from April, while the additional increase for Nigeria and Libya took effect from the first of this month. The Commissioner expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the negotiations, pointing out that they resulted in an acceptable formula for OPEC members as compensation for the dollar devaluation. In the formula, he said, all the care of future movements among the world's currencies. Shettima Ali Monguno has been re-elected President of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, for a second

• The US has begun to reduce its stockpiles of oil in the commercial market. It reacted by marking its unofficial trading price down to £1,725 a barrel against the official price of £1,735.6. It is thought the US releases may be less than were originally expected.



EXPERT PACKING PERSONAL ATTENTION AT ALL TIMES

ACCOMPANIED AND UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE

LET YOUR WORRIES BE OURS.

MACHINERY INSTALLATIONS BUILDINGS,  
CORNEY ROAD,

CHISWICK, LONDON, W.A.

TELEPHONE: 01-995 4671/2

USED CARS  
AND BUSES  
NOW AVAILABLE  
AT

EXPORT PRICES

Motor vehicles

Peugeot - Mercedes

Volkswagen - Opel - Renault

Buses

Mercedes 14/50 seats

Daf Leyland 30/50 seats

Fiat 20/58 seats

Guy 30/50 seats

Volvo 35/50 seats

Also used parts for  
mentioned models

All cars are left-hand drive  
TAX-FREE  
MAXIMUM DISCOUNT  
for prices F.O.B. Rotterdam  
C & F West-African Port plus  
apply to

"ZANDON"

International Traders BV  
Westersingel 52 - P.O. Box 12  
ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND  
Telex 23213 - Tel. 30058  
After office hours: 32 1687

With the resumption of US tin sales came details of the release programme up to the end of this year. It had been supposed that 10,000 tons would be made available between now and July 1973. Although it is possible that this volume may yet be reached, only 6,500 tons are going to be released by the end of December. This suggests that the US has taken earlier protests into account. Once the release programme has settled down to a monthly rate of 830 tons (following the initial offer of 1500 tons), the buffer stock of the International Tin Council, using financial contributions from its producer members, may well be able to afford to intercept these tonnages as they become available.

## Williams

### Harvey to go into liquidation

The short-term reason for an unexpected upturn in the London tin market following resumption of sales from the US stockpile was the news that Consolidated Tin Smelters' Lancashire subsidiary, Williams Harvey is to go into liquidation. With an estimated output of refined tin of over 15,000 tons a year, the smelter is the largest in the UK, and used to take Nigeria's output, now smelted at Consolidated Tin's smelter at Makeni in Nigeria. Rumours are circulating that the other leading smelter company, Rio-Tinto Zinc Corporation, may consider making a bid for Williams Harvey.

• The world is not going to run out of oil in the foreseeable future says a report by the Electrical Research Association. The 250-page report, which costs £300, was prepared by the Association's Long Range Planning Department.

### Onions from The Gambia

25 tons of onions, the first consignment to be shipped from The Gambia to Britain, have left Banjul. The Gambia is not yet self-sufficient in

onions but the government hopes that it soon will be and that there will be a steady rise in exports.

• Mr Harvey S. Firestone Jr son of the founder of the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company and himself its chief executive from 1946 to 1963, has died, aged 75. Under his direction Firestone expanded steadily worldwide. When he assumed active leadership in 1946 Firestone had 47 plants in 14 countries, 23 of them in the US. By 1963 there were 75 plants, 41 of them in 23 countries outside the US. During his time as chief executive, Mr. Firestone was a frequent visitor to Liberia, where his company has its largest rubber estate, and he was decorated by President Tubman. Firestone also has a plantation in Ghana.

• Selection Trust has decided not to proceed at present with merger proposals for Consolidated African Selection Trust. Selection Trust results for the year to March are better than expected with pre-tax profits up to £9.93m, from £5.43m.

## Soviet trade

According to Soviet trade figures the USSR volume of trade with Guinea in 1972 was worth 50m roubles. Trade with Ghana stood at 40m roubles and with Nigeria at 29m roubles. Guinea, which exports bauxite to the USSR, was also a big buyer of Soviet machinery and equipment.

• Mr W.E.G. Gates has been re-elected chairman of the West Africa Committee for 1973-74. Mr E.C. Judd, of UAC International has been re-elected Vice Chairman.

• As from July Ghana's timber and allied products are to be marketed overseas only through agents accredited to the Ghana Timber Marketing Board.

• There are 71 insurance companies in Nigeria registered under the 1961 Insurance Companies Act, according to an Official Gazette.

• Total external reserve of the Central Bank of Nigeria stood at 200,716,298 naira on April 30, 1973.

## Shipping News

**FLOR DEEMPTER LINES**  
SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool - DISCOVI s/g Jun 28, DUNKWA due Luanda Jun 28, IRINI s/g Jun 15  
From London - TALABA due Appa Jun 25; PEGU s/g Jun 21, HIAN due Pointe Noire Jun 15  
From Middlethrough - DALLA s/d Douala Jun 16; EGORI due Appa Jun 14  
From N. Continent - KABALA s/d Bremen Jun 16; KUMBA due Sapele Jun 15  
From Pointe - CLEARWAY s/d Jun 15  
NORTHBOUND - to Liverpool - FOURAH BAY due Freetown Jun 16  
To London - FULANI s/d, Appa Jun 17  
To Belfast - FIOLE due Abidjan Jun 15  
To Dublin - KOHMA due Jun 18  
To N. Continent - ERFLOWN due Amsterdam Jun 18  
To Southampton - AUREOL due Las Palmas Jun 16  
**FASTBOUND** - From USA/Canada - DEIDO due Liherville Jun 17, DUMBAIA s/g Westbound Jun 18  
**WESTBOUND** - To USA/Canada - DARU due Freetown Jun 16  
EASTERN SERVICE TO W.A. - TWEEDBANK s/d, Abidjan Jun 15  
**BARBER LINES**  
OUTWARDS - BARBERBROOK due Monrovia, then Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Appa, Warri, Douala, BARBERGATE s/g New York Jun 22 for Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Appa, Douala, H O M E W A R D S - BARBERBROOK Idg, Lagos S. Bound Jul 25, Sapele Jul 28, Douala Jul 1, Ghana Jul 5, Abidjan/Monrovia Jul 7/9, Freetown Jul 10  
BARBERGATE Idg, Lagos S. Bound Jul 7, Sapele Jul 10, Douala Jul 13, Abidjan/Monrovia Jul 18/21, Freetown Jul 22  
**'K' LINE**  
WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lohito, Luanda, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Lagos, Freetown, Monrovia, Freetown, Abidjan - MISSISSIPPI MARU s/d Japan Jun 6 due Lagos Jul 14  
SOUTHBOUND - From Lagos, Abidjan, Freetown, etc - TENNESSEE MARU s/g Lagos Jun 24, Tema Jun 25, Freetown Jun 28, Abidjan July 7 due Hong Kong Aug 5, Japan Aug 9  
**BLACK STAR LINE/USINI/ WEST AFRICA**  
WESTBOUND - AFRAM RIVER Ghana Jun 29, Abidjan Jun 30, Philadelphia Jul 15  
**BLACK STAR LINE/AK/ COASTLINE WEST AFRICA**  
SOUTHBOUND - KLORETT LAGOON Hamburg Jun 19, Bremen Jun 14, Antwerp Jun 22, Rotterdam Jun 26; OFFIN RIVER London Jun 13; KORLE LAGOON London Jun 8  
NORTHBOUND - KLORETT LAGOON Rotterdam Jun 13, Hamburg Jun 16; NASTA RIVER Middleburgh Jun 25  
**DATRA LINES**  
EASTBOUND - DATRA PAUL s/g Houston Jun 28 due New Orleans Jun 20, Monrovia Jul 15  
WESTBOUND - FRANKRIG s/g Abidjan Jul 30, Monrovia Jul 2 due Houston Jul 18

