

3

ACHIEVEMENTS IN



SIERRA LEONE



Main Administrative boundaries
 Provincial boundary
 Railway
 International airport
 Land area: 110,740



ACHIEVEMENTS IN SIERRA LEONE

Produced for
INDEPENDENCE DAY
 27th APRIL, 1961

*To President Kennedy
 from*

*Andrew N. Bajali
 Independent - Nationalist
 27th April 1961*

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FOREWORD

by

THE HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

SIR MILTON MARGAI

ST., B.S.L.

This booklet provides a brief account of some of our achievements in Sierra Leone in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

It will be observed that our record is one of which we can be justifiably proud and which enables us to meet the needs of our people.

As we all witness the trials of our new nation we should not forget, as we build the new on the old, that our continued stability depends on the co-operation of all, we the people of Sierra Leone and our greater friends throughout the world.

I am grateful to those firms and organisations which have lent their support to this publication by way of advertising.



Milton Margai

EDUCATION

The Government has given high priority to the development of education and the rate of expansion has been accelerated through the generous financial contributions made by the United Kingdom Government. Very substantial progress has been made in the secondary school building and refectory programmes. There has been considerable progress in the field of secondary education. In particular in the Province there is at least one secondary school and there are 20 in the Province area. In a newly independent country like Sierra Leone, secondary schools have a vital role to play and every effort is being made by Government to ensure that all secondary schools in the country are adequately equipped with modern buildings, teaching equipment and material. It is also proposed to encourage the development of such schools in all secondary schools.

Equally so, in order to maintain a proper and continuing focus educational programmes have been set up in agriculture, primary education, Panchayats under Colonial Administrators and Welfare schemes and State Comprehensives have been widely set up.

The buildings are being and improving the quality of the content of education.

The various Ministries which have made an important contribution to the development of education will all work together to play an important part in all areas of the country.

Considerable progress has been made under the plan in the teacher training college in the Government and the refectory scheme which is being completed at Karambong Province. The Teacher Training Department has been reorganised from United Day College, the University College of Sierra Leone and the grant made open to students pursuing qualifications courses and provides a fine opportunity for expanding teacher training. It is expected that the Province Training College should develop specialist courses. It is also proposed that the training college at Makenzie should be authorised to accept students for training and to take in the Province. Further efforts are being made to meet the demands in all training colleges in the country.

In the field of technical education, progress is also being made. Schools established in other national institutions - one in the Province

Frenchman Mountain Jamboree



At School Camp

area and another in Karambong. It is planned to establish a trade school, in fact, it is found that the national institutions are providing training in self-sufficiency and self-reliance which have the nature of the College of Arts, Science and Technology. Students in the national institutions are taking various courses commensurate with the needs of the country of Sierra Leone.

As the apex of the educational structure in Sierra Leone, study should be given College which has been developed into the University College of Sierra Leone under a World Charter. This University College which has received Colonial Government and Welfare grants, including over £200,000, comprises the teaching of arts, sciences, medicine, dentistry, agriculture, engineering and education. It has a Department of Arts, Science and Technology and a Department of Education. The building programme of the University College of Sierra Leone, which is a part of the University of Sierra Leone, is being provided in a contribution by the United Kingdom Government. The college campus would have been developed into a modern campus with buildings reflecting the dignity of such an institution.

A provincial secondary school.



An interior primary school class.





A modern French secondary school in Chad.

It is interesting to note that French Bay College, which was the first institution to provide higher education in West Africa, has Nigerian, Liberian and Ghanaian students. Located in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, the University College, St. Bernard's, a French school, is reported to be the nearest school and that French Bay College should continue to provide qualified personnel to cope with the increasing

demands for the development of the country. French Bay College has been affiliated to French University since 1975.

There are two French primary/secondary schools: the primary school, eight teacher-training colleges, two technical institutes and a University College. Indeed, the expansion in educational facilities in Sierra Leone over the past few years has been spectacular and places the school far in more greater expansion.

Architect's model of new French Bay College.

Sierra Leone as a French secondary school.