**PALM LINE**  
SOUTHBOUND - ELMINA PALM s/g Appa Jun 20, KATSINA PALM due Jun 24  
N.Y.K. LINE  
WESTBOUND - SAIKYO MARU Lagos/Appa Jun 19/27, Douala Jun 28/30, Abidjan Jul 3/5  
EASTBOUND - SAIKYO MARU Douala Jun 28/30, Cotonou Jul 1/2, Abidjan Jul 3/5, Takoradi Jul 6/7  
**MIITSUBISHI LINE**  
HAWAII MARU s/g, Kobe May 23 due Lagos Jul 6, ARIZONA MARU s/g, Kobe Jun 5 due Lagos Jul 10  
**MAERSK LINE**  
HWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Abidjan  
OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Takoradi, Abidjan  
SCAN LLOYD AB  
BANDA due Boma/Matadi Jun 30, Luanda Jul 7, Lubito Jul 4  
CIMULUS s/g, Bordeaux Jul 2, Boma/Matadi Jul 16, Luanda Jul 20  
**SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE**  
NORTHBOUND - INDIANA s/g W. A. Jul, first half Aug for discharges Scan. Aug/early Sept.  
COVINTRY CITY s/g W.A. Aug/early Sept. for discharge Scan Sept.  
**SEALANT INTER-OCEAN LINES**  
INWARDS - STRAAT LUKUKA s/d, Japan May 22 due Monrovia Jun 21, Freetown Jun 23, Port Harcourt Jun 28, Lagos/Appa Jul 1, Takoradi Jul 12, Abidjan Jul 16  
STRAAT TOWA s/d Hong Kong May 21 due Lagos/Appa Jun 23, Cotonou Jul 5, Lome Jul 7, Tema Jul 8, Abidjan Jul 10, Monrovia Jul 12, Freetown Jul 14, Canakry Jul 17, Ikoradi Jul 22, Appa Jul 26  
**STRAAT LUKUKA** from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan early Jul, STRAAT TOWA from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan early Jul  
**FARRELL LINES**  
HOMWARDS - AFRICAN MERCURY s/g Lagos/Appa Jun 30 for Tema, Takoradi, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports, AFRICAN SUN s/g Lagos/Appa Jul 6 for Matadi, Luanda Jul 15, Lohito, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports, AFRICAN SUN s/g Freetown, etc due Monrovia Jun 23 for Abidjan, Tema Jun 29, Lagos/Appa Jul 1, Matadi, Luanda, AFRICAN COMET due Dakar Jul 10 for Freetown, Monrovia Jul 10 for Buchanan, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jul 24, Lagos/Appa Jul 26, Port Harcourt, Douala  
**WESTWIND AFRICA LINE**  
BUENA FORTUNA s/g, New Orleans Jun 30, Houston Jul 3 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Freetown, WESTWIND s/g, New Orleans Jul 6, Houston Jul 10 for Tema, Lagos, Pointe Noire, Luanda, Freetown, WESTWIND s/g, Houston Jul 13, Abidjan Jul 24  
**SOUTHBOUND** - SHENA s/g, Bremen Jun 23, Hamburg Jun 21, Antwerp Jun 29, Rotterdam Jul 2, Rouen Jul 5 due Dakar Jul 12, Monrovia Jul 14, Abidjan Jul 17, Lome Jul 23, Cotonou Jul 24  
NORTHBOUND - BERGOTA s/g, Lagos/Appa Jul 25, Abidjan Jul 28, Monrovia Jul 1 due Amsterdam Jul 10, Hamburg Jul 13, Bremen Jul 22, Antwerp Jul 24, Rotterdam Jul 28



## DANCES NOTICES Cont.

THE

## "FUNKEES"

Summer 1973 Tour of Europe

Sponsored by  
"BONNY STUDENTS CLUB"

Group appearing at Iroko Club - Hampstead, Mr. Bee - Peckham, Four Aces - Dalston, Que Club - Paddington, Croydon Club - Croydon, Liverpool and Leicester.

More venues to be announced. Band and Town Halls still available.

Contact: Promoter EDDIE UGBOMA  
01-253 6984, 01-254 1047, 01-254 5752  
Lawrence 01-226 0486

*The Greatest Afro-Beat Band from Africa*

DANCE! DANCE!! DANCE!!! DANCE!!!!

## EGBE OMO IFE (UNITED KINGDOM)

proudly presents the First Fantastic

## Grand Annual Summer Dance

of the year at

Porchester Town Hall, Porchester Road,

Bayswater, London, W2

on Saturday 7th July, 1973

Commencing 7 p.m. prompt to 11.30 p.m.

Under the distinguished Chairmanship of  
Mr. J.A.O. Aworeni, B.Sc. Econ., B.A. Hons., P.G.C.E.,  
Dip.Ed.(Lond.) (Principal and Proprietor Adesola High School,  
Ibadan, Western-State, Nigeria)

The Chief Guest of Honour: Prince Okunade Sijuwade (a Director  
of the WAATECO, Lagos, Nigeria).  
Music by a Nigerian Top Band

SUNNY ADE (Gen. Master Guitarist) and the African Beats

Admission by invitations and tickets

Tickets £1.00 flat

Nearest Underground: Royal Oak, Bayswater, Queensway and  
Paddington Buses: 7, 15, 27, 36, 36A, 36B, 12, 88.

Please come one! Come all! Fantastic show awaits you. Come and  
dance to the unbeatable original and artistic African Beats and  
watch the Afro Delic Dancers.

President: Mr Akande Akamo, 01 698 7273. Social Secretary: Mr.  
Oludipo Olowande, 46 Tabor Road, London, W6 0BW. Tel:  
01-741 0566. Publicity Secretary: Mr. Ahmed Ippala Omisare

TOP HIGHLIFE, AFRO ROCK, REGGAE  
AND SOUL BAND LEADER

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

STEPHEN OSITA OSADEBE

and his Nigeria Sound Makers Band  
1973 U.K. Summer Tour

Resident Band Central Hotel, Onitsha

Sponsored by NRI Progress Union (U.K. Branch)

Special Guest Star - Eddy Ntre

Top Ghana Vocalist of Uthuru - Star Band Fame

Important Dates to remember -

July 7	Catholic Chaplaincy Hall, Liverpool University, Liverpool	Liverpool
July 14	Battersea Town Hall, SW11	London
July 21	Holdsworth Hall, Deansgate City Centre	Manchester
July 28	Hornsey Town Hall, Crouch End, NB	London
August 4	Digbeth Civic Hall	Birmingham
August 11	Hornsey Town Hall, Crouch End, NB	London
August 18	} To be announced	London
August 25		
September 1		

Watch out for further details

Fr. days commencing 20th July available for bookings

Phone 01-459 5011 after 7 p.m

W.C. Omambala, Organising Secretary

AFRICAN  
LITERATURE  
SERIES

ONIBONOJE PRESS - PUBLISHERS

invite unpublished original manuscripts in their  
African Literature Series. Manuscripts may be short  
stories, poems, plays, novels etc. written in the  
English Language.

Plays, Poems and Short Stories should be of a  
reasonable length. Novels should be between 30,000  
and 60,000 words.

Send manuscripts or enquiries to

ONIBONOJE PRESS  
& BOOK INDUSTRIES (NIG) LTD.,  
P.O. Box 3109  
Ibadan, Nigeria

TAYLOR-BARRETT LIMITED

16 CHEPSTOW STREET  
CHEPSTOW HOUSE  
MANCHESTER M1 5JF  
TEL: 061-236 6191

SEE OUR NEW INTRA JOROMI  
EMBROIDERY SHIRTS  
IMPORTED FROM AFRICA

THE AFRICA SOCIAL CLUB

invites you to an

All Night Dance

on 30th June, 1973 at

The Africa Centre, Leicester Square

Featuring The African Brothers

and supported by a top West End Disco

Time: 9 p.m. - 6 a.m.

Organiser: I. Acquay Esq., 45 York Grove,  
London SE15. Tel. 01-639 6824/01-249 1170

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FUND

## Vacancies

The Industrial Training Fund, which is charged with the responsibility to promote and to encourage the acquisition of skills in industry and commerce with a view to generate a pool of indigenous trained manpower sufficient to meet the needs of the economy, invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies.

## 1. PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

- (a) PRINCIPAL PROGRAMME OFFICER (b) SENIOR PROGRAMME OFFICER  
(c) PROGRAMME OFFICER GRADE I (d) PROGRAMME OFFICER GRADE II

The Programme Department is responsible for the appropriateness of the Fund's programme as related to Policy, Programme guidelines and Budgetary limitations. In this respect, the Department will provide the following services:

- Develop and maintain a register of manpower training resources by appropriate classifications which are or can become engaged in some pertinent aspect of development of the work force.
- Provide assistance to contributing employers in determining realistic training requirements based on realistic work performance requirement.
- Provide the Training Department with factual training requirements data so that the Department can design and prepare training programmes.

Candidates for the positions in the Programme Office should possess good university degrees in Arts, Science or Technology or other requisite qualifications.

## 2. TRAINING DEPARTMENT

- (a) Principal Training Officer  
(b) Senior Training Officer  
(c) Training Officer Grade I  
(d) Training Officer Grade II

The Training Department is responsible for the scope, quality and effectiveness of the Fund's involvement in education and training activities. In this respect, the Department will provide the following services:

- Design training and development programme to meet the manpower development requirements established by the Programme Office.
- Administer training activities that are approved by the Fund's Council in accordance with guidelines established for Fund sponsored programmes.

Candidates for the positions in the Training Department should possess university degrees in Arts, Science or Technology or other requisite qualifications.

## SALARIES

1(a) & 2(a)	N6,000 Consolidated
1(b) & 2(b)	N4,500 x N200-N5,100
1(c) & 2(c)	N3,000 x N200-N4,200
1(d) & 2(d)	N2,400 x N150-N2,850

Candidates for positions in 1(a) and 2(a) should have at least five year's post-qualification work experience. Those for positions in 1(b) and 2(b) should have three to four year's post-qualification work experience.

For positions in 1(c) and 2(c) at least two to three year's post-qualification work experience would be desirable and for positions in 1(d) and 2(d), one to two year's post-qualification experience would be desirable.

## 3. ADMINISTRATION

## Administrative Officer

His duties will include the general administration of the office.

Candidates for this position should possess a university degree or finals of the C.I.S. or Diploma in Business Administration, Diploma in Law, any other equivalent qualification or experience.

Salary: Same as 1(d) and 2(d) above. Entry point depends on qualification and experience.

## 4. ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

## Inspectors

Duties will include:

- Assting the accountant to maintain an up-to-date record of employers engaged in commerce and industry.
- Verifying employers' claims for exemption to contribute to the Fund, and making recommendations.
- Verifying declarations regarding levy and grant returns.
- Representing the I.T.F. in industrial centres within the country, so as to liaise effectively with industrial and commercial employers.

## Qualification

A.C.I.S. plus three year's post-qualification experience or equivalent qualification. Experience of auditing and investigation will be an advantage.

## Salary

Same as 1(d) to 2(c) above.

Successful candidate, for the Programme and Training Departments especially will act as counterparts to consultants, and will receive further necessary training locally and overseas.

Point of entry in each case will depend on qualification and experience. Fringe benefits are also attached to all the positions.

## METHOD OF APPLYING

Each application should include the candidate's curriculum vitae stating age, marital status, institutions attended, examinations passed with grades, employment experience and salaries earned, and two references. Applications should be addressed to:

The Secretary, Industrial Training Fund, 122/120 Yakubu Gowon Street, P.M.B. 12600, LAGOS to reach him not later than August 1, 1973.

## VACANCIES

## QUANTITY SURVEYORS

Wanting to know Nigeria?  
Thinking of having a bit of Sunshine?

or  
Wishing to come back home?

Contact a firm of Indigenous Quantity Surveyors with interesting Projects and attractive conditions of service.

Reply to: The African Quantity Surveyor

P. O. Box 6439

LAGOS  
Nigeria

Stating your own experience and salary required.

## NOTICES Cont.

## XTRA HAIR WIGS

Wholesale!  
166 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0JL

Your main supplier of all kinds of Wigs, Men & Women's Hairpieces, Yak Hair Wigs and wig making materials. Afro Wigs, Round and Oval base, Afro Puffs, Fretted Afro, Yak Wigs and Hair Pieces are our speciality.

Retail shops: 166 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0JL (near Town Hall) and 51B Blackstock Road, N4. Tel: 01 254 1883.

MINISTRATION: Be Liable Chief. The Right Rev. Dr. M. Nelson-Cole, F.R.S.A. F.R.C.S., Missionary Bishop, London of the Barchim of Ak. Mission, Nigeria. (Traditional Ak. Chief). Would be delighted to know of any sick and/or persons in and around Lagos who would appreciate a visit and/or other Christian Ministration. Write: 17 Terrace, Peps Estate, Langley Grove Street, Deptford, London S18 3AU, England or telephone 01 692 8982.

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## QUANTITY SURVEYORS

A well established firm of Chartered Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria have the following vacancies to fill urgently in their Lagos and Kaduna offices:

- (a) Senior Quantity Surveyors with ARICS, AIQS or equivalent with at least 3 years post qualification experience. 3 Vacancies
- (b) Quantity Surveyors with ARICS, AIQS or equivalent. 4 Vacancies
- (c) Assistant Quantity Surveyors with RICS, IQS final standards. 4 Vacancies

Top salary with generous allowances will be paid to successful candidates.

Apply to:  
THE PRINCIPAL PARTNER,  
P.O. Box 510, Kaduna, NIGERIA



## TWO PRODUCERS

## ENGLISH PROGRAMMES

Required by BBC African Service, based in London WC2. Duties: To work on programmes for English-speaking audiences throughout Africa. These include daily current affairs magazine programmes and weekly programmes which specialise in African education, literature, music, business, sport and subjects of interest to African woman listeners. Direct knowledge of or proven interest in Africa essential, also previous experience in radio production, writing and interviewing. University education (or equivalent) desirable.

Salary £2,020 p.a. (may be higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by annual increments of £135 and progressing after two years' fully satisfactory service by increments of £156 to a maximum of £3,867 p.a. + £195 p.a. non-day working allowance.

Write or telephone now for application form (enclosing addressing foolscap envelope and quoting reference 73.G.2471 to Appointments Department, BBC, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-580 4468 Ext. 4619.

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY  
NIGERIA

Applications are invited for posts of SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER in DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY. Candidates should possess a good honours degree and a higher degree in the following fields of specialisation: The History of Islam (to 400 A.D.); The Growth of Industrial Society (Europe, Russia, U.S., Japan).

Salary scales: Senior Lecturer N5,030-N6,050 p.a. Lecturer N2,760-N4,830 p.a. (£1 sterling = N1.67). The British Government may supplement Senior Lecturers salary by £1,050 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £500 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. This supplementation is unlikely to be applied to appointments at Lecturer level. Family passages, various allowances, superannuation scheme, biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be forwarded by airmail, not later than 16 July 1973 to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

## NOTICES Cont.

## SHIPPING CARS

IS OUR SPECIALITY  
WE ALSO HANDLE  
PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD  
EFFECTS

FOR ROLLS-ROYCE  
SERVICE AT  
MINI PRICES

contact  
ROBERT FISHER

(Packing & Shipping) LTD,  
32 LEXINGTON STREET  
LONDON W1R 4DD  
Telephone 01-734 6501  
Cables Ffishertran/London  
Telex 24660

ILAJE  
DEVELOPMENT  
UNION

(Okotipupa South)  
of U.K. & Eire

Proudly presents their

ANNUAL  
SUMMER DANCE

at Islington Town Hall  
Upper Street, London N1

on

Saturday, 7th July, 1973.