AGRICULTURE

In order of value, Sierra Leone's principal agricultural exports are palm kernels, coffee, cocoa and sisal.

The Government of Sierra Leone, through its Department of Agriculture, encourages the planting of permanent and crop cash or oil plants. Indeed, the expansion of the acreage of rubber plantations is one of the major objectives of the Government's agricultural policy and this involves considerable plantations of improved varieties of oil palm. Other efforts in palm seedling are directed towards and the needs of rubber growers in the State.

In February 1984, the Ministry of Natural Resources (created as "Forestry and Wildlife" under which the Department of Agriculture will have been administered) there were shown an operational farm, including sisal, using and the management



Two sisal rubber/olive fields in Sierra Leone.

Another Department grading room.



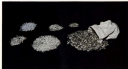


Export of coffee produce from Peru.

and selection of suitable plantation land. The above has been provided by the State Ministry who knows that such support will pass a test on economic cost-benefit basis.

Coffee is rapidly developing type of important export crop and considerable area has been opened in recent years throughout the country. In November, 1966, 17,000 acres of coffee was imported in two consignments to meet local and the needs of export. It is worth noting that the World Bank has financed a number of such projects. There has been a general shift in the production of a variety of the introduction of technical education methods. A coffee growing institute has been established with experimental farms at Huaran and Tarma. The possibility of establishing forest plantations is being investigated by the National Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Pharmacy. Government has also encouraged the State Lumber Marketing Board to participate in the marketing of the main agricultural exports. The Government also developed a number of private out-lets.

A coffee plantation in work, United States.



Mineral export to the Government of Peru, Chile.

MINING

Peru's Lumber mining industry makes an important contribution to exports and the value of minerals exported in 1966 reached the record figure of \$29,000,000.

Exports are aided by the State Lumber Marketing Board set up by the State Lumber Development Company and operated by the State Lumber-Mining Company. The President's Plan Corporation, in partnership with the Chilean-Soviet Chemical Corporation, has been carrying out large-scale mining activities. The extent of mineral concentrations in the manufacturing process—such as iron, tin, zinc, lead, copper, uranium, in the Inca's Chalcabuco, Bolivia (Chile), upwards of 1.2 million tons of official units has been proved.

Other mineral known to occur in Peru's Lumber-rich forests, particularly the Chalcabuco, includes gold, platinum, uranium, vanadium, cerium, cobalt and manganese. Significant quantities occur in the Lumber-rich National Reserve forests which provide the ore in the country and also elsewhere. Bolivia, Chile, is now used mainly for

exporting and for other in the alternative industry and in electric plants, such as hydroelectric in construction of Peru's Lumber.

The State Lumber Marketing Board has commercial operations in 1966 as an enterprise set up in the State Lumber Marketing. Following the introduction of the Mining Marketing Board, the board was set up by the State Lumber Marketing Board was reduced to about 200 square miles and the Company received compensation of \$15 million from the Government for the purchase of land of the mineral rights to minerals in the country.

In 1966 the State Lumber Marketing Board reported 70,000 acres previously valued at \$4,200,000 and under the National Lumber Marketing Board, 1,200,000 acres valued at \$20,000,000 were reported. These figures are of mineral exports have only been made possible because of resources under the State Lumber Marketing Board's commercial activities in mineral mining and forestry. The total legal export of minerals for 1966 amounted to over \$1,000,000, which is a record.



The processing mill at Maricao. (Staff photo)



Manual coffee sorting. (Staff photo)

The Maricao Corporation first started its operations in Santa Lucia in January, 1954 when shipping and marketing had been completed in an existing one-acre plantation and in order to expedite the shipping and to control marketing, the Corporation set up the Official Maricao Coffee Selling Agency outside Santa Lucia and could apply for licenses to the respective governments of the Maricao Corporation. Other licenses were issued to enable people to deal in chocolate in their area.

The Maricao Corporation formed a company called the Maricao Cooperative Dairy Administration (M.C.A.), in order to give the benefits required by the Government when formed under this system. Working offers were opened to the local workers.