Time:

6.30 p.m. until midnight

Under the Distinguished  
Chairmanship of His  
Highness Oba Akinluwa  
Ogelayinbo II of Aiyetoro

Supported by Eminent  
Personalities

Music by  
Emperor Dele Ojo  
and his  
Africana International

Entertainments include

The Ede Masquerade,  
The Fire Eater etc.

Tickets £1.00 Flat

All are welcome

Nearest Underground Angel  
(Northern Line), Highbury &  
Islington (Victoria Line),  
Buses 19, 172, 30, 73

J.M. Omogben, President, 9  
Stroud Green Road, London,  
N.4. T.E. Arowogbe,  
Publicity/Social Secretary, 16  
Ede Street, London, SW6

## SITUATIONS

## VACANT

## ALSO ON PAGES

822, 824, 825.

Advertise your  
vacancies at £2.00 stg.  
per single column inch.  
Send to: Advertisement  
Manager, West  
Africa, Cromwell  
House, Fulwood Place,  
London WC1V 6HZ.

FINDING DIFFICULTY in  
passing your Driving Test?  
Contact Uncle Joe and Henry  
School of Driving for special  
coaching Ministry of Transport  
Approved Instructors 107  
Raillon Road London, SE24  
Tel: 01-733 3883.

## SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

Advertisement No. NMC(1)73

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF  
MINES AND POWER, LAGOS

## Vacancy

GENERAL MANAGER  
to the  
NIGERIAN MINING CORPORATION

## 1. APPLICATIONS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Nigerian candidates for consideration for appointment to the post of General Manager of the Nigerian Mining Corporation, a Federal statutory body, established recently to promote rapid exploration and development of Nigeria's solid mineral resources in fields other than Coal and Iron Ore, and to encourage greater indigenous participation in and control of the country's mining industry.

## 2. QUALIFICATIONS

- Age: not less than 35 years;
- Academic: a good Honours Degree or Diploma from a well-recognised university/school in Mining Engineering or Science or Mineral Economics;
- Experience: at least 10 (ten) years post-qualification experience in the mining or allied industry, including 3 (three) years in a top-management position;
- Personal Qualities: high integrity, dynamic leadership motivation and drive.

## 3. SALARY SCALE

N7,000-N9,000 (old Nigerian £3,500-£4,500). Successful candidate's point of entry will depend upon acceptable experience.

## 4. OTHER CONDITIONS

Appointment to the post will be made on permanent terms, with an initial period of probation. A car for official duties and housing will be provided in accordance with the Corporation's Conditions of Service which include a superannuation scheme and an annual vacation leave.

## 5. DUTIES

The General Manager, as chief executive officer, will be responsible for the general administration of the Corporation and the transaction of its day-to-day business and the execution of its approved policies. As a Member of the Corporation's Board of Directors, he will also participate in the formulation of basic management policies, etc.

## 6. METHOD OF APPLICATION

Application from eligible candidates should be typewritten (in 12 copies) and sent to the address given below, stating detailed curriculum vitae as follows:

- applicant's full names;
- place and date of birth;
- nationality and marital status;
- academic qualifications (including dates and institutions from which obtained);
- statement of experience (including summary details of posts/jobs previously held, scope or nature of responsibilities, and particular specialisations acquired, if any);
- names and addresses of three personal referees, including the Head of Department/Organisation of last occupation; and
- proposed date of availability for duties, if appointed.

## 7. CLOSING DATE

Applications, addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Mines and Power, P.M.B. 17574, Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos, Nigeria, and marked for the attention of the Secretary for Mining Matters, should be sent not later than 16th of July, 1973. Only applications considered meritorious will subsequently be acknowledged.

W.E. AKPIEYI  
for Permanent Secretary,  
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF MINES & POWER  
LAGOS, NIGERIA

STATUTORY  
CORPORATIONS  
SERVICE COMMISSIONVACANCY IN THE POST OF  
INVESTMENT MANAGER  
IN N.I.C.O.N.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Investment Manager in the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria.

## QUALIFICATION/EXPERIENCE:

The minimum qualification required will be:-

- A degree in Economics, OR
  - Associate Membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
- No applicant will be considered who has not had considerable experience in investment work and whose present salary is less than N5,500 per annum.

## DUTIES:

The Investment Manager will be responsible through the Executive to the Board of Directors for seeking investment opportunities, undertaking feasibility studies of these and other investments, and generally recommending and advising the Executive and the Board with regard to all aspects of the Corporation's investments within the policy laid down by the Investment Committee.

## SALARY SCALE:

SAP.6 i.e. N6,160 per annum (Consolidated)

## METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Application forms are available from any of the following offices:-

- The Secretary & Chief Adm. Officer, Statutory Corporations Service Commission, 30 Marina, Lagos.
- State Public Service Commission and Statutory Corporations Service Commission Offices
- The Resident Commissioner, Statutory Corporations Service Commission, (Zaria Branch Office) 21, Queen Elizabeth Road, Zaria.

## CLOSING DATE:

Completed Application Forms with photocopies of credentials and two recent passport photographs of the applicant duly signed at the bottom by the applicant should be sent to the Secretary, Chief Administrative Officer at the above address, reach him before 30th June, 1973.

SITUATIONS VACANT Cont.

## Nigeria

## Principal of Staff Training Centre

£2,948 - £3,129  
(N4,680 - N4,968)

This is a key post in the Ministry of Establishments and Service Matters, Kano State

The Staff Training Centre is at present operating courses for Civil Servants for the lower and middle level manpower needs of Kano State. Training seminars and refresher courses are also run regularly for all levels of executive and administrative personnel. The Centre runs Evening Classes to prepare students in Commerce, Industry and Government for the Royal Society of Arts Examination and also administers the Northern States Civil Service Examinations for Kano State.

**Qualifications:** Applicants must be in possession of a recognised university degree in an appropriate discipline with considerable experience of at least ten years of teaching or staff training. A candidate with a recognised post-graduate teaching qualification in addition would be preferred. Flexibility, initiative and the ability to organise and co-ordinate courses at many different levels are the essential pre-requisites for this post.

**Duties:** In charge of the Staff Training Centre. He must have the initiative, perception and the energy to organise and administer training courses. He must also be able to foresee future needs and demands in the training field and begin to assist in fulfilling the needs of commerce and industry in the Secretarial, Commercial, Clerical and Communication areas.

**Additional Benefits:**

- \* N300 p.a. (F189) gratuity.
- \* Pleasant accommodation provided at 8% of salary, up to N300 (F189) maximum.
- \* Loan to purchase car and allowances for running it.
- \* Leave at rate of 5-7 days for each completed month of service.
- \* Free passage privilege on appointment and during vacation for officer and family.
- \* Income tax is at Nigerian rates, these are substantially lower than those prevailing in the U.K.
- \* Favourable exchange rate N1 = 63p.
- \* In addition a tax free supplementation may be paid to U.K. citizens.

Applicants in the U.K. ONLY should write with brief details for application forms, quoting STC/KS, to the Recruitment Attaché, Nigeria High Commission, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2.

Applicants resident elsewhere should obtain forms from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Kano, Nigeria.

The closing date for the return of completed application forms is July 10.

**Help build the new Nigeria**

## Dateline Africa

NIGERIA

## Gowon's state visit

Gen Gowon has paid a three-day State visit to Britain, the first ever by a Commonwealth African head of state, at the invitation of the British Government. The head of state, his wife and entourage arrived at Gatwick Airport, in a Nigeria Airways jet airliner, where they were welcomed by Princess Alexandra and her husband, Honourable Angus Ogilvy. Gen Gowon and his entourage went by the Royal train from Gatwick to Victoria Station. He was met by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and members of the Royal family, Prime Minister Edward Heath, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Home Secretary, Robert Carr, service chiefs and other dignitaries. There was also a guard of honour of the 2nd battalion of the Scots Guards. Gen. Gowon, who had arrived in bright summer sunshine, was cheered at Victoria Station by Nigerians.

Gen. Gowon and his hosts then drove in a Carriage Procession to Buckingham Palace where he stayed during the visit. Speaking at Royal banquet in Buckingham Palace in honour of the head of state, the Queen noted the admirable way in which Gen Gowon had devoted himself "to healing the wounds and

rebuilding Nigeria as one prosperous and progressive nation". Replying, Gen Gowon noted that Britain's role in Europe and Nigeria's preoccupation with Africa "should not be mutually irreconcilable".

Engagements carried out by the head of state included talks with Mr Heath at 10, Downing Street, reception for the Press at Nigeria House, visits to Royal College of Defence Studies, Belgrave Square, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and Staff College, Camberley, both of which Gen Gowon had attended. The head of state attended a banquet given by the City of London in Guildhall, a reception given by the West Africa Committee and the Britain-Nigeria Association and gave a banquet in honour of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Savoy Hotel. Mrs Victoria Gowon visited the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and headquarters of St John Ambulance Brigade.

Following the Downing Street talks it is understood that Mr Heath has accepted an invitation to visit Nigeria at a date to be fixed. At the press reception General Gowon told British journalists that they would now be allowed to visit Nigeria.

Earlier on Tuesday, Dr



Nigerian demonstrators were waiting at Victoria.

Arikpo, External Affairs Commissioner, had unscheduled talks with Sir Alec The head of state formally ended his State visit on Friday when he took leave of the Queen and Prince Philip at Buckingham Palace, but he stayed on privately till Sunday. He was scheduled to attend a reception in his honour by the Nigerian community on Saturday. In Gen. Gowon's entourage were Governor Oluwole Rotimi, Dr. Arikpo, Chief Anthony Enahoro, Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour; Alhaji Ali Monguno, Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, and Capt. Adelanwa of the Navy.

Two days before the State visit, a corps of Nigeria journalists made up of newspaper editors and radio-TV journalists, arrived in London to cover the visit.

• A London high court has awarded £9,000 against Nigeria Airways for the death of 53,000 day-old chicks which suffocated after landing at Ikeja airport. Mr. Justice Mocatta ruled that the chicks had died because no air coolers were provided when the aircraft landed at Ikeja. Babcock Farms of Aldwych, suppliers of the chicks, were given judgment for £9,000 agreed damages and interest and costs against Transmeridian Air Cargo, who arranged freighting, and who were in turn given judgment for the same sum, plus interest and costs, against Nigeria Airways. The chicks were part of a record air shipment of 115,000 day-old chicks.

• The Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour, Chief Anthony Enahoro, has said that Nigeria would press expulsion of Portugal from the International Labour Organisation during its meeting in Geneva because of that country's "undesirable labour policy".

• Four African teachers, three of them Nigerians, have spent a week in Boston primary school as part of a year's study of the English educational system. The fourth person is a Kenyan.

• Gen. Gowon has said that formation of a nucleus of a West African economic community by Nigeria and Togo was meant to prevent artificial division of the sub-region into English and French speaking economic blocks. Accepting letters of credence of Togo Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Georges Apedo-Amah, Gen. Gowon noted that the two countries had demonstrated friendship between them in many ways. He said that by bilateral trade agreement "we have sought to trade with each other with the same zeal that we trade with the more developed countries of the world".

• Mr. Karl Steiner is charge d'affaires of the German Democratic Republic in Lagos and not Mr. H.G. Zschieschang as was previously reported.

• Four ships of the Royal Malaysian Navy have sailed to Lagos on a goodwill mission.

## No army newspaper

Army chief of staff, Gen. Ejor, has said that for political and security reasons it was not desirable for the army to run a newspaper. Opening the annual conference of military public relations officers, Gen. Ejor regretted that their work had not been properly understood by both officers and men, while various publications had to be suspended because of poor performance of PROs. He noted that more money had been allocated to enable the PR corps improve its communication machinery within the armed forces and with civilians.

• About 300 instructors were needed in army educational institutions to give reorientation courses to serving officers, the chief education officer, Col. T. B. Ogundeko, has stated.

• Nigeria as "the greatest country in Africa" should open its doors to journalists and tell them its good points, the chairman of Nigerian Institute of Journalism, Mr. Lateef Jakande, has said in Lagos. He called for relaxation of controls on entry of foreign journalists into the country.

## "Super permsec"

Commenting on Gen. Hassan Usman Katsina's reassurance that the army would hand over power to civilians in 1976, the *New Nigerian* said that "what gives cause for doubts and makes Gen. Hassan's statement timely is the famous address by Mr. Ayida (permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Finance) at Enugu which could be interpreted as suggesting that army regime might take a new lease of life after 1976". "Mr. Ayida is, of course, in the innermost councils of power. What he says today is usually law tomorrow. He is not called a super permsec for nothing", added the newspaper.

• Nigeria, Ghana and Ivory Coast are among countries to be visited by a 16-man Taiwanese mission on a 40-day tour of nine countries in Latin America, Africa and Middle East. The mission due to begin in mid-July, will explore trade and investment opportunities.

• The chairman of the Police Service Commission, Alhaji Okene, and two members of the commission have visited London as guests of the British Government. Others were Mr. Justice J.L. Kaine, and Mr. J.O. Adeigbo, secretary.

The Gambia is to establish a High Commission in Lagos, accredited also in Ghana, Cameroon and Zaire. The Gambia is also contributing D5000 to the establishment of a PAIFC office in Banjul.

## Commonwealth day

Nigeria's High Commissioner in London, Alhaji Sule Kolo, has read a passage from the Koran in the presence of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Westminster Abbey to mark Commonwealth Day. The service featured readings from main religions of the Commonwealth and the saying of prayers by representatives of various faiths in their own languages.

• The East Central States Commissioner for Land Survey and Urban Development, Mrs. Flora Nwakuche, has said there were no "abandoned properties" in the state because Nigerians who sell their properties during the following the crisis have repossessed them.

• Nigeria's Ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr. Edward Okpara Sanu, has been named Ambassador to Belgium. He succeeds Alhaji Amos Sanusi, who has been reassigned, the External Affairs Ministry has announced.

• A career officer in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Moses Oyetola Adedigbo, has been appointed External Commissioner to Uganda. He succeeds Mr. N. Etuk who has been reassigned.

• Under an agreement just concluded in Lagos, the Soviet Union is to provide specialists and geologists to assist the National Oil Corporation (NOC) in oil exploration. Russia will supply oil equipment and materials and its experts will carry out offshore seismic work on concessions granted the NOC by the Federal Government. Already, six countries are cooperating in setting up of a petroleum training institute to train Nigerians.

• 21 officials of the Nigerian National Oil Corporation are to undergo a 12-month training at the Institute of Petroleum Exploration in India.

• A Wastes Disposal Board will handle drainage, sewage and public toilets for the city.

• The Dean of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Prof. O.O. Akinkugbe, has been invited by Uganda to serve its National Universities Commission for three years.

• Mr. S. A. O. Oduwole has been appointed Deputy Registrar of the University of Ibadan. He joined the university in 1962 as secretary.