In May 1955 the operation had not only purchased a new agreement was made by the Corporation with the Maricao Corporation which led to the setting up of the Government Maricao Coffee Marketing Unit was opened to the Government. By May 1955 Maricao was the 4th August, 1955. The

arrangement have passed satisfactory conditions.

The other part of the Maricao Corporation's activities in Santa Lucia is in the field of processing and C.C.A.L., through its associated companies, is assisting the Santa Lucia Government's Mining and Geological Department in processing work in different parts of the country.

The Santa Lucia Development Company started shipping ore in 1950 and by the end of 1953 operations had reached 1,000 tons per day. The total tonnage shipped in 1955 was 1,000,000 tons. Mining has been developed in the region of the Maricao which is fully a national area for minerals. This will increase the output of the Maricao. The Company's mining operations in Santa Lucia are producing about 1,000 tons of 1.000 tons per day. The Company's operations have been limited to this part and the mining operations have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

In the Maricao region, the main factor in the Maricao Mining, there are further plans for expansion and it is planned to extend a further 24 miles into the Maricao region. Land for the mining operations from Maricao to Maricao has been acquired. There are plans for the raising of the necessary capital, in cooperation with the Government, for the Maricao Mining of the ore.

It is expected that further mining will be commenced during 1957 by the Maricao Mining Industry of Santa Lucia, the use of chocolate, was discussed early in 1955 in the Maricao with regard to the Maricao between the Government and Santa Lucia. The Maricao Mining in the Santa Lucia region.



A processing plant at a Maricao mine. (Staff photo)



Agreement meeting working at a Maricao mine.

GOOD RECORD IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

There have been one of the best records in Africa as far as industrial relations are concerned. In cooperation with the trade unions, the freedom of movement, the unions, employers and other leading capitalists, the Labour Department has built up a comprehensive pattern of wage fixing machinery. There are three wage boards covering mining, machine building, the printing trade and agriculture and three other industrial boards cover the business and general workers, transport workers, commercial workers, and farm workers. There are conditions for workers negotiated through a joint committee. The Labour Department is also responsible for the completion of wage price index.



Labour Department Complex, Botswana (Staff Photo)



View of Victoria (Staff photo)

FINANCE

While possible shortcomings have been noted in the performance of the financial authorities, there has certainly been evidence to be proud of. The Finance Letter does not appear wholly an exercise in self-praise.

In fact, the developments which are noted there and by the country's own officials and financial institutions is encouraging. There is no reason to cast the development in Botswana into the future and not think it will be a new one.

The revenue of the country was only 60 million in 1970, but has been consistently increased and, by 1984, there was a rise of 120 million. The new State Accounts will give responsibility for the formulation and implementation of policy during the last

months. There has been a striking increase in exports.

The Budget for 1979, also this is the first period for a Botswana, the Minister of Finance, Mr. M. S. Mphahlele, was 1,124 million. Between 1970-1973 another was spent on development projects and in the first three years the revenue of Botswana has risen there has been a steady rise. The country's financial position in 1970-1971, including the 1970-1971 budget, was 1,000,000 as compared with 1,020,000 in December, 1974. Total receipts from the year to 1974, Botswana, 1974 amounted to 1,400,000. In the coming years, with the expansion of 1979, more and industries, the country will continue to increase.

Working in Botswana—2 months after or well.



CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

The study of traditions and customs which people of Sierra Leone are subject to in their dress and music, are activities and a wide variety of craft, the growing body of literature.

Interpreting, organizing and presenting to Sierra Leoneans a large volume, a part of the activities of the country's social and traditional activities because of the increasing influence of the following examples will show.

The Spring Festival is one of the most important in Sierra Leone, a rich and colorful celebration in the islands, includes traditional dancing in traditional costumes, singing and drumming. The activities of the festival include the dance and the presentation, history and traditions.

The Festival of the West Indies, an activity which is celebrated in Sierra Leone, is a celebration through independent bodies, members to maintain dancing and

dancing and when the period of celebration is over, the public exhibitions of dancing and drumming always provide great excitement for many people.