• Governor Diere-Spitt has commissioned the new army printing press in Port Harcourt.

Presenting OAU's case on Middle East to the Security Council, the Commissioner for External Affairs, Dr Okoi Arikpo, called on Israel to heed the UN resolutions and quit occupied Egyptian territory. He urged Israel to "show some consideration for the legitimate concern of Africa". "We may not count for much individually, but in the aggregate, it is in the interest of the friendly state of Israel that she does not force us to adopt measures which in the final analysis will not promote her cause for friendship and understanding in Africa".

Dr Arikpo noted that "the African people who are already gravely concerned at the erosion of the UN's authority in dealing with the recalcitrance of the apartheid and colonial minority regimes in the southern part of our continent, have every reason to be more apprehensive and preoccupied at the spectacle of another recalcitrant regime playing havoc with the security and independence of a north African state in blatant disregard of the demands of the international community".

The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) is to invest about \$4m. in industrial projects in Kano and North Central States in the next six months, the bank's controller of operations, Mr. Henry Omo, has announced. He said that the bank was ready to help in profitable projects.

## SIERRA LEONE

### "No disunity"

Mr S. I. Koroma, the Vice-President, has attacked rumours of disunity inside the governing APC. He has also explained the position between himself and the Minister of Finance, Mr. C. A. Kamara-Taylor, who is also Secretary General of the APC. In the party, he said, Mr. Kamara-Taylor was his senior but for political balance at national level, Mr. Koroma was appointed Vice-President and Prime Minister. He declared that being Vice-President and Prime Minister did not in any way make him superior to Mr. Kamara-Taylor at party level "because the part was

the Government". Mr. Koroma recalled what the President had often said, that the appointment of ministers had no special criterion of qualifications.

Mr. Kamara-Taylor said that they were all working for unity to build a better Sierra Leone for the future generation.

The Government-owned *Daily Mail* made a plea for release of all political detainees just before the latest releases were announced. The newspaper said: "We will respectfully ask the President and his Government to release the political detainees. We will at the same time urge that future trouble makers be dealt with severely".

Politicians still detained include the former Finance Minister, Dr. Mohammed Forna, and the former Information Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Taqi. Both were detained in 1970 after they had broken away from the All Peoples Congress to form the now banned United Democratic Party.

The President has said that he hoped that arrangements could be made for Parliament to be convened in Bo. This would afford the people an opportunity to see what their representatives did in Parliament.

He was addressing a delegation from the Bo district comprising Paramount Chiefs, Chieftain Councillors and a cross-section of the people. In an address read by Paramount Chief M. K. Jigba II, the people said that they in the Bo district "have decided to declare a One Party State, now that you have had a mandate of the entire population of the Republic of Sierra Leone."

"You may recall that on more than two occasions during your Excellency's visit to our part of this country, we had presented addresses of welcome to you in which among other things we had asked for a one party state."

Addressing a large delegation of the All Peoples Congress (APC) women which called on him at State House, the President said that the Government was now setting aside politics and was

concentrating on economic developments.

Seventeen Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Sierra Leone led by the Dean, Liberia's Ambassador, Mr. George T. Brewer, Jr., have called on the President to congratulate him for what they described as "the great success and market achievements" of the President's "progressive Government as demonstrated by the mandate of the electorate of the people of this country".

The United Nations Development Programme has approved a Sierra Leone request to provide preparatory technical assistance over a two-year period to the Rokupr Rice Research Station.

Net GDO purchases for May, exclusive of export duty, amounted to more than Le 5.5m. representing approximately 45 per cent of total diamond purchases for the first five months of this year.

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Lionel C. Green has moved to the Cabinet Office.

## GHANA

### Cattle from Nigeria

Nigeria is to supply Ghana with cattle to offset the meat shortage following the drought which has hit Mali, Upper Volta and Niger, traditional suppliers of Ghana's requirements. A spokesman of the United Ghana Cattle Dealers and Butchers' Cooperative Association said the first consignment was expected shortly. The association had also finalised arrangements for supply from Swaziland.

Ghana and Canada have signed an agreement under which Canada will provide \$1m. to finance the second phase of a topographical mapping project in south-eastern Ghana. This agreement amends one signed in 1971 which provided a 1,200,000 dollar loan for topographical mapping of the

south-western area. Signing the agreement, the Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources, Maj.-Gen. Amenu, said topographical mapping was necessary for development, especially in agriculture, forestry, town planning and water resources. Repayment of the loan would be made over a period of 50 years with 10 years moratorium without interest.

Mr. Noble Power, Canada's High Commissioner, said Canadian support for this particular project was part of a programme of co-operation between the Canadian International Development Agency and the Ghana Government for developing key sectors of the economy. Maps would be prepared on a scale of one over 50,000 and would be based on aerial photography, ground surveys and additional information such as might be available from the census.

Colonel Ignatius Acheampong, has said that sub-regional groupings like the West African Economic Community would hasten the realisation of African unity. Receiving the credentials of Mr. Laye Kourouma, Guinea Ambassador to Ghana, Colonel Acheampong said: "The strength of our independence should be built on a solid economic foundation, for a weak and poor state is invariably a prey to imperialist machinations and a puppet of neo-colonialism". Mr. Kourouma is also Ambassador to Nigeria. His accreditation to Ghana put the final seal on the restoration of relations, strained since the 1966 coup.

The Ghana Government has awarded posthumously the Grand Medal of Honour to Sister Acquiline Tobin, an Irish Roman Catholic sister, who worked in the country from 1911 to 1957. The award to Sister Tobin, who died in Ireland four months ago, was in appreciation of her selfless and devoted service to Ghana. The citation said, that during her 46 years in Ghana, Sister Tobin established the country's first three women's primary schools, the first women's teacher training college, two hospitals and introduced the teachings of domestic science in the curriculum of Ghanaian schools.

• Komenda Sugar Factory has reached its target, having produced 72,000 bags of granulated sugar worth 1,414,800 cedis by the end of the crushing season. During that period it crushed 60,000 tons of cane from which 3,000 tons of molasses were produced for sale to members of the Ghana Akpeteshie Distillers Co-operatives Association.

• Five million cedis have been made available as equity capital to the nine regional development corporations. Each will receive an initial 500,000 cedis with which to begin operations.

• Negotiations are reported to be under way for the import of a tanker from Brazil as well as Norway.

## Russian projects to be reactivated?

A Soviet Government delegation, led by Mr. Carl Gorev, chief specialist of the State Committee of Soviet Foreign Economic Relations, has arrived in Accra for talks with Government officials. Mr. Gorev told reporters the delegation, which will stay in Ghana for a month, would discuss the re-activation of a number of Russian projects abandoned after the 1966 coup. The projects include a pre-fabricated housing scheme in Accra, a fish complex at Tema, and a gold refinery at Tarkwa. Mr. Gorev said his team would undertake a feasibility study of the projects and submit their findings to the Soviet Government for the necessary action to be taken on them.

• Guinea issued a commemorative stamp depicting Dr. Nkrumah to mark the 10th anniversary of the OAU.

• The Ministry of Trade has earmarked 483m cedis for imports this year, 135m cedis more than the figures for last year.

• Kenaf is to be produced locally by GHIO, Ghana imports more than 2m cedis worth of kenaf annually from Pakistan.

• Six million cedis worth of rice is to be imported to supplement the local supply.

• From the end of the next financial year the Ministry of Local Government is to appoint representatives in each region to supervise the work of local councils.

• Chinese experts have been invited to assist in the construction of a 700,000 cedis irrigation project at Dawhenya, near Accra. The Commissioner for Agriculture, Colonel Bernasko cut the first sod for the beginning of work on the five and a half mile long canal which is to be constructed by students of the country's three universities, youth organizations and the armed forces. He said the canal would provide water for 1,200 acres on which rice and vegetables would be cultivated.