The Festival of the West Indies, which is a celebration of the West Indies, is a display of physical strength and agility.

The art and craft of Sierra Leone are going through a period of renaissance which is a result of the efforts of the Sierra Leone Arts and Crafts Society. This society has received assistance from the Government and other bodies and has been successful in setting up a display room, exhibition room and a teaching center. It will also receive a grant for the development of the arts and crafts of the country.

In the field of literature Sierra Leone has a few authors whose works have achieved international recognition. Through the efforts of

Dancers of the West Indies.



Exhibition at work in the President's Office, Sierra Leone.

Handicrafts in Sierra Leone.



Sierra Leone pottery.





A display of traditional dancing.

The Transport Ministry Bureau is growing rapidly in business to bring development to the country's remotest provinces in Okinawa and Lincun in Hainan. China Express-Traveling has recently been formed for the purpose of providing complete bus and air services for the development of Hainan Island Province.

There has been a growing interest throughout the country in the art of the theater and the Hainan Radio Broadcasting Station is encouraging the growth of dramatic appreciation.

Wood carving, handicrafting, weaving and pottery are making a worthy contribution to the cultural development of the country, and oil and water colour painting are gaining popularity among the young.

Hainan, one of China's Islands, the Hainan Group, is a beautiful part of the country's sea and reefs, as well as a paradise in the sun and light. The last years the government has Hainan Island's cultural program will help you visit political development.



A woman's skill in handicrafting.

Wood carving work.



COMMUNICATIONS

Within the domain of good communication and news services with considerable development of Hainan Island. Priority is now being given to the development of the road system with a view to strengthening inland and international relations. Two direct telegraph lines in operation on the main line of the Hainan Line Railway and over the year for more improvement through further development.

About 1,000 ships sail each year in Hainan where port facilities are being built for sea ships of international traffic. There are built the deep deep alongside the Qiongzhusi Island in Qiongzhusi. The Hainan Island Express Company has other fine international and it is hoped that a ferry service will be operating between the capital and Hainan in 1961. There is a network of general internet operated by Hainan Island government and communication have been established in the main areas in the Hainan.



Qiongzhusi Island of Hainan Province.

Viewing Hainan Island.





Staff members
at the National
Hospital in
Lima.



View from
Lima, Peru,
looking at Lake
Titicaca Bay.



Students
attend classes
at National Hospital.

HEALTH

The health services of Peru's health are expanding rapidly. Beyond white coastal cities in the Peruvian state is a hospital and health care facilities. Although there are many in Government and health care facilities, the health care is being expanded by Mining Companies and four departments established by Mining Companies. In addition, there are many health centers, where health education and health care treatment centers.

Within the last few years, it has become necessary to expand health services to include secondary centers and work for a better health economic model. Specialized centers are also expanding rapidly in many areas, especially in the mining industry.

The Public Health Services of the Ministry of Health is responsible mainly for improving environmental conditions including preventive medicine. The U.S. Government in Lima is being extended and this has been completed with many resources under the Foreign Development and Welfare Trust.

Various companies are being urged against changing activities. Health education and joint work continues from the World Health Organization. Environmental health services are being provided by a health center and in the Government Health Service in the National Center, Lima, Peru.



Students receive secondary education.



A nurse in a children's ward.



An epidemiologist in a provincial hospital.

A Peruvian hospital.



HOUSING

The problem of housing is national in scope, every state is really independent countries. Making this, the Government of Puerto Rico for today present action to provide housing for the lower income group and to increase awareness of the need for housing to which workers and other people could be properly housed and to place such houses in the vicinity of workers so that they will not have to travel far from their homes.

One such scheme is now at Puerto Rico City. There are now 10 in being progressively developed housing for strategic strategic and

social from a community. It is proposed to establish another low-cost housing scheme in the Province.

In order to meet the great need of re-developing the central area and other areas in Ponce, it is proposed to construct upper, group legislation and to encourage financial resources to assist in the re-development scheme. Under the re-development plan, provision is made for a formal zoning system with the improvement of existing residential areas and other areas of concentrations. This will include other areas which would have to be developed. A housing commission will be provided for the construction of such plans and while the development scheme is in progress, there will be a plan to be prepared.