• Ashanti's Regional Commissioner, Lt. Col. Baidoo, has called for a shake-up of Kumasi City Council.

• Major General Ahen, Commissioner for Local Government, has catalogued a series of malpractices in the Accra-Tema City Council between 1966 and 1971 resulting in the loss of thousands of cedis.

• The governments of Egypt, Algeria and Saudi Arabia are to increase their scholarships to Ghanaian Muslims. A spokesman said Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait and Libya had also promised awards to Ghanaian Muslim students. At present about 40 Ghanaian Muslim students are studying in Saudi Arabian and Egyptian universities.

• The *Daily Graphic* has reported the arrival of the first consignment of 1m cedis worth of spare parts for agricultural machines ordered by the Government.

• Mr. Justice Samuel Adu Crabbe has called for reform of the land tenure system to ease the acquisition of land for farming under Operation Feed Yourself.

• A new 200,000 cedis, 55-room hotel named after the Organisation of African Unity, is to be opened in Kumasi. Mr. K. Amoah, the proprietor, has announced.

• A National Environmental Protection Commission is to be established.

• Tema Food Complex has been authorised to undertake dairy farming and the cultivation of crops.

## LIBERIA

### Senator denies knowledge of plot

Senator Harrison Grigsby has denied any knowledge of an alleged plot to assassinate President Tolbert. Senator Grigsby, Secretary of Defence and of the Interior under President Tubman, said that if the alleged plot had succeeded and he had been approached, "I would have categorically refused the offer because I am a staunch believer in the constitutional process". Asked if he wanted to become President, the Senator replied "No, I am not interested".

Mr. Prince Browne, former assistant Defence Minister, and two officers, Lt. Colonels Kpardeh and Saydeh, are on trial on conspiracy charges. Major James Freeman, the State's first witness testified that the plotters intended to install Senator Grigsby as a "front-man".

Mr. Grigsby recalled that 10 years ago, when he was Defence Minister, attempts had been made to implicate him in a plot to overthrow the Tubman Government. After "intense and exhaustive investigation, I received a letter from President Tubman informing me that I was completely innocent of the charge", he stated.

Mr. Prince Browne, chief defendant in the conspiracy trial has denied any knowledge of the alleged plot to assassinate President Tolbert. Mr. Browne was the first defence witness.

The prosecution ended its case after a state witness, Lieutenant Wallace, was declared a hostile witness after he testified that he knew absolutely nothing about any plan by the defendants to overthrow the Government.

Mr. Browne referred to the Government's "parade of hired liars".

• President Nixon was hailed by President Tolbert as a great man who had done great things for the world and

would accomplish even more. Speaking at a national press club lunch in Washington, Mr. Tolbert said "Watergate is a domestic matter of your great country. It is the policy of the Liberian government not to interfere in the sovereign dignity of anybody". Asked if US aid had been successful, President Tolbert said it had been "successful, fruitful and rewarding".

President Tolbert stressed Liberia's main goal in "trying to forge links in all parts of free Africa". Liberia, although a small country and speaking in a moderate, non-revolutionary voice, has been a genuine force in African affairs. Her unique history has given her the right to speak for democracy in Africa", he said. "And we had".

President and Mrs. Tolbert have since visited New York, Bethlehem.

Baltimore and Dallas. The US Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, and President Tolbert during a 20 day visit to the United States, that the US was grateful for Liberia's support of American overseas projects. Mr. Rogers, who made remarks at a luncheon in Tolbert's honour, recalled two trips he had made to black Africa, as Attorney-General in Eisenhower administration and the second time ago. His 1970 trip was the first made by an American Secretary of State to black Africa. President Tolbert said his country needed to welcome outside private public investment but that corporate and government responsibility accompany investment.

• Dr. Amos Sawyer, a political science Professor at the University of Liberia, called on the government to tell Firestone Rubber Plantations to terminate investment in South Africa to forget its investments in Liberia, the *Liberian Post* reported.

• Champagne toast was exchanged after the Foreign Minister, M. Amos Raymond, flew in at the head of a five member government mission to "strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two oldest black nations in the world".

## SENEGAL

## Raid denied

Senegalese Embassy in Paris has denied a Portuguese Press Agency report that Portuguese commandos from Guinea-Bissau had crossed the border into Senegal to destroy a guerrilla base. This "bizarre allegation by the Portuguese colonialists" was "completely without foundation". The Portuguese agency report had said that the commandos had "completely destroyed" an "enemy base" of the PAIGC at Kumbamori in Casamance, killed 167 guerrillas and seized a large quantity of war material. Other reports from Lisbon claimed that the Senegalese may have been warned in advance of the raid. Reports from Dakar, however, quote sources as saying that a public works site on the road from Ziguinchor to Kolda had been destroyed in the Portuguese incursion.

• M. Georges Dib, Director in Dakar of Air Afrique, has been expelled. Official sources quoted in *Le Monde* say the expulsion was because of recent political moves by a faction said to be supporting Cheikh Fall, Chairman of Air Afrique, as a candidate for political office.

## OAU

## More to break with Israel?

The Algerian government newspaper *El Moudjahid* has predicted that more African states will soon decide to break relations with Israel. The paper said that Arab-African solidarity was a "major point for the future of our organisation". The paper criticised the "incomprehensible reluctance" of a group of important African states which "while asking for a militant position against Portuguese colonialism and the racist regimes of Southern Africa use doubtful arguments when its case of Israel".

• Gabon will not break relations with Israel, says President Bongo. The Middle East posed questions that each state should answer for itself, he said, adding "our attitude does not mean that

Gabon must cease Israel all the time".

• Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary-General, in a congratulatory message to the OAU on its 10th anniversary, said that the Commonwealth was one of the international instruments through which the voice of Africa could be heard in the deliberations of governments and peoples of other continents. He also said that the OAU had presented an admirable example to other regional organisations by its efforts to resolve peacefully, and without external intervention, the occasional problems which had arisen between its members.

• President Houphouët-Boigny has accepted President Amin's invitation to visit Uganda. In a message President Houphouët-Boigny said he felt very happy when he met President Amin during the OAU celebrations.

## THE GAMBIA

## Population now nearly 500,000

Preliminary figures have been released for the national population census held from April 23-30. These show a total of 494,279 people as against 315,486 in 1963, an increase of over 33 per cent. The population of the Banjul local government area is put at 39,476 or 8 per cent of the total population.

• The death has occurred of Lalo Keba Drammeh, one of the foremost griots in The Gambia, who was among those who performed in London during the International Manding Conference last year.

• Mr. Joe Wudda, a Gambian journalist, who has been Director of News Programmes for the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, has been deported from Malawi. He said on arrival in Niocostia that he had been given no reason for his deportation (with 72 hours notice), but the government had been upset by reports from other countries about an alleged frontier clash between Portuguese troops and Frelimo guerrillas on the Malawi border.



At a reception in London to mark the first anniversary of the creation of the new United Republic of Cameroon are from right, Mr. Wiks, Ambassador of Liberia, Mr. Jacob Kisob, Cameroon Ambassador and Mrs. Kisob

## CONGO

## Nguouabi on co operation

In an interview with *El Moudjahid*, President Nguouabi (who visited Algiers before going to Addis Ababa for the OAU Meeting) said that he will soon present France with new proposals for bilateral cooperation agreements. Franco-Congolese relations, he said, were "still too traditional, too much to our disadvantage". The prospects for development in the Congo were good, he said. With the arrival of "a new wave of expert and red cadres, and above all with the people, we are going to take by storm quite a few citadels of neo-colonialism".