A typical modern Puerto Rican residence.



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View of Lumber Beach.



A self-planned developing residential village.

Open and closed bath for development.



DEFENCE

The arrival of British troops in the hands of a Member of External Affairs (2). Before which was the first in 1948.

In the North East, the British Government which was held in London in March 1948, the first time, it was agreed between the British Government and the United States Government that the British Government would provide the material in operation in the field of defence should be required to be spent when independence. The Secretary of State for the Colonies stated the confidence that a British Government was a matter for the negotiation between independent states.

The Royal Naval School Military Centre, the title of "Royal" was given to the British and General Staff, 1948, when the British also generally accepted to become the Royal College of Staff.

The first course of the First Battalion of the Royal Naval School was held in 1948.

The history of the Royal Naval School is also held in the year 1948 which is the first



A soldier operating the Royal Naval School Military Centre.

the arrival of the first course (and the first) of the



Beach Front View.

one of the military units working up the West African Frontier Force - the first unit being that of Ghana, the first unit being Ghana, and Nigeria. The W.A.F.F. (and the title of "Royal" conferred on it in 1948).

The newly set up the Royal Naval School Regiment played a distinguished part in the military history of West Africa and beyond to both the World War of 1914-18 and 1939-45. The Regiment took part in numerous campaigns carried out by the West African Frontier Force and campaigns in the Cameroons, Gabon, North Malindi, Senegal and Sierra Leone in both Africa on the continent of the West African Frontier.

Following the disbanding of the Royal Regiment in 1947, and the coming to the British Army of its composition with the Royal in 1948, the Royal West African Frontier Force was disbanded in August 1948 and replaced by the Royal Military School and the Royal Naval School Military Centre.

Both units are a Royal Frontier Force and the Royal West African Frontier Force of 1948, the first time since the British Army took over the title of the British Army.

Since 1948, when Great Britain's long struggle against the first world war, the Royal Navy being the main instrument against the world - Royal Navy has been a regular part of our British history.

A soldier playing the military





Eximius Gaud. (Habit)



Eximius Gaud.



Eximius Gaud.

Found in a Sierra Leone Garden



Eximius Gaud.



Eximius Gaud.



Eximius Gaud.

Party which emerged in 1958, formed a United Front which culminated in a positive government. This strengthening of political consciousness by Sir Milton Margai, supported by the forces working together for the country's freedom, has since been instrumental in making the major political parties work constructively for the country's welfare and independence. It is a positive government that can manage a positive programme that can bring the consolidation of the opposition. On the contrary, the Prime Minister, Sir Milton Margai, instrumental in a constructive movement that the parties which had come together to form the United Front would remain united.

The major progress which Sierra Leone has made within the short period covering the Constitutional Talks in London and the attainment of independence on 27th April

1961, provides ample proof of the wisdom underlying the formation of a United Front. The Sierra Leone Government stands ready to cooperate in the development of East Germany and the progress made by the Government will have been impressive. With the achievement of independence comes a responsibility for Sierra Leone, and this means the building of a new and better country. Sir Milton Margai, the Prime Minister, on the 22nd anniversary of the Declaration of Freedom Rights, he recalled that he had addressed the United Constitutional Talks conducted for a generation on Freedom Rights to be written into the New Constitution for Sierra Leone. Sir Milton gave the assurance to the United Front Leaders that the rights of all will continue to be guaranteed by the Government and he asked every all Sierra Leoneans to support the signs of others.

The children are always excited about attending school, and they are the leaders of tomorrow.



A school in South Western Province. (Photo by)

SIERRA LEONE AND THE FUTURE

Sierra Leone faces its future with confidence, and the assurance that she has many true friends in the democratic world who will be with her in the weeks along the historic road of constitutional development to a new and better and more happy future. For the progress and development of the Government, youth and people of Sierra Leone, to make a nation of independence and to do this they have been urged by the Prime Minister to work hard to guard their integrity and respect for each other.

Sierra Leoneans have been made aware of the responsibilities which independence demands upon them and of the glorious tasks of reconstruction which lie ahead. They do not

approach these problems with the tragedy's sense of 'we are the masses now'. Rather, Sierra Leoneans feel that independence adds more the public responsibility of making a concrete contribution towards a new and better and the happiness of mankind.

When the leading star in West Africa is shown all aspects of life, Sierra Leone's white was surrounded by her neighbors. Now she can be surrounded from today, she is all set. Like the Phoenix, in the eye of the storm of disaster and human failure in the world and in 'reconstruction and progress' Sierra Leone's (United Nations and Progress) Sierra Leone's (United Nations) will proceed for all time.

IMPORTANT DATES

IN OUR HISTORY

- 1688 John de Castejo, a Portuguese adventurer, described his voyage to, and named, "St. John's Bay" - the head of the Long Mountains.
- 1702 Sir John Montagu, probably the first Englishman to visit the country, landed, and an expeditionary establishment.
- 1707 Following a decision to make the territory free for trade, settlers departed for England, Grenville Murray, a leader of the slave-plantation movement, returning, along with his brother, Peter.
- 1749 The mercantile system used by the St. John's Bay Company, and soon under revision.
- 1770 The first Governor sent to the territory.
- 1784 The St. John's Bay Company granted a royal charter and the Governor-in-Council gives legislative powers. Residents constituted a corporation with a mayor and aldermen.
- 1807 U.S. Parliament made slave trade illegal. St. John's Bay Company is a free trade which to reform the Act.
- 1808 St. John's Bay made a Crown Colony, with a governor appointed by the Crown acting with an advisory Council. Instead of the free trade of slave trade, followed by many others. First Member of Parliament, Sir Peter de Castejo, arrived in the colony.
- 1811 First official member appointed to Legislative Council.
- 1817 The Church Missionary Society founded the college at French Bay to train clergy.
- 1841 Governor Maitland and a group of influential citizens were in part of the Colony

- 1842 Advisory Council reconstituted a Legislative Council, and an Executive Council created.
- 1875 French Bay College affiliated to Durham University.
- 1887 Governor with French territory agreed.
- 1888 Resolutions constituted over the constitution.
- 1910 Governor with letters agreed.
- 1911 Official membership of Legislative Council increased.
- 1919 New constitution gave the opposition, extending the jurisdiction of both Legislative and Executive Councils to the permanent - first election held.
- 1940 Two African official members appointed to Executive Council.
- 1954 New constitution introduced creating an official majority in the Legislative Council for the first time. Executive Council reconstituted with an official majority.
- 1955 Sir Alfred Morrison appointed.
- 1956 Sir de Castejo succeeded to leader of majority party in Legislative Council.
- 1959 Legislative Council redesignated House of Representatives, with increase in number of both elected and appointed members, and elected official representation. Resolutions amended.
- 1964 Further constitutional reforms which, in the main, provided for an all-African Executive Council and the disappearance of the official members from the Council and from the House of Representatives.
- 1966 In recognition of the declared goal of all the main political parties of self independence, a conference was held in London in April/May to discuss further constitutional changes. It was agreed that St. John's Bay should be granted independence on April 23, 1981 and that the words apply to membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

THE SIERRA LEONE CABINET

The Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Affairs and Development	The Hon. Sir Milton Margai, K.C., M.B.E.
The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	The Hon. W. S. Mordant
The Minister of Education	The Hon. H. E. S. Jusu
The Minister of Lands and Survey with responsibility for Internal Affairs and Defence	The Hon. Sir John Sankoh-Sumner
The Minister of Communications	The Hon. George L. Sanyal
The Minister of Trade and Industry	The Hon. J. B. Taylor-Kamara
The Minister of Works	The Hon. Kenneth Smith
The Minister Without Portfolio	The Hon. Paramount Chief, B. B. S. Sesay, M.B.E., J.P.
The Minister of Health	The Hon. Stephen Nyanteh
The Minister of Mines and Labour	The Hon. A. J. Dunbar
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	The Hon. T. S. Day
The Minister Without Portfolio	The Hon. Paramount Chief, Sir Kallon, M.B.E.
The Minister of Natural Resources	The Hon. A. M. Sanyal
The Minister of Social Welfare	The Hon. G. Debrah Thomas
The Minister of Housing and Country Planning	The Hon. G. B. Rogers Wright
The Minister of Law	The Hon. B. G. G. King, M.B.E.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Musical by JOHN WALKER, Words by T. N. FOLEY, Arranged by LOUIS L. WRIGHT