## FRANCE

## Elysee visitors

Three African heads of state (Presidents Senghor, Bokassa and Eyadema) as well as the Mauritanian Prime Minister, lunched at the Elysee with President Pompidou shortly before the announcement that the French President is to rest. After the lunch, after referring to President Pompidou's good appetite, President Senghor said that the "Nixon Round" and the forthcoming talks on association marked a "turning point of history".

• At the close of the session of education ministers from 22 French-speaking countries, M. Zachee Mongo Soo, Cameroon Education Minister, said that while all participating countries spoke French, they maintained their individuality and personality.

While the wealthy and developed francophone states, such as France, Canada and Belgium, could help other members with technical and financial aid, each State "retains all its personality, its inventive faculties and creative power. M. Soo also said that African states would like to see a larger share given to African literature in the teaching of French, and a modernisation of French methods.

## MAURITANIA

## Bank governor

Ahmed Ould Daddah, brother of the President, has been named Governor of the Central Bank with ministerial rank.

• President Ould Daddah has cancelled a ten day visit to USSR due to begin on June 3.

## IN BRIEF

## Wanting to be least developed

French Finance Minister M. Giscard D'Estaing, after a safari in CAR, said France would support Centrafrican attempts to be included among the world's 25 least developed nations.

• New British Ambassador to Chad is Mr. Simon Dawbarn, who has succeeded the Hon John Wilson as head of the West and Central African section of the Foreign Office. Since 1971 the British Ambassador to Chad has been based in London instead of Cameroon, and the staff of his embassy are his staff at the Foreign Office.

## DROUGHT

## Moves and reactions

M. Raymond Scheyven, special delegate of the FAO on the West African drought, said in London that while international aid might now have provided enough food for 6m. people in the affected countries, there was still an urgent transport problem. The situation could deteriorate further unless better transport could be made available. There were also serious medium and long term repercussions to be studied. M. Scheyven has been touring Western industrialised countries to assess what aid they are prepared to provide.

In Bonn Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Karl Moersch said that West German air force aircraft were currently engaged in transporting powdered milk and other supplies, mainly to Chad, Niger and Upper Volta. The government had set aside £600,000 for the purchase of trucks to reach inaccessible regions.

A report in *The New York Times* from Ouagadougou says farmers rejoiced when rain fell there in the first week in June. "But the downpour, which halted all traffic, and turned roadbeds into rivers, brought additional worries to agricultural and relief experts". The report quotes a foreign agricultural worker as saying that "In this region farmers should plant their sorghum and millet seeds in the next three weeks. But many of the farmers from these nations have left their farms and fled south looking for food. Many of those who stayed have long since eaten their seed crops." The rains will be of benefit in helping to provide forage for livestock, but the human emergency, says experts, will be unlikely to abate before the first harvests in October.

Roman Catholic relief organisations have given over £80,000 in drought relief but the same again has been requested by Cardinal Zougrana, Archbishop of Ouagadougou, who addressed a meeting of *Cor Unum*, which coordinates the relief bodies.

A report from Niger says that estimated losses for this year are about 600,000 cattle, and between 800,000 and 1m. sheep and goats. Livestock losses began in Niger with the 1968-9 drought, when 550,000 cattle and nearly as many sheep and goats were lost, valued at £6.5m. The value of those lost in 1972-3 is put at £8m. Grazing lands, already reduced by half in some areas by last September, are today exhausted everywhere and government measures to aid migration to the south and into neighbouring countries are not enough to save the herd.

Two hundred delegates of the Union Generale des Travailleurs Senegalais in France called for the immediate cessation of taxation in areas affected by the drought, and launched "a solemn appeal to all democrats to denounce those truly responsible for this misery, notably, in greater part, African governments". Appeal was also made to all African workers in France to organise a movement of solidarity to sustain families affected by famine.

The French Association for Friendship and Solidarity with African People has launched a "pressing appeal" saying that French government measures to aid the drought have been inadequate.

In the French cabinet meeting of May 30, President Pompidou again underlined the serious nature of the drought. It was subsequently announced that a supplementary credit of 100 million French francs (over £900,000), would be allocated to purchase further cereals.

The Zaïre Press Agency has called on the OAU to organise effective aid to West African drought victims, and has criticised the "silence and culpable inaction" as well as "egoism" of African countries.

Drought was the main topic of discussions in Paris between Upper Volta President General Ouédraogo and French Prime Minister Messmer, French Foreign Minister.

The price of rice in West Coast has increased by about 20 per cent because of the world shortage of grain.

# 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. "BARBERGATE" sailing New York June 22, Stephenville June 25 for  
Monrovia, Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos, Apapa, Warri 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.

for the only reliable and economical  
**CAR SHIPPING SERVICE**  
contact Britain's leading car shipper



**INTERCONTI  
FORWARDING LIMITED**

CALL COLLECT FOR RATES AND  
CAR SHIPPING RESERVATIONS  
01-651 1140

87 Purley Downs Road,  
South Croydon, CR2 0R

**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

01-651 1140



# The world is waiting for you

## through the Standard Bank

In today's business world, the modern businessman, the international businessman, demands the services of an International Banking Organisation.

We have over 1,200 branches in Africa, as well as offices in Europe, America and the Middle and Far East, so we are perfectly placed to serve you internationally or locally - or both.

We have over 100 years of Banking experience - experience that has helped a great number of people to save a lot of money. And make a lot of money. We can do the same for you.

Call at your local Standard Bank Branch.

The world is waiting for you through us.

**Standard Bank Ghana Limited**  
**Standard Bank Nigeria Limited**  
**Standard Bank Sierra Leone Limited**  
**Standard Bank of West Africa Limited**

Members of

 **Standard and Chartered**  
BANKING GROUP LIMITED



There's sun there's fun,  
there's leisure and pleasure...  
Take a holiday all the way to U.K.  
"on the"  
**"Aureol"**

People enjoy sailing to the U.K. on "Aureol", that's why it's popular. However "Aureol" is not always fully booked. More often than not accommodation is available for passage to U.K. because cancellations occur. So applications are always welcome—right up to the time of sailing.

The "Aureol" is a great way to travel. Sun, fun, leisure and pleasure and you're allowed 40 cu. ft. of luggage free of charge. And should you decide to take your car, it can accompany you at very low cost.

There's excellent food—a choice of English and West African cuisine—and lots of entertainment. But if you prefer, you can take it nice and easy and just relax all the way.

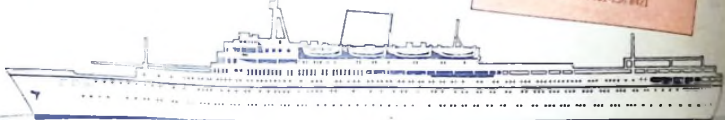
The "Aureol" is fully air-conditioned and every passenger has an outside cabin.

Tempting menus, good wines, a disco cocktail bar, the ship's cinema, a swimming pool and deck games will make your stay on the "Aureol" a holiday all the way to U.K.

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 the Canary Islands, for example, stay a few days and fly from there, leaving your luggage on board for carriage to the U.K. at no extra cost.

Take a holiday all the way to U.K. on the "Aureol".



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

Elder Dempster Agencies (Nigeria) Ltd.

P.O. Box 167 Lagos Tel: 51826/6

P.O. Box 149 Sapele Tel: 125

P.O. Box 46 Port Harcourt

P.O. Box 9 Calabar Tel: 125

Elder Dempster Agencies Limited at

P.O. Box 257 Bathurst Tel: 500

Liner Agencies (Ghana) Limited at

P.O. Box 65 Accra Tel: 28411/4

P.O. Box 210 Takoradi Tel: 2901/6

P.O. Box 214 Tema Tel: 2897/9

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Limited at

P.O. Box 74 Freetown Tel: 5881

Pateron, Zochonis & 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 3100

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: 051-236 8821