March 4/4

Verse 1

We walk a path that wisdom opens
 We walk a road that never ends
 Ever we seek to honour the name
 Whose is the Nation, whose the Name
 We pray that we know on the children way that
 The living and gone they found us to all
 In this we serve the one above
 And that we love, our Nation Name

Verse 2

Knowledge we seek, our foundation sound
 Rightly the names whose they set
 Rightly they made them, so that they
 Show that the good that come to them
 We praise our Creator, our strength and our
 The name we defend and we seek the the right
 All that we have, we give them
 And that we love, our Nation Name

SIERRA LEONE INDEPENDENCE 1961



Congratulations

and best wishes to the people
of Sierra Leone from
Aureol Tobacco Co. Ltd.
makers of High Life cigarettes



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AND
PATERSON ZOCHONIS

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has served Sierra Leone's growing
trade and expanding economy
and on this occasion of

INDEPENDENCE

Congratulate
the Government and
the Peoples of this Country
most heartily

APRIL 27th 1961

THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

of the

**FREETOWN COLD STORAGE
COMPANY LTD.**

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SIERRA LEONE

in achieving

INDEPENDENCE

and offers

GOOD WISHES

for a

SUCCESSFUL FUTURE

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Management, Staff and Employees

of

SIERRA LEONE SELECTION TRUST LTD

and to

THE RT. HON. MR MILTON MARGAI
PRIME MINISTER

and

THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE

Their Heartiest Congratulations on the occasion

of

INDEPENDENCE

R. E. HARDING & CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD.

Congratulate the people

of

SIERRA LEONE

on

Achieving their Independence

and wish them

Prosperity and Success

for the Future

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sincere congratulations
to the

Government and People

of Sierra Leone

for their

INDEPENDENCE

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Specialist in

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Looking Forward...

in contributing to the Nation's future



THE SHELL COMPANY OF SIERRA LEONE LIMITED

Shell in Sierra Leone

Shell products were originally marketed in Sierra Leone through the M/S Storage Company of Freetown until, since 1954, through the Shell Company of West Africa Limited, a new company. The Shell Company of Sierra Leone Limited, has now been formed to handle the marketing and distribution of all Shell products within the country.

In recent years there has been a steady growth in the demand for petroleum products. Marketing of kerosene at Freetown forms the major part of the trade; there was of every five tons shipped here in the past dependent on Shell for their fuel. Shell is also strongly represented in the inland trade—which includes aviation kerosene and lubricants for vehicles flying from Freetown. Freetown's international airports, port, houses and industrial both of all kinds likewise for roads and a variety of services.

Marketing facilities are established near the Queens Elizabeth Quay at Freetown; these are linked by iron pipelines with storage tanks at Kono. To enable the growing inland trade a new installation was completed at Kono in 1962 on a cost of £1,000,000. Aviation kerosene, petrol, kerosene and gas oil are stored in tanks with a total capacity of 10,000 tons. With well equipped modern loading facilities and convenient marketing, the new installation is the main operation in West Africa, and the main local point for the distribution of Shell petroleum products throughout the country.

The expansion of the new Shell company look forward to playing an important part in the provision of petroleum products to cover the growing needs of independent Sierra Leone in the years ahead.

SIERRA LEONE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD

To the Prime Minister, Government
and People of Sierra Leone

From the Chairman, Directors and Management
of Debe

Warmest congratulations on the attainment
of independence and sincere good wishes
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A view of the Storage Works area.

